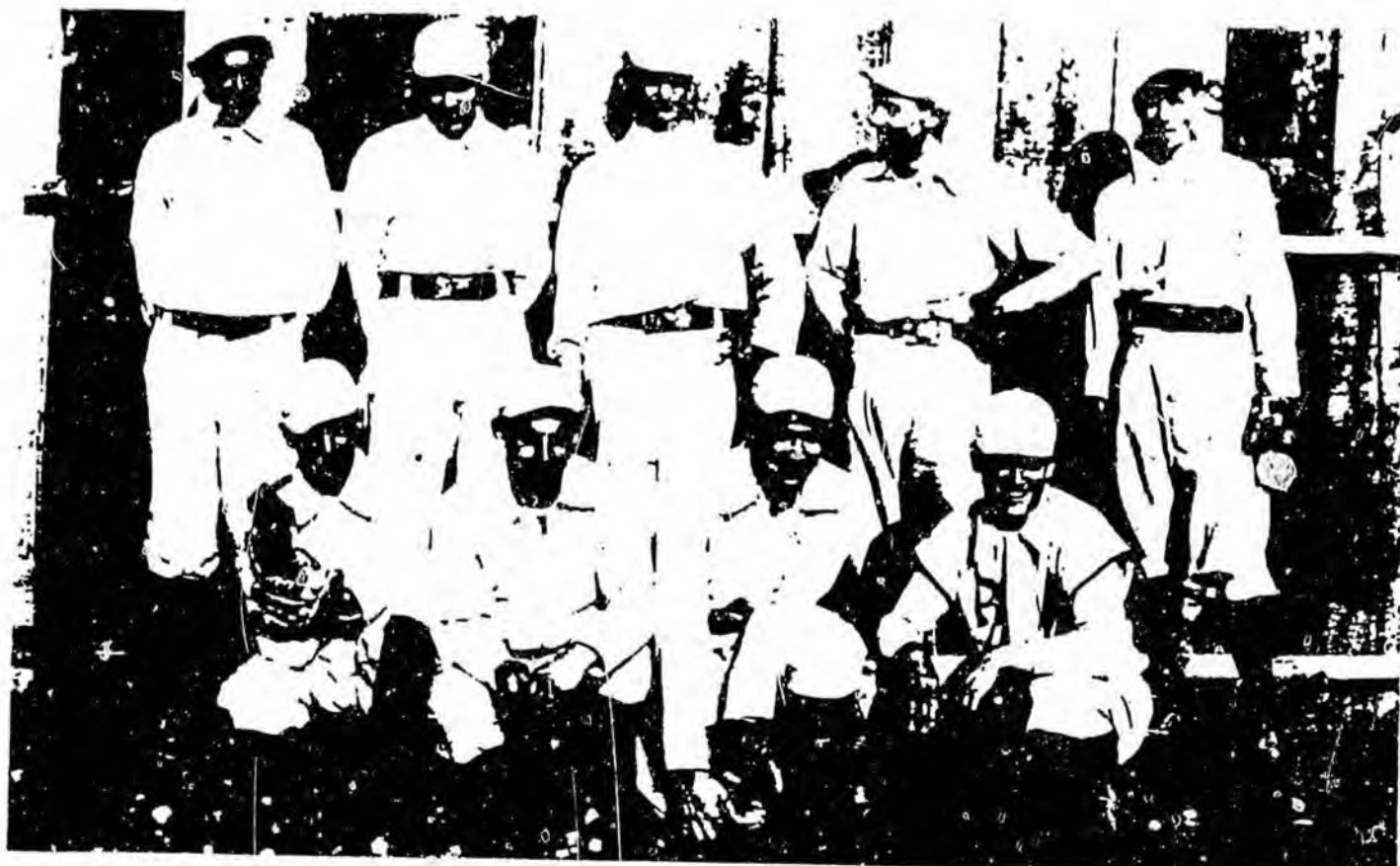


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ball field. "The grounds were a surprise to many," the *Nome Pioneer Press* reported the next day. "as it was not believed that such a good infield could be made in this country." Admittedly the outfield was not in such good condition. The "outer pastures" behind second base were so soft that any ball which hit the ground in the outfield tundra would only roll a few feet before stopping dead. Even so it was alleged that the outfield in the Nome park was "better than the majority of the outer gardens in amateur fields in the states."⁸

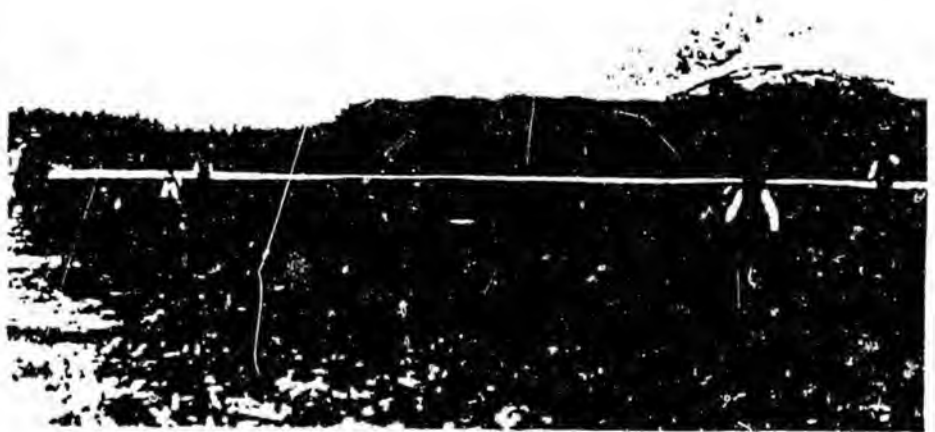
A standing-room-only crowd of about 1,500 people watched the 1908 opening day double-header of the Nome Baseball Association. In the first game the Nome Red Sox beat the Federal Labor Union team by a score of 5 to 3. "The Reds looked very nifty in their white uniforms and red stockings," a reporter explained, "while the Union men also put up a fine appearance in their neat and business like suits of gray."⁹ In the second game the army beat Gaffney's Colts 8 to 7.

The four teams in the Nome Baseball Association had numerous veteran ball players on their squads, who had played college or minor league baseball in the States, and had come to Alaska to work in the mines for the summer. An outfielder named Murphy had been a star outfielder in the Pacific Coast League before he was blacklisted from organized baseball for hitting an umpire in a game in San Francisco, and a .300 hitting catcher known as Tubbs had played for Lodi in the California State League.¹⁰ The competition in the Nome Baseball Association however, was not quite as fast as in the California or the Coast leagues.

Above left — The Nome Red Sox were a carefree group of Nome teenagers and high school boys. (Glenbow Archives, Calgary)

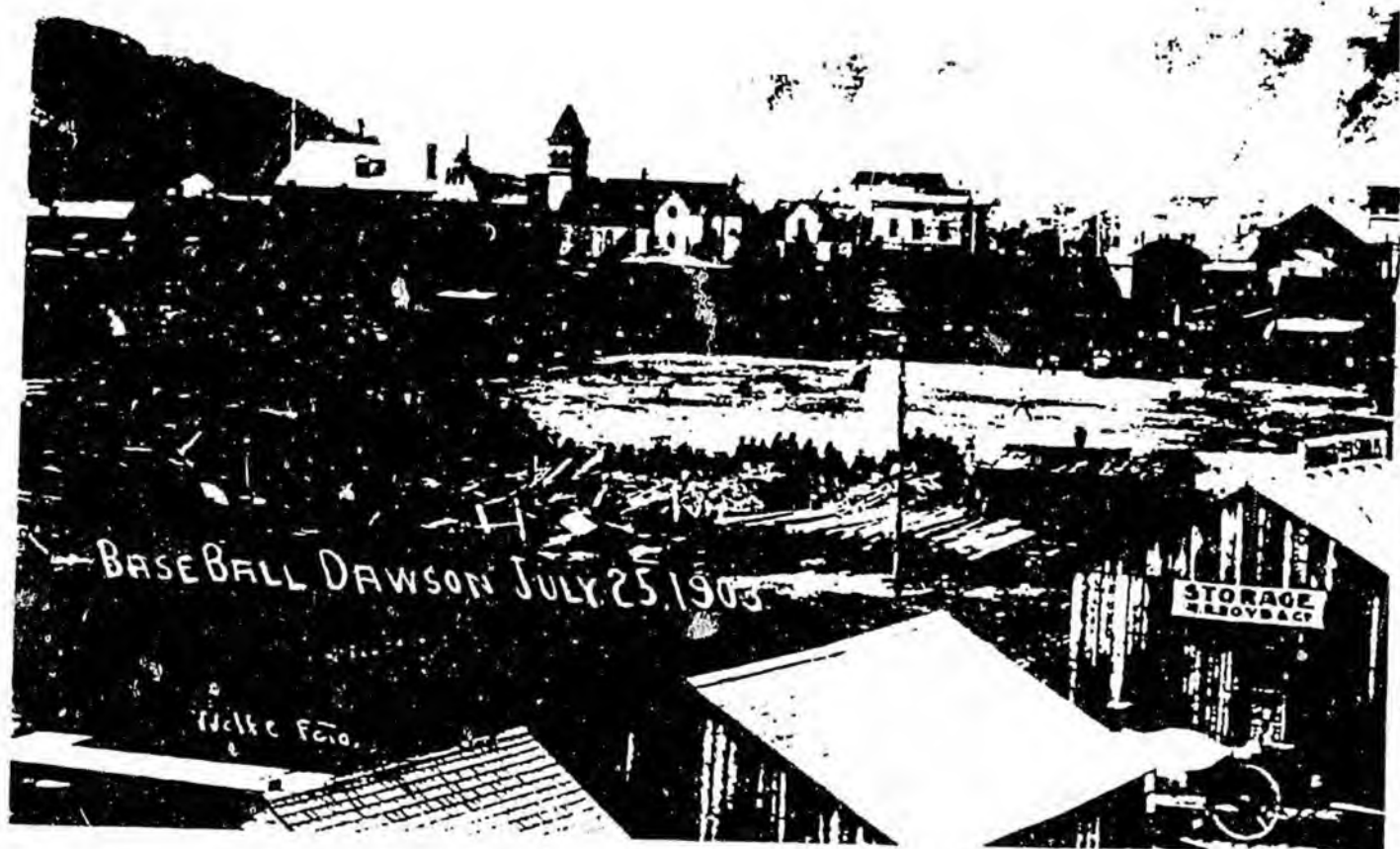
Left — Far more serious were the nine soldiers in dark uniforms from the army team at Fort Davis. (Glenbow Archives, Calgary)

Backdrops for Alaskan ball parks were often spectacular. The ballfield at Valdez surrounded by snow-covered mountains. (Archives, History of and in Alaska)



The baseball capital of Alaska, and home of the annual midnight sun game, is Fairbanks, where baseball has flourished since the gold rush. Shown here was a successful Fairbanks team known as the Marc Anthony's, and their trademark, a large cigar. (Erskine Collection, University of Alaska Archives)





The Nome Red Sox were a lively bunch of Nome teenagers and high school players, but they goofed off too much. The directors of the association had to disband the Red Sox after the team committed 14 errors in a game they lost to the Gaffney Colts by a score of 32 to 5.

"It was certainly a miserable exhibition of the national game . . ." the *Nome Gold Digger* reported the next day. The league instituted several new regulations to improve the quality of the play. Umpires were granted the right to fine any player who had a "slovenly manner" of going on or off the field. "Also the captains of the teams have been instructed that their men will have to learn their positions in the batting order, and be on the spot immediately when their turn comes," the league explained to the angry fans who wanted their money back after the Red Sox's disastrous defeat. "From now on the league will be run as nearly under professional rules as possible and no more town lot ball will be tolerated."

The Nome Baseball Association season ended after about five weeks of play when a heavy rainstorm nearly destroyed the field. John B. Wallace, the league's only salaried employee and its scorekeeper, grounds keeper, and sportswriter, said he knew that the season was over as soon as he inspected the field after two days of rain. "The infield consisted of a series of little clay islands," Wallace wrote many years later, "while the outfield was a swamp."¹¹

The Nome Baseball Association apparently never recovered from the soggy season of 1908. But in

Above left — On a holiday or the 4th of July Alaskan miners enjoyed getting together for a game of baseball. These rugged characters were the members of the Long and Ruby miners' team in 1917. (ALASKA SPORTSMAN²)

Left — The tiny ball park at Dawson City in 1903 was in an urban setting, near the center of the city. (Troseth Album, University of Alaska Archives)

other parts of Alaska, especially the Interior, the climate and terrain are more suitable for baseball than they are in Nome. After the gold rush Fairbanks was "baseball mad" as one observer put it, and the community was the hardball capital of Alaska. The highlight of the season, as it still is today, was the annual midnight sun game on June 21. Every year on the longest day of the summer, a baseball game is played in Fairbanks at midnight, without the aid of artificial lights. The midnight sun game is one of the oldest traditions in the city, and it marks the official beginning of summer in Interior Alaska.

With the blistering rays of the Midnight Sun beating down upon them, and their every move followed intently by a crowd of wild fans. . . .

The midnight game of 1908 was vividly described in the *Fairbanks Daily News*. "With the blistering rays of the Midnight Sun beating down upon them," the *News* reported on June 22, 1908, "and their every move followed intently by a crowd of wild fans whose enthusiasm held them in the oven-like bleachers and grandstands, the pick of Alaska's stars of the diamond played faultless ball last night. . . ."

Anyone who has ever watched a baseball game at Growden Field in Fairbanks during the summer, would have to admit that the bleachers are hardly "oven-like" at one o'clock in the morning. Underneath the box score in the paper, a note admitted that the description of the game had been slightly exaggerated.

"This story is probably a little raw for home consumption," the *News* confessed, "but it is pointed out that it is as near the truth as lots of newspapers ever venture. . . . The account of [this]

strange game is annually clipped from the local press by people here and sent to friends in all parts of the world. Therefore, this account . . . is discreetly tinted only because it is for exportation to chechacodom."¹²

The long summer nights still seem ideal for playing, or watching, a ball game, and Alaska has proven to be a training ground for major league ballplayers. This is more true today than in years past — although a man known as Klondike Smith played a few games in left field for the New York Yankees in 1912, and Thomas Sullivan, who was born in Nome in 1906, caught one game for the Cincinnati Reds in 1925.¹³ Today the semi-pro teams of the Alaska League attract the top college stars in the country. In recent years Bob Boone, Floyd Bannister, Tom Seaver, Graig Nettles, and Dave Kingman, are just a few of the big league stars who have played ball under the "blistering rays" of the midnight sun.

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Notes

- 1 John Bockstoe, *Steam Whaling in the Western Arctic* (New Bedford: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1977), pp. 34-48.
- 2 Arthur James Allen, *A Whaler and Trader in the Arctic* (Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., 1978), pp. 23-33.
- 3 Bob Karolevitz, "Baseball Below Zero," *ALASKA SPORTSMAN*², March 1963, p. 24.
- 4 *Nome News*, February 24, 1900.
- 5 Bill Roppel to the author, March 4, 1983.
- 6 Bob Armond to the author, February 11, 1982.
- 7 *Nome Pioneer Press*, May 16, 1908.
- 8 *Nome Gold Digger*, June 5, 1908.
- 9 *Nome Gold Digger*, June 20, 1908.
- 10 *Nome Gold Digger*, June 22, 1908.
- 11 John B. Wallace, "Three Strikes was Out," *The ALASKA SPORTSMAN*², November 1939, p. 17.
- 12 Wallace, "Three Strikes Was Out," p. 23.
- 13 *Fairbanks Daily News*, June 22, 1908.
- 14 William Guile, director of public relations, National Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, New York, to the author, February 18, 1983. Kathie Gallagher Perz, director of alumni relations, St. Martin's College, Lacey, Washington, to the author, March 1, 1983.

"My summer in Anchorage (1982) was a turning point in my life. I missed my family, my girlfriend very much. Joe Armstrong became a life-long friend, and Jim Dietz and Ron Vaughan brought me into maturity including the fact that hitting the road is part of baseball life. Vaughn switching me from pitching as a fresher man in college to a hitter has had obvious—and happy—results."



—MARK MCGWIRE,
First Baseman, Oakland A's,
1986. NBC: Anchorage Glacier
Pilot, 1982.

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Baseball's Last Frontier

Alaska, which makes giant Texas look like a geological hunk and Wichita as busy as midtown Manhattan (New York) as a population center, is advertised as the Last Frontier, Land of the Midnight Sun and the Great Land.

It's all of these and, incredibly, it is—again and often—the Home of the United States' Non-Professional Baseball Champions. And that's the unlikely development since Ray Dumont first coaxed his hometown into building the stadium that now bears his name.

To suggest that Hawaii came up with baseball reasonably soon would not be difficult to conjure for a couple of practical reasons. For one, the weather would encourage a doubleheader on Christmas Day. For another, the Johnny Appleseed of baseball, Alexander Cartwright, got to the islands and became a merchant prince, long before he died at the turn of the century, then an old man.

No one ever will know for sure when baseball ever was invented

because, truthfully, it just might have evolved from other games played in England. But Cartwright, a New York engineer, did create a pointed square or diamond and adjust to nine men on a side, nine innings, and 90 feet between bases. He played his first game under those conditions at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, New Jersey in 1845. Then shortly thereafter, in search of his own financial dream he headed for the great unknown.

En route, he dropped off ideas for "base ball," as it was then referred, in two words. Even taught it to the Indians. So maybe you wonder, as I do, whether when George Armstrong Custer's Seventh Cavalry regimental troops played ball outside Fort Lincoln near Bismarck, North Dakota, before traipsing west to the Little Big Horn in the Montana Territory, the Sioux and accompanying Indian nations were learning to hit-and-run in baseball, too? After all, the same warm, windy June 25 in 1876 that they cut down Custer, St. Louis was playing Chicago on the west bank of the Mississippi. It was, you know, the first baseball season of the National League.

But if the Hawaiians got an early start because Cartwright quickly was among them and, as indicated, as far back as 1947 the territory had a hall club good enough to travel all the way to Wichita to challenge in the National, how 'n the cold blue blazes did the warm-weather game even get to Alaska?

Alaska, known as Russian America until Secretary of State William H. Seward purchased it in 1867, was regarded for years as "Seward's folly." In betting parlance, the several-million-dollar price was an overlay, compared with Thomas Jefferson's acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase and Peter Minuit's steal of the Empire State Building and other future Manhattan assets for a few heads and a couple of Hap Dumont's old annual NBC guides.

Alaskan history, as far back as 1741 when a Danish navigator named Vitus Bering sailed east from Siberia under Russian service, began actually because Czar Peter the Great wondered whether Asia and America were joined. Not, of course, when the straits between them were named for discoverer Bering.

Truth is, fur-trading greed in the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands sapped the area and created such cut-throat mayhem among huddled-up brigands that the vast, lonely Alaskan area wasn't safe. That's when they tabbed it "Seward's folly," the purchase for \$7,200,000, which, by the way, was less than two cents an acre.

Gold, the mad metal, was struck in 1880. The fabulous gold lode in the Yukon Territory was located in 1886. Salmon canneries, hunting, fishing, exotic animals, delightful scenery and summer vacationing would turn the timber-tall, mineral-rich vastness into a place to live and visit. Nearing the 1900 census, Alaska already had passed Wyoming in population with more

than 500,000.

But in the vastness of an area as wide as the distance from Maine to the state of Washington, from Anchorage down at the southern tip to the frozen north at Point Barrow, where famed Will Rogers and pilot Wiley Post lost their lives in a plane crash one summer's day in 1935, how and when did baseball ever come?

Opinions vary, emphasizing the possibility of installation of a railroad just before World War I, but I'd bet a Kodiak bear if not a Koolah fig that back there when men mused madly in the gold rush era, somebody must have used a spare moment to wield a broken axe handle at a frozen snowball or maybe—forgive the crassness—refrigerated dog dung.

Still, Alaska would be expected to be far back in baseball because of the distance between communities, the relatively few people and short summer season. After all, as longtime Fairbanks general manager Don Dennis notes, the Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians, indigenous to Russian America, prefer basketball to baseball. They prove themselves obviously smart. Who wants to spend more time outside than possible in or near the Arctic circle when it's possible to cuddle up in your own igloo, a more spacious Quonset hut or even a modern gym?

But Alaska is No. 1 in non-professional baseball, as witness National Baseball Congress championships for 20 years. Since 1962, a season of instant success when Fairbanks went to the finals before losing to the Wichita Dreamliners, 7-6, Alaska has whirled like a willow through the tournament. The willow, for sake of us hot house lilies, is a wicked wind that whips from the Aleutians down the coast to Patagonia.

A man who came in like a willow is most responsible for Alaska's lofty position in semi-pro baseball. He's flamboyant H. A. (Red) Boucher, so firmly entrenched as the father of Alaska's baseball bride, hailed even by rival Anchorage, which followed his Fairbanks' leadership in upgrading. Although, curiously, Boucher never won an NBC championship, his Goldpanners subsequently won five championships. Anchorage, which beat Boucher to the trophy, won three. Kenai prevailed once, and the Mat-Su Miners prevailed in 1987.

Overall, Boucher would win 337 games and lose only 118, taking his Panners to 30 states and to Japan, but it was Wichita and the national championship that inspired him. "If," he told Richard H. Johnston of *Sports Illustrated* in a delightful magazine piece in June, 1969, "if you're a Trojan, you can eat cement!"

Henry Aristide Boucher, explaining why they call him "Red," was born at New Hampshire in 1921 to a French-Canadian father and an Irish mother named McNally. Pop pronounced the name "Boo-slay," but when Red was deposited in St. Vincent's Orphanage in Fall River, Massachusetts, he Americanized the name in self-defense to rhyme with "voucher,"



GOLDPANNER: Red Boucher, shown with son Johnny in Wichita, is regarded as the father of Alaska's non-pro baseball strides. Anchorage, though a rival to Red's early Fairbank's leadership, salutes Boucher whose Goldpanners have won five NBC championships, even though he himself managed none.

as Johnston noted.

Johnston, traveling to Alaska for "Having a Ball at Midnight," was smitten, understandably, by the fact that Alaskans celebrate the summer solstice with a ballgame played at midnight, often without lights. For the June 21 contest, begun at 10:30 p.m. and lasting often until nearly 2 a.m., lights really are necessary only if a purple fog rolls in.

The *Sports Illustrated* author also was impressed with Boucher personally and, by phone, I can appreciate that. The 60-plus sportsman-politician has some of the charisma of a former friend, then Massachusetts' junior senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy encouraged him to seek fame and fortune in Alaska.

The time was 1958. Red, like Pop, a Navy chief petty officer in World War I, had turned to bell bottoms at age 16 and completed a 20-year tour, serving aboard carrier Enterprise during World War II. When he and a

partner shared \$25,000 first prize on a popular television program—"Name That Tune"—the Navy assigned him to a national recruiting tour. That's when he met H.K. who suggested Alaska as a place to get "involved."

