

# University Lists Radio, TV Awards

The eleventh annual awards bypassed any first place honors for TV Program of the Year, and instead made awards only to second through fourth places in that category.

KUDI, Great Falls, was honored for producing the Radio Program of the Year for its "Special Program Series" produced by Michael Grant.

Awards were presented in the following categories:

- TV Station of the Year — KOOK-TV, Billings, Vic Miller.
- Honorable mention—KRTV, Great Falls, Cliff Ewing.
- Radio Station of the Year—KYLTV, Missoula, Gene Peterson.
- Honorable mention—KXLO, Lewistown, Joseph Zahler.
- TV Program of the Year—No first prize awarded.
- 2nd — KXLF-TV, Butte, "Let's Talk to . . .", Richard Maney.
- 3rd — KOOK-TV, Billings, "Jackie's Journal," Jackie Bennett.
- 4th — KRTV, Great Falls, "Today in Montana," Norma Ashby.
- Special Award for Technical Production and Direction—KGVO-TV, Missoula, "State Golf Tournament," Rod Luck and Paul Meissner.
- Radio Program of the Year—KUDI, Great Falls, "Special Program Series," Michael Grant.

Honorable mention—KYLTV, Missoula, "New Year's Party Line Special," Linda Nordby.

—Honorable mention—KGVO, Missoula, "The Little Big Horn," Tom McGinley.

—Radio-TV Idea of the Year—KFBB-TV, Great Falls, "Washington Hot Line," Ken Dunham.

—Honorable mention—KYLTV, Missoula, "Hess Heroes," Gene Peterson.

—Honorable mention—KBOW, Butte, "Christmas Show," Gerry Steward.

—Announcer of the Year—Ernest Hopseker, KCAP, Helena.

—Honorable mention—Dave Mack, KGVO, Missoula.

—Copywriter of the Year—Carol Shepherd, KYLT, Missoula.

—Honorable mention—Linda Madson, KLTZ, Glasgow.

—Honorable mention—Barbara Leland, KBLI, Helena.

## Consumer Group Backs Proposed Constitution

HELENA (AP) — The board decision to back the constitution was based on the provisions furthering the rights of consumers and the extended rights given to the people of Montana.

"Being mindful of the fact that all citizens of Montana are consumers, the Consumer Affairs Council, Inc. was heartened by the recognition given to consumer problems" by the document.

A Council statement said the constitution was based on the provisions furthering the rights of consumers and the extended rights given to the people of Montana.

"Being mindful of the fact that all citizens of Montana are consumers, the Consumer Affairs Council, Inc. was heartened by the recognition given to consumer problems and the flexibility of the constitution to meet the changing needs of the people," the board statement said.

The board of directors praised two sections of the proposed document as having particular importance for consumers. They are the sections establishing the Office of Consumer Counsel and the section mandating the legislature "provide protection and education for the people against harmful and unfair practices by either foreign or domestic corporations, individuals and or associations."

The council also cited sections granted citizens the right to initiate constitutional amendments, opening legislative proceedings to the public, and the guarantee of public rights to participate in governmental affairs.

"These rights provide the people as consumers with the opportunity of exercising a more effective role in government," the board's statement said.

## Divers Find Man's Body In Flathead

KALISPEL (AP) — Divers recovered the body of Allen Altmen, 17, from 80 feet of water in Flathead Lake Saturday, ending a search that began last Monday when the St. Regis youth disappeared in a canoeing mishap.

Flathead County Sheriff Curtis Snyder said dragging operations began Saturday morning in the 35-mile long, ten-mile wide body of water and were unsuccessful. Divers entered the waters in the afternoon and discovered the body shortly after 4 p.m., he said.

The discovery was not far from where the youth's canoe had overturned Monday morning, about 150-yards off shore.

Search efforts had been hampered by poor visibility in the murky waters, the presence of large underwater boulders and the swift current of the Swan River which feeds into the lake, Snyder said.

Authorities said Altmen had been wearing dark clothing, which further reduced their chances of spotting his body underwater.

"We bloom sooner"

## Three More Killed on State Roads

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three persons were killed on state roads Saturday driving the growing Montana highway death toll to 103 for this year.

Two Shelby residents and an Anaconda woman are the latest to lose their lives.

