

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Stewart
 Vice Chairman Sader
 Mr. Thompson
 Miss Foley
 Mr. Beyers
 Mr. Chaney
 Mr. Malone
 Mrs. Cafferata
 Mrs. Ham
 Mr. Banner

MEMBERS ABSENT: Mr. Price (excused)

GUESTS PRESENT: Duane Goble, Racing Commission
 Larry Ketzenberger, LVMPD
 Katie Galli
 John H. Stratton, Gaming Control Board
 Harlan Elges, Gaming Control Board
 Patty Becker, Deputy A.G. - Gaming
 Marion Hurst, Welfare
 Senator Thomas Wilson
 Keith Macdonald, Welfare
 M. Harper, Welfare
 Virgil Wedge, Woodburn-Wedge-Blakey-Jeppsen
 Harvey Whittemore, Nevada Resort Assoc.
 Bill Curran, Clark County D.A. Office

SB 67 TRANSFERS CONTROL OF PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING AT RACETRACKS TO GAMING AUTHORITIES.

Patty Becker, Deputy Attorney General, Gaming, continued her discussion of amendment #19 to this bill from Monday. She said Chapter 464 is already entitled pari-mutuel betting and it excludes dog racing and horse racing, so to pass SB 67 she recommends adding all of the betting to 464 and leaving the racing in 466.

Ms. Foley asked who represents the Racing Commission. Ms. Becker responded that a Deputy Attorney General does but not one from the Gaming section.

Ms. Becker then discussed page by page with the committee her amendment which is attached to the minutes of May 18, 1981 as EXHIBIT D. She also presented two additional amendments to Chapter 463, attached to these minutes as EXHIBIT A, and said her board wants one or the other adopted with this legislation.

Accompanying Ms. Becker was John Stratton from the Gaming Control Board. He suggested that off track betting be made illegal until it is studied further.

Ms. Becker suggested further amendments to EXHIBIT D, page 4, line 3 of section 3, "chapter 466 shall pay to the commission to be disbursed to the state treasurer," and subsection (a), line 1, "The state treasurer shall credit 1 percent." Subsection (b), "The state treasurer shall disburse." On page 3 at the bottom, change Commission to State Gaming Control Board as the Commission does not have a staff. On page 5, number 1, it should be the State Gaming Control Board rather than the commission.

Senator Thomas Wilson explained the history of this bill in the Senate. He said that if you assume wagering is gaming and involve the board in the first instance, you ought to "stay with your program." As wagering it is gaming and as gaming it effects the reputation and integrity of the state's gaming authority.

He said the amendments are a recognition of the fact that it must be determined who is responsible for licensure and for enforcement of regulations.

Next to testify was Duane Goble, Executive Secretary of the Racing Commission. He said that there are things in addition to licensing that must be looked at before licensing and are best done by Racing personnel, such as stabling facilities, photo finish camera. He said the Racing Commission with its 100 years of combined expertise and experience in racing is very capable of considering these items. He said this should go along with the rigid investigation the Gaming Control now conducts.

He said he must disagree with Senator Wilson in that wagering is different than gaming. In gaming, you are betting against the casino; in wagering, the track acts as an agent in people betting against each other. He said the track does not care who wins, they take their commission from the bets but not as a result of any particular bet. He said to fragment the aspect of pari-mutuel racing would be detrimental.

Chairman Stewart closed the hearing on SB 67 and opened it for SB 183.

SB 183: RE-ESTABLISHES NEVADA RACING COMMISSION AND RE-ENACTS AND AMENDS NEVADA RACING ACT.

Duane Goble continued on this bill. He said that he concurs with the changes proposed with this legislation.

SB 527 MAKES VARIOUS CHANGES TO LAWS REGULATING GAMING.

Ms. Becker and Mr. Stratton returned to testify on SB 527. Ms. Becker said she has no amendments to present for this bill. She said she concurs with the bill and that the Gaming Industry does as well. She briefly discussed with the committee the bill page by page.