Ultimately, beginning as a sporting goods' salesman like that Wichita fella (Dumont) who asked about "Red's Eskimos," Boucher became mayor of Fairbanks, Alaska's lieutenant governor, twice candidate for governor. And proving that even Anchorage had no hard feelings for the political hair shirt who did much for Fairbanks, four times smaller, he unsuccessfully sought the mayoral chair at Anchorage in 1988.

Meanwhile, he retained a state legislative seat from Anchorage and set up a research consultant company. He's as dynamic as when he battled as lieutenant governor for the Trans-Alaska pipeline and also, as Fairbanks' mayor, led to an old Seabee slogan—"Can Do"—after a flood devastated Fairbanks in '67.

That's the way he approached baseball as a competitive challenge and spectator appeal sport for Alaska, which had no professional teams. To his delight, as Johnston phrased it, Boucher discovered "baseball fever burning in the Arctic light."

Undaunted by mountain ranges that walled off Fairbanks from southeastern Alaska, he "audaciously" proposed that Fairbanks help end Alaska's lingering isolation by sending a ball club (the Goldpanners) to the NBC. They thought he was as daft as a sun bather on an ice flow.

Boucher, however, had an idea as well as a high regard for Red Dedeaux, long-time college championship coach at the University of Southern California. Red approached Dedeaux about good summer jobs, NCAA approved, that ought to be attractive to college players as well as the allure of an area seldom if any had seen. The work would be hard, but the recreation plenty, including the best trout this side of the rainbow.

Dedeaux liked the idea because he didn't want to lose players prematurely to pro ball—for the kids' future good and his immediate success—and he was aware that if 60 college games were good, 120 would be the virtual equivalent of a minor-league professional season. So potential Hall of Famer Tom Seaver and other future big-league players were recommended to Boucher, including Andy Messersmith, Dave Kingman, Brent Strom and others who will be mentioned in the text or statistical index.

Boucher's wrist-twisting at Fairbanks was recalled merrily by a small corner pharmacist who struck it rich on the oil slopes. By then, hooked, Tom Miklautsch helped found the Goldpanners' booster group, the Nugget Club. But back there he winced when Red wanted \$200 for each player's uniform, a liberal amount that would help the cause, listing only the name of the sponsor on the back of each shirt.

Said Miklautsch, "We weren't just underdogs. We were too far below

even. Just for that. In a field of 32, at Wichita we figured to be 33rd."

But, no, bless the salmon totem pole, the Panners missed by just that one run against the Dreamliners in the '62 finals. They'd caught the fancy of the crowd. Small wonder that when the NBC's executive vice-president and general manager, Larry Davis, flew to Fairbanks several years later to attend the Midnight Sun game and present the NBC's Manager-of-the-Decade award to Fairbanks' Jim Dietz, he hailed the Panners:

"We're always glad to see Fairbanks come to the tournament. In Wichita we've got another name for the Goldpanners—"Money in the Bank."



WILHE'S CAP MIDNIGHT, RED: Hap Dumont, who got along with Red Boucher like seven with eleven, might have been asking that question in one of their warm greetings. Midnight was Fairbanks' sixteenth player—a bear.

Boucher and Dumont, two colorful characters, immediately formed a mutual admiration society, as indicated in Red's tender letter to Ann after Hap's death. Also, in his remembrance of the man he first met that Cinderella season:

"Although he talked about my 'Eskimos' and, I think, thought we'd come in on a dog sled, Hap was great—imaginative and creative—and

Lawrence Stadium hooked mighty large to our players, some of whom had come not only through Deleaux but, also, from Frank Sauget of Arizona University and the editor of *Collegiate Baseball*, Abe Channin."

Two years later when the Panners fell another game short, losing to Live Hubbard's Wichita Glassmen, Boucher enlivened the tournament with Dumont's connivance and blessing. First, Red cleared it with the Alaska governor. Next, he contacted Dumont for approval.

With a straight face, Hap said, no, he couldn't see anything wrong with Fairbank's 16th player on the tournament roster having the name of "Midnight." No, and Dumont couldn't find anything in the NBC rules that prevented that roster spot having been reserved for a black bear. Hap's only regret, probably, was that it wasn't a polar.

Anyway, Boucher flew to Wichita with a tranquilized black bear. The animal's presence created quite a stir—great!—but Red was disappointed that his bench warmers decided to watch from the bullpen when the bear was deposited in the ball club's dugout.

To avoid having his players psyched, Boucher avoided the headquarters' hotel, the Broadview, overlooking the Arkansas River and the stadium. Good thing, he explained. "That damned bear screamed all night all over the place and wound up biting me in the ass," Red remembered descriptively. "I got 'waivers' on him."

As mentioned, though he served as the springboard for college players' domination and Alaska's in the NBC, Boucher couldn't quite get over the championship hurdle at Wichita. And not only did he establish a rivalry by which Anchorage came like an avalanche, but also a relationship with a Colorado man who saw the early wisdom in college-developed teams.

Like Boucher self-made and then some, Bauldie Moschetti, son of a coal miner killed in a cave-in, got out of the mines himself as quickly as possible, suffering chronic asthma. But he became successful in the liquor business and other enterprises. He spent the bulk of his free time and money working with kids in baseball. Ultimately, he had his own ball club, a good one.

The Boulder (Colorado) Baseline Collegians, operated by Moschetti and associates from 1964 through '80, won 796 games and lost only 198. The magic carpet of that lofty .795 percentage carried the Collegians to four NBC championships.

In 1966, only their second season at Wichita, seasoned by a strong state tournament at Grand Junction, Boulder took the title with a 5-1 victory over West Point, Mississippi. Boulder's pitching was brilliant, an ERA of 1.13 for 64 innings. Moschetti's third baseman, Ray Henningsen, was chosen MVP, hitting .458 and stealing four bases. Reliever Frank Carbajal allowed just one hit in four innings.

Watching Dumont load up Boulder's schedule as defending champi-



PENNANT PAISANO: Handworking Bauldie Moschetti, who came up the hard way, was an easier way when he recruited college players he trained to win championships for Boulder, Colorado, and to frustrate friendly foe Red Boucher of Alaska.

ons, Moschetti said he felt that Hap didn't want to see the Collegians repeat. Dumont agreed, honest Injun. "I liked that," recalled Bauldie, now retired. "Hap was an honest man as well as a cunning and smart one."

But Boulder made it, 5-3, over the Hawaii Islanders in a championship game in which Frank Duffy, later a major-league infielder, starred at shortstop. He was MVP, a result of an overall .407, plus two hits, three stolen bases and three runs in the title game. Again, brilliant pitching, an 1.91 earned run average, was a difference. Bauldie recalled:

"But of that series developed a warm friendship with a former Marine, Ed Wain, who ran the Hawaiian team. After our games, his or mine or ours, we'd sit in a Wichita Italian restaurant and over salami, cheese, and Italian bread, we'd replay our games, air our problems and established a friendship that still exists."

Actually, Bauldie had a warm spot for Red Boucher, too. "He was like Dumont, one of a kind," Moschetti remembered. "But I did delight in doing him in one year when he flew in late and Hap held the game for him a few minutes. An extrovert, extremely personable and likable, Red had to say a few words over the field mike. He noted the NBC championship logos on our sleeves and said, 'Boulder better take a good, long look at those

patches because we're going to take them away tonight."

Moschetti chortled. "I think my guys needed a mental lift and Red gave it to them. We beat Fairbanks and I crowded, 'Yeah, Red, and we still got those patches for 365 more days.'"

Although beaten by Fairbanks in a title game in 1974, Boulder won two more NBC titles. The collegians snapped three straight for Alaska in '75, a result of a four-run rally in the eighth inning to beat the Panners, 6-4. Mike Colbern, Boulder right fielder, was MVP and the Collegians' Don Hannah the leading pitcher. Hannah finished what he started in the title game, won on a homer by designated hitter Terry Bogener and shortstop Wayne Krenchicki's tie-breaker.

Moschetti's kids won a fourth time in 1978, again as a result of a late-inning rally, breaking a tie game with two runs in the eighth and three in the ninth. The final, 8-3, made it look as easy as Bob Ferris did with his bat. Moschetti's muscle man hammered a two-run homer, giving him five for the tournament, and 11 RBIs. Keith Creel's seven-inning relief performance yielded just one run.

"Obviously," recalled Bauldie, "I believed in good pitching, but plenty of hustle," too, as those late-inning victories would indicate. When we first went to Wichita, Bob Boyd, as a veteran major leaguer there, was prophetic. "We'll beat you now because you're young and you'll make mistakes, but you're coming."

Young championship teams weren't all from Colorado or from Alaska. For instance, led by Vin Hayes, who would become a hard-hitting outfielder-first baseman for whom the Philadelphia Phillies later gave Cleveland a bundle of talent, Liberal of Kansas won the 1979 title.

The Bee Jays walloped Santa Maria, California, in the championship game, 9-2. Liberal's Craig McMurtry coasted with a one-hitter for six innings. The Kansas team's star pitcher, Mike Moore, was Most Valuable in the tournament, but the final game star was the light-hitting shortstop, Gary D'Onofrio. The ninth batter in the Liberal line-up, he hit .580 overall and had three title-game hits.

"And he made all of the plays," wrote the *Eagle's* Bob Lutz, mindful he had seen another great one on the way up a couple of years earlier. Ozzie Smith, a Gold Glove acrobat at shortstop for the St. Louis Cardinals as a \$2,300,000 superstar, was a skinny kid who came in from college on the west coast to play the summer of 1976 for Clarinda, Iowa.

Years later, like many a town team star put up by folks in the 5,600 population hamlet with which he played, Smith remembered the summer fondly. He also remembers what could happen in the NBC if, as will be explained further about Ray Dumont in the next chapter, a team lost an early game.

"We had to be out there at 8 in the morning, dew on the grass."

recalled The Wizard of Oz, "but, you know, it was so early, it was quiet and peaceful, kind of nice."

Clarinda couldn't make it Smith's summer there. The A's second loss, dropping them to third place, came from eventual champion Fairbanks. But the small Iowa town persisted to win the NBC in 1981, a salute to the old-fashioned concept Dumont favored. The A's, as they were called, scored in the last of the 11th to beat heavily favored Liberal, 8-7.

The exciting finish resulted from an overthrow to first base. Rusty Peltus scored from second, climaxing an unbeaten tournament record. Clarinda's third baseman, Keith Mucha, hit .550 to be MVP. Teammate Chuck Mathews nailed down outstanding-pitcher recognition by working seven-inning of one-run relief.

Another team, like Clarinda, that had knocked at the door and found no one home, achieved its first championship the next year, 1982. Santa Maria, California, almost blew it early, routed by Anchorage in the semifinals, 11-1, but the loss merely set up the extra game that always made Dumont purr.

Santa Maria not only won handily, 11-4, but first baseman Mike Aldrete, headed for the San Francisco Giants, hit as if he were . . . uh . . . Willie McCovey or Orlando Cepeda or Willie Mays. He drove in five runs. But, wait, right fielder Dave Hangle was even better.

Hangle, headed for the Seattle Mariners, had one of the most fabulous games in tournament history. He went for "5 for 5," belting two homers and driving in four runs. The University of California-Berkeley athlete had a record-tying six home runs and, in addition, batted .563 with 19 RBIs. As Lutz noted, Hangle won the NBC's Triple Crown—average, homers, RBIs—and had an astonishing 38 total bases and 1.188 slugging percentage.

The tournament's leading pitching effort, by marked contrast with Hangle's hitting, was a two-hitter by Anchorage's John Hower in the first game between the two finalists. So even in defeat, Alaska, like Colorado, was prevalent. Yep, even when co-conspirators.

Moschetti remembered it. "One year when neither of us—none of us when you consider the two Alaska teams—was winning, our side got into a late-inning fight with Anchorage. Here I was, an old guy, trying to break it up, when, suddenly, I heard someone giggle. Darn if my club and Anchorage hadn't faked the fight for the fun of it. I'll bet Dumont liked that."

One Dumont might not have liked—and certainly Bauldie didn't—was a truck play that, Moschetti insisted, cost his team \$12,000 and, more important, the NBC championship.

In a key game with Anchorage in 1980, Bobby Meechem, later an infielder with the New York Yankees, lifted what would have been a game-winning home run over the right-field fence. Trouble was, as Moschetti

remembered it, with only two umpires working the game rather than three, the Alaskan right fielder had a trick up his sleeve or, rather, another ball in his hip pocket. As he raced back to the wall, he grabbed the hidden ball, wheeled and threw to the infield.

Another time, Boulder lost a game at Wichita when a trapped line drive was ruled a legal catch, setting up an inning ending triple play. "The ump insisted the other shortstop had caught the ball, but we knew he'd scooped it," Moschetti shrugged off history.

Bauldie lost another tough one, but, at least, he prompted Hap Dumont to change tournament rules. First, hopeful of keeping a promising schedule, the promoter began a program with a soggy field and dubious weather prospects. Boulder took a one-run lead into the sixth inning, but the other side scored two before rain washed out the game.

The short-order defeat, 2-1, cost Boulder a 15 game winning streak at Wichita. Moschetti protested. Dumont couldn't and wouldn't change a legal-length decision, but he did change his own tournament rules for the future so that no game could be cut short by weather. "That's the way it still is," said Larry Davis.

"I miss Hap, but I also miss Larry Davis, Wichita and my kids," said Moschetti, who also is missed. A chunky man, he wore a buttoned up black jacket, no matter the heat, and always scribbled his line-up on an old cigarette package.

The players, most of them recruited by Moschetti and able to work profitably in the Rockies' beautiful summer recreation areas, miss the "old man," too. Among them are present or former big leaguers such as Hubie Brooks, Bob Horner, Rich Dauer, Roy Smalley, Burt Hooton and Dick Ruthven.

The memories gush out of Moschetti. Like Pat Moriarity's great outfield catch, greater throw and catcher Bob Anderson's rock-ribbed tag that saved one championship game. "The next day the kid who tried to bowl over Anderson wound up with his arm in a sling."

Anderson was a great quarterback and running back on the University of Colorado football team. "I had a pretty good football team, too," said Bauldie, "with three All-Americans at one time—Anderson, Jim Street of Texas and Mark Marcus of Stanford."

Moschetti detested long hair, a youthful rebellion of the 1960s. He ragged resisting first baseman Clay Westlake. Finally it became either or. Next day Westlake showed up skin-headed. Big league scouts ribbed Moschetti as a martinet. When Bauldie sympathized with a black player over an abrasive thigh injured, suffered sliding, the player corrected him. "That's not a 'strawberry,' Coach, it's a 'black' berry." Bauldie still likes the courageous kid's crack.

A Colorado player who kept the Collegians loose with his sense of

humor, Frank Carbajal, had a chance after a game with a lightly regarded team from Slater, Iowa. Slater's pitcher was a young left hander who warm ups indicated he was what the trade calls a "junk" pitcher, i.e., of with little velocity. With control and change-ups, the Slater pitcher shut out the overconfident Collegians.

Afterward, Carbajal sympathized with an unpraised Moschetti. "I'm sorry, Coach, but you ought to know we'd be beat—again or Slater!"

Moschetti found solace in a sign even more than his team's pixy. Litt Water hoisted a billboard at its village limits, according to Bauldie. The sign read:

"THIS IS THE TEAM THAT BEAT THE BOULDER (COLO) COLLEGIANS, THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONS."

Overall, from the time the flaming redhead, Boucher, came to Alaska with ants in his pants and baseball as his idea of a recreation and spectator sport, the Last Frontier has been No. 1 in the NBC, as reflected by those 11 titles and 10 runners-up in the last 20 national tournaments. But, curiously enough it was Boucher and the interior team, Fairbanks, that broke the ice with a surprising second place in 1962, it was Anchorage, the port metropolis, that brought the first title to Alaska.

The title of Anchorage would be shared by many, most certainly by enough talking, long-time former general manager, Joe Armstrong. Anchorage's nickname, Glacier Pilots, is as adventurous as the man for whom it was named, Bob Reeve. Reeve, later forming an Alaska airline, flew the vast north as a courageous pioneer indeed when others were in need. His wife, Tilly, is a sponsor and director of the ball club.

But front and center in the fight for braggin' rights in Alaska against friendly rival Boucher was Armstrong. He succeeded John Stepp as anchor man for Anchorage. At 72, battling a heart problem, Joe was most helpful with this book. He's a native of Everett, Washington, a former national guardsman. For years, he was a journeyman lineman and line foreman in the U.S.'s upper Northwest.

Armstrong moved to Alaska in 1956 and became business manager for electrical programs for the new Alaskan state. Fact is, you might say he cowboied the apprenticeship of the ball players he helped lure to Alaska with good summer jobs, good competition and the chance to enjoy the giant open forest and streams at their summer's best.

"We've never had too much trouble with our young men," observed Armstrong with his deep-toned chuckle, "because after you've had a kid behind a jackhammer all day and then on a ball field, he's too tired for mischief."

Besides, the fishing is fetching, particularly the trout, and only the

most stubborn or determined or stony-eyed will spend spare time trying to pan gold in the area about which Jack London wrote. Also the Bard of the Yukon, Robert W. Service, author of "The Shooting of Dan McGrew," and, as *Sports Illustrated's* Richard W. Johnston noted, the man who wrote:

"There are strange things done in the midnight sun that would make your blood run cold."

Including the unlikely, i.e., baseball as Alaska's prominence, reflected first when Boucher fast-talked folks in 5,000 population Fairbanks for the first Alaska trip to Wichita, 1962.

There, you'll recall, Fairbanks came home only a run short behind champion Wichita (Dreamliners). Again, in 1964 when Tim Seaver was a 19-year-old California kid, bound for USC and a future Hall of Fame career in big league baseball, the Panners couldn't win over Wichita's Service Glass.

So it was Anchorage that won it all, remarkable, in the Glacier Pilots' first season in existence, 1969, though Wichita's Larry Davis recalled that



HUSKIES FROM THE FAR NORTH: Two Fairbanks players, Fredkie Horn (left) and Bob Maxwell, pose with the real canine McCoe—an Alaskan husky.

a team from the 200,000 population tip had tried previously. Anchorage and Armstrong copied Fairbanks and Boucher's method of collecting summer bats. They had built a new park a few years earlier, named for a champion of local progress, William F. Mulcahy. A manager obtained from Chapman College, Paul Deese, put together the team that beat Fairbanks for the Alaska state NBC title, then, at Wichita, the Glacier Pilots whipped Liberal for the big title, 5-1.

Anchorage's leading hitter, Chris Chaunbliss, a first base husky who went on to hit the long ball for Cleveland, the Yankees and Atlanta, was the batting and base running star, as previously noted. Also, Jack Brushert, who followed coach Deese from Chapman, hit a decisive three-run homer in the eighth inning. Later, Brushert would succeed Deese in the Anchorage organization.

In 1970 Anchorage had a team so good that the Pilots lost only 10 games all summer, but in Wichita, facing another NBC trophy champion, state Bob Sullivan of Grand Rapids, they lost twice in succession to the Michigan champs, 5-4 and 4-0. Anchorage out-hit Grand Rapids, but couldn't solve a dandy left handed reliever, Rusty Gerhardt. Working five appearances and winning three out of the bullpen, Gerhardt allowed only eight hits in 17 innings, struck out 22—and did not yield an earned run.

Suddenly there was a phenomenon almost as colorful as the midnight sun game—hmm, wonder how come Hap Dumont never tried that in Wichita with the lights?—and it reflected all of Alaska's respect for what Fairbanks' Red Boucher did for baseball there. For example, after Fairbanks' first NBC tournament, persuading champion Wichita Dreamliners to come up for the annual summer oddity.

Ever since, visiting teams have come then and at other times, varying the baseball diet for teams run with the front-office efficiency of many professional teams and better than some.

The longest-day-of-the-year game at the summer solstice offers a full 24 hours of daylight in the vast Tanana Valley. The high-noon-at-midnight game, apparently begun as far back as 1906. Over the years with more than 5,000 shoe-horning into Growden Park—considering the small population the Yankees, for example, would have to field 1,000,000 to match the endurance impact—the game never has required artificial lights. Fairbanks is a mere 160 miles south of the Arctic circle, so the sun is just beginning to set in the north as the game begins at 10:45 p.m. and some three hours later beginning to rise again. You're right—in the north.

If "big" Anchorage, 361 miles south as the crow or eagle flies, enviously attention Fairbanks gets, it's not nearly so much as a result of phenomenon mentioned when the Hatfields and McCoys, the Glacier Pilots and the Panners suddenly met not for the state title, but for the national.

For the first time, Anchorage and Fairbanks crossed bats at Wichita in

a title game in 1971. For one, Joe Armstrong was excited as when he hustled down to San Diego a few years later (1976) as one of the Pilots' brightest graduates, Raulo Jones, capped a 22 victory season with presentation of the Cy Young award. The frizzled hair blond, who still talks glowingly about his Alaskan experience, tied legendary Christy Mathewson's record with 66 plus consecutive innings without yielding a walk.

The Jones boy pioneered the big name futures of Alaska baseball, manifest in '71 when Anchorage right fielder Bruce Bloche, headed for the bigs, put on a powerful show as MVP hitting .536. Curiously, gifted Dave Winfield, the University of Minnesota's three sport super-star, performed admirably for Fairbanks as a relief pitcher.

But in that first title game confrontation of the Alaska rivals, the clutch player was Iowa State's Larry Corrigan. Corrigan, who would return to Anchorage as an assistant coach, drove in a ninth inning run as the Pilots capped an unbeaten tournament by nipping Fairbanks, 5-4.

A year later Fairbanks won its first NABC title, managed by Jim Dietz, who deserves a special bow. A former college infielder from Oregon and successful head coach at San Diego State, Dietz came aboard for seven summers at Fairbanks and compiled a brilliant 348-151 record, including seven successive trips to Wichita and four national titles.

Dietz, a company man in the finest sense of the word, not only had enough hobbies of his own—gardening, carpentry, electrician, painter and a kids' counselor—but, he'd marshal time to collect empty aluminum cans. Why? Because the aluminum had resale value, and the summer Alaskan programs needed all the financial help possible.

Dietz, honored by the NABC as Manager of the Decade honor, was so good that when he'd left the Panners after panning championship gold for Fairbanks, Anchorage asked him to come aboard in 1981.

By then, as noted, Fairbanks began a string of three straight championships that gladdened the competitive heart of Red Boucher, no longer active. They won over Anchorage in '72, a result of a tie-breaking homer by Steve Swisher, 3-2. Swisher also would play big-league ball as a catcher.

The Most Valuable Player was San Diego's Kerry Dineen, Fairbanks center fielder, who hit 480 and stole five bases. But reflecting the versatility of Winfield, who could have signed out of Minnesota in pro basketball and football, too, the future New York Yankee slugger hit two homers as Fairbanks' left fielder.

Years later, reminiscing for Bob Lutz, Winfield recalled, "I don't remember a lot about Wichita except for those bugs in the trees—those locusts—but I know I had a pretty good tournament. When I went back to Fairbanks later to speak, I wondered why a city man stayed in that small town for an entire summer, but then I looked again at the majestic beauty of the town. Playing there allowed me to really mature. It's the best place in

the country to play ball."