Ralph Clouser, 56, and Mildred Hasselstrom, 42, both of Shelby, died in a head-on collision three miles north of Conrad. Peter Jensen, 24, also of Conrad, was hospitalized in satisfactory condition.

Sylvia M. Blom, about 30, was struck and killed while crossing U.S. 10A about three miles west of Anaconda. She was hit by a car driven by Charles Johnson, 18, also of Anaconda, according to Deer Lodge County Coroner Arthur Longfellow.

Last year on this date 80 had died on state roads.

Ralph B. Clouser, 55, who was killed in the automobile collision near Conrad, was born on Sept. 16, 1916, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Clouser.

He was reared in the Lofthair area and served in the Army Air Corps in World War II. He married Marjorie Benjamin on Sept. 20, 1943. She died in March, 1970.

Survivors include two sons, Lonnie of Shelby and Larry of Denver; two daughters, Roberta and Juanita of Devon.

Funeral services will be conducted in the Burns Chapel in Shelby Wednesday at 2 p.m.

## Retrieval Effort for Coyote Cartridges

DENVER (AP) — The U.S. Attorney's offices in Montana and Utah are attempting to retrieve 570 poison capsules distributed with "coyote getters" but apparently they have had little success.

The 10-cent sodium cyanide cartridges are used in the "getters," a mechanical gun-like device planted in the ground to kill coyotes.

Three shipments, totaling 570 capsules, have been traced to Montana and two shipments of 100 to 200 cartridges were delivered in Utah, a spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) said today.

Tom Rogers, an attorney for

## Agency Notes 128 Wells On Location

The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation reports 128 wells on location or drilling in the Treasure State at week's end, 65 of them in the northern division.

Ten new wells were authorized in the southern division. Four will be in Fergus County, two in McCone and Roosevelt counties and one each in Musselshell and Rosebud counties.

In the northern division, five new wells were permitted. Two will be located in Hill County with the others in Blaine, Chouteau and Toole counties.

There were two completions reported in the southern division and 10 wells were plugged and abandoned statewide.

## Death Rumors Stir Billings Inquest Order

BILLINGS (AP) — An inquest has been set for June 5 into the death of an elderly man who was apparently struck by a train Sunday in Billings.

Yellowstone County Atty. Harold Hanser said he decided to have an inquest into the death of Raymond Hypine, 60, because of the rumors and accusations which have been circulating following the man's death.

Hypine's body was found in the predawn hours beside railroad tracks in the downtown Billings area.

County Coroner Leonard Larson said the last train to use the tracks prior to the discovery of the body was a west-

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## Campground Owners Peevish

As they come rolling into the Sky Country, are travel trailers, campers, camping trailers, motor homes, fifth wheelers.

Also mobile units and their owners (or tougher) relatives, the tent camper and the back packer are oblivious to it but they are the prizes in an economic battle that is shaping up.

The protagonist is the two-month-old Campground Owners Association of Montana, which was formed almost in desperation, its members say, to keep 140 privately-owned campgrounds from going under. Their biggest foe is a total of 386 public campgrounds maintained by eight government agencies — State Forest Department, State Fish and Game Department, State Highway Department, Bureau of Land Management, Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service.

"If all things are even, we can compete successfully because we offer better services," Ken Bailey, Somers, president of the campground owners, said Saturday. But the private campgrounds cannot compete with the free public campgrounds, he added.

The association met here Saturday with Ray Wiley of the State Highway Department. Its members explained their objectives. Prohibit all-night camping at highway rest stops. Require all government campgrounds to charge a price comparable to the average charge of local private campgrounds, such as the state of Washington has done. Make it mandatory that government campgrounds keep their signs as far from the roadway as private campgrounds are required to do. Include all private campgrounds in the State Highway Department directory. Stop building new government campgrounds where tourist traffic is adequately handled by present campgrounds. Promote adequate financing at lower interest rates so private campgrounds can upgrade their facilities.

Bailey said the average cost of a private campground with hookups is \$3 per night. "Our members tell us they're running only 20 per cent filled. Yet they offer electricity, sewage disposal, water, showers and often times laundries, playgrounds, swimming and other activities. People fill up the free campgrounds, yet it costs the taxpayers \$2.50 for every camper sleeping at the government campgrounds," he added.