Mr. Malone questioned how many people would be allowed to wear guns. Ms. Becker responded that it was allowed only if they were arresting or protecting on a licensee gaming property or a gaming

crime. Now it has been expanded on page 11, subsection 5, for the purposes of protecting members of the Board and Commission and their property and providing security at meetings. She said it was not necessarily adding new employees, but adding new situations. She said it now includes 55 people.

Mr. Malone was concerned that it could be construed to include 274 people, not just 55. She said his interpretation is correct, but this is present wording, not new wording. Mr. Malone wanted the wording limited to the enforcement division. Ms. Becker and Mr. Stratton said they had no objection to that amendment.

It was decided that on page 36, the language "executive, supervisory, and investigative personnel of the Nevada Gaming Commission and State Gaming Control Board," will be deleted and insert "the enforcement division." Then it was decided that it may be sufficient to say "the any executive, supervisory, and investigative personnel agent of the..."

Harvey Whittemore, representing the Nevada Resort Association, and the Gaming Industry Association, said he has a proposed amendment to SB 527, in section 13.5, page 6, line 22. After the word "communication" they would like the words "or document" inserted. On line 23, delete the word "made" and insert the word "transmitted." He said the licensee may transmit a previous memo, not necessarily a new communication with the board.

Chairman Stewart then opened the hearing on SB 452.

SB 452 PROVIDES AND INCREASES PENALTIES FOR FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING CERTAIN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

First to testify was Marian Hurst, Chief of Eligibility and Payments with the Nevada State Welfare Division. She said she supports the bill. She said this bill is very similar to AB 158 which covered recipient fraud in the ADC program. This new bill provides for stiffer fraud penalties in the medicaid and food stamp program. She said this bill will bring the Welfare Fraud statutes into conformity with the general fraud statutes. She said the penalty changes from a misdemeanor to a felony.

SB 576 PROVIDES PENALTY FOR FRAUD COMMITTED BY PHYSICIAN PROVIDING CARE FOR MEDICALLY INDIGENT.

Keith McDonald, Medicaid, Nevada State Welfare Division, said this bill is identical to the previous bill in providing for stiffer penalties for providers of medicaid as with recipients. He provided the example of someone dispensing generic drugs and charging for their more expensive counterparts.

SB 450 ELIMINATES REQUIREMENT FOR CORROBORATION OF VICTIM'S TESTIMONY IN CASES INVOLVING ABORTION OR PROSTITUTION IF WITNESS IS A PEACE OFFICER.

Bill Curran, Clark County District Attorney's Office, said this bill was proposed by Metropolitan Police Department but is supported by his office.

He said this bill deals with prostitution, "getting at the real source, pimps." He said in the past it has been required to corroborate the victim's testimony for conviction and this has been extremely difficult.

In response to a question from Ms. Ham, Mr. Curran said that if you use the testimony of a prostitute against a pimp, you must corroborate the testimony. If you use the testimony of a peace officer, you don't have to corroborate the testimony. He said it does not mean that you have a stronger case, it just means you have the chance to present your case without corroboration.

Ms. Ham questioned the part about abortion. Mr. Curran replied that this was in the existing law and was just left there.

Larry Ketzenberger, Metropolitan Police Department, was unable to be at the meeting and presented EXHIBIT B attached, after the meeting. It is entitled, Portrait of a Pimp.

SB 476 CLARIFIES MEANING OF "INTEREST" IN RELATION TO DISCLAIMING INTEREST IN PROPERTY.

Ms. Ham asked about the Latin words. Mr. Sader said that it means "during life, while alive."

Mr. Stewart explained the intent of this bill as: If his father willed something to him that he wished to be given to his children instead, Mr. Stewart could file a disclaimer and it would pass on to the children. Also: If he held property in joint tenancy with his wife and he dies first, he would want the property to go to his wife. If she should die first, he would file a disclaimer and let the property go to his children.

SB 563 REQUIRES SEARCH OF CERTAIN ARRESTED PERSONS FOR DEVICES WHICH IDENTIFY MEDICAL CONDITIONS.