The best at winning, too, at least for the moment, Fairbanks became only the sixth team to win back-to-back titles with a 16-6 victory over Liberal, Kansas, in the 1973 final. Fairbanks' Gene Delyon had three hits in the final, but teammate Lee Iorg was voted most outstanding when he batted an even .500.

A Liberal outfielder that season, a Southern Cal rookie from San Angelo, Texas, was Steve Kemp. Kemp played so well for the Bee Jays that he not only got a full scholarship at USC—see, the colleges scouted Wichita as well as the pros!—he was invited to Fairbanks the following summer.

In 1974 when Fairbanks became the only team to win three straight NABC titles, other than Fort Wayne with four in the late '40s and a four-year Wichita reign in the early '60s, Kemp was the MVP. The Goldpanners beat Boulder, 7-5, a result of a grand-slam crusher by second baseman Jeff Ellison in the fourth inning. Fairbanks lefty Floyd Hannister, with a date in the majors like Kemp, pitched four innings of protective one-hit relief.

Kemp voted for Liberal over Fairbanks as a summer visitor, scoring one for Kansas. He voted for Wichita, too. "Every summer I played in Wichita was good for me. I don't know if I'd made the majors except for those summers. As for Liberal, it was neat because it was first summer away from home. I was the youngest guy on the team and played with guys like Steve Barikowski (pro football quarterback.)

"My job at Liberal was cutting grass, but the better I played ball, the less grass I cut."

With a long-distance pow-wow that included legendary Jack O'Toole, a scout for the Montreal Expos who had coached for Anchorage since 1969, and a magic voice on Alaskan radio, Dick Lobdell, Armstrong set up a chain recollections. One most interesting, I thought, was Lobdell's.

That is, recalling the 1976 Wichita showdown between Anchorage and Fairbanks as the best ever. After running back a tape, I think he might be right. For one thing, over the course of that season's play, Fairbanks had been unable to handle Anchorage back home, losing 14 of 18 games. In the seasonal tournament each team beat the other by a run in extra innings, setting up a classic final.

The final game was scoreless into the 10 innings when Fairbanks second baseman Jim Armstrong and first baseman Chick Valley drove in runs. Finishing magnificently as the outstanding player, giving Fairbanks a sixth straight appearance in the championship game and fourth NBC title in five years, Greg Harris pitched a two-hitter, 2-0.

Over the years as Boucher's replacement as Fairbanks' general manager, Don Dennis became the architect of the Alaskan league. After all, Fairbanks and Anchorage couldn't play each other constantly. Dennis, a

native of Pueblo, Colorado, and a graduate of South Colorado State, became a sports writer who discovered the wonders of the NBC when covering for the *Grand Junction Eagle*.

Boucher, impressed with Dennis as business manager at Grand Junction, lured him to Fairbanks with a combination newspaper baseball job. Ultimately, Dennis became managing editor there and then general manager of the *Goldpanners*. His success with Fairbanks and, as commissioner of Alaska for the National Baseball Congress, is no greater than in persuading Kenai, Palmer, North Pole and Mat-su to field teams. Not hummers, either.

To illustrate, Kenai's Peninsula Oilers won the national championship in 1977, topping Fairbanks in the title game, 6-3. Fairbanks forced the tournament to a seventh game by beating Kenai earlier on title night, but the Oilers won the title in the 11th inning of the showdown. Mike Bodziker, a World Series pitching hero for Baltimore in 1983, was the winning pitcher. The decisive run, forced in, came on a base on balls to Kenai's Howie Shapiro, who had done enough to make opposing pitching timid. He homered and drove in four runs.

Fairbanks, back in the big one, ripped Liberal pitching ace Mike Moore early in the championship game, 1980, and won by an 8-4 score. Moore hadn't suffered a tournament loss in seven decisions. Center fielder Kevin McReynolds of Liberal, driving in two runs and tournament MVP, was another big-league of the future.

Anchorage and Fairbanks were runners-up in 1982 and 1983, to Santa Maria, California, and to Grand Rapids, Michigan. As mentioned, Mike Hangel was 'the poor man's Babe Ruth' for Santa Maria in the first instance, 11-4. In the second the Sullivans of Grand Rapids hit as hard as boss man Bob could roar, belting at a team average of .370, romping over Fairbanks in the finale, 11-1.

Only once was Grand Rapids reduced to tepid tap water in that one, a tournament in which designated hitter-outfielder Curt Morgan drove in 17 runs and won the MVP award. The Sullivans were shut out by Hutchinson, Kansas, early in the tournament. They call it "Sully Ball," the close-the-gates-mercy-nauling administration by Grand Rapids, beginning again with an opening 19-1 walloping of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1984 and climaxed with an 8-2 title-game triumph over Liberal.

Before losing one game to Anchorage, 10-7, Grand Rapids had a 28-game winning streak and, gaining their fourth title and second straight, had never finished lower than fifth in eight tournament seasons. Commented sponsor field-fireman Sullivan, "All we do is play like a team—to win."

A coveted third straight was denied Sullivan, however, as Liberal came back for manager Mike Boulanger in '85, beating the North Pole Nicks of Alaska in the last game, 6-2. Earlier in the tournament, the Nicks handed

the Bee Jays their only loss, 8-4. When Liberal's Kerry Richardson drouned and homered, driving in three runs, he summed up Liberal's third NRC title:

"We *ownd* them that one."

The NRC tournament finals in 1986 and '87 were by the same score, 11-8. In the first instance, Anchorage came back to the winner's circle over Grand Rapids. In the second, the Mat-Su Miners of Alaska won over the Wichita Bronco.

Reflecting the intensity of NBC competition, Anchorage's siling old-guard guy, Joe Armstrong, chortled in recollection of his greatest thrill. "Watching Sullivan walk out of the park with his head down," old Joe needed the man from Michigan.

Those guys from Alaska are a hardy breed, which you'd expect if you spent much of the time *now* deep in Lower Slobhovia, but they laugh more than they swear and, obviously, win more than they lose.

They chuckled amusedly over a story written by a reporter fascinated either with his own imagination or Mickey Hatcher's. He wrote that the former University of Oklahoma football-baseball player leaped onto an ice-flue in Cook Inlet back in 1976 and wrestled a polar bear. Still, they acknowledge, he *did* want to pet a wild black bear cub on a return from Palmer to Anchorage.

As Red Boucher could have told Hatcher from that trip with "Midnight" to Wichita, where the bear left its print on the town and on Boucher's posterior, a bear is a thing to fool about, especially if, as likely, a cub's momma is likely to be a quick trundle around. Mickey, they figure, wouldn't have been able to flop entertainingly around the bases on a muddy day, like a trained seal, much less become an NRC graduate who reached the majors.

At the time this book was prepared, Anchorage had 21 graduates in the majors. Fairbanks had sent 99 over the years into the big leagues. At the moment, Joe Armstrong was keeping up a pen-pal relationship with Mark McGwire, the pink-cheeked Oakland slugger who set a rookie record for homers in the majors, 39, in 1987.

They tell tall tales about home runs, just as they do their fishing and game in Alaska. They remember three hit in one game by rangy Dave Kingman, a colorful major-league character. With Fairbanks, as Don Dennis remembered, Kingman, a hermit in the majors, lived on the river and caught and cooked his own breakfast.

One game the all-or-nothing-at-all punster hit two home runs before the opposition, far behind, brought in a new pitcher, Dick Baldwin, who was teased to "lay one in there" in a desire to see how far Kingman could hit it.

They still talk about the third one. "Over the fence and over house



MARK HIS WORDS: Joe Armstrong, a driving force in Anchorage, Alaska's, tournament success, had a warm spot from Day One for the power of Mark McGwire. As a rookie, McGwire set a major league home run record at Oakland with 39 homers.



A SHOCKING SHOCKER: Joe Carter, who belted the long ball for Wichita State University, proved he could do it in the bigs at Cleveland.

across the street," they say.

I'd liked to see that one. I guess Larry Davis would, too. Saluting Joe Carter as the former Wichita State University star became an NBC star with Boulder at a big-league power hitter at Cleveland, the tournament executive recalled the longest ball he'd ever seen hit at Wichita:

"Over the left-center field fence and against the Metropolitan Baptist church on one bounce, rolled across McLean boulevard and ended up in the river."

Davis admired it. Hap Dumont would have measured it—and added a few feet.

Yeah, and Hap would have gurgled with joy around his cigar when the 1988 tournament not only ended perhaps more dramatically than any previously, but also gave the NBC its first northwest champion since the Drain (Oregon) Red Sox topped the field in 1958. Dumont would have liked that.

This one gave the state of Washington its first championship and put an always trying Midlothian, Illinois, into a state of shock. The game with the Everett Merchants teetered like the scales of justice.

Everett, using the strong-armed relief work of Dave Wong, labeled the tournament's Most Valuable Player, went into the ninth with a one-run lead, but the weary Wong faltered and yielded a two-out homer to Mid-Sox right fielder Joe Lorenz. Midlothian, which had vaulted to a whopping six-run lead in the first inning, was on top because Lorenz, probably the most effective slugger never to get the headlines, walloped his first home run, a grand slam.

Everett tied it in the home ninth. A Thai named O. Sobotta, a University of Washington student who had 12 hits in 26 trips, doubled down the right field line to send the game into extra innings, 9-9.

Midlothian threatened to win again in the 11th. The irrepressible Lorenz tried once more with a two-out single to right field, attempting to score Paul Stevens from second. However, on a bang-bang play at the plate, Bob Lutz put it, Ryan Davis's strong throw enabled catcher Troy Rusk to make a diving tag. Plate umpire Scott Griffith's "out" call cost Midlothian a run and put manager Howie Minas into a rage. Griffith gave the heave-ho to the White Sox skipper.

In the 12th, however, Midlothian made the call seem academic when the Sox scored twice. Again, Everett was within an out of a long ride home, but the Merchants tied the score and then Rusk hit a pitch high into left field and over the wall. The three-run homer gave Everett a remarkable 14-11 victory and the title.

Wait! There's a typical NBC encore. Losing manager Minas, who had tried to pinch off the plate ump's head, was called from the concourse, where he had seethed in mounting anger, and was given the annual Hap

Dumont Award

The trophy is given annually to "a person who has made a significant contribution to amateur baseball." Howie wasn't happy, but, Hap, he was a gracious sportsman. After all, he didn't suggest the NBC make an impossible disposition of the bauble that must have seemed like a boxy prize

"I miss the real good jukebox in a place near the ballpark in Wichita. Seriously, what sticks out in my mind about the NBC is that like playing there was like playing in a college all-star tournament. You got a chance to see guys about whom you'd heard from other schools. They were good. So were their teams."



—ROY SMALLEY, Jr.,
Infielder, Texas Rangers, Minnesota Twins, New York Yankees, Chicago White Sox, 1975; NBC: Boulder (Colorado) Collegians, 1971-73; Alaska Glacier Pilots, 1972.

13

Smiles of Recollection

FROM a Pied Piper of poodles, followed by dogs on his appointed two-mile rounds as a newsboy, to a prematurely aged, arthritic man who still hadn't owned a dog, yet loved them, Hap Dumont was a man of character and a character. People loved him, too, even though he was cursed to drooling over his cheap cigars, a slob.

Probably only one man ever put Hap and his habit into his place, but that wasn't had because, as Larry Davis remembered, it took the President to do it. Or the ex-President, anyway.

Back in 1953, shortly after leaving the White House, Harry S. Truman agreed to fly in from Kansas City to be honored by the NBC in Wichita. En route in a car from the airport to a hotel downtown, the blunt former chief executive watched Dumont suck on a cigar.

"Throw that damn thing out the window," Mr. Truman commanded Dumont did.

Curiously, though he smoked or downed eight to 10 cigars a day, dropping them in ashtrays spread around his office or on corners of desks or even in his desk, Dumont rarely smoked at home. For one, I'd be inclined to credit the intimidation of spit and polish Ann Dumont, his neat and nice wife. After all, as mentioned, "Annie" would make him take off his slacks like a Japanese when entering the home.

Herself, Mrs. Dumont, still spry and fashionable and looking younger than her years, whatever they are, had a different view of Hap and his cigar. In effect, she felt, a carryover from a childhood pacifier.

"I think he needed a cigar only to calm him in mixed company," she recalled. "At home, the only time he'd ever light up would be if company came."

Ann might be wrong. For instance, Hap's daughter, Nancy Gouvert, made an amusing point when talking affectionately about her father. Nancy, youngest of the three raised by Ann and Hap, is a registered nurse married to a farmer, Julius Gouvert, living outside of Kingman. The town is 65 miles west of Wichita, her husband's farm about 15 miles from St. Joseph's Hospital, where she works.

"Although Daddy wasn't around a lot of times, he was affectionate," she recalled. "He'd romp on the floor with us and, especially, he liked to play games with us, particularly poker."

Ann questioned poker, but I didn't, certainly not when Nancy had added, "Daddy tried to show us how to bluff."

Son Ray Wesley, a service veteran and former Texas sports editor who lives in Wichita, and stepson Ray Eden probably would agree. Ann's son, 57, is deputy insurance investigator for the state of Oregon at Salem. Like Nancy, Ray Eden also has two children.

Traditionally, the senior Dumonts would visit the Gouverts on Christmas Eve. Hap liked to see the kids open presents. "But I think," Nancy recalled, smiling, "he liked most to get out to play with the dogs and to feed them. Even though dogs followed him constantly when he was a boy, he had none of his own."

Raymond H. Dumont was the only child of a family with limited means. His father, Charles Belmont Dumont, who sold building steel, died relatively young. As a breadwinner early, an honor student who rarely cracked a book as a valedictorian, Hap indulged himself only in movies and, from early school days, with double-dipped ice cream from an old Wichita landmark, Cim's—for breakfast. Later, still sweet-toothed, he favored chocolate milk poured over ice cubes.

Eating with Dumont—briefly, as a young man he gave it the high-tem spelling of "DuMont"—was a topsy-turvy experience, as indicated earlier

and mentioned often in interviews by close friends and relative strangers. Yet, even battling out of turn in meal courses, Hap had his likes more than dislikes.

As Ann recalls, he wanted virtually only beef served at home, preferably ground beef and wilted lettuce. Nancy noted he liked side dishes of spaghetti and meatballs. I can vouch that, as they indicate, he preferred Chinese food. Truth is, though, eating was only a necessity, not a compulsion with the dreamy, absent-minded professor of promotion.

As mentioned, Dumont seldom traveled, although he did like to go to Chicago for the annual sporting goods convention. Charles Cookson found raring with him and sleeping in the same room on these junkets a frustra-

tion. "It wasn't that Hap was cheap, but he was financially conservative," Cookson said. "So we'd double up and I had a terrible time sleeping in the way bed because he snored so loudly, sawing wood contentedly."

Eating?

"I had a hard time keeping him from eating dinner at a drugstore counter," said Cookson. "For him, a bowl of soup, a cheese sandwich and a bit of conversation were enough."

Cookson, like all others who worked closely with Dumont, was awed by the weight of the man's correspondence, the rapidity of his dictation and unwillingness to use the telephone long-distance long after the telegram had been outdated as the best form for rapid communication.

A telegram figured in one of the better—and amusing—episodes that reflect on the far-out flaw of the man who could concentrate so deeply on a problem or promotional scheme. At a time Western Union had dispensed with its uniformed delivery boy in favor of whichever guy might be available, Dumont awaited a wire courier and an out-of-state NBC commissioner he was eager to meet.

They arrived virtually in a doorway dead heat, the Western Union guy and the NBC subsidiary. Dumont rushed forward quickly and—

"Yeah," said Cookson, "shook the hands of the Western Union man and handed the outgoing message to the startled baseball visitor."

Larry Davis can match examples of the mental intensity that picked Hap off base. Either Hap or an assistant beat a path to the downtown post office in Wichita. One day when Davis drove him, Dumont decided he'd go and get the mail himself.

Larry watched Hap shuffle out of the post office, taking mincing steps, cheeks bulged out around the dripping cigar, eyes down as he rifled the mail to figure from envelopes what treasures might be enclosed. Head down, Hap got into the car parked ahead of Davis's.

The amused friend decided to watch. Dumont began to open the mail. Davis waited. More envelopes were opened. Larry honked the horn. No

H J R

86

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 12, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 86

HOUSE JOINT RES. NO. 86

ERADICATION OF BURMESE OPIUM CROPS

Requesting the United States Congress to review a proposal to eradicate opium producing poppy crops in Burma.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with CS HJR 86(SA) the same title
- a new title
- have attached amendment(s)
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note HSA
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass
No Rec
Amend

Steve Haskley

John Zboratki

John W. ...

John ...

Steve Doolley

| | Do Not Pass | No Rec | Amend |
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John W. ...

Chairman's Signature

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF
HJR 86

Eradication of Burmese Opium Crops

Received February 12, 1990
by Reps. Foster, Menard, Koponen, Ellis

Heard March 14, 1990

CSHJR 86 (SA) Adopted March 14, 1990

Passed Out of Committee March 14, 1990
5 Do Pass

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Item 2

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: _____
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Eradication of Burmese
Opium Crops
Sponsor: Foster
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CAPITAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| REVENUE | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FULL-TIME | | | | | | |
| PART-TIME | | | | | | |
| TEMPORARY | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs
Division: _____
Approved by Commissioner: H. A. "Red" Boucher
Agency: _____

Phone: 465-4963
Date: Mar 12, 1990
Date: Mar 12, 1990

- Distribution (by preparer) :
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)

Item 3



Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

1989 DEC 12 AM 11:05

Chairman House Committee on State Affairs - Special Committee on Telecommunications

December 4, 1989

The Honorable Frank Murkowski
United States Senate
709 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Frank,

Enclosed is a proposal being circulated by the national Center for Action in Boulder, Nevada, which would eliminate the opium,-cocaine supply from Burma's "golden triangle". An Alaskan Center for Action has formed for the purpose of eliminating this primary U.S. source of cocaine and for identifying and returning our POW's. I am writing to you at the request of several Alaskans who plan to present legislative resolutions to the state legislature next month.

The proposal entails having the indigenous Burmese Shan population uproot the entire poppy plant crop over a period of seven years in exchange for U.S. diplomatic and financial support for the Tai Revolutionary Council (TRC). The TRC, I am informed, is composed of thirty-three separate principalities in Burma that represent eight million people who are a distinct culture known as the Shan State.

The Shan State is a self proclaimed government in exile. It is headed by General Khun Sa. The chief protagonist in the U.S. for General Sa's "deharvest" plan is retired Lt. Col. Bo Gritz.

In preparation for legislative hearings I would appreciate your help in obtaining specific and official information from the U.S. Department of State, or other federal sources, concerning the situation in Burma.

Specifically, what is the current relationship between the U.S. and Burma? Who, in the Dept. of State, is a contact that I may call upon?

What is the current political situation in Burma and what is the U.S. position vis a vis the various factions? (Ted Koppels' ABC Nightline program which aired in Alaska on November 29, 1989, indicated an election is forthcoming but that it is expected to be a sham.)

What is the U.S. official position on the legitimacy of the Shan people's claim that they are entitled to be an independent state pursuant to the Panglong Agreement of 1947?

What is the official response to General Sa's offer? Has President Bush's administration acknowledged the proposal? Who, specifically, is the decision maker with respect to Sa's proposal?

I understand that Lt. Col. Gritz has become an issue with certain people in the Dept. of State and in the national security apparatus. Therefore, the above questions, and the nature of this inquiry is meant to focus on the merits of General Sa's proposal without regard to Lt. Col. Gritz's official standing.

I appreciate your work in obtaining this information. It will become part of the record for the legislation that will be introduced.

Incidentally, the enclosed report on National Security Council letterhead is illegible, undated and unsigned. It has been attributed to your office. May I ask you to provide a good copy for me?

Sincerely,



H. A. "Red" Boucher
State Representative for Alaska

AF4138

enclosures

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
ALASKA

COMMITTEES:

VETERANS' AFFAIRS (RANKING MEMBER)
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-6888

225 WEST 10TH
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
(907) 263-2111

101 12TH AVENUE, 17TH
FLOOR, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
(907) 488-0288

P.O. BOX 1647
JUNEAU, AK 99801
(907) 588-7400

120 TRADING BAY ROAD, SUITE 200
KETCHIKAN, AK 99821
(907) 242-8808

100 MAIN STREET
KETCHIKAN, AK 99821
(907) 228-8880

October 10, 1989

Mr. Greg Rupert
8431 Ragged Top Circle
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Greg:

My Anchorage office let me know of your call regarding Mr. Gritz and Kuhn Sa, and I am pleased to respond.

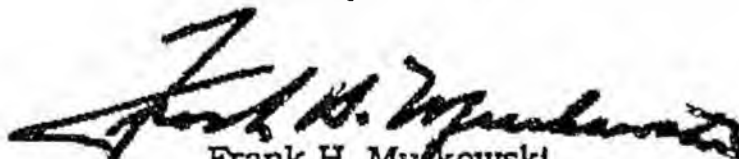
I am familiar with Mr. Gritz and his proposal. As a member of both the Intelligence and Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, I have access to the most sensitive information of the United States government. In my judgement, there is no basis for Mr. Gritz's allegations of a broad narcotics - related conspiracy at senior levels in the government.

To assist you in putting this matter in perspective, I have enclosed an official evaluation prepared by the National Security Council of Mr. Gritz and his activities.

I am also familiar with the proposed "solution" offered by Khun Sa. It amounts to Khun Sa promising to wipe out his major source of income (opium poppies use^d to make heroin) and to stop trafficking in illegal drugs, only if the U.S. pays him millions of dollars over a seven year period. Khun Sa, as one of the world's leading suppliers of drugs, is not the kind of ally with which I would like to see our country associated.

Thank you again for your views.

Sincerely,



Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senator

Enclosure

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
ALASKA

COMMITTEES:

VETERANS' AFFAIRS PLANKING MEMBER
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0202
(202) 224-8888

January 23, 1990

101 12TH AVENUE, BOX 7
ANCHORAGE, AK 99513
(907) 271-3738

101 12TH AVENUE, BOX 7
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701
(907) 486-0233

P.O. BOX 21647
JUNEAU, AK 99802
(907) 888-7400

120 TRADING BAY ROAD, SUITE 350
KENAI, AK 99511
(907) 283-1808

109 MAIN STREET
KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
(907) 228-8880

PLB
44699

The Honorable H. A. Boucher
P.O. Box 111038
Anchorage, Alaska 99511

Dear Red:

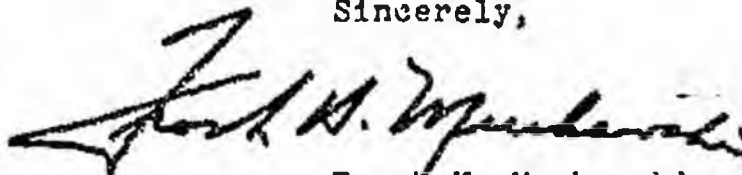
Thank you for contacting me to request information regarding U.S.-Burma relations for use in upcoming legislation to combat drug trafficking.

I have asked the Department of State to prepare the information that you requested in your letter and provide it directly to me. When I have received their reply, I will forward it immediately to you.

In addition, I have enclosed the best copy of the National Security Council report on James Gritz that I could come up with. You will note that the report is dated in the last line of page five.