**IT'S REALLY MINE?** — Tracy Tice, 731 50th St. S., can't believe they gave him the whole bike. Tracy brought his old bike to be safety checked and repaired by local Eagles of Grand Aerie 14 two years in a row but the bike was so old and damaged that parts couldn't be found. Volunteers at the check station donated the bike. Les Eddards and Ted Jones look on. Eddards said the local lodge spends about \$1,500 during the campaign for parts. A bicycle safety seminar and movies are scheduled for 2 p.m. Sunday at the Eagle's lodge, 9th St. and 15th Ave. S. (Staff Photo)

## I See:

### BIRTHS

A daughter to Mrs. Stephen Meredith of Geysers.

### DEATHS

Mrs. William R. (Sarah E.) Church, 66, Shelby.

John J. (Smokey) Antonich, 55, 1500 Smelter Ave., Black Eagle.

Mrs. Evelyn Clark, 77, 2525 5th Ave. N.

## Vaughn Voters Give Levy OK

Vaughn School District 74 voters Saturday approved a regular levy for the general fund 56-45.

The levy vote was the first. The school district operates an elementary school for approximately 160 children and employs nine teachers. High school youth attend Simms High School.

## Angry Poor Seek Food Stamp Program Change

Demands for changes in Food Stamp regulations were voiced in angry statements by the poor Saturday at a two-day meeting of the Montana State Low Income Organization (MSLIO) at Opportunities, Inc.

Dan Newman, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Helena, listed needed changes stated by the poor and OEO representatives who testified at recent hearings in Washington, D.C., and Billings.

The meeting which ends today drew 50 representatives from low income groups and agencies throughout Montana.

Newman said the State Welfare Department and Gov. Forrest H. Anderson's office have already shown their willingness to cooperate. He will begin meetings Monday in Helena with members of other state

offices to find their reactions to demands of food stamp recipients. Meetings will be with representatives from the governor's office, Montana's congressional delegation, Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services (newly reorganized agency including the State Welfare Department), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Montana State Low Income Organization and Montana United Indian Association.

Needed regulations changes listed included extension of hours that food stamps are sold at banks and welfare offices and added locations of sale to include credit unions and low income organization and agency offices; extension of purchasable items to include toilet paper and soap; cash for change less than 50 cents received in food stamp purchases.

## MULA Vote

The Montana United Indian Association voted in support of the proposed state constitution at a meeting of the association Saturday at Great Falls, Mont. The MULA was organized last July for Montana's original reservation Indians and has affiliates in Great Falls, Missoula, Billings, Helena, Billings and Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge.

"If this constitution is adopted," said Earl Barlow, MULA board chairman, "it will mean that Montana will be the only state in the Union that recognizes American Indians in its constitution."

The group based its decision on several items in the new document which are beneficial to Montana Indians.

These include Article 10 on Education and Public Lands, Section 1, which states, "The state recognizes the distinct and unique cultural heritage of the American Indians and is committed in its educational goals to the preservation of their cultural integrity."

Among other items supported is the compact with the United States in Article 1, Ordinance 1, Section 2, known as the disclaimer clause, according to Barlow. It states Montana forever disclaims all right and title to the unappropriated public lands owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes.

## Evelyn Clark Dies; Rites On Tuesday

Mrs. Evelyn Clark, 77, 2525 5th Ave. N., died Saturday morning in a local rest home after an extended illness.

Funeral services will be 11 a.m. Tuesday in the St. Rose of Lima Church, Stanford. Rosary will be recited 7 p.m. Monday at the church. Burial will be in Stanford Cemetery.

The former Evelyn Suydam was born Jan. 4, 1895 in Wapeton, N.D. She married James T. Clark at Hobson June 24, 1918. They ranched near Windham until 1926, when they moved into Windham. He died in 1941. For the past 31 years Mrs. Clark has lived with a daughter, Mrs. Lois Kochivar.

Besides Mrs. Kochivar, other survivors are another daughter, Mrs. Ray (Marion) Deegan of Moccasin; two sons, J. R. Clark of Missoula and J. W. Clark of Needles, Calif.; 21 grandchildren; eight great-grandchildren, and three sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Clark of Parshall, N.D., Mrs. Elizabeth Clark of Great Falls and Mrs. Frances Slatwick of Anaconda.