Committee discussion only. The question was asked, "What happens if this is not done?" The reply was that someone could be sued if someone is handicapped or dies as a result of not finding they have a medical condition.

Senator Close arrived to testify on the last two bills. On SB 476, he said it was an estate planning tool used very effectively in large estates. He reiterated similar examples as to what Mr. Stewart had given.

On SB 563, Senator Close said this frequently has to do with diabetics, that you would not want to book a diabetic and have him go into a diabetic coma without warning. He also said you do not want to book someone as drunk if he is not drunk and has a medical condition instead.

Chairman Stewart adjourned the meeting at 4:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Pamela B. Sleeper

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Assembly Attache

(Committee Minutes)

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Amend Chapter 463, adding:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is unlawful to operate any pari-mutuel wagering system outside the enclosure wherein the race or sporting event which is the subject of the wagering occurs."

Amend Chapter 463, adding:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is unlawful to operate any pari-mutuel wagering system outside the enclosure wherein the race or sporting event which is the subject of the wagering occurs without having first procured a state gaming license."

Portrait of a Pimp

By NATHAN M. ADAMS

They call themselves "players." But their business—the sale of human bodies—is no game. Indeed, for the thousands of young girls trapped each year in the world of the pimp, life becomes a nightmare of empty promises, indescribable misery and brute terror. And sometimes death.

Yet many authorities still consider prostitution a "victimless crime" and thus a minor offense. Because of this, official records don't begin to reflect the true price these men exact in human suffering. What are they really like, these "players"?

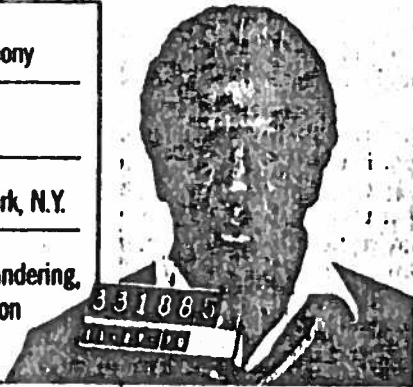
Here, compiled from interviews with former prostitutes and from police dossiers in cities in four nations, is the profile of one such criminal.

SUBJECT: Breach, Albert Anthony

ALIAS: "Kit"; Parrish Walker

BORN: August 19, 1947, New York, N.Y.

CRIMINAL RECORD: Pandering, procuring; assault; illegal possession of narcotics, handguns.



Laura Weedon,* 19, was an unhappy girl. She had dropped out of college in the fall of 1976 and returned home to Montana to seek work. But by the following summer she still had not found a decent job.

Overweight, she felt unwanted, unfulfilled. Within a short period, her boyfriend had left her, and both her grandmother and her pet dog had died. Even the mountains seemed to be closing in.

What she needed was an excuse to leave. She found it, in the per-

son of Albert Breach, on August 2.

Laura was initially introduced to "Kit," as he called himself, by a friend. The next day she met him again at a local discothèque. After several dances together, the two sat down. Smoothly, Breach probed for weaknesses.

It didn't take long to discover that Laura was discouraged with her life. Breach also found out that Laura was a talented musician, a concert cellist. Had she ever attended a concert at Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, in Washington, D.C.? asked Breach. Had she ever thought about studying music in Europe? He, Kit, knew Europe well. In fact, he was a musician himself.

Laura laughed and shook her head. She was not *that* naïve. "Come on," she said. "You're a pimp."

Kit nodded. Yes, he admitted. Did it bother her? Did it bother her that he was black and she was white?

Not really, Laura confessed.

They saw each other several times over the next few days. At last Kit proposed that she accompany him back to Washington. She would be his "bottom lady," managing the earnings and activities of his girls. She might even do a little modeling.

Breach kept up the pressure. He was charming, sincere, convincing. Laura could make as much as \$1000 per week. Maybe they would open a jazz club. Or go to Europe so she could further her cello career.