I hope this is helpful. Please don't hesitate to be in touch if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senator



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

TELETYPE UNIT

1990:

2 PM 3 01

Dear Senator Murkowski:

I am writing in response to your message concerning the situation in Burma. You wrote on behalf of your constituent, H.A. Boucher.

Since millions of Burmese demonstrated in favor of multi-party democracy and economic reform in the summer of 1988, the United States has given support to their goals of greater openness, freedom and democracy. We have urged the Burmese military regime to take steps to ensure that the national election scheduled for May 27, 1990, will be free and fair. Unfortunately, the government's arrest of several thousand political opponents, including Burma's principal opposition leaders, indicate that the election process is unlikely to be fair.

The United States halted all assistance except emergency humanitarian relief to Burma on September 22, 1988, pending reestablishment of conditions that would permit such aid to continue. It is unclear at this time when it might be possible to resume assistance.

With regard to Khun Sa, it is the position of the Department that the offer of Khun Sa to destroy opium poppy crops is not a bona fide proposition. Khun Sa is perhaps the world's foremost heroin producer and trafficker. His proposal, sometimes referred to as the "pre-emptive buy," first surfaced in the mid-1970s. This standard offer, either in the form of paying for processed opium or providing crop substitution for opium production in areas Khun Sa claims to control, has never been taken seriously by successive Administrations.

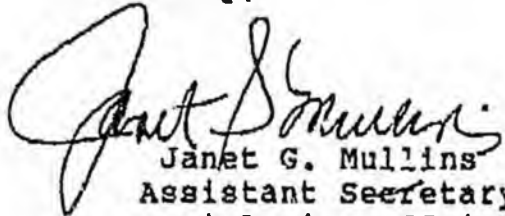
Khun Sa claims to be the leader of the Shan minority group in southeastern Burma and northwestern Thailand. This claim is incorrect; he is not a member of any group related to political opposition to the regime in Rangoon. Khun Sa's organization exists for one purpose only: to produce, refine, and market opium and heroin to the United States and other countries in the world. His position is similar to that of many other drug trafficking groups; that is, as the drug trade has become self-perpetuating, he and his organization have worked to expand opium production and gain more profits from narcotics activity.

The Honorable
Frank H. Murkowski,
United States Senate.

In the past, Khun Sa has exploited the media to spread his message. He appeared on the television program "20/20" in the spring of 1989 and often invites journalists and adventurers to his stronghold in Burma to promote his purported Shan political movement. Our policy remains one of non-involvement with either insurgent or trafficking groups in Burma. Due to ideal weather conditions and the almost total lack of control activities by the Burmese government, the current opium crop is quite large. We will continue our efforts to check the expected increase in opium production and trafficking through enforcement, crop substitution, and demand-reduction programs to combat the menace of producers such as Khun Sa.

I trust this information will be of use in responding to your constituent.

Sincerely,


Janet G. Mullins
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

Activities of James Gritz, U.S. Army (Retired)

James "Bo" Gritz is a retired Army Lieutenant Colonel who became active in the POW/MIA issue during the late 1970s. At that time, the issue did not have the policy priority it does today. Relying on a variety of supporters, he has attempted to put together several "rescue attempts" in Laos based on unsubstantiated hearsay reports.

In the Spring of 1981, Mr. Gritz received considerable publicity when he disclosed "Operation Velvet Hammer," a POW-rescue venture sponsored by private citizens, and some family members of Americans missing in Southeast Asia. Operation Velvet Hammer was not connected in any way with the U.S. Government. This effort, which was not carried through, involved a "training camp" at a "cheerleading academy" in Florida, among other things. Later, Mr. Gritz was publicly disavowed by his associates and supporters, the media and the National League of Families. The legality of his fund-raising was questioned by vulnerable family members, one of whom lost \$10,000. After receiving adverse publicity, Mr. Gritz surfaced a letter, which he alleged was from the late Lieutenant General Harold Aaron, USA, former Deputy Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, implying a connection between his activities and the Defense Intelligence Agency. An FBI analysis of the letter revealed a number of differences between the signatures on that letter and that of General Aaron, inconsistencies in the language of the letter, and other facts that led to the conclusion that the letter is not authentic. General Aaron was not alive when the letter surfaced.

In October 1981, a low-level Department of Defense organization submitted a proposal for an operation that included Mr. Gritz's participation in a collection capacity. This proposal, submitted by an acquaintance of Mr. Gritz in the organization, never rose above the first level in the approval process. However, in unwarranted anticipation of the concept being approved, the organization prematurely provided Mr. Gritz with initial travel funds and some equipment. Following disapproval of the proposal, this organization informed Mr. Gritz that he did not enjoy any official support.

With this exception, there has been no U.S. Government endorsement, funding or approval of Mr. Gritz's activities by the White House or by any Executive Department or agency of the Government. In fact, the U.S. Government has, in many ways, sought to discourage and has disavowed Mr. Gritz's operations since the late 1970s. It is the policy of the U.S. Government to support the search for and the rescue of missing persons in Southeast Asia.

alleged POW rescue operations through use of a now defunct tax-exempt veterans organization, thousands of dollars reportedly donated by a religious organization, and donations from MIA family members and other private American citizens.

In 1983, Mr. Gritz commenced new activities with new supporters, including Hollywood personalities. He made his way to Thailand with a group of veterans and POW/MIA daughters whom he placed in a "command headquarters." From Thailand, he crossed a short way into Laos with a faction of the Lao resistance and some veterans. After confrontation with a rival Lao resistance group, Mr. Gritz's group immediately left Laos. Mr. Gritz and his party were arrested by the Thai Government, declared persona non grata, and expelled. Mr. Gritz's allegations that he had evidence that POWs were being held and that the U.S. Government supported his activities were exposed as untrue in hearings conducted by the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs in March 1983.

Following these events, Mr. Gritz produced "evidence" implying to Congress and the public that he had proof that a specific individual was held prisoner. It subsequently was demonstrated that the "evidence" consisted of altered documents. Mr. Gritz was subsequently expelled from the Special Forces Association and was the subject of media scrutiny.

Using a similar pattern, Mr. Gritz has claimed that he had official government backing for his recent trip to Thailand in 1986 to meet with Khun Sa. He had no such support.

Khun Sa, also known as Chang Chi-Fu, is a notorious opium warlord and the leader of a group called the "Shan United Army." By 1978-79, he had established a major heroin complex in the Thai-Burma border area and controlled over 65% of the heroin produced in the "Golden Triangle." His private army is used to facilitate traffic in opium and heroin. The Royal Thai Government has taken forceful action against him for the last few years. At the time of the interview with Mr. Gritz, Khun Sa was under great military and political pressure from Thailand.

In September 1986, the Vice President's office received a letter from a businessman who claimed that Khun Sa had information about a captive American POW and could facilitate his release. Accompanying this report was information that a solution to the narcotics problem in Southeast Asia could be found by dealing directly with Khun Sa, rather than through the Drug Enforcement Administration and the governments of Thailand and Burma. In this manner, Khun Sa endeavored to portray himself as a nationalist leader of the Shan people, representing national Shan interests and not narcotics traffickers.

An intense investigative effort on the Khun Sa POW report determined through intelligence sources and polygraph information that the report had no foundation. During this investigation, however, Mr. Gritz learned of the report, called a former acquaintance temporarily detailed to the NSC staff and offered his services to the government. Mr. Gritz briefly outlined an intended trip to check out the report, advised his acquaintance that he refused to deal with the Defense Intelligence Agency, the appropriate agency, and would provide information only through this officer. After reporting this contact and receiving guidance, the officer informed Mr. Gritz that the report was being investigated, that no help was needed, and that Mr. Gritz's involvement not welcome. Despite this warning, Mr. Gritz went to Southeast Asia and met with Khun Sa. When the Thai Government discovered his presence, he was again expelled. We later learned that he had traveled to Thailand on a false passport to evade Thai immigration authorities. He now faces a criminal trial in the United States on charges related to this act.

In late November and early December 1986, Mr. Gritz contacted the officer on short-term detail to the NSC three times through intermediaries. He turned over information, including a tape, which the NSC staff member appropriately referred. The tapes recorded Khun Sa disavowing any knowledge of POWs.

In an attempt to provide some public explanation for his latest activities, Mr. Gritz has again alleged U.S. official support while maintaining there is a conspiracy and cover-up, this time involving drugs. Tapes he has provided have been viewed by the House Task Force on Narcotics and that Committee has taken testimony from him.

Mr. Gritz has also attempted to associate himself with the Christic Institute, which filed a suit alleging a widespread conspiracy of government officials to use narcotics money to fund covert operations. Mr. Gritz's videotaped interview with Khun Sa largely duplicates allegations in an unsworn Christic Institute "affidavit" that past and present USG officials were involved in narcotics trafficking to fund covert operations. The charges concerning CIA officials in the past originated in the 1970s when the U.S. was involved in the war in Laos. These charges were the subject of a full-scale CIA inquiry in 1972, which concluded that no such evidence existed. The Final Report (No. 94-755) of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations, dated April 26, 1976, also found no evidence to substantiate such charges.

The Gritz videotape and the Christic "affidavit" also names current Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage as once having been linked to the narcotics trade. The allegations, which cover portions of the 1970s, proved to be false and were clearly contradicted by means of information publicly available. For example, the allegations place Mr. Armitage at crucial times in countries where he was not present, in assignments that he never held and in contact with people he barely knew or never met. The allegations were looked into by the Department of Defense and found to be baseless. It should be noted that the Christic "affidavit" was not related to POW/MIA affairs, but Assistant Secretary Armitage has been the "point man" in the Department of Defense to carry out the President's POW/MIA policy, and has been called upon to expose those like Mr. Gritz who have attempted to manipulate the POW/MIA issue for their own personal benefit or objectives. The sudden linkage by Mr. Gritz through a "narcotics warlord" to the Christic allegations and the absence of any foundation for the information only make the allegations more suspicious and creates the appearance of a vendetta or an attempt to manufacture a defense. Leading up to his trial on passport violations, Mr. Gritz has been telling his story to Congress, to college groups, veterans groups, and the media. Additionally, he asked his acquaintance who was detailed to the NSC staff to provide a letter that would portray the U.S. Government as having supported his trip to Thailand. The officer refused to provide it. He has recently alleged that the officer provided an official document to gain access to Khun Sa. The officer has stated this claim is false as well.

Using an almost identical pattern in an attempt to gain official credibility, Mr. Gritz used an old Army friend to contact Mr. William Bode, who was working as a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance during the Spring of 1986. Mr. Gritz informed Mr. Bode about his proposal for Afghan training during an office visit and several brief phone calls. Mr. Bode neither asked Mr. Gritz to undertake the training in question nor encouraged him to do it. He also cautioned him about dealing with purported members of the Afghan resistance. Mr. Gritz subsequently asked Mr. Bode to support his contention that the U.S. Government had sanctioned this training program and visited Mr. Bode with an inaccurate, prepared statement about Mr. Bode's role. Mr. Bode refused to sign it and is cooperating with a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms investigation of Mr. Gritz. Mr. Gritz's associate in this matter received a prison sentence in 1987 for the illegal transport of explosives across state lines.

Throughout his years of involvement, Mr. Gritz contributed nothing of value to the POW/MIA issue. In fact, his activities have been counterproductive. Supposed MIA remains he turned in

were determined to be animal bones. His rescue "missions," based on faulty or fabricated intelligence, have been assessed as being so undermanned and poorly planned that they had virtually no chance for success. His alleged foray into Laos was used as a basis by that country to suspend government-to-government cooperation on this issue for a year. He has distributed leaflets in Southeast Asia that falsely claim Presidential support for his activities and that falsely describe himself as an active duty full Colonel.

It is both irresponsible and unfortunate that Mr. Gritz now makes accusations against current U.S. Government officials based on so-called "records" read by an assistant to a notorious "drug warlord" whose future profits are jeopardized by official drug eradication efforts.

(This information was prepared in February 1988 on an interagency basis to respond to a congressional inquiry on Mr. Gritz's activities.)

Hunt for POWs Led Gritz to Drug Pipeline Discovery

On October 3, Col. James "Bo" Gritz was interviewed on Radio Free America. Following is an edited transcript of that broadcast. Comments by Gritz are in light face, questions by host Tom Valentine are in boldface.

When you started out, you were a loyal American soldier with a tremendous record—and you had great faith in your government.

But after you came out of Vietnam, and got interested in the prisoners of war still held in southeast Asia, you began to uncover some very interesting things. Could you tell us about it?

Tom, I came out of Vietnam and was assigned to the Pentagon. From there I was sent to command Special Forces in Latin America.

It was in 1976, the chief of military intelligence came to Panama. He told me two things. One, he said, keep your hands off of Manuel Noriega, because he has the greatest importance at the highest levels.

Of course at that time George Bush was head of the CIA. I knew that Manuel Noriega was the funnel for the drugs coming into America from Latin America. And I had proposed that we assassinate him.

And secondly, I was told that there was strong evidence to indicate that there were still American prisoners of war, not just one or two, but hundreds that were left behind in the hands of the enemy.

As a soldier, for one, I didn't choose to go to Burma. I was chosen. I was asked, ironically, by the office of then Vice President Bush.

A National Security Council staff officer by the name of Tom Harvey said that the vice president had information that Burmese drug lord Khun Sa was holding five American prisoners of war and had knowledge of 70 more and that this was getting absolute top priority at the highest levels.

But neither the CIA nor the Defense Intelligence Agency nor the Drug Enforcement Agency had any



Lt. Col. Bo Gritz went to southeast Asia looking for POWs and found a drug pipeline.

means or anyone that could penetrate Khun Sa's stronghold.

And he just asked me, "Bo, do you think that it's possible with your network to do so?"

And I didn't know, but Scott Weckly, a Navy SEAL, and I were successful, using credentials from the White House, in getting to see Khun Sa.

When you ultimately got in to see Khun Sa, he acknowledged that he knew of American POWs being held in southeast Asia, but he also made a special offer, didn't he?

Well, we had it on videotape, and it was simply a dual-pronged offer from Khun Sa. He said, very succinctly, on tape, "I will stop 900 tons of heroin in 1987." And he said, "I will divulge every U.S. government official that has been my best customer for more than 15 years."

Well, to me, that was a great offer. After all, Nancy Reagan was "saying

Santo Trafficante was the organized crime boss in Havana before Castro took over. The CIA got him out of jail and hired him to assassinate Castro. He failed.

At the Bay of Pigs, everyone was angry because Trafficante was supposed to go back into Cuba and take over again. Trafficante was identified by Khun Sa as being the major syndicate distributor for the U.S. government.

And Richard Armitage, a man who at that time was currently serving as the assistant secretary of defense.

When Bush was elected president, he picked Richard Armitage as his assistant secretary of state for east Asia. It would have made him the most powerful man in America over the heroin part of the world and our prisoners of war.

And you don't have to watch the television to know that when you've got the bag man, you've got the whole batch of bananas. And Khun Sa named Armitage as being the bagman for this government operation.

Armitage's name was ultimately withdrawn, largely because of Gritz's revelations, according to SPOTLIGHT sources within the administration.—Ed.]

And so you went back again to see Khun Sa and asked for a formal agreement?

We did just come back from Burma with a proposal signed, sealed and delivered, not just by Khun Sa but by all of the leadership of the Shan principalities, saying that they are willing to eradicate opium—which means heroin—from the Golden Triangle that produces 90 percent of what the world uses.

We have an honest-to-God offer to literally eradicate—he doesn't say "stop," he says "eradicate"—heroin. You can read it in the pocket that our Center for Action will send to you for free.

It's under his signature and the signature of the other Shan leaders. He's going to eradicate heroin.

And here we've got Bush declaring war on drugs, giving \$300 million to Colombia, and he won't turn around and square away with Khun Sa.

The reason, of course, is because

there has been government involvement with Khun Sa for decades where elements within the U.S. executive branch bypassed our Congress and the Constitution in order to buy up covert operations that weren't authorized.

But how can we be really certain that Khun Sa and his allies weren't misleading you for some reason?

That's a good question. Well, we deal with Gorbachev when we want to reduce the missiles, and he is a communist. Khun Sa is an anti-communist. He controls the drugs. If we

want to reduce the drugs, then we ought to at least approach him.

And if he doesn't come through with his end of the deal, then we go ahead and use B-52s to bomb him out of existence.

But if he does come through with the deal, and I believe he will, and he is not asking for any \$300 million, but in any combination of years, we should provide him the aid he and his allies ask for. Khun Sa simply wants to legitimize the economy of the Shan nation—to get out of the drug racket—so that they can become a true nation state.



But he says, that America won't let him, because all they buy from

the Shan people are heroin and opium. I believe we should at least let Khun Sa.

How can people reach you, the Center for Action in help get the information out in the American people, in hopes that they will get the information to their congressmen and senators and to local newspapers, radio and television stations.

The address for the Center for Action is Box U, Boulder City, Nevada 80501. (See DIRT 4, Page 11)



TOM VALENTINE
... interviewed "Bo" Gritz on Radio Free America.

Identify

A Seaside Chat About Drugs

The Andean summit's main agenda will be salving wounded egos

By JILL SMOLOWE

Even for a country so security-minded that it assigned 1,300 soldiers to protect the contestants in a beauty pageant last year, Colombia's precautions for this week's antidrug summit are extraordinarily tight. Though a spokesman for the drug cartels against which Colombia has been waging an all-out war promised that they would not make trouble, the government is taking no risks. Hundreds of Colombian and U.S. undercover agents disguised as beach vendors, taxi drivers,

ments of gringo imperialist intervention.

So angered by the Panama invasion was Peru's lame-duck President Alan García Pérez that he recalled his Ambassador to Washington and vowed not to attend the summit "as long as North American troops are illegally in Panama." After an appeal from Colombia's President Virgilio Barco Vargas, García had a change of heart, and he now plans to be on hand in Cartagena. But tensions were further inflamed when in the heady days after Noriega's fall, the Pentagon clumsily leaked word of its plan to station an aircraft-carrier task force in

cocaine lords, Bush will spend much of the meeting listening to their complaints. "We're going down there in part just to let ourselves get beat up," confesses a White House official.

Bush will reaffirm U.S. commitments to a consensual approach to fighting the drug lords. He will applaud Colombia's six-month-old crackdown against the drug barons. He will offer reassurances that except for the soldiers stationed at the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, there will be no American troops left in the region after the U.S. completes the withdrawal of its invasion force from Panama, perhaps by the end of this month. Bush hopes that once those assurances are given, Barco will agree to the deployment of the antimuggling naval task force and the installation of a U.S.-built radar system that would be turned over to Colombia's antidrug forces.

For their part, the Latin leaders will reiterate long-standing claims that American consumers, not Latin suppliers, fuel the drug wars. To buttress that accusation, the Andean Presidents may even bring up the arrest on drug charges of Washington Mayor Marion Barry. The Latins will decry what they perceive as an attempt by Bush to shift the flagging need to battle international communism to an expanded offensive against a new "evil empire," this one based in Medellín. If, as one Colombian commentator warns, Bush attempts to "project the image of the defiant

THE DRUG PIPELINE

bellboys and happy-go-lucky tourists are prowling the Caribbean resort city of Cartagena, where George Bush and the leaders of the three South American nations that are the source of virtually all the world's cocaine will hold their five-hour meeting. An additional 5,000 troops have set up pedestrian checkpoints and roadblocks. Nearby, frogmen are scouring waters for submerged bombs, and a force of jet fighters and helicopter gunships will patrol the sky.

But while the pomp and preparations make it appear that a momentous new phase of the war on the drug lords could be at hand, the reality is probably otherwise. For all the bold talk of hammering out a coordinated antidrug assault by the U.S., Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, not much is likely to happen until the post-Panama cooling of Washington's relationship with many Latin nations is reversed.

Bush originally conceived the summit during the 1988 presidential campaign as a forum for reading the riot act to Latin leaders about their failure to curb the tidal wave of cocaine that continues to flood the U.S. But that was before Colombia embarked on its brave and costly offensive against the *narcotraficantes* and the U.S. launched its military strike against Panamanian strongman Manuel Antonio Noriega, stoking long-standing regional resent-

- C Coca
 - M Marijuana
 - O Opium
 - \$ Money centers
 - R Refineries
- MAJOR ROUTES
- Cocaine
 - Marijuana
 - Heroin
- 0 500 miles



| 1989 production in metric tons | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| COCA LEAVES | |
| Peru | 110,000 |
| Bolivia | 70,000 |
| Colombia | 20,000 |
| MARIJUANA | |
| Mexico | 4,750 |
| Colombia | 2,700 |
| Jamaica | 400 |

international waters off Colombia's Caribbean coast to track suspected drug-smuggling aircraft. Though U.S. officials insist that Barco had privately approved the plan, the ill-timed disclosure aroused the Colombian press to dire warnings of a "yanqui blockade." The Bush Administration promptly backed down and assured Barco that no U.S. warships would be deployed until Bogotá agrees.

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All three countries will be seeking greater financial assistance from the U.S. Colombia will request trade preference for its \$200 million annual export of cut flowers and a revival of the international coffee pact that lapsed last July, costing the country some \$400 million. Also on the Latin leaders' wish list:

► Concessions on foreign debts and the granting of new credits from the World

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Hunt for POWs Led Gritz to Drug Pipeline Discovery

On October 3, Col. James "Bo" Gritz was interviewed on Radio Free America. Following is an edited transcript of that broadcast. Comments by Gritz are in light face; questions by host Tom Valentine are in boldface.

When you started out, you were a loyal American soldier with a tremendous record—and you had great faith in your government.

But after you came out of Vietnam, and get interested in the prisoners of war still held in southeast Asia, you began to uncover some very interesting things. Could you tell us about it?

Tom, I came out of Vietnam and was assigned in the Pentagon. From there I was sent to command Special Forces in Latin America.

It was in 1976, the chief of military intelligence came to Panama. He told me two things: One, he said, keep your hands off of Manuel Noriega, because he has the greatest importance at the highest levels.

Of course at that time George Bush was head of the CIA. I knew that Manuel Noriega was the funnel for the drugs coming into America from Latin America. And I had proposed that we assassinate him.

And secondly, I was told that there was strong evidence to indicate that there were still American prisoners of war, not just one or two, but hundreds that were left behind in the hands of the enemy.

As a soldier, for one, I didn't choose to go to Burma. I was chosen. I was assigned, nominally, by the office of then-Vice President Bush.

A National Security Council staff officer by the name of Tom Harvey said that the vice president had information that Burmese drug lord Khun Sa was holding five American prisoners of war and had knowledge of 70 more and that this was getting absolute top priority at the highest levels.

But neither the CIA nor the Defense Intelligence Agency nor the Drug Enforcement Agency had any



Lt. Col. Bo Gritz went to southeast Asia looking for POWs and found a drug pipeline.

means or anyone that could penetrate Khun Sa's stronghold.

And he just asked me, "Bo, do you think that it's possible with your network to do so?"

And I didn't know, but Scott Wechsly, a Navy SEAL, and I were successful, using credentials from the White House, in getting to see Khun Sa.