# MUIA Votes Support of State Constitution

The Montana Indian Association voted its support for the proposed state constitution at a meeting of its board of directors Saturday at Great Falls, Mont.

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The group felt Article 3 of the Declaration of Rights is much improved in the new constitution, especially Section 3, entitled Inalienable Rights, and Section 4, entitled Individual Dignity.

The board also favors Section 14 stating legislators will be elected from single member districts which they feel will give representation to Indian Reservations, a right they feel has been lost in the past through gerrymandering.

Barlow said they do not favor Article 9, Section 3, which states, "All waters within the boundaries of the state are the property of the state for the use of its people and are subject of appropriation for beneficial uses as provided by law."

"We see this as not applying to waters within the boundaries of the seven Montana Indian

Reservations," said Barlow, "because of the disclaimer clause and treaty right." The board adopted no stand on the Union's water rights or the state's water rights.

## NOTICE

Pump installation at the Highland Cemetery Will Be Completed Monday, May 22nd. Wafer will be available at that time.

It is necessary to prohibit the use of artificial flowers from June 15th through November 15th.

Wires and plastics used in the construction are a danger to operator and people in the area if caught in the mowing equipment.

Great Falls Cemetery Association

50th St. S., can't believe they gave bike to be safety checked and re-ears in a row but the bike was so Volunteers at the check station es look on. Eddards said the local ign for parts. A bicycle-safety semi-anday at the Eagle's lodge, 9th St.

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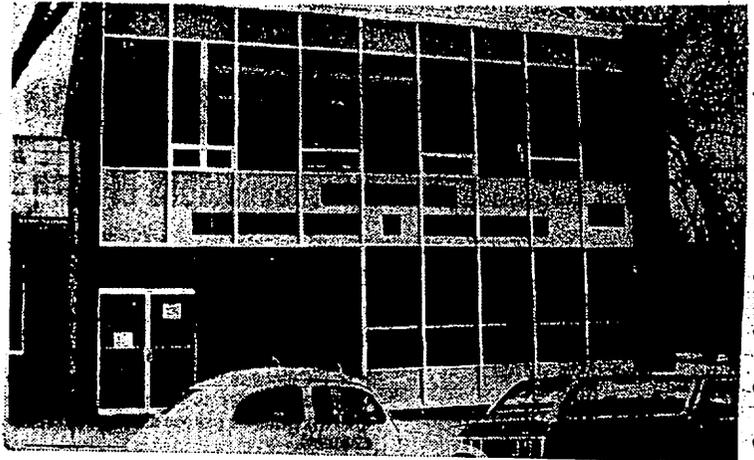
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PACE to Review

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# Con-Con Delegate Sees Reds at School

Helena, Mont., (AP)—A delegate to the Montana Stockgrowers Association convention here today said that the proposed new constitution would allow Communists to teach in the Montana University system to be joined together in opposing the constitution.

"I do not want one who is a known Communist teaching in our colleges and universities," said delegate Torrey Johnson, of Butte.

Johnson's remarks were greeted with strong applause, as he addressed the 88th annual convention of the Montana Stockgrowers Association in Helena. Joining Johnson in opposing the proposed constitution drafted earlier this year by the 100 delegates was delegate Leslie Ekildsen, D-Malia.

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## Stockmen Adopt Resolutions

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — The Montana Stockgrowers Association Saturday passed a resolution opposing wilderness designation for any lands in Montana which would be suitable for multiple use management. The resolution said that 35 per cent of the land in the state is already in public ownership.

Several resolutions aimed at encouraging the use of poisons to exterminate depredatons from rodents and carnivorous animals were also adopted.

Another resolution adopted by the convention opposes Sen. Lee Metcalf's forestry management bill.

New officers elected by the association, at the conclusion of its 88th annual convention in Helena, were Julian Terratt, Jr., Miles City, president; Reg Davies, Chinook, first vice president and Walter Johnson, Bell, second vice president. Terratt's father and grandfather were once presidents of the association.

## Flattery Banned

HOUNSLOW, England (AP) — Mayor Michael Flattery, deciding that flattery was about out of date and getting him nowhere, chucked the medieval robes of his office and instructed members of the town council to quit calling him "Your Worship."