His proposal was so implausible, so outrageous, that she found it com-

pellent: a walk on the wild side. Incredibly, she also found that she was falling in love with Kit Breach.

One week after meeting him, on August 9, 1977, Laura Weedon got into her car and followed Breach's Lincoln Continental onto the interstate heading east.

Rape, Torture, Death. Had she been able to scan the "pimp files" maintained by detectives of the District of Columbia's Vice Squad, Laura Weedon would have reconsidered her decision to leave Montana. In the case of Albert Breach, the file would disclose a chilling record of brutality, greed and near-total disregard for human dignity. A sampling of what Laura might have read in the files of other pimps:

- Gang rapes of freshly procured young women to break down their self-esteem and prepare them for the harsh realities of the street.

- Young women forced to walk the "stroll" (any city block frequented by prostitutes) for as long as 24 hours straight to earn their "quota."

- Savage beatings, torture, disfigurement, even death, if a girl was suspected of trying to escape her pimp.

To vice officers who patrol the District's stroll, Albert Breach was simply one of an estimated hundred or so pimps in the city who, among them, controlled and lived off the earnings of some 300 to 500 prostitutes. No one has recorded the name of his first recruit—of what became of her. It is known, however, that Breach was expelled from

EXHIBIT B

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school twice, finally dropping out at age 17.

No Exit. But Breach had not been without opportunity. He was a talented dancer and appeared at Canada's World's Fair in 1967. In 1968 he went to Europe to work as a dancer; but in October 1969, he was arrested by police in Spain for traffic in narcotics.

By March 1971 he was in Copenhagen, Denmark, where he discovered another criminal occupation: running prostitutes. To each potential recruit, Breach was someone different: a Vietnam vet who had been wounded, a refugee from racism seeking sympathy and understanding, an entertainer low on funds who wished to open a nightclub.

Once entrapped, the girls found there was no exit. They quickly ceased to be human beings, becoming only sources of income. Vicious beatings were common. When one girl rebelled, Breach threatened to cut her throat with a broken bottle.

In July 1972, Copenhagen police arrested Breach and charged him with procuring, assault and illegal possession of firearms. Convicted, he was sentenced to three years in prison. But in July 1974 he was deported back to the United States.

Less than a week after his arrival, Breach had found and recruited another candidate, a young black girl, in Manhattan. He and his new investment then moved to Washington, D.C., which proved to be profitable territory. Washington would soon host the nation's Bicentennial

celebration, and District vice authorities were already struggling to cope with an unprecedented surge of prostitution.

By and large, the police were helpless. Although they were getting as many as 600 convictions for prostitution each year, only one or two pimps were ever found guilty. The reason is obvious: the only witnesses—the prostitutes themselves—were too terrified to testify.

Recruiting Trip. Thus the risks for Breach were minimal. By 1977 he was operating at least three girls who earned him as much as \$1000 a night. The girls were not permitted to retain a cent. Instead, Breach gave them a small allowance and paid for their clothes and rent. His own life-style was luxurious. Each night he would gamble away hundreds of dollars playing backgammon.

Still, this was not enough for Albert Breach. He was constantly on the lookout for younger, fresher girls. So in late July of 1977 he drove west on a recruiting trip. He haunted discotheques in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, in small cities across North Dakota and Washington—anywhere the young, the bored and the vulnerable would gather. Within a week, he had arrived in Montana.

BREACH wasted no time in introducing Laura Weedin and two other girls recruited in Montana to their new life. En route to Chicago, one of the young women escaped and returned home. But Laura and the re-

maining girl, Barbara, were forced to solicit truck drivers at motels and roadhouses. This was nothing compared to what awaited them in Chicago. Setting up operations in a downtown hotel, Breach ordered the two girls to walk the city's streets each night until they had earned \$250 apiece. During the first week Laura was beaten repeatedly. By the end of September, the two had turned over to Breach an estimated \$30,000.