When you ultimately got in to see Khun Sa, he acknowledged that he knew of American POWs being held in southeast Asia, but he also made a special offer, didn't he?

Well, we had it on videotape, and it was simply a dual-pronged offer from Khun Sa. He said, very succinctly, on tape, "I will stop 900 tons of heroin in 1987." And he said, "I will divulge every U.S. government official that has been my best customer for more than 15 years."

Well, to me, that was a great offer. After all, Nancy Reagan was "saying

Santo Trafficante was the organized crime boss in Havana before Castro took over. The CIA got him out of jail and lured him to assassinate Castro. He failed.

At the Bay of Pigs, everyone was angry because Trafficante was supposed to go back into Cuba and take over again. Trafficante was identified by Khun Sa as being the major syndicate distributor for the U.S. Government.

And Richard Armitage, a man who at that time was currently serving as the assistant secretary of defense.

When Bush was elected president, he picked Richard Armitage as his assistant secretary of state for east Asia. It would have made him the most powerful man in America over the heroin part of the world and our prisoners of war.

And you don't have to watch the television to know that when you've got the bag man, you've got the whole batch of bananas. And Khun Sa named Armitage as being the bagman for this government operation.

[Armitage's name was ultimately withdrawn, largely because of Gritz's revelations, according to SPOTLIGHT sources within the administration. —Ed.]

And so you went back again to see Khun Sa and asked for a formal agreement?

We did just come back from Burma with a proposal signed, sealed and delivered, not just by Khun Sa but by all of the leadership of the Shan principalities, saying that they are willing to eradicate opium—which means heroin—from the Golden Triangle that produces 90 percent of what the world uses.

We have an honest-to-God offer to literally eradicate—he doesn't say "stop," he says "eradicate"—heroin. You can read it in the packet that our Center for Action will send to you for free.

It's under his signature and the signature of the other Shan leaders. He's going to eradicate heroin.

And here we've got Bush declaring war on drugs, giving \$300 million to Colombia, and he won't turn around and square away with Khun Sa.

The reason, of course, is because

there has been government involvement with Khun Sa for decades where elements within the U.S. executive branch, bypassed our Congress and the Constitution in order to buy up covert operations that weren't authorized.

But how can we be really certain that Khun Sa and his allies weren't misleading you for some reason?

That's a good question. Well, we deal with Gorbachev when we want to reduce the missiles, and he is a communist. Khun Sa is an anti-communist. He controls the drugs. If we

want to reduce the drugs, then we ought to at least approach him.

And if he doesn't come through with his end of the deal, then we go ahead and use B-52s to bomb him out of existence.

But if he does come through with his deal and I believe he will, and he is not asking for any \$300 million, not in any combination of years, we should provide him the aid he and his allies ask for. Khun Sa simply wants to legitimize the economy of the Shan nation—to get out of the drug racket—so that they can become a true nation state.



But he says, that America won't let him, because all they buy from

the Shan people are heroin and opium.

I believe we should at least let Khun Sa.

How can people reach you, the clearinghouse headquarters called the Center for Action to help get the information out to the American people, in hopes that they will get the information to their congressmen and senators and in local newspapers, radio and television stations?

The address for the Center for Action is Box 9, Boulder City, Nevada 89006. Page 11.



TOM VALENTINE interviewed "Bo" Gritz on Radio Free America.

Idemny

Drug Pipeline

(Continued from Page 11)
 \$1000. It won't cost you a red cent. You can call me toll free at 1-800-634-3494 (in Nevada, it's 293-3100) and talk to me personally about what we're discussing here.

Isn't it true that you collaborated closely with AHC in hopes of bringing out your story to a national audience, but then AHC failed to tell the whole story?

As a matter of fact, my team in 1989 took Tom Jarriel of ABC-TV's 20/20 program into the Golden Triangle. We wanted the story to go national.

I watched that show waiting to see if AHC would report the fact that it was you who made it possible for AHC to visit Khun Sa. But not a mention of you or your work.

Jarriel and his program mentioned nothing about the heroin highway.

Anytime Khun Sa or any of my team members tried to mention the U.S. government involvement in drugs, Jarriel shut the camera off and said "We are here only to do a piece on Khun Sa. We're not here for any political purpose."

But in fact, our tax dollars paid for a highway that permitted 10-ton trucks to run heroin from the Golden Triangle into the free world, where before it was coming out on the backs of mules.

There are other examples of how the media has helped cover up the truth, aren't there?

Well, there is a man named Ray Bream who has a nationwide radio program. He had me on his radio program, and he said, "Bo, you cannot mention any names."

And while we were on the radio program, a gentleman called in and said, "Bo, I want to know why the Establishment media have not

picked up on this story?"

And I simply said to him, "All you have to do is look at the membership of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission, and you'll know why the major media haven't picked up on this story."

[Many prominent media personalities, along with government officials, key diplomats, financiers and other influential figures comprise the membership of the two groups mentioned—Ed.]

Then he said: "Do. I'll tell you one newspaper that will run this story. And that's The SPOTLIGHT."

And as soon as he mentioned The SPOTLIGHT, Bream bleeped him off the air. During the break, I asked the host: "Why did you do that? I mean, what did the man say that was so bad?"

And he said, "We cannot allow the name of The SPOTLIGHT to be mentioned over ABC radio."

The SPOTLIGHT was the first and the only publication that has really revealed what has been going on inside and outside of our government.

What do you think about the current "war against drugs" that we've been hearing so much about?

I'll guarantee you something. Signing a check is no way to win the war on drugs. All you do is fuel the corruption that is already there. So Bush has simply declared another war of words.

I believe we'd better watch out, because in his words I detect a suspension of those parts of the Constitution that have to do with legal search and seizure of a man's domain. I also detect there a suspension of our right to keep and bear arms.

I believe, and I saw in a public opinion poll, that he can lure America into saying we will give up our freedom in order to win this "war." And Bush is saying we're going to "crush the individual user."

This means we send the drug armies into homes, into your assembly areas, into your vehicles. And now we also have to collect the weapons, of course, because we can't have any danger to [the agents].

Once that happens, you know what happens right after that. We become U.S.A. Inc. instead of the United States of America. ■



Asian drug lord Khun Sa named names for Bo Gritz.



Gen. Manuel Noriega was protected by U.S. officials.



CENTER FOR ACTION

1115 Young Street, Boulder City, Nevada 89001
 (702) 333-3411 FAX (702) 333-6411

Paul Fisher, President
 "Planning the Work"

Bo Gritz, Chief of Staff
 "No Biggie the Plan"

BO GRITZ INTRODUCTION

Our guest was selected by General William Westmoreland out of 3-million Vietnam Veterans to represent "The American Soldier".

He has been decorated 63 times for valor in combat, and has held a variety of challenging assignments, including:

- Intelligence officer and reconnaissance chief of Delta Force
- Commander of Special Forces in Latin America
- Chief of Congressional Relations, the Pentagon
- Principle Agent, Intelligence Support Activity (ISA)

He has been 8 times behind communist lines in Asia in search of U.S. prisoners of war. Hollywood has used his life as the model for such films as "Rambo", "Mission: Impossible", "Uncommon Valor", and he has been the subject of many books and media presentations.

He is the author of one of the most controversial and informative books you'll ever read, "A NATION BETRAYED".

Ladies and gentlemen, Colonel Bo Gritz...

Additional Info:

- Bo is a Life Member or regular member of:
 - Special Forces Association
 - Special Operations Association
 - Intelligence & Counter Intelligence Officers Association
 - Military Order of the Purple Heart
 - Veterans of Foreign Wars
 - American Legion
 - Elwanis
 - Vietnam Veterans of America
 - National Rifle Association
 - Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association
 - American Council on Sports Instruction
 - American Association of Retired Persons
 - Disabled American Veterans
 - Boy Scouts of America

Bo is a Scout Master and Merit Badge Counselor, church elder, Young Men's Teacher (chabab), Community Karate Instructor, Flight Instructor. He is fluent in Chinese Mandarin and Swahili. He attended several universities including University of Georgia, NC State, University of Kansas, University of Nebraska. He is a member of American University, USA Command & General Staff College with degrees in Law and Corrections, Psychology, Communications, Military Science. He worked as an engineer for Hughes Aircraft Company and designed a security system for the space shuttle. He has received the Military Order of World War's Patrick Henry Patriotic Medal and the Freedom Foundation George Washington Medal of Honor, along with special recognition from the American Legion and Moral Majority.

A Seaside Chat About Drugs

The Andean summit's main agenda will be salving wounded egos

By JILL SMOLOWE

Even for a country so security-minded that it assigned 1,300 soldiers to protect the contestants in a beauty pageant last year, Colombia's precautions for this week's antidrug summit are extraordinarily tight. Though a spokesman for the drug cartels against which Colombia has been waging an all-out war promised that they would not make trouble, the government is taking no risks. Hundreds of Colombian and U.S. undercover agents disguised as beach vendors, taxi drivers,

ments of gringo imperialist intervention.

So angered by the Panama invasion was Peru's lame-duck President Alan García Pérez that he recalled his Ambassador to Washington and vowed not to attend the summit "as long as North American troops are illegally in Panama." After an appeal from Colombia's President Virgilio Barco Vargas, García had a change of heart, and he now plans to be on hand in Cartagena. But tensions were further inflamed when in the heady days after Noriega's fall, the Pentagon clumsily leaked word of its plan to station an aircraft-carrier task force in

cocaine lords, Bush will spend much of the meeting listening to their complaints. "We're going down there in part just to let ourselves get beat up," confesses a White House official.

Bush will reaffirm U.S. commitments to a consensual approach to fighting the drug lords. He will applaud Colombia's six-month-old crackdown against the drug barons. He will offer reassurances that except for the soldiers stationed at the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, there will be no American troops left in the region after the U.S. completes the withdrawal of its invasion force from Panama, perhaps by the end of this month. Bush hopes that once those assurances are given, Barco will agree to the deployment of the antimuggling naval task force and the installation of a U.S.-built radar system that would be turned over to Colombia's antidrug forces.

For their part, the Latin leaders will reiterate long-standing claims that American consumers, not Latin suppliers, fuel the drug wars. To buttress that accusation, the Andean Presidents may even bring up the arrest on drug charges of Washington Mayor Marion Barry. The Latins will decry what they perceive as an attempt by Bush to shift the flagging need to battle international communism to an expanded offensive against a new "evil empire," this one based in Medellín. If, as one Colombian commentator warns, Bush attempts to "project the image of the defiant

THE DRUG PIPELINE

bellboys and happy-go-lucky tourists are prowling the Caribbean resort city of Cartagena, where George Bush and the leaders of the three South American nations that are the source of virtually all the world's cocaine will hold their five-hour meeting. An additional 5,000 troops have set up pedestrian checkpoints and roadblocks. Nearby, frogmen are scouring waters for submerged bombs, and a force of jet fighters and helicopter gunships will patrol the sky.

But while the pomp and preparations make it appear that a momentous new phase of the war on the drug lords could be at hand, the reality is probably otherwise. For all the bold talk of hammering out a coordinated antidrug assault by the U.S., Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, not much is likely to happen until the post-Panama cooling of Washington's relationship with many Latin nations is reversed.

Bush originally conceived the summit during the 1988 presidential campaign as a forum for reading the riot act to Latin leaders about their failure to curb the tidal wave of cocaine that continues to flood the U.S. But that was before Colombia embarked on its brave and costly offensive against the *narcotraficantes* and the U.S. launched its military strike against Panamanian strongman Manuel Antonio Noriega, stoking long-standing regional resent-



international waters off Colombia's Caribbean coast to track suspected drug-smuggling aircraft. Though U.S. officials insist that Barco had privately approved the plan, the ill-timed disclosure aroused the Colombian press to dire warnings of a "yanqui blockade." The Bush Administration promptly backed down and assured Barco that no U.S. warships would be deployed until Bogotá agrees.

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A cocaine-processing lab in eastern Colombia; destroying coca leaves in Peru's Huallaga Valley

Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

► A share of the proceeds from confiscations of drug-related property and money, including bank accounts in the U.S.

► Massive new infusions of direct U.S. aid—about \$1 billion each per year—both to subsidize the war on drugs and to cushion the blow to their economies that will result if the lucrative trade in cocaine is halted.

Much of the wish list will not be realized. Last month Bush unveiled a proposed foreign aid budget for fiscal year 1991. He allocated a total of \$423 million for military, law-enforcement and economic aid to the Andean nations. While the request would double the 1990 bequest, the package represents just 4% of the \$10.6 billion Bush has proposed for all antidrug programs. The White House emphasizes, however, that European countries will join the U.S. in providing Andean aid.

The summit is set against the backdrop of a continuing hemispheric drug scourge that shows little sign of abating. Colombia's effort to rein in the drug lords has scored some successes. Barco told *TIME*, "The leadership of the drug cartels has received a major blow. A number of members of the cartels have been extradited to the U.S. to face trial. Their leaders are hiding and on the run." In the past twelve months, troops have confiscated more than 1 million gal. of precursor chemicals used in cocaine refinement and 32 tons of cocaine and coca paste, compared with 14 tons in the same period a year earlier. Sixteen suspected cartel traffickers have been captured and shipped to the U.S., and one of the most notorious kingpins, José Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, has been killed.

Still, Colombia remains the cocaine capital of the world, and any claim to the contrary, says a U.S. diplomat in Bogotá, "is bull_____." To escape the pressure in Colombia, the cartels have relocated some drug refineries to Peru and Bolivia, where 90% of all coca leaves are grown. As antidrug efforts have clogged traditional smuggling routes through the Caribbean to the East Coast, Venezuela has become an increas-

ingly popular transshipment point for east-bound cargo. Now cocaine travels primarily from Colombia's Pacific ports, often via Costa Rica, to Mexico and on to California.

Enlarging their reach, traffickers are also moving drugs through Chile to the cartels' new growth markets in Asia, and through Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina to Europe. In anticipation of the 1992 consolidation of the European Community, the cartels have opened operations in Spain and Amsterdam. In the U.S., despite record seizures, cocaine is as freely available as ever, and as cheap. One possible reason is that the cartels may have stockpiled huge amounts of the drug inside the U.S. before the crackdown in Colombia began.

Many U.S. experts acknowledge that

any effective war on drugs cannot be waged primarily on the suppliers. But the U.S. is far from devising an effective plan for reducing the insatiable demands of some 14.5 million users who spend an estimated \$100 billion annually on illegal drugs. The disarray was evident again last week when the nation's drug-policy director, William Bennett, a former Secretary of Education, declared that attempts to "inoculate" young Americans against drugs through education would not work. More effective, Bennett said, would be rigorous prosecution of even casual users. Where the billions of dollars will come from to hire enough police and build enough prison cells to make such a policy more than a charade Bennett did not say.

The sad truth is that no approach the U.S. has tried, from greater involvement by the armed forces in drug interdiction to Nancy Reagan's Just Say No campaign, has done much to curb drug abuse inside its borders. Government studies of drug abuse show that the problem is deepening in the impoverished nonwhite underclass, whose swelling ranks attract little interest or sympathy from politicians and whose addicts, as a result, face long waits for slots in underfunded treatment programs. Not until the despair and alienation of that group is reversed through improved schooling, better job opportunities and a rebirth of self-respect can the U.S. and its Latin allies hope to put the drug lords out of business.

—Reported by Dan Goodgame/
Washington and John Moody/San José

Heroin Comes Back



Shooting up in New York

About the only thing crack addicts seem to fear is the severe depression that follows a cocaine-induced high. After repeated use of the drug, the usual cure—more crack—stops working. Now, drug experts warn, an increasing number of cocaine abusers are using heroin to ease the horror of the postcrack low.

Though there are no reliable statistics, some Government officials estimate that the number of heroin users may be as high as 750,000. A survey by the Government's Drug Abuse Warning Network found that in 27 cities, deaths linked to heroin-and-cocaine use had tripled to 627 between 1985 and 1989.

That number could soon soar even higher. In the past, street heroin was 6% to 10% pure and an addict had to take it intravenously to get high. Many cocaine users are unwilling to break through the "needle barrier" and inject themselves, in part out of fear of being infected with AIDS from a shared needle. But for the past several years, less diluted heroin from Southeast Asia that can be smoked has been widely available on the streets of New York, Boston and other cities. At \$10 a 0.05-gram bag, the so-called China White is cheap enough to be within reach of the young and the poor.

The flood of China White is being spurred by political chaos and record opium crops in Burma, the main source of raw material for heroin refineries of Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle. "If crack didn't have the attention of the media," says Robert Stutman, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration's New York field office, "heroin would have been on the front pages of every newspaper in America."

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Paul Fisher, President

Bo Gritz, Chief of Staff

December 12, 1989

Subject: Rebuttal to unsigned, undated accusations on NSC letterhead.

This letter has been written at the request of freedom loving Americans who didn't know how to respond to a cowardly attack which took the form of an unsigned, undated letter on National Security Council letterhead, impugning my activities and character. The letter was distributed just prior to my trial, and was intended to undermine my case against "the government." I am not surprised since the letter was written by the same bureaucrats who had promised they would bring hostile witness and aggravated charges against me that would result in my imprisonment for 15 years as a felon if I didn't "erase and forget". The result is what can only be described as a classic piece of "black propaganda." I will address the inaccuracies and outright lies point by point as they appear in the letter.

"Unsubstantiated Hearsay" was in reality designated as "A-1" intelligence (highest reliability), which was confirmed TOP SECRET - SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE. These reports were generated through my Laos agents and sent to the CIA (refer Admiral Bobby Inman). They were verified by NSA photo-intelligence that ended up with DIA Deputy Director for Collections, Admiral Jerry Tuttle, and were acted upon by ISA. Admiral Tuttle later told me he personally used this information to Brief President Reagan.

Operation Velvet Hammer had targeting information obtained directly from DIA which was classified TOP SECRET - SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE (reference memo to President Reagan). Admiral Jerry Tuttle told me he planned to recall me back to uniformed status so that I might work on the Joint Chiefs planning staff when the decision was made by the White House to use Delta Force. CIA helicopter assets were available to me, and were specifically requested by Tuttle to be a part of the official task force organization.

Admiral Tuttle asked me in his DIA Pentagon Office to stand down the private sector effort (OPERATION VELVET HAMMER), and to support the Delta Force effort. I doubted that a new presidential administration would be stout hearted enough to actually give Delta Force the green light for an official armed military rescue attempt. I requested that VELVET HAMMER continue to operate until Delta actually launched. No funds were available for our continuation. Ann Mills Griffith, director of the National League of POW-MIA Families, brought Mr. George Brooks to our Florida base.

Brooks volunteered a check for \$20,000 to keep the endeavor alive. The check was made out to "AVA", and given to the team executive officer, Gordon Wilson. Wilson gave Brooks an accounting which was totally satisfactory as witnessed by COL Earl Hopper, former director of the National League of POW-MIA Families.

The Cheerleading Academy was selected because it was ideal for our initial screening of personnel and planning. Bill Horan, a WWII paratrooper and owner of the academy volunteered its use. The academy was isolated, secure, equipped with mess hall, barracks, conference, and communication equipment. There were no outside personnel present during the two weeks we utilized the facility.

The letter I received from GEN Harold R. Aaron is genuine as far as I know. I met with him on several occasions as witnessed by MAJ Clarence Johnson, NSA. Aaron gave me several letters and notes with his signature affixed. I have no reason to believe anyone but Aaron wrote and signed the messages. H. Ross Perot verified that GEN Eugene Tigh, Director, DIA, called him on the phone and asked him to support my efforts to verify POWs in SEA. During an investigation some time later, the FBI did not conclude the Aaron letters were false, but marked their findings as "inconclusive."

Intelligence Support Activity Director Jerry King briefed me that ISA was an arm of the National Security Council. He said that both DIA and CIA had coordination, but not approval authority for ISA operations. He said that because ISA's existence was not known by the U.S. Congress, even the initials "ISA" were TOP SECRET - SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE. Since neither the Secretary of the Army nor Secretary of Defense had the authority to disband ISA (refer news reports), I must assume that ISA was indeed working for the President. Once disclosed in 1983, Reagan was instructed by Congress to "reign in" the rogue special operations unit.

ISA not only approved, but directed me to prepare a network extending from the Soviet Union through Red China into the whole of Southeast Asia to vacuum information on US POWs and prepare indigenous special operations forces to respond as required. Admiral Alan Paulson, Deputy Director DIA (Tuttle replacement) told King that it was his opinion that I was too visible to operate as a principle agent in the operational area, but that he approved of my assignment as a Pentagon action officer on OPERATION GRAND EAGLE. I was briefed by FBI Special Agent Washington, in the D.C. field office. I was issued ID and passports to support secret entry into any conceivable operational area. I also attended several coordination and information meetings with ISA, CIA, and FBI liaison personnel. I stayed at ISA safe houses, and my wife, Claudia, even acted as a courier between Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

Admiral Bobby Inman (CIA Deputy Director) and I discussed OPERATION GRAND EAGLE in his White House Office. The CIA approved of the proposed OPERATION LAZARUS cross border missions into Laos, and provided funding, equipment, coordination, communications, maps, code machines, polygraph, cameras, night vision devices, lasers, weapons, training, technical assistance, and more.

DIA Deputy Director Tuttle called me in May of 1981, to inform me that the Delta Force effort was cancelled. The mission was then picked up by ISA. A Mobile Training Team was dispatched to Thailand to prepare reconnaissance teams for cross border operations into Laos. Admiral Inman and I then met again in December of 1981. He said he would sort out who would pick up responsibility for the mission. In January of 1982, King called and said he was recommending that I be returned to uniform status and assigned as his deputy. He said that he had been told to "put GRAND EAGLE back on the shelf...there were too many bureaucrats that didn't want to see US POWs come home alive". I declined the reappointment. He said he was glad, and that we would keep in touch. A CIA liaison was established which resulted in the launch of recon-rescue teams in November of 1982. President Reagan was personally briefed by Gordon Wilson at his Santa Barbara retreat, and approved of the activities. Wilson was in the US Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand with CIA personnel during our cross border operations. He also arranged and was present during DIA polygraph sessions of agents associated with OPERATION LAZARUS. Scott Weekly was matched with CIA liaison and backup communications facilities, and our Forward Operations Base was established at Nakhom Phanom, Thailand.

United Vietnam Veterans Organization (UVVO) was established to launder POW rescue funds. Because the CIA-provided funds were not enough to cover contingencies and unexpected delays, Clint Eastwood contributed a "no strings" sum of \$30,000, and William Shatner gave me \$10,000 for rights to certain Vietnam stories. I added the full amount to the LAZARUS operational fund. No MIA families have ever been approached or solicited for funding. On the contrary, I have turned down money offered by MIA families.

In November, 1982, four Americans and a team of Free Lao guerrillas crossed the Mekong River into Laos. We returned four days later after armed contact with a hostile force resulted in injury and separation of team members. A second crossing by two Americans resulted in coordination and preparation of a major Free Lao guerrilla organization to check CIA designated target sites and report verification of U.S. POWs. Shortly thereafter, the separated team member was located and returned safely to Thailand in January of 1983. This second crossing penetrated more than 50 miles into Laos and lasted more than 30 days. In January of 1983, a third crossing was made by three Americans in response to a positive verification of US personnel at two target sites. This effort lasted for more than 30 days and extended more than 100

miles into Communist Laos. The mission was aborted when Radio Free America broadcast a Lao language bulletin the night before the scheduled rescue raid that "Green Beret Commander Bo Gritz was leading U.S. Special Forces into Laos to rescue U.S. POWs at Nhemmareth and Tchepone."