## CORRECTION

A mistake was discovered subsequent to printing of the Brach's ad in today's Comic Section. The Brach's Summer Fun Kit Offer will not include discount coupons good on the specified car rental or sightseeing tours. Substitute coupons good on alternate sightseeing attractions will be offered in their place. The kit will still include 32 discount coupons as advertised. Thank you for your cooperation.

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# 'Double Duty' News Staff Arouses Constitu

By PAUL FREEMAN  
 Associated Press Writer  
 BOZEMAN (AP)—The fight over the proposed Montana Constitution has taken a bizarre turn in Gallatin County, resulting in the firings of staff members of the established Bozeman weekly newspaper and bringing to the surface the writers for a previously mysterious publication known as the Gallatin Voice.

Stanley M. Burgard, publisher of the weekly Gallatin Tribune, found out that three of his staff members were working for the Gallatin Voice, the second edition of which surfaced earlier this month with a heartily anti-constitution tone.

Burgard fired the three. One

of those dismissed was Donna Brown, who had been the editor of Burgard's weekly Mrs. Brown, going under her maiden name, had been the publisher of the Gallatin Voice.

The appearance of the Gallatin Voice piqued the interest of Constitutional Convention Delegate Mason Melvin, a Democrat and former FBI agent who now lives in Bozeman.

Melvin looked at the Gallatin Voice's edition on the document he helped write, found it highly unfavorable to the constitution and began doing some sleuthing. Melvin checked voter-registration records and found that Gallatin Voice's listed staff yielded only one name reflected with the county clerk and

recorder — that of Anna Belle Phillips.

So Melvin wrote a letter to the editor—the editor of the Bozeman Chronicle, the city's daily. Presumably, had he written to the weekly Gallatin Tribune, the letter would have gone to Editor Donna Brown, also known as D. C. Thompson.

Melvin's letter suggested that the Gallatin Voice had the duty, in fairness, of letting the readers know the true identity and background of its writers.

Melvin's letter was answered by double-editor Donna Brown—D. C. Thompson, also in the columns of the Chronicle. Mrs. Brown said she was happy to admit that she was D. C. Thompson and that The Gal-

latin Voice was hers.

"The Gallatin Voice was started as a 'moonlighting' venture and, therefore, I used my maiden name," she wrote. She said the Voice was instituted "because the people in the Gallatin Valley need and deserve a publication that puts crucial issues before them."

She ended the letter with a postscript, saying that she wished to announce she was no longer associated with the Tribune "and can no longer be held responsible for its policies and its ultimate direction."

Burgard agreed completely. He fired Mrs. Brown as well as Roy Warner and Evelyn Young—his entire news staff. Warner had been writing in the

Voice under the name of B. L. Ames and Evelyn Young was known as Walker.

Burgard said he didn't take much notice when the first edition of the Gallatin Voice came out several months ago. He said that one had a press run of 2,000 but the May 1972 Voice was up to a healthy press run of 5,000.

The Tribune circulates around 4,000.

The "Constitutional Souvenir Edition" of the Gallatin Voice included what was called "an interview" between the Voice and Mrs. Donna Brown, "editor of the Gallatin County Tribune."

In the purported interview, Mrs. Brown voiced strong objections to the right-to-know section of the new constitution's Bill of Rights. The interview story ended this way:

"Voice: Will you vote for the proposed constitution?"

"Mrs. Brown: Absolutely not. There are many reasons I will not vote for this constitution but the way the right-to-know section is worded and the fact that it exists is enough reason for me to cast a negative vote."

The Voice carried a story by R. L. Ames (Warner) on an interview with Bozeman insurance man Tom Winsor opposite from an advertisement for Winsor's agency.

Winsor, a defeated candidate for Congress two years ago and currently running for the legislature, attacked the proposed constitution, in an interview, on removal of the \$100,000 state debt limit and on deletion of the two-mill taxation limit.

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## Commissioners Thank Man for Giving Gravel

By Tribune Correspondent

KALISPELL.—Flathead County commissioners have issued a public "thank you" to Ray Lybeck, Kalispell, for the gravel he donated to the county for flood control purposes.

Commissioners said Lybeck donated 13,945 cubic yards of gravel used by the Corps of Engineers to stabilize the Lybeck Dike on the Flathead River northeast of Kalispell.