Far Side of the Moon. Back in Washington, Breach rented an apartment for Laura and Barbara and immediately ordered them out onto the street. They were also required to pose for pornographic photographs. Both were soon arrested by District vice officers. But when asked to supply the name of their pimp, the terrified girls refused.

About six weeks after their arrival, Barbara could stand no more. She and Laura had often talked of escape. But Breach was careful never to allow them sufficient funds for a bus, rail or air ticket. The opportunity at last arose when Laura took \$3000 from a customer. She gave \$500 to Barbara, who hid it in the lining of her suitcase. The remainder was turned over to Breach. Despite Barbara's pleas, Laura refused to leave with her. She was too frightened of Breach, too dominated by him and, incredibly, still too much in love with him to consider leaving.

By the fall of 1978, Laura was turning over as much as \$600 every night to Breach. But she was no closer to cello lessons in Europe

than she was to the far side of the moon.

Multiple Wounds. Shortly before Christmas, Laura Weedin's disillusionment finally gelled. She began to hoard some of her earnings and called her cousin to say she would be home by her birthday, January 26. She never made it. At five o'clock on the morning of January 17, 1979, at George Washington University Hospital, Laura Weedin was pronounced dead of multiple stab wounds to the chest. It was Breach himself who had brought Laura to the emergency room, and homicide investigators soon considered him the prime suspect.

After months of talking to former members of Breach's stable and to prostitutes who had worked on the stroll the night Laura died, detectives Bill Wood and Clarence Muse managed to put together what they believe happened.

According to their reconstruction, early that morning, after work, Laura had returned to the apartment. Breach walked in and surprised her. (A neighbor overheard Breach shouting, presumably at Laura.) Why had she taken the chance of returning? Laura Weedin had gone back to collect the one possession Breach had permitted her: a basket-hound puppy. And it had cost her her life.

Although the evidence was mainly circumstantial, both investigators felt it was compelling. On August 22, 1979, Albert Breach was indicted on 19 counts, including pandering, as-

READER'S DIGEST

sault with a dangerous weapon and second-degree murder. But Breach was no longer in Washington; he had gone to Canada.

In October 1979, he was arrested by police in Calgary on an unrelated charge, and was forced to leave Canada. After flying to Denver, he was arrested and returned to Washington, where he was jailed pending a trial on the grand-jury charges.

Loud and Clear. But there would be no trial for Albert Breach. One year after his arrest, on September 24, 1980, the murder charge against him was dropped. Soon afterward, a plea bargain was negotiated: in return for a guilty plea to two of the lesser charges, all other charges would be dropped. After all, Albert Breach was only a pimp. And Laura Weedon was only a prostitute.

On October 23, Albert Breach pleaded guilty to pandering and simple assault. Breach's lawyer urged leniency. Here was a unique opportunity, he told the judge, for the legal system to send a message to the streets that co-operation by such defendants can have its reward.

Although the judge gave Breach the maximum sentence allowable under the law, that maximum turned out—incredibly—to be only five years. With time off for the months already served awaiting disposition of his case, Breach could be paroled to the streets as early as September 1981.

Was the law's "message" heard by other pimps on the streets of the nation? It seems likely.

It seems likely it was heard loud and clear.



Support System

FORMER POLISH PARTY LEADER Wladyslaw Gomulka visited a small restaurant to see how the masses were living. Sitting at the next table was a very old man who was ordering the most expensive dishes and wines on the menu. Pleasantly surprised, Gomulka remarked, "I'm delighted to see you ordering such a fine meal. But how can you afford it?"

"I'm retired," replied the old man. "But my two sons both have good jobs, and they're very devoted."

"And what do they do?"

"One is a locksmith; the other is a bricklayer."

"Marvelous!" Gomulka exclaimed. "This is what the workers' party has done for the working classes. Your family is a remarkable example of social progress. Now what can I do for you?"

"I should like a passport so I could visit the United States—for just three weeks."

"What the devil do you want to do in the United States?"

"Well, you see, it's been so long since I've seen my two sons. . . ."

—Viktor Melor, *L'Arme du Rire* (Ramsay, Paris)