In March of 1983, the Congressional POW Task Force verified through Admiral Alan Paulson, DIA Director, that I was an active agent for ISA. Much of the POW information was not only classified, but considered politically inflammatory and not deemed appropriate for release to an open session of Congress.

Further POW rescue support was secured from "the Cage" at Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Follow up missions were launched in 1984, and agents produced two verifications that they had access to POWs. They turned over the USAF Academy ring belonging to CPT Lance Peter Sijan (Medal of Honor recipient, and further honored by the issuance of an annual USAF leadership award bearing his name, and a USAF Academy dormitory also named after him). CPT Sijan's family verified his ring, but not before Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage told them the ring was a fake and not to bother examining it. A photo and a negative of MAJ Walter H. Moon, a Special Forces officer captured in Laos, was also submitted. Along with the photo was a piece of paper with Major Moon's birth date and "signature of prisoner." A comparison between file signatures and photos with those turned over as evidence by the agency showed them to be authentic. I had no way to prove the authenticity of any documents presented by our agents other than to accept what was given and pass it on to those who could accurately confirm or deny. DIA confirmed that the photo and signature was that of MAJ Walter Moon, and that the returned Sijan ring was authentic.

Numerous White House admissions, memos, records, telephone records, messages, DIA documents, sworn statements, and official testimony prove and remove all doubt that I was asked by the NSC to go into Burma in 1986 to verify White House information that GEN Khun Sa had U.S. POWs in the Golden Triangle. \$25,000 was deposited into the UVVO account for operational funding. State Department Special Agent Scott Farquar's official statement of 9 May, 1989, removes any doubt that I was an active ISA agent and that both my mission and the mission of ISA are classified. FBI Special Agent Fred Capps, LAFO, testified that the CIA had communicated with him, and that his investigation into DIA had revealed that while DIA denied the existence of ISA, they were lying. ISA does exist at Arlington Hall, Virginia, as a secret, special, intelligence organization.

GEN Khun Sa, overlord of the Golden Triangle has never been under great military or political pressure from Thai or Burmese authorities as evidenced by the road construction following US Demands for "No Mercy in Drug War." The quadrupling of opiate

production from 600 tons in 1986 to 2,200 ton in 1989 proves that there is no real threat to either Khun Sa or his operation.

Arthur Suschesk did inform me of his letter regarding Khun Sa and US POWs to Vice President Bush. NSC Staffer Tom Harvey reported the matter to me in October of 1986. Scott Weekly and I visited Suchesk twice before our departure for Burma. Harvey made the comment (later verified by a DIA letter to White House) that no US Agency had capability of going to see Khun Sa. At the time, Harvey was serving at the White House on the NSC. He is still detailed to the White House. He presented me business cards with his name as a National Security Advisor. He met me at the White House Executive Office Building. Phone messages were relayed to him via NSC phone numbers. NSC Receptionists answer NSC telephones with "Mr. Harvey's Office." There was no doubt in my mind that Tom Harvey worked as a responsible official for the NSC. Court documents and testimony show field communications between myself and Harvey were relayed within the NSC and U.S. intelligence services. In addition, US coordination with Thai government officials resulted in the Thai intelligence chief meeting us in Thailand, and providing safe escort through border check points.

All was well until I refused to "erase and forget" the names U.S. officials involved in illegal drug operations. I was told that if I didn't cooperate I would serve 15 years as a felon. As part of the US Government's attack on me for my refusal to "erase and forget" what I had learned regarding the complicity of certain US Government officials in drug trafficking, I was charged with "misuse of a passport." Direct prosecution by the U.S. Attorney, his Chief Deputy and assistant all failed. Assistant US Attorney Steve Wolfson resigned. Chief Deputy US Attorney L.J. O'Neal turned out to be the former road show manager for the acid rock protest group "Country Joe & The Fish", and was immediately reassigned. After my trial, US Attorney Bill Maddox stated before three TV news cameras that, "George Bush called me on the phone and told me to get Bo Gritz." When asked by a journalist, "Are you denying that? Is that what you are saying?" Maddox responded, "No, what I'm saying is that George Bush called me on the phone and told me to get Bo Gritz!" Maddox subsequently applied for reappointment as U.S. Attorney, but his application was refused. The result of all this was that I was acquitted of the passport "violation", and further probes have been halted.

I have not become "affiliated" with the Christic Institute. When I returned from Burma in 1987 with names of U.S. officials identified by Khun Sa and his staff as being major connections in a Mafia-US Government drug and weapons ring, I found that the Christic Institute had linked these same names with ongoing operations in Central America. We shared information and contacts in an effort to facilitate both our investigations. In addition, H. Ross Perot had information linking some of the identical names with Asian gang problems in the United States. CIA operatives who

are long-term friends of mine said they had known about these same people involved in illegal drug and weapons operations for years. I met once with Daniel Sheehan, Christic Chief Legal Counsel, to discuss the testimony given by Khun Sa. I was disappointed and amazed to hear that Miami Federal Judge King summarily dismissed the Christic suit without allowing them to present evidence reinforced by so many multiple sources. The fact that Richard Armitage, named by Khun Sa as the primary conduit for the drug funds, resigned from federal service rather than be investigated by Congress adds credence to what so many are saying.

Congressional and Pentagon staff members have tied Armitage to those assignments, places, and actions that he now denies. A secretary for Armitage asked me why Armitage would order her to assemble all his official government personnel files and expunge them of any reference to his POW related assignments in Southeast Asia. A congressional staff member said that when he requested the Armitage records through the Congressional Research Service, he was told in bewilderment that most of the "citations" had been mysteriously removed and couldn't be found. CIA agents have told me that they knew and worked around Armitage at times and places that he now denies and that "everyone knew what was going on." The agent said, "I'm just surprised it took so long to come out.

A Pentagon official told me that Armitage was fired as a Department of Defence consultant in Thailand after it came to light that he was misusing his office. He said Erich von Marbod arranged a job for Armitage on Senator Dole's staff, but he was soon released because of his continued ties with his "Thai business." Von Marbod then arranged a job for Armitage with Reagan's staff. Armitage was then appointed Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security. Later, President Bush appointed him Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia, but moved him to Secretary of the Army after Senator Pell indicated the Foreign Relations Committee would investigate the allegations of Armitage's drug dealings. Armed Services Chairman Sam Nunn then said he would investigate Armitage. Rather than face official Congressional scrutiny of his Southeast Asian activities, Armitage immediately resigned from public office. He now is scheduled to replace Brent Scowcroft as President Bush's National Security Advisor - a position not requiring Congressional approval.

H. Ross Perot stated he had "found a snake pit without a bottom. They will do anything to keep this covered up." Perot demanded that Armitage resign (reference TIME magazine, May, 1987). Everything that Armitage has said to discredit me has turned out to be false, e.g. the Sijan USAFA ring. Armitage has said that my membership in the Special Forces Association was revoked. That is also a lie. I am a Life Member in good standing. I am also a member in good standing of the Special Operations Association. It is interesting to note that my attorney, Lamond Mills (U.S. Attorney, Nevada 1981-1985), noted that every message, telephone

memo, and personal conversation between NSC staff members and myself had been immediately copied to Armitage.

There is absolutely no question that Tom Harvey provided Scott Weekly and myself with both White House documents and language that allowed us access to Khun Sa. How else would we have gained White House and NSC letterhead? Harvey admitted providing documents in a Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA) hearing. Witnesses overheard Harvey tell me to come to Washington that, "I have all you asked me for." I have records and witnesses that show exactly when Harvey called, and when I went to Washington, D.C. to meet him. I can prove that money arrived at UVVO, and that we departed for Burma. I have messages I sent back to Harvey, and copies of polygraph reports and videos that were delivered to him. Once again, it was only after I refused to "erase and forget" that I came under attack by my former employers.

Regarding the Afghan training, the grand jury received full testimony concerning this operation. It was clear to them that Bill Bode and the U.S. State Department had initiated and supported the Afghan training program. The acquiring of controlled items such as 30MM cannons, C-4 plastic explosive, .50 caliber sniper rifles, night vision devices, state of the art communications, missiles, require official government sanctions. It is of interest to note that the funding checks were drawn on the account of "Stanford Technology", which was later revealed to be one of the proprietaries belonging to Albert Hakim and GEN Richard Secord. The activities of this company were revealed through documents presented during the Iran-Contragate hearings. Further US Government complicity was demonstrated when Bill Bode and the agents in charge of my prosecution telephoned a CIA agent named Amad Rashid, and sent him money with instructions to be "unavailable as a defense witness" during my trial.

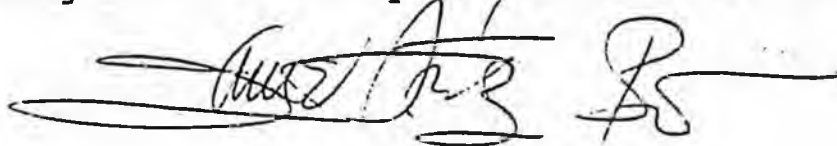
Scott Weekly came under attack, and was imprisoned without a trial. It took fourteen months to gain a hearing with the sentencing Federal judge. Once I was given the opportunity to testify, Scott was immediately released from prison. It was the first evidence the judge had received concerning the case. He had been told that Scott and I were selling arms to Iranian arms dealers, as part of the activities of Oliver North, McFarland, Secord, Hakim, et al.

Let us now set the record straight on exactly who I am. COL Childress, NSC officer in charge of POW affairs testified before Federal Judge Philip Pro that he had "four filing cabinets filled with my covert activities." I returned the ring of America's most honored fighter pilot, gave evidence that Walter Moon was alive as a POW by photo and signature, went 10 times behind Communist lines to do what "no other intelligence agency" would. I am credited with providing the inspiration for "Rambo", "Uncommon Valor", and the "Mission MIA" series. I was the first American agent to return

alive from the Golden Triangle, and proved Khun Sa wasn't dead as reported by the CIA. I established that he had no POWs as reported to the Vice President, and have been credited with exposing fraud and corruption within the federal bureaucracy.

Cited as "The American Soldier" by GEN Westmoreland, I've conducted more than 100 covert operations behind enemy lines, and have been decorated for heroism more than any other Green Beret commander. I've commanded Special Forces in Asia and Latin America, served on the Army General Staff and in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Professional staff members are hardly qualified to say that our operations were poorly planned and executed. I haven't lost any Americans, but the Joint Chiefs of Staff has yet to conduct one successful operation, e.g. the Son Tay mission, and the horribly bungled Iran hostage rescue attempt. With all their enormity, resources, and staff weight, the White House and Joint Chiefs of Staff have not been able to produce a single POW. No doubt our operations are a great threat to such men who will never know victory, and fear defeat.

I was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1972, and am well known by Asians as "Colonel Bo". I was appointed a Major General in the Free Lao Nationalist Front. Some Lao use that title in addressing me - I don't use it myself. At the time I was asked to hang up my uniform by DIA, I was told that I was scheduled for promotion to Colonel. I have never wrongfully used any rank inappropriately in any of my activities. I have been promoted ahead of my contemporaries, selected for high command and choice staff assignments, sent for advanced degrees, and graduated honor graduate from the NCO Academy, Infantry Officer's Advanced Course, and the Army Command and General Staff College. I have been decorated 62 times by my nation, and received awards from the Freedom's Foundation, Military Order of World Wars, American Legion, etc. It is an insult to our nation and all the men who have honorably served her to be criticized by faint-hearted staff functionaries who revel in their comfortable offices and clubs, safe from the dangerous arenas they know so little about.



JAMES G. "BO" GRITZ
LTC (Ret) US ARMY SPECIAL FORCES

JGG/gg



Notary Public



State of Nevada
County of Clark

On December 13, 1989, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, James G. (Bo) Gritz, known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument freely and voluntarily for the purposes mentioned.

Statement by General Khun Sa of the Shan Nation
On or about June 1, 1989

I want to tell through you Colonel Bo, every nation is concerned about the Golden Triangle opium problem. Yet no one has so far been able to cope with it. I am also concerned. I want to solve it once and for all. This led me to this new offer. I want to hand it over to you and for you to please submit it to those citizens of the world who are equally, if not more, concerned about the problem.

First of all, I would like to explain the present situation. As the expenditure of world-wide drugs suppression funds grows, so does the production and distribution of opium products. Billions of dollars have been spent to stop drugs. Yet, trafficking from the Golden Triangle has steadily escalated. In 1986 more than 900 tons passed through this area. The figure increased to 1,200 tons in 1988. This year production is estimated at 2,200 tons. The more we try to stop it, the more it flows. It shows existing drug suppression programs are not working. How do you think such enormous shipments can be exported from this underdeveloped region without the badges, credentials, clearances and involvement of corrupt authorities. It can't, and it isn't! Taxpayers' dollars only increase the incentives of those involved in drug suppression to increase the flow of narcotics. It is believed that only America can put a stop to it and every other nation has come to depend on the United States to do the job, but so far all that has happened is that the flow gets bigger and bigger.

I am a concerned citizen and there is a positive solution! By uprooting all opium plants there can be no processing of heroin. The problems associated with addiction go away, disarming those who would legalize drugs. Within five to seven years opium from the Golden Triangle can be extinct. If the poppies are uprooted then the spread of addiction will stop. In spite of all the money the traffickers will no longer be able to buy the stuff. And in spite of all the desires for heroin, the addicts will not be able to use it again. We have the capability and the desire. We will do the job, but we need your help.

The TRC or TAI revolutionary council has now unified all 33 Shan principalities and provides recognized leadership and representation over 8 million Shan State people. The TRC is a legitimate government in exile organized with a constitution and functional branches patterned after the United States. Progress through free enterprise and TRC programs continues despite

oppressive efforts by the Burmese socialists and communist parties. The Shan State Mong Tai Army is an exceptionally disciplined, equipped and spirited self defense force that secures our borders from all invaders. The solidarity of our free people insures our continued security.

Within the Shan State are much of the rich resources of the so-called Burmese nation. For example, take the Namtu Silver Mines. The British exploited them for 60 years, and the Burmese have worked them for 40 years more. Yet they are still a long way from being exhausted.

We also control our region and the drugs that pass through it. We can stop the trafficking and eliminate all future growing. To do it only requires reasonable assistance and cooperation, such as the introduction of legal crop substitution programs, guaranteeing the settlement of the vital factors of life: food, clothing, shelter, education and health care, and replacing our economic dependency on poppies.

It must be remembered that we are not the genesis of the heroin problem. It did not come into being because of Khun Sa. It was here in the regions hundreds of years before Khun Sa was born. It was the British that exploited cultivation and passed laws to protect distribution of opium that addicted East Asia. During the French/Indo China era drugs continued to be used for political and commercial advantage by foreign interest. The American CIA Colonel Edward G. Lansdale reported in July 1953 to his superiors in Washington D.C. that the French military had bought up the entire 1953 opium harvest on orders of the French Commander and Chief, General Raoul Salan. The opium was flown to Saigon for sale and export.

Throughout the U.S. war in Vietnam heroin production was accelerated to help finance CIA mercenary expansion campaigns in Laos and Cambodia. It was further used to destroy the will of the American people at home and on the battlefields.

Today, the operation remains the same. Only a few of the names have changed as people have died or been promoted. After the Communist takeover in 1975 the CIA stockpiled weapons in Thailand and the Philippines to continue operations in Southeast Asia. Heroin provides the means. Officials arranged the laundry of funds through international banks. Mafia contacts handle worldwide distribution. We were not surprised to learn of Mr. Richard Armetage's appointment as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia. He is well known to us as a key member of the CIA drug team. His position over this part of the world will assure business as usual, while securing his involvement. It is because of this demand for heroin that we are prevented from establishing a legal economy. We Shans have been slaves to Western government secret dealings which have poisoned the

world's population. Our determination to free ourselves has led to this letter of appeal. We have been forced to rely on opium for our livelihood. The American DEA supplies the Burmese socialists with aircraft, chemicals and other resources which are used against our people, domestic animals, food, crops and water. With no means of support remaining, families: man and wife, parents and children are forced to separate. With such brutal drug suppression measures the opium should have been stopped, but to the contrary, it has not. Public relations glorify suppression results while the world continues to overdose. The Shan State proposal is clear, cost efficient and conclusive! Total success will require only five to seven years, depending upon the degree of external cooperation. This plan is for those honorable citizens whose integrity is unquestioned, and whose love of truth is great. With their cooperation we must have diplomatic support to restrain Burmese aggression, open commercial trade routes within Thailand and legalize foreign access to our vast resources. We must have financial assistance to compensate growers as they uproot their poppy crops. Specialists will have to substitute legitimate alternatives. We will need help applying for domestic and industrial expansion.

Attached here is a matrix outlining our plan for economic conversion. We all entrust it to you Colonel Bo to present it to these concerned people in order to win their support. Colonel Bo, let there be no mistake. We have the desire, will, ability and stand ready to wipe out opium from the Golden Triangle. To do this will take some time, diplomatic cooperation, technical assistance and money. We are not looking for a handout! The Japanese have correctly stated that the Shans sleep on a bed of gold. Our untapped resources are well known of which Namtu is just one obvious example. We are willing to share our wealth in exchange for the opportunity to chart our destiny as a free people. Thus far we have had no choice but to supply illegal products for ill use by greedy individuals, organizations and government. We have been labeled the world's worst criminals by those who would keep us from obtaining our birthright. The accusations are reflections of their own guilt. They have given us no option. To survive we have had to satisfy their demands. To free ourselves from this conspiracy we need your assistance. The Panglong Agreement of 1947 establishes our right to be an independent nation state. We are as different from the Burmese as the French, Germans, English, Italians, Americans and Mexicans are. To those who say Shans are Burmese, I would like to tell them actually, it's the other way around. To claim our independence we must have a viable, legitimate economy for which we have the resources. Now, with your help, this can become a reality, while ridding the world of a great enemy -- heroin! President George Bush is not likely to support our plan. Too many of his associates have been involved in drug-related operations. We can understand his dilemma but his compassion as a leader should override his concern for compromise. No obstacle

should be allowed to stand in the way of our righteous objectives. You cannot say that opium is only our problem. It is a global epidemic like AIDS, and we didn't create it. You cannot say that eradication should be left to the DEA. They have proven themselves impotent. As world citizens each of us has a responsibility to do whatever we can to rid the earth of this evil. I give my pledge that under the TRC leadership which I represent, the Shans will, with your help, rid the Golden Triangle of opium. This is not just my personal proposal, it is the promise of the Shan people! Please explain to them, Colonel Bo, that we are devoted to our religion. To ensure the sincerity of our intentions, we also affix to this document the signature of our venerable abbot. Please go and show this to your people.

I have no more to say except that where diligence goes, success follows. Like the sunlight that is now breaking out of the dark rain clouds, the truth about the Shan people will break through this international conspiracy.

PROPOSAL FOR ERADICATION
OF OPIUM FROM THE SHAN STATE
" GOLDEN TRIANGLE "



I. OVERVIEW:

As the expenditure of worldwide drug suppression funds grows so does the production and distribution of opium products. Billions of dollars have been spent to stop drugs, yet trafficking from the Golden Triangle has steadily escalated. In 1986 more than 900 tons passed through this area. The figure increased to 1,200 tons in '89. This year production will exceed 2,000 tons. Existing drug suppression programs aren't working. How do you think such enormous shipments can be exported from this underdeveloped region without the badges, credentials, clearances, and involvement of corrupt authorities? It can't and it isn't! Tax payer dollars only increase the incentives of those involved in drug suppression to increase the flow of narcotics.

There is a positive solution. By uprooting all opium plants there can be no processing of heroin. The problems associated with addiction go away disarming those who would legalize drugs. Within five to seven years, opium from the Golden Triangle can be extinct! We have the capability and the desire. We will do the work, but we need your help.

The TRC, Tai Revolutionary Council, has now unified all 33 Shan principalities and provides recognized leadership and representation over 8,000,000 Shan State people. The TRC is a legitimate government-in-exile, organized with a Constitution and functional branches patterned after the United States. Progress through free enterprise and TRC programs continues despite oppressive efforts by the Burmese Socialist and Communist parties.

The Shan State " Mong Tai " Army is an exceptionally disciplined, equipped, and spirited self defense force that secures our borders from all invaders. The solidarity of our free people insures our continued security. We control our region and the drugs that pass through it. We can stop the trafficking and eliminate all future growing. To do it only requires reasonable assistance and cooperation in replacing our economic dependency on poppies.

It must be remembered that we are not the genesis of the heroin problem. It was the British that exploited cultivation and passed laws to protect distribution of opium that addicted East Asia. During the French Indochina era drugs continued to be used for political & commercial advantage by foreign interests. The American CIA Colonel, Edward G. Lansdale reported in July 1953 to his superiors in Washington, D.C. that the French military had brought up the entire '53 opium harvest on orders of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Raoul Salan.

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The opium was flown to Saigon for sale and export. Through the U.S. war in Vietnam, heroin production was accelerated to help finance CIA mercenary expansion campaigns in Laos and Cambodia. It was further used to destroy the will of the American people at home and on the battlefields. Today the operation remains only a few of the names have changed as people have died or been promoted.



After the communist takeover in 1975, the CIA stockpiled weapons in Thailand and the Philippines to continue operations in Southeast Asia. Heroin provides the means. Officials arrange the laundry of funds through international banks. Mafia contacts handle worldwide distribution. We were not surprised to learn of Mr. Richard Armitage's appointment as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia. He is well known to us as a key member of the CIA drug team. His position over this part of the world will assure business as usual while securing his involvement.

It is because of this demand for heroin that we are prevented from establishing a legal economy. We Shans have been slaves to western government secret dealings which have poisoned the world's population. Our determination to free ourselves has led to this letter of appeal. We have been forced to rely on opium for our livelihood. The American DEA supplies the Burmese Socialists with aircraft, chemicals, and other resources which are used against our people, domestic animals, food, crops, and water. Public relations glorify suppression results while the world continues to overdose.

The Shan State proposal is clear, cost efficient, and conclusive! Total success will require only five to seven years depending upon the degree of external cooperation. We must have diplomatic support to restrain Burmese aggression, open commercial trade routes within Thailand, and legalize foreign access to our vast resources. We must have financial assistance to compensate growers as they uproot their poppy crops. Specialists will have to substitute legitimate alternatives. We will need help preparing for domestic and industrial expansion.

The following is a matrix outlining our plan for economic conversion.

III. CONCLUSION:

Let there be no mistake. We have the desire, will, ability, and stand ready to wipe out opium from the Golden Triangle. To do this will take some time, diplomatic cooperation, technical assistance, and money. We are not looking for a handout! The Japanese have correctly opined that " the Shan sleep on a bed of gold ". Our untapped resources are well known. We are willing to share our wealth in exchange for the opportunity to chart our destiny as a free people. Thus far we have had no choice but to supply illegal products for ill use by greedy individuals, organizations, and government. We have been labled " the world's worst criminals " by those who would keep us from obtaining our birthright. Their accusations are reflections of their own guilt. They have given us no option. To survive, we have had to satisfy their demands.