Commissioners said the dike extension will prove beneficial to the people in the Evergreen area, the eastern part of Kalispell and farther south along the west shore of the Flathead River.

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The BIG SKY  
EXPOSITION

STATE  
FAIR

# It Arouses Constitutional Issue in Gallatin

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"Mrs. Brown: Absolutely not. There are many reasons I will not vote for this constitution but the way the right-to-know section is worded and the fact that it exists is enough reason for me to cast a negative vote."

The Voice carried a story by R. L. Ames (Warner) on an interview with Bozeman insurance man Tom Winsor opposite from an advertisement for Winsor's agency.

Winsor, a defeated candidate for Congress two years ago and currently running for the legislature, attacked the proposed constitution, in an interview, on removal of the \$100,000 state debt limit and on deletion of the two-mill taxation limit.

The final page of text of the Voice's second edition ended up with an editorial calling for a "no" vote on the constitution and a letter from an unnamed doctor quoting a script from

another doctor on the subject of bondage, dependency and faith. The quoted script was attributed to "H. R. Reichman, M.D., Diseases of the Colon and Rectum 8, 382-286, 1965, p. 386."

Burgard, in a news story in his paper, thanked Melvin and the other convention delegates who expressed a desire to find out about the Voice. "Perhaps some of the opposition to the constitution in Gallatin County is out in the open," Burgard said.

Mrs. Brown could not be contacted by telephone as to her future plans for publication of the Voice.

Burgard said the three fired editorial employees had been selling advertisements for the Voice and writing copy for it from assignments for the Tribune.

"I thought we had been doing a lot of political interviews that had never had been showing up in our paper and wondered about it," Burgard said. "Now I guess I know why."

## Boy, 9, Charged For Starting Several Fires

By Tribune Correspondent

KALISPELL — A nine-year-old boy in Kalispell has been charged with arson in connection with five fires reported Friday.

The boy was turned over to juvenile authorities and then released into the custody of his parents pending further investigation.

The arrest came following reports of two fires in the 100 block of Second Avenue West, two fires in other business buildings and one in a garbage can.

Firemen and city police cooperated in the effort after determining the fires appeared to have been deliberately set.

**SILVER SPUR BAR AND STEAK HOUSE**  
VAUGHN, MONT.  
**SUNDAY SPECIAL**  
SWISS STEAK **\$2.95**  
Phone: 761-9409

## Commissioners Thank Man for Giving Gravel

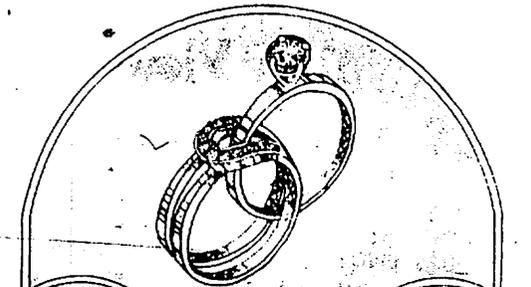
By Tribune Correspondent

KALISPELL—Flathead County commissioners have issued a public "thank you" to Ray Lybeck, Kalispell, for the gravel he donated to the county for flood control purposes.

Commissioners said Lybeck donated 13,945 cubic yards of gravel used by the Corps of Engineers to stabilize the Lybeck Dike on the Flathead River northeast of Kalispell.

Commissioners said the dike extension will prove beneficial to the people in the Evergreen area, the eastern part of Kalispell and farther south along the west shore of the Flathead River.

Zales knows how to court a bride. With the diamonds she most wants!



Constellation bridal set, 9 diamonds, 14 Karat gold \$229.95

Give her a 13-diamond two-piece bridal set. Interlocking 14 Karat gold design  
**\$250**

Engage bridal set, 11 diamonds, 14 Karat gold \$325

Four convenient credit plans available  
Zales Revolving Charge • Zales Custom Charge • Master Charge • BankAmericard

**ZALES**  
JEWELERS

Illustrations enlarged



**Funny, you don't look democratic**

**Anthony Lewis**

**HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM** — Writing from North Vietnam is a strange experience. A reporter seldom goes to a country with which his own is actively at war. But it is not only the emotions that are confusing. There is the problem of facts.