The Panglong Agreement of 1947 establishes our right to be an independent nationstate. We are as different from the Burmese as the French, Germans, English, Italians, Americans, and Mexicans are. To claim our independence we must have a viable legitimate economy -for which we have the resources. Now, with your help, this can become a reality while ridding the world of a great enemy, heroin.

President George Bush is not likely to support our plan. Too many of his associates have been involved in drug related operations. He can understand his dilemma, but his compassion as a leader should override his concern for compromise. No obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way of our righteous objectives. You cannot say that opium is only our problem. It is a global epidemic, and we didn't create it. You cannot say that eradication should be left to the DEA. They have proven themselves impotent. As world citizens each of us has a responsibility to do whatever we can to rid the Earth of this evil.

I give my pledge that under the TRC leadership, which I represent, the Shans will, with your help, rid the Golden Triangle of opium. This is not just my personal proposal. It is the promise of the Shan people.

Khun Sa,
Vice President, TRC

Khun Kaw-fah,
Member, TRC

Zao Zammai,
Member, TRC

Zao Khawn Murng,
Member, TRC

Dated- June 3, 1989.

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3/6/89
Abbot Nanda Wumsa



II. SHAN STATE "GOLDEN TRIANGLE" ECONOMIC CONVERSION PROGRAM (5-7 YEAR)



| PROG YEAR | OPIUM REDUCT. % | OPIUM COMP. \$ M. | NATL DEV & OPNS \$ M. | NATL DEF \$ M. | FOREIGN INVEST \$ M. | OPIUM INCOME \$ M. | LEGIT INCOME \$ M. | UN AID \$ M. | PVT HELP \$ M. | COMMENT |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 30 | 39.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 | — | 92.9 | 1.0 | — | 48.0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CROP CONVERSION SPECIALIST ARRIVE o PUBLIC INFORMATION |
| 2 | 40 | 25.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 79.7 | 27.9 5.0 | 20.0 | 15.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o UN VERIFICATION o 1ST YR CROP CONVERSION o FOREIGN SURVEYS |
| 3 | 60 | 30.6 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 53.1 | 49.1 13.1 | 35.0 | 13.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o FOREIGN TRADE o TRANSPORTATION o COMMUNICATIONS |
| 4 | 80 | 34.6 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 26.6 | 71.7 20.0 | 50.0 | 8.0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ELECTRIFICATION o DIPLOMATIC RECOG. o SANITATION |
| 5 | 90 | 21.3 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 50.0 | 13.3 | 98.3 25.0 | 50.0 | 5.0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o URBAN EXPANSION o RURAL DEVELOPMENT o TOURISM |
| 6 | 95+ | 10.6 | 40.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 6.6 | 115.6 30.0 | 35.0 | — | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CULTURAL EXCHANGE o EDUCATION o LIGHT MFE FACILITIES |
| 7 | 100 | 8.6 | 50.0 | 30.0 | 100.0 | — | 124.2 35.0 | 20.0 | — | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o RESOURCE EXPANSION o SERIOUS FOREIGN BUS o INITIATION HVY INDUSTRY |

- A. ALL FIGURES IN 1989 U.S. \$ - NO INFLATION FACTOR ADDED.
 B. FACTORS BASED ON 1,500 TONS PER YEAR (NOT METRIC).
 C. FACTORS BASED ON 70% CROP CONVERSION BY 2D YEAR IN EACH YEAR GROUP
 D. LEGIT INCOME TOP FIGURE IS OPIUM CONVERSION / BOTTOM IS OTHER PVT ENTERPRISE.
 E. 3D YEAR UN RECOGNITION ASSURES PROGRAM SUCCESS.
 F. IN 7TH YEAR ALL OPIUM UPROOTED. LAST 5% CONVERSION GROWERS RCV \$2M COMP IN 8TH YR.

(Page-ONE)

Ref. No. TRC/FA-0687



Date. June 28, 1987.

To
U.S., Justice Department,
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

SUBJECT: Important facts for the Drugs Eradication Program to be successful.

Sirs!

This letter to the US Justice Department is to make it clear about our deepest concern in wishing to help eradicate drugs and for all the American people as well as the world to know the truth that for the past (15) years they have been misled to look upon us as the main source of all the drug problems.

1. The refusal of the United States government to accept our "SIX YEARS DRUGS ERADICATION PLAN" presented at the Congressional Hearing by Congressman Mr. Lester Wolff after his visit to Thailand in April 1977, was really a great disappointment for us. Even after this disappointment, we continued writing letters to President Carter and President Reagan forwarding our sincere wish to help and participate in eradicating drugs. We are really surprise and doubtful as to " why the US government refuses our participation and help to make a success of the drugs eradication program.

Futhermore, " why the world has been misled to accuse us as the main culprit for all the drug trades..... while in reality, we are most sincere and willing to help solve the drug problem in South East Asia through our own secret investigation, we found out that some high officials in the US government's drugs control and enforcement department and with the influence of corrupted persons objected to our active participation in the drugs eradication program of the US government so as to be able to retain their profitable self-interest from the continuation of the drug problems. Thus, the US government and the American people as well

(Page-TWO)

as the world have been hoodwinked.

2. During the period (1965 - 1975) CIA Chief in Laos, Theodore Shackly was in the drug business, having contacts with the Opium Warlord Lor Sing Han and his followers. Santo Traffican acted as his buying and transporting agent while Richard Armitage handled the financial section with the Banks in Australia. Even after the Vietnam War ended, when Richard Armitage was being posted to the US Embassy in Thailand, his dealings in the drug business continued as before. He was then acting as the US government official concerning with the drugs problems in Southeast Asia. After 1979, Richard Armitage resigned from the US Embassy's posting and set up the " Far East Trading Company " as a front for his continuation in the drug trade and to bribe CIA agents in Laos and around the world. Soon after, Daniel Arnold was made to handle the drug business as well as the transportation of arms sales. Jerry Daniels then took over the drug trade from Richard Armitage. For over -10-years, Armitage supported his men in Laos and Thailand with the profits from his drug trade and most of the cash were deposited with the Banks in Australia which was to be used in buying his way for quicker promotions to higher positions.

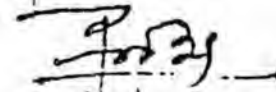
Within the month of July, 1980, Thailand's english newspaper " Bangkok Post " included a news-report that CIA agents were using Australia as a transit-base for their drug business and the banks in Australia for depositting, transferring the large sum of money involved.

Verifications of the news report can be made by the US Justice Department with Bangkok Post and in Australia.

Other facts given herewith have been drawn out from our Secret Reports files so as to present to you of the real facts as to " why the drug problem is being prolonged till today."

3. Finally, we sincerely hope in the nearest future to be given the opportunity to actively take part in helping the US government, the Americans and people of the world in eradicating and up-rooting the drug problems.

I remain,
Yours Respectfully.



A NATION BETRAYED is the definitive account of the spider web of "patriots for profit", operating from within the highest positions of special trust and confidence, who have successfully circumvented our constitutional system in pursuit of a parallel government. They have infused America with drugs in order to fund illegal covert worldwide operations while sealing the fate of our servicemen left in Communist prisons after the Vietnam War.

Hiding behind a mask of official righteousness, this secret combination seeks to impose its own concept of geopolitical navigation, thereby nullifying the hard-won Constitutional birthright of all Americans.

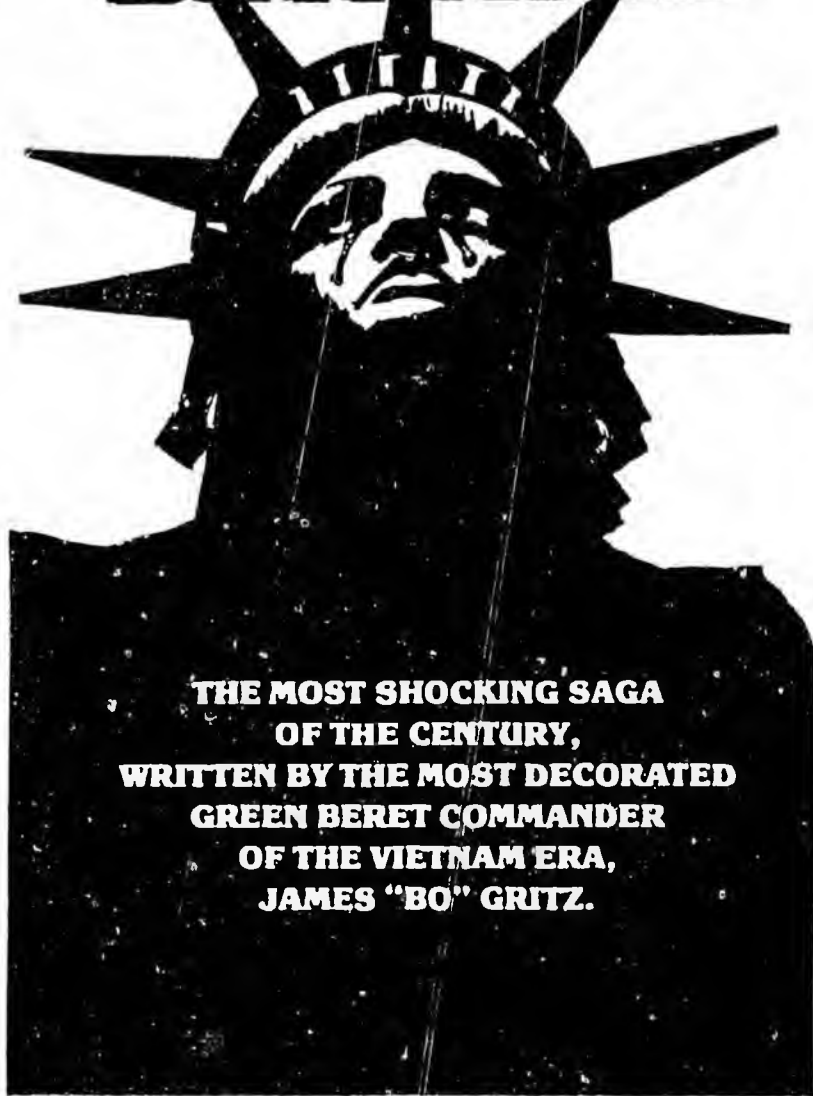
At a time when the Constitution hangs by a thread, America has witnessed the prostitution of our appointed guardians for power and profit. Before this nation can act to regain its footing, the people must know what has happened, who caused it, and why.

This book reveals part of the anatomy of the beast that would devour our freedoms. Over a period of nine years the author has pursued the return of American prisoners of war (POWs) as an agent within the U.S. intelligence community. A 1987 meeting with the infamous heroin overlord of Burma's Golden Triangle exposed the extent of the corruption within our bureaucracy responsible for blocking the release of our POWs, and unmasked officials who deal in drugs and arms on a global scale to implement their private plans for the future of the world.

The information presented within the book provides an insight to every American who would see the patriot's dream realized, and a challenge to those who would right the wrongs. This responsibility is not easily relinquished after having read this eye-opening narrative.

This book represents a factual, true-life adventure that will take you on a riveting journey from the White House, down a heroin highway to Burma's infamous Golden Triangle where you will meet General Khun Sa - the undisputed drug overlord. You will infiltrate the jungles of Communist Laos with the Lazarus Team to rescue U.S. POWs, only to be double-crossed by the "shadow government" and barely escape with your life. You'll go behind the veil of U.S. covert operations and view the deceptions and betrayals first hand. **A NATION BETRAYED** cracks the facade of 20th-century American government, through which concerned citizens can see the looming peril and act to reverse our course while we still have time.

A NATION BETRAYED



**THE MOST SHOCKING SAGA
OF THE CENTURY,
WRITTEN BY THE MOST DECORATED
GREEN BERET COMMANDER
OF THE VIETNAM ERA,
JAMES "BO" GRITZ.**

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Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

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711 Yucca Street, Boulder City, Nevada 89005
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Paul Fisher, President

Bo Gritz, Chief of Staff

Price List - 1/1/90

Books

| <u>Title</u> | <u>Price</u> |
|--|--------------|
| "THE PLAN", by Paul Fisher : A breakthrough proposal for balancing the budget (paperback). | \$ 5.00 |
| "A NATION BETRAYED", by Bo Gritz : The <u>real</u> story of government drug involvement, and the abandonment of our Vietnam POW/MIAs (hardback). | 20.00 |

Video Tapes (VHS)

| <u>Title</u> | <u>Price</u> |
|---|--------------|
| "Center For Action" : An introduction to the programs, personnel, and the center. | \$ 20.00 |
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| "Winning The War On Drugs" : A means of winning a major campaign in the war on drugs through a radical proposal by the world's #1 exporter of heroin. Be in the Golden Triangle with General Khun Sa as he outlines his plan to eradicate heroin. | 20.00 |
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| | | |
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Paul Fisher, President

Bo Gritz, Chief of Staff

F - L - A - S - H

December 5, 1989

Richard Armitage, the man accused by H. Ross Perot, General Khun Sa of the Golden Triangle, the Christic Institute, and a legion of witness is now on line to replace Brent Scowcroft as PRESIDENT BUSH'S NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR.

Armitage was previously nominated for the positions of Under Secretary of State in charge of East Asia and Secretary of the Army. In both cases, the nominations were withdrawn when the Senate confirming committees announced they would investigate the allegations relating to Armitage's drug dealings. It was telephone calls from outraged citizens like yourself to the White House and members of the Senate that forced the withdrawal of Armitage's nomination. Let George Bush and your senators know how you feel about this latest attempt to keep Armitage and his criminal activities under the cloak of national security. Call and write the President and your senators and ask, "Why is Richard Armitage being continually NOMINATED for high public office instead of being INDICTED for criminal activities?"

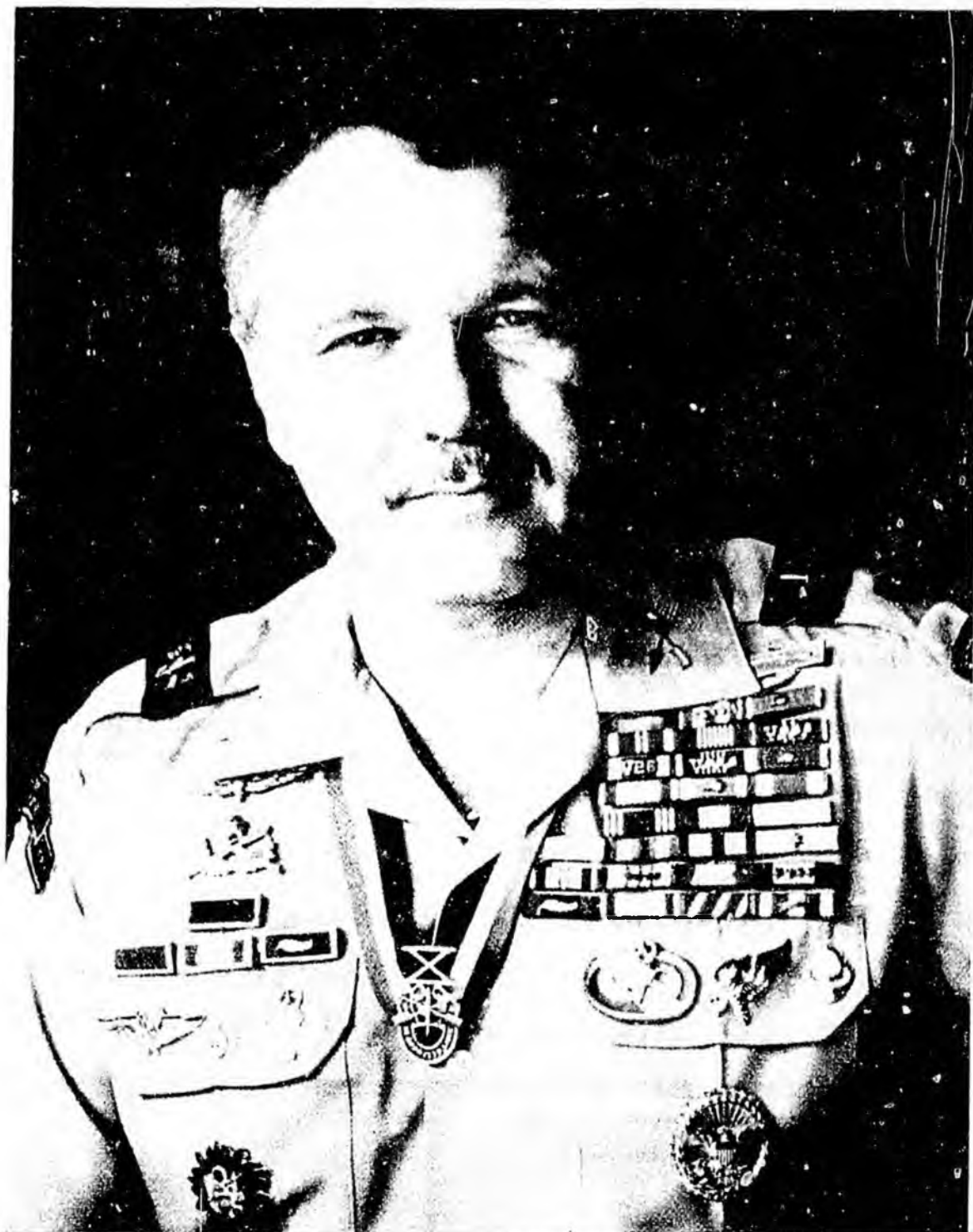
White House Opinion Poll: 1-(202) 456-7639

TOGETHER, WE CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE!

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

BOWING OUT

BRENT SCOWCROFT is expected to step down as White House national security adviser within the next three months, according to a senior Bush Administration official. Scowcroft, who has tangled at times with Secretary of State James A. Baker, 3rd, over national security policy, is said to be tiring of the job. Scowcroft may be persuaded to take over as director of the Central Intelligence Agency from William H. Webster. Among the possible candidates to replace Scowcroft is Richard L. Armitage, former assistant secretary of Defense for international security affairs in the waning years of the Reagan Administration.



On a WHITE HOUSE sanctioned mission to verify the presence of U.S. POWs being held in the secret camp of General Khun Sa, the heroin overlord of Burma's Golden Triangle, the identities of the world's largest purchasers of opium and heroin were revealed to me. After thirty years of military service in covert operations, I knew these men well. They are past and present top officials of the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE and the CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY!!

CENTER FOR ACTION

Membership Application

The activities of the CENTER FOR ACTION teams are governed by a simple, but carefully structured code of ethics. It is our belief that moral ends cannot be accomplished through immoral means. We live under the Laws of Nature, which is another way of saying the Laws of God.

To live in harmony with the Laws of Nature is the key to a moral and ethical value system and also the key to real success in any field. It is wise for each of us to try to train ourselves to be fair and honest with everyone and to think and speak with complete accuracy, because Nature allows only that which is correct in complying with Her Laws to enjoy long term success.

To borrow a phrase, we're looking for a few good Americans to help us reach our goals. This is your chance to do something meaningful to get America back on her feet. Membership in the CENTER FOR ACTION is free and open to all persons who desire to further our objectives, when they sign this application promising to comply with the following CODE OF ETHICS:

To the Best of my ability, I promise to:

1. Think and communicate with Absolute Accuracy at ALL Times.
2. Be fair in all of my dealings and never unfairly use deception even for a good objective.
3. Work in harmony with the Laws of Nature to help make this a better and happier world.
4. Seek the ultimate in truth and wisdom to help me reach out with love, enthusiasm, and humility to inspire others to do what is Right, so that together we may contribute most to the happiness, progress and survival of that which is best for Mankind.
5. Vote for those candidates who promise to promote the goals of the CENTER FOR ACTION and the SURVIVAL AMENDMENT or an equally worthy plan.

I, _____, wish to become a member of the CENTER FOR ACTION and work to help achieve its objectives. I hereby promise to be true to the above pledge for the rest of my life.

Signed _____ Date _____

Address _____

_____ Phone: () _____

Please keep a copy of this pledge and mail the original to:

CENTER FOR ACTION
711 Yucca Street, Boulder City, Nevada 89005

1-24-90

Paul Fisher, President

The Center
voice, and we need
The Center For Ac
substantial sums of
corporations and i
amounts you can
strengthen our awa
threats. Your con
Membership recogn

YES! I want to b
enclosed my contri

\$1000.00 -

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

State: _____

CENTER FOR ACTION

711 Yucca Street, Boulder City, Nevada 89005
Telephone: (702) 293-3100 FAX: (702) 293-6616

Paul Fisher, President

Bo Grütz, Chief of Staff

The Center For action intends to accomplish our stated goals. We need your voice, and we need you to secure the involvement of your friends, family, and co-workers. The Center For Action will especially need your commitment and help. It will require substantial sums of money to overcome the well-funded vested interests of multinational corporations and international banking. We need your financial support in whatever amounts you can afford. In return, we promise to use your dollars exclusively to strengthen our awareness campaign, and win against these international and domestic threats. Your contribution assures you that you are truly a part of the CFA Team. Membership recognition will be provided to all who contribute to our - your - cause.

YES! I want to help make America achieve its best and greatest potential. I have enclosed my contribution payable to the

CENTER FOR ACTION

711 Yucca Street, Boulder City, Nevada 89005

in the amount of

\$1000.00 - \$ 500.00 - \$ 100.00 - \$ 25.00 - Other

Name: _____

The CENTER FOR ACTION needs you,

Street: _____

AMERICA needs you!

City: _____

Thank you for supporting the

State: _____ Zip: _____

CENTER FOR ACTION!

Item 6

ACFA
ALASKA CENTER FOR ACTION

Objectives

The Alaska Center For Action (henceforth called ACFA) is founded for the purpose of accomplishing two objectives:

1. Convincing our government to test the Khun Sa proposal for eradicating opium (heroin) from the Golden Triangle of Burma, and,
2. Bring our Prisoners of War home while they are still alive. The ACFA will devote 100% of its efforts and resources to accomplishing items 1 & 2 above. If, after we have accomplished items 1 & 2 above, the ACFA wishes to pursue additional objectives, the Board of Directors shall adopt additional objectives by a 2/3 majority vote of the entire board.

Membership

The Alaska Center For Action shall have three classes of membership:

1. Founding Members
2. Sustaining Members
3. Regular Members

Membership Dues

Founding Members: \$100.00 (one hundred dollars) initial dues. In addition to the initial dues, founding members shall equally split all monthly operational expenses not covered by other dues and donations but not to exceed \$100.00 (one hundred dollars) per month per founding member. All founding members shall be on the Board of Directors and shall vote on all expenses to be incurred by the ACFA. Founding membership shall be by invitation only by the Board of Directors and shall be limited to a maximum of 10 (ten) individuals.

Sustaining Members: \$50.00 (fifty dollars) per year.

Regular Members: Free.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be made up of all founding members.

In addition, the founding members shall elect three individuals from the sustaining and/or regular membership to be members of the board.