**"But in the bomb shelters, while the Europeans look especially pale, the Vietnamese chatter and laugh."**

Ordinarily, it is tedious and self-important for newspapermen to write about their own concerns. Like politicians, they asked for the job and deserve no sympathy. But the difficulty of forming accurate judgments about North Vietnam is not just a newspaper problem; it has been at the heart of the whole American entanglement in this war for seven years.

**CONSIDER THE QUESTION** of fear. I have been in North Vietnam a week now and during a considerable part of that time I have been afraid. Other Europeans here say the same — French, Swedish, Soviet, Italian, British, East German. It is no fun being in a small country while the most powerful one on earth is bombing it.

But in the bomb shelters, while the Europeans look especially pale, the Vietnamese chatter and laugh. Does this mean they are not afraid? Of course anything may become more bearable over time, but they clearly still know fear. They explain that they have no choice except to fight until the Americans go away. When a young girl says that, does it represent some general truth about Vietnamese attitudes?

**THAT LEADS** to the central question of this country's determination. It is simply impossible for an outsider to find anyone who expresses feelings other than a confident stoicism about the war. One asks a frail, elderly man, a historian and poet, whether North Vietnam would fight on if America escalated the bombing further. He replies, "in 1945 and 1946 we had a famine in which two million people died. The war has done nothing like that so you see that we can stand much worse."

Is that attitude a result of Communist indoctrination and repression? Or does it spring genuinely from Vietnamese history, from the thousands of years of fighting against Chinese and other invaders? One can only offer the judgment here—that it is genuine.

**PROPAGANDA IS INCESSANT**, naturally. The newspapers are full of stories of great victories in the south and the shooting down of American planes. There is no immediate way to judge the accuracy of a claim unless one happens to see with one's own eyes.

When American bombers hit civilian targets in Hanoi, correspondents are taken to see the damage — but sometimes after a raid officials refuse to say what has been hit; the likely conclusion is that it was military targets.

Restrictions and propaganda are hardly unusual in wartime, in any country. The curious thing is that the North Vietnamese have allowed reports on some military matters to go out uncensored when a correspondent happened to see something—for example the observation that the bombers had succeeded in cutting a bridge here.

The other day in Haiphong officials told this correspondent that they were sweeping and defusing American mines and



# Our readers' opinions

## Graves molested

On Sunday, May 14, (Mother's Day) we planted flowers on the graves of my mother, father and brothers. As the water hadn't been turned on yet, I went to the Highland Cemetery the following Tuesday to put water on the flowers. Some rotten citizen had dug up the flowers and left a cross. I hope whoever did it reads this.

ROBERT OKRUSCH, 2410 5th Ave. N.

## Cigarette tax decision

Score one more decision for the Montana Supreme Court. Unanimous at that!

Again the state takes another right granted to the Indian by the United States Constitution, without the Indians receiving any services or benefits in return.

People in our own city of Great Falls are final.

effective to change anything unless the new constitution is adopted.

If you vote down the new constitution, all votes on these other issues are meaningless. Don't be misled into believing that you are voting for amendments to the present constitution when you vote on the three alternate issues—the legislature, gambling and the death penalty.

WILLIAM F. MEISBURGER, Forsyth.

## Would tax professions

If there are to be additional taxes levied to get us out of the current local fiscal mess, and I agree with this idea, then let us start by taxing the people who represent the greatest single concentrations of wealth and power in any community in the nation. I am speaking of the professional community that charges uncontrolled and seemingly unlimited fees for

### Cigarette tax decision

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People in our own city of Great Falls are finally waking up to this fact in a related issue omnipresent here as elsewhere. An article in the Tribune (Oct. 3, 1971) said: "Great Falls, Mont., is sitting on the edge of a 'taxpayers' revolt,'" and it's beginning to start, as recent City Council meetings reflect.

The state benefits from monies spent by the Indian, yet gives few if any services to the Reservation Indian. The abolishment of the State Indian Affairs Office in Helena by the last legislature removed the only link the Indian had with state government. Therefore, urban as well as rural Indians are without representation.

However, the state does grant longer prison terms to the Indian, as statistics show that the Indian spends a greater share of the time served, although comprising a lesser share of the 'population' at the prison.

It's about time the Indian stood up for his rights.

JOSEPH A. TROTCHIE, 620 27th Ave. NE.

### Voting on 'the whole thing'

A great many alterations in the Declaration of Rights section of the proposed state constitution are slanted toward a much more liberal approach to law enforcement.

It would seem that the death penalty is repealed if the new constitution is accepted, regardless of how the voters may cast their ballots on the (separate) question of the death penalty.

Aside from the law enforcement considerations, some other interesting aspects of the rights provisions of the proposed constitution should be considered. For example, proposed Section 18 makes the state of Montana subject to suit, as well as counties, cities, towns and all other local governmental entities. This removes any possibility of the state or other governmental entity relying upon "sovereign immunity" which has been a defense in the past against suits for injuries alleged to have been inflicted by the "sovereign" in the execution of its governmental functions.

There are other comments which could be made concerning various articles of the proposed constitution. There are some good features in the proposed constitution. Undoubtedly much hard work went into this document. It is unfortunate, in my view, that the only choice the voters have is to reject or accept the document in whole.

Lastly, it is interesting to note that the ballot you receive and upon which you cast your vote FOR or AGAINST the proposed constitution also provides that you may express your opinion for a bicameral or unicameral legislature for or against gambling and for or against the death penalty. There is one catch: Your vote on any of these issues is wholly in-

WILLIAM F. MEISBURGER, Forsyth.

### Would tax professions

If there are to be additional taxes levied to get us out of the current local fiscal mess, and I agree with this idea, then let us start by taxing the people who represent the greatest single concentrations of wealth and power in any community in the nation. I am speaking of the professional community that charges uncontrolled and seemingly unlimited fees for their services while paying out trifling sums for overall costs of operation.

May I propose the following "tax schedule" for consideration by the council:

- (a) Morticians: \$300 per head, plus \$10 for each employe.
- (b) Doctors, all areas of specialization: \$250 per head, plus \$10 for each employe.
- (c) Lawyers: \$200 per head, plus \$10 for each employe.
- (d) Accountants and accounting firms, all types, and banks and lending institutions, all types: \$25 per person, employer or employe.
- (e) Businessmen: Rate previously proposed by City Council.
- (f) Laboring force: Not more than \$5 per employed person.

The above "ordering of priorities" seems much more feasible to me than continually hammering away at those who fall into the last category and whose incomes cannot tolerate any more taxation pressure. For once a governing body has the opportunity, and the clear obligation in my mind, to tax first and foremost those who in general can best afford to pay.

DEAN VAUPEL, 1920 6th Ave. So.

### Urges protest to congress

We think it appropriate in view of the renewed bombings in Vietnam and the massing of U.S. air and naval forces in Southeast Asia, to remind those who are concerned that they CAN and MUST do something NOW!

Wire or phone the President, urging him to halt this escalation. (White House message center is (202) 456-1414.)

Demand action NOW from your congressman and two Senators: Address—Sen. Mike Mansfield, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; Sen. Lee Metcalf, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; Rep. Richard Sloup or Rep. John Melcher, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Your opinion DOES count—write today!

MRS. MICKEY LASSEY, Bozeman. (On behalf of Gallatin Valley Citizens for Peace)

### Also deserved credit

In a recent article featuring Tim O'Reilly of North Junior High School and his grand champion woodworking project, two of our instructors were not mentioned. Terry Thompson of our metals department and Frank Tobel of the drafting area have also contributed greatly to the success of our students and should be acknowledged for their efforts.

DOUG CLANIN, Chairman  
Industrial Arts Department

after a raid officials refuse to say what has been hit; likely conclusion is that it was military targets.

Restrictions and propaganda are hardly unusual in wartime in any country. The curious thing is that the North Vietnam have allowed reports on some military matters to go uncensored when a correspondent happened to see something for example the observation that the bombers had succeeded cutting a bridge here.

The other day in Haiphong officials told this correspondent that they were sweeping and defusing American mines that ships were going in and out of the port. The Pentagon denounced the claim saying reconnaissance showed no ships entering or leaving. The only way to be certain would be extended investigation or observation of the harbor, which the North Vietnamese would not allow. So the claim could be mere bravado.

ON THE OTHER HAND propaganda is not all on one side. The same American reconnaissance system that watches Haiphong also selects bombing targets. The announcements in Saigon and Washington always speak of attacks on military targets. How does it happen, then, that a large hospital sitting alone in the middle of rice fields has been hit not once but twice