Membership Requirements

All prospective members shall sign a pledge to support the goals of the ACFA and the Laws and the Constitution of the United States. Prospective members must be approved by the Board of Directors and shall be issued a membership card. A member may resign at any time by turning in his/her membership card. In the event a founding member resigns, he/she shall be responsible for his/her share of the monthly expenses through the last day of the resignation month.

A Board Member may vote of the entire be revoked for any

Chief of Staff - -
Secretary/treasurer
Supply Sargent - -
Membership Chairman

Board Members: Ri
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To
Ma

The ACFA shall have be unpaid volunteer approved by the Boa

The ACFA may accept prior to acceptance The Treasurer shall of the name of the donations for speci

Except as noted unc liability for any activities. No mem ACFA except as app Board of Directors except normal month may only be made by pledged to normal c action of the parer liable for any acti

Board meetings shall Secretary shall keep Board meetings may

A Board Member may be removed from the Board for any reason by a 2/3 majority vote of the entire Board of Directors. Individual membership in any class may be revoked for any reason by a 2/3 majority vote of the entire Board of Directors.

Offices

Chief of Staff - - - - - Rick Schneider
Secretary/treasurer - - - - - Ethel D. Christensen
Supply Sargent - - - - - Sherman Reynolds
Membership Chairman - - - - - Scott Henderson

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Board Members: | Rick Schneider | Founding member |
| | Ethel D. Christensen | " " |
| | Scott Henderson | " " |
| | Lucille Clark | " " |
| | Sherman Reynolds | " " |

| | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| | Glen Clarey | Regular Member |
| | Tom Payton | " " |
| | Marco Pignalberi | " " |

Employees

The ACFA shall have no paid employees. All efforts on behalf of the ACFA shall be unpaid volunteers only. All expenses to be incurred by volunteers shall be approved by the Board in advance.

Donations

The ACFA may accept donations from any source, provided the donor is notified prior to acceptance of the donation that the donation is not tax deductible. The Treasurer shall issue a receipt for all donations and shall keep a record of the name of the donor and the amount of the donation. Donors may designate donations for specific purposes.

Liability

Except as noted under Founding Membership dues, no member shall incur any liability for any reason as a result of membership or participation in ACFA activities. No member shall have authority to create debt or liability for the ACFA except as approved by written authority of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall not pledge the ACFA to debt of any kind. Expenditures, except normal monthly operating expenses, such as telephone, postage, etc., may only be made by the Board to the extent of cash on hand in excess of that pledged to normal operating expenses. The ACFA shall not be liable for any action of the parent organization and the parent organization shall not be liable for any action of the ACFA.

Board Meetings

Board meetings shall be monthly at the time and place approved by the Board. The Secretary shall keep a record of all board meetings and the minutes thereof. Board meetings may be held more often if necessary as approved by the Board.

Board business may be conducted by polling the Board when necessary. The Secretary shall keep a record of such action and that action shall be read into the minutes of the next regular Board meeting. The Board, at its discretion may hold executive sessions. Any action to remove a Board member or other member shall be by executive session except that the affected member shall have the right to be present.

Proxy Vote

Board members may vote by proxy. A Board member may not vote more than one proxy for each question given for vote, in addition to the members own vote.

Amendment To Bylaws

The bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Board by a 2/3 majority vote of all of the Board members.

Newsletter

The Secretary shall prepare a newsletter as often as the Board deems necessary to keep members informed of the ACFA business.

HR

5

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

**RECAP OF
HR 5**

Requesting a Hiring Freeze

Received March 10, 1989

**by Reps. Hanley, Leman, Hudson, Collins, Taylor,
Furnace, Sharp, Zawacki, Phillips, Martin,
C. Davis, Miller and Schultz**

Heard April 18, 1989

Heard April 20, 1989

Committee Substitute adopted April 20, 1989

Passed Out of Committee April 20, 1989

4 Do Pass

2 No Recommendation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HR 5: Requesting A Hiring Freeze

- Item 1:** HR 5 by Hanley, Leman, Hudson, Collins, Taylor,
Furnace, Sharp, Zawacki, Phillips, Martin,
C. Davis, Miller and Shultz
- CS HR 5
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note and Analysis
- Item 3:** Memorandum from Rep. Hanley
April 12, 1989

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: March 10, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HR 5

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 5 [REQUESTING A HIRING FREEZE]
Requesting a hiring freeze for state employees.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with CS HR 5 (SA) the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____ fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note _____ zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero with analysis Bud Review zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

Alice Harley

Jim ...

Richard ...

...

SIGNING: (Check approp. column)

| | Do Not Pass | No Rec | Amend |
|------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| <i>...</i> | | X | |
| <i>...</i> | | X | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |
| _____ | | | |

...

Chairman's signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: "Requesting a Hiring Freeze for State Employees"
 Sponsor: Hanley, Leman, Hudson et al
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: ALL
 BRU: _____
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 89 | FY 90 | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | | |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED ANALYSIS

Prepared by: Alison M. Elgee, Director Phone: 465-3568
 Division: Budget Review Date: 03/20/89

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

The Administration is unable to ascertain savings, if any, resulting from a hiring freeze. While we can identify positions budgeted which are currently vacant, many of these positions are vacant because of the practice of short-funding personal services for an assumed vacancy and turnover. It is therefore impossible to calculate savings as a result of maintaining these vacancies, as the vacancies represent savings already built in to the FY 89 appropriations.

Additionally, even with a hiring freeze in place, an emergency hire procedure would have to be implemented to allow for hiring of positions which are necessary to maintain security in the prisons, adequate care in pioneer's homes and the Alaska Psychiatric Institute, and other areas of government where, to not do so, would present a direct threat to the health and life safety of Alaskans.

It would not be the intent of the Administration to institute a hiring freeze in areas of seasonal employment, as seasonal employees are hired for specific job functions which are by their nature only performed during specific times of year.

We do not believe a hiring freeze will result in any additional cost savings to the state. We currently exercise restraint in all employment to determine the necessity of any new hire. However, the legislature has directed through statute and subsequent appropriation a menu of services to be provided. Adequate staffing is essential in providing those services. We will continue to hire new employees essential in providing those services which have been directed by the legislature and which the public has a right to expect.

Item 3



Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

3111 "C" STREET, SUITE 410
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-2033

REPRESENTATIVE
ALYCE HANLEY
DISTRICT 9, SEAT B

DURING SESSION
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4939

MEMBER
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
REGULATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

April 12, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Red Boucher, Chairman
House State Affairs Committee
House State Affairs Committee Members

FROM: Representative Alyce Hanley *AH.*

SUBJECT: House Resolution No. 5 - Requesting a hiring freeze for
state employees

On behalf of myself as well as the co-sponsors, I want to thank you for scheduling the above resolution for a committee hearing.

HR 5 calls for an immediate employee hiring freeze in order to reduce the number of employees by attrition rather than subject employees to the uncertainty of job layoffs.

The number of state employees is increasing every year and we as responsible public officials must halt this trend. The public reaction to increased taxes at the recent budget forum in Anchorage was unanimously against increased taxes without budget cuts.

We in the legislature are presented with charts and graphs of anticipated revenues and expenditures on a daily basis. The result of the revenue projections is that the State of Alaska will receive less revenue because less oil is being pumped through the pipeline at a lower price.

It is in the public interest to reduce the number of state employees in a manner which causes the least amount of anxiety and reduced morale.

STATE AGENCIES RANKED
BY CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Sept. '87 to Sept. '88

| <u>Rank</u> | <u>State Agency</u> | <u>Change in Employment</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | DOC | 203 |
| 2 | DOT | 123 |
| 3 | H&SS | 120 |
| 4 | DOA | 94 |
| 5 | DF&G | 87 |
| 6 | DNR | 81 |
| 7 | DOE | 57 |
| 8 | GOV. | 52 |
| 9 | DMVA | 45 |
| 10 | DPS | 37 |
| 11 | DEC | 34 |
| 12 | DCED | 29 |
| 13 | DOR | 25 |
| 14 | LEG. | 24 |
| 15 | LAW | 19 |
| 16 | C. SYS. | 11 |
| 17 | DCRA | 10 |
| 18 | DOL | -44 |

TOTAL GROWTH 1,007

STATE AGENCIES RANKED
BY PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYEES
Sept. '87 to Sept. '88

| <u>Rank</u> | <u>State Agency</u> | <u>Change in Employment</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | DMVA | 33% |
| 2 | GOV. | 20% |
| 3 | DOC | 17% |
| 4 | DEC | 13% |
| 5 | DOE | 12% |
| 6 | DNR | 8% |
| 7 | DOA | 8% |
| 8 | DCED | 7% |
| 9 | DOR | 7% |
| 10 | H&SS | 7% |
| 11 | DF&G | 7% |
| 12 | LEG. | 6% |
| 13 | DCRA | 6% |
| 14 | LAW | 6% |
| 15 | DPS | 4% |
| 16 | DOT | 4% |
| 17 | C. SYS. | 2% |
| 18 | DOL | -7% |

OVERALL GROWTH RATE 7%

Source: AkDOL
Division of Policy, 11/4/88 .

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Office of the Governor
Division of Policy

TO: Mary Halloran
Director

DATE: December 13, 1988

FROM: Gregg Erickson *GKE*
Senior Economist

PHONE: 465-3568

SUBJECT: Trends in State Employee Compensation and Numbers

Salary and benefits received by the average state employee in 1988 increased by \$1,123 over the previous year, from \$47,045 to \$48,168, according to official figures just available. The figures are annual rates recorded as of June 30. The gain this year reverses a \$455 decrease in total compensation between 1986 and 1987.

State employee benefits increased more than salaries. The value of the total benefit package grew by \$773, from \$11,342 to \$12,115, a gain of 7 percent. The benefits increase would have been even larger had the state not made a 14 percent cut in its contributions to employee retirement funds.

Comparable data on private sector benefits are not available, but looking at salary alone, state employees did better than Alaskans working in the private sector. The salary component of state compensation increased by \$350, from \$35,703 to \$36,053. By comparison, the average private sector salary decreased by \$444, from \$25,490 in 1987 to \$25,046 in 1988. The changes amounted to a 1 percent average increase for state employees and an almost 2 percent decrease for private workers.

The number of state employees is also increasing. The number of state (including University of Alaska) paychecks issued in November 1988 was up by 1,312 over the same month in 1987, from 17,903 to 19,215. An agency-by-agency breakdown of the growth, analysing September data, is found in my earlier memorandum on the subject, copy attached.

Table 1 (attached) shows the historical statistics on state employee compensation. Table 2 shows the same data adjusted for inflation. Statistics in the tables were compiled by the Division of Policy from Division of Retirement and Benefits data. Information on private sector pay is from the Alaska Department of Labor's *Statistical Quarterly*, second quarter 1987, 1988 (in press). State government employment figures are from *Economic Trends* estimates, also compiled by DOL.

Attachments:

Tables 1 and 2.

Memorandum of 11/4/88 with attached tables.

cc: A. Elgee, OOG/DBR
B. Cummings, DOA

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1989
D

TABLE 1
Average Value of State Employee Compensation
 Annual rates computed by the Division of Retirement
 and Benefits from June 30 payroll data.

| | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Employer retirement contributions | \$5,027 | \$4,989 | \$5,320 | \$4,499 | \$3,872 |
| Supplemental benefits cost | \$1,855 | \$1,902 | \$2,010 | \$2,042 | \$2,062 |
| Other benefit costs | \$3,945 | \$3,932 | \$4,118 | \$4,801 | \$6,181 |
| subtotal: Benefit costs per employee | \$10,727 | \$10,823 | \$11,448 | \$11,342 | \$12,115 |
| Salary | \$33,790 | \$34,281 | \$36,052 | \$35,703 | \$36,053 |
| Average total compensation per employee | \$44,517 | \$45,104 | \$47,500 | \$47,045 | \$48,168 |
| Percent change from prior year | N/A | 1.3% | 5.3% | -1.0% | 2.4% |

TABLE 2
Real (Inflation Adjusted)
Average Value of State Employee Compensation
 Adjusted to 1988 \$ using Anchorage CPI (U).
 CPI datum for 1988 is estimated based on 6 mo.

| | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Employer retirement contributions | \$5,290 | \$5,126 | \$5,364 | \$4,520 | \$3,872 |
| Supplemental benefits cost | \$1,952 | \$1,954 | \$2,027 | \$2,051 | \$2,062 |
| Other benefit costs | \$4,046 | \$4,040 | \$4,152 | \$4,823 | \$6,181 |
| subtotal: Benefit costs per employee | \$11,288 | \$11,120 | \$11,544 | \$11,394 | \$12,115 |
| Salary | \$35,556 | \$35,221 | \$36,353 | \$35,868 | \$36,053 |
| Average total compensation per employee | \$46,844 | \$46,340 | \$47,897 | \$47,262 | \$48,168 |
| Percent change from prior year | N/A | -1.1% | 3.4% | -1.3% | 1.9% |

POSITIONS/FY 87 ACTUAL - FY 89 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

| DEPARTMENT | | FY 87 ACTUAL | FY 88 AUTHORIZED | FY 89 GOV. AMENDED | FY 89 CONF. COMM. | FY 89 CONF. COMM. COMMENTS |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Governor | PFT | 198 | 196 | 203 | 199 | Transfer of the EEO function from DOT/PF 3 PFT. |
| | PPT | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Administration | PFT | 1,061 | 1,012 | 1,050 | 1,061 | State operation of Juneau Pioneer Home 40 PFT and 14 PPT; State telephone network billing 1 PFT; reclass of 7 PPT to PFT in Palmer, Anchorage and Central Office Pioneer Homes, Longevity Bonus Admin., and Commissioner's office; Ketchikan Pioneers Home reclass of 2 PFT to PPT; transfer of 8 PFT/2 PPT to DOE for Archives function; 1 PFT associated with HB 7 Fiscal Note; Fiscal Notes: 2 PFT in OAC for SB 442 & SCR 50; 8 PFT in Retirement for SB 56. |
| | PPT | 89 | 98 | 105 | 105 | |
| Law | PFT | 361 | 315 | 345 | 341 | Prisoner Rights Litigation 2 PFT; Federal Anti-drug Enforcement 2 PFT; Human Services 7 PFT; Debt Collection 4 PFT; Interagency 5 PFT; Anti-trust Litigation 1 PFT; 1 PFT Acct. Clerk; and Oil & Gas Litigation 7 PFT. |
| | PPT | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | |
| Revenue | PFT | 395 | 391 | 428 | 431 | 25 PFT AHFC, 4 PFT in audit section, 9 PFT in Child Enforcement, 3 PFT in Permanent Fund; convert 1 PPT to PFT; transfer 5 PFT/1 PPT to Commerce; and 3 PFT/12 PPT Fiscal Note positions. |
| | PPT | 26 | 25 | 23 | 35 | |
| Education | PFT | 443 | 403 | 429 | 435 | 3 PFT Data Mgmt; 2 PFT/2 PPT Correspondence Study increased enrollment; 1 PFT Mining Educ.; 1 PFT AK. Native Arts; 1 PFT Library Maintenance of Effort; 8 PFT/2 PPT Archives transfer from DOA; 1 PFT Museum Conservator; 10 PFT Student Loan Repayment; 1 PFT/1 PPT Gov. Council on Career & Voc. Ed.; Misc. Reclasses 4 PFT/-4 PPT. |
| | PPT | 104 | 104 | 109 | 105 | |

| DEPARTMENT | | FY 87 ACTUAL | FY 88 AUTHORIZED | FY 89 GOV. AMENDED | FY 89 CONF. COMM. | FY 89 CONF. COMM. COMMENTS |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Health & Social Services | PFT | 1,703 | 1,633 | 1,738 | 1732 | GICCY increments 27 PFT; Bethel Youth Facility 16 PFT and reclass of 2 PPT to PFT; Nome Youth Facility reclass of 5 PPT to PFT; NYC 5 PFT. Cost management initiatives such as Title IVE Eligibility Reviewer (1 PFT/2 PPT), Health Surveyor (1), Patient Care Info System (1), AIDS (5), Rural Service Delivery (3), Medicaid Auditors (1); reclasses of 14 PPT to PFT; miscellaneous adjustments and corrections -4 PFT/-2 PPT; Mental Health/Suicide 6 PFT; Fiscal Notes: SB 348, 8 PFT. |
| | PPT | 88 | 135 | 114 | 118 | |
| Labor | PFT | 618 | 592 | 613 | 609 | Additional 8 PFT to enforce and monitor employment preference statutes; reclass of 11 PPT to PFT; delete 3 PFT/11 PPT due to unrealized GF or Federal Funds; delete 1 PFT Admin. Asst.; Add 1 PPT clerk and 1 PPT special asst; Fiscal Notes: 1 PFT for SB 141, Hazardous Painting. |
| | PPT | 178 | 202 | 181 | 181 | |
| Commerce | PFT | 398 | 364 | 392 | 390 | Business Development Program 2 PFT, Insurance 2 PFT; APA position count correction 5 PFT; Tourism 4 PFT; Housing Marketing Council 6 PFT. Transfer Business Licensing from Revenue 5 PFT. Convert 2 PPT to PFT in Occupational Licensing. |
| | PPT | 21 | 19 | 18 | 18 | |
| Military Affairs | PFT | 98 | 95 | 100 | 100 | Convert 2 PPT to PFT for Corrected position count; 1 PFT Communications Officer; 1 PFT Recording Clerk; 1 PFT Construction Engineer. |
| | PPT | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | |
| Natural Resources | PFT | 707 | 573 | 595 | 596 | Industrial Materials Development 2 PFT; TAGS Project 2 PFT; Citizens Advisory Commission on Federal Areas 2 PFT/1 PPT. Convert PPT positions to PFT. Delete 1 PFT Info. Officer. |
| | PPT | 286 | 335 | 320 | 321 | |

| DEPARTMENT | | FY 87 ACTUAL | FY 88 AUTHORIZED | FY 89 GOV. AMENDED | FY 89 CONF. COMM. | FY 89 CONF. COMM. COMMENTS |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Fish & Game | PFT | 748 | 722 | 722 | 725 | Game Division - 3 PFT; add PPT positions in Sport Fisheries & Commercial Fisheries to support expanded management presence; add 3 PPT positions in the Commercial Fisheries Entry Comm. |
| | PPT | 912 | 882 | 911 | 913 | |
| Public Safety | PFT | 832 | 751 | 782 | 787 | Add 18 Troopers, 2 Fire Marshalls, 2 Educ. Specialists, 3 Criminalists, 1 Latent Fingerprint Exam., 1 Analyst/Programmer, and 5 support staff. Reclass four PPT to PFT. |
| | PPT | 89 | 79 | 75 | 75 | |
| Environmental Conservation | PFT | 247 | 239 | 308 | 293 | Additional 32PFT/2PPT for first year phase in of three year program to bring DEC to a core level of funding for mandated functions, 22 PFT for federal programs. |
| | PPT | 19 | 21 | 25 | 23 | |
| Community & Regional Affairs | PFT | 194 | 174 | 194 | 186 | 2 foster; 2 Redi; 1 job training; 2 in base for Senior Citizens tax for FY 88; 1 Housing Loans; 2 Dislocated Workers; less 1 for 88 fiscal note and 3 PPT to PFT. |
| | PPT | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Corrections | PFT | 999 | 1,150 | 1,265 | 1,269 | Opening of Spring Creek CC - 84 PFT; Probation Officer staffing statewide and clerical support - 9 PFT; security staffing: Fairbanks (2), Anvil Mtn. (4), Yukon Kuskokwim (3), Mat-Su (3), Wildwood (7), combined Hiland Mtn (1); Delete 3 PFT at Goose Bay (not using facility); Major Medical staff - 5 PFT/1 PPT; 5 PFT in Wildwood (cooks and support); Miscellaneous: 1 PFT to PPT in Training unit. |
| | PPT | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| Transportation | PFT | 2,798 | 2,780 | 2,794 | 2,793 | Implementation of management system for capital projects 3 PFT; Convert 10 PPT positions to PFT; Delete 1 PFT SE Maintenance & Operations Director. Add 1 PFT and 8 PPT at Anchorage International Airport. |
| | PPT | 982 | 1,012 | 1,010 | 1,010 | |

| DEPARTMENT | | FY 87 ACTUAL | FY 88 AUTHORIZED | FY 89 GOV. AMENDED | FY 89 CONF. COMM. | FY 89 CONF. COMM. COMMENTS |
|---------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| University | PFT | 3,024 | 3,312 | 3,269 | 3,271 | Reduce 75 PFT/3 PPT for Restructuring savings, and 7 PFT for Hazardous Material Management, New Facilities 3 PFT, Library Enhancements 3 PFT, Fisheries 4 PFT, 4 PFT Advising, Research & UAS Counseling, 2 PFT Rural College; Other Misc. adjust. +11 PFT/9 PPT. |
| | PPT | 268 | 287 | 284 | 293 | |
| Alaska Court System | PFT | 603 | 606 | 611 | 608 | Increase Trial Courts by adding two new Court Clerks. |
| | PPT | 35 | 35 | 32 | 35 | |
| Legislature | PFT | 275 | 303 | 303 | 303 | |
| | PPT | 40 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| TOTAL | PFT | 15,702 | 15,615 | 16,141 | 16,129 | |
| | PPT | 3,163 | 3,308 | 3,279 | 3,301 | |

Introduced: 3/10/89
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

Item 1
6-0992A

balloons
[SAWILL STAFF] 202
[701 REVENUE] 201
JOHN POWELLEN
MARK QUINN

BY HANLEY, LEMAN, HUDSON,
COLLINS, TAYLOR, FURNACE,
SHARP, ZAWACKI, PHILLIPS,
MARTIN, C. DAVIS, MILLER
AND SHULTZ

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 5

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Requesting a hiring freeze for state
6 employees.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

8 WHEREAS from September 1987 to September 1988 the actual number of
9 state government employees increased by seven percent, an increase of over
10 1,000 jobs; and

11 WHEREAS 31.3 percent of the state operating budget for fiscal year
12 1989 was allocated to the costs of personal services; and

13 WHEREAS the Governor has proposed the addition of 307 new budgeted
14 full-time equivalent positions in the fiscal year 1990 operating budget;
15 and

16 WHEREAS the state is facing a budget deficit in excess of \$600,000,000
17 in fiscal year 1990; and

18 WHEREAS reduced spending for state operations will likely be necessary
19 to meet the budget deficit; and

20 WHEREAS the continued growth of the state budget must be halted in the
21 face of declining oil revenues; and

22 WHEREAS the decision to avoid hiring state employees rather than
23 resorting to layoffs is fairer to current employees; and

24 WHEREAS reducing the number of state positions through the process of
25 attrition allows for both immediate and long-term savings in personnel
26 costs;

27 BE IT RESOLVED that the House of Representatives respectfully requests
28 the Governor to institute an immediate hiring freeze.

check ✓

OMD →

✓

✓

MA -
Require new
positions.
REASSIGNED

add where - enough savings and laws
added ↑ 5

state employees → # increased in 1988
-1- 12 M of House HR 5
Referred to → ACW # 5

HR0005A

Amendments

then. auc some exceptions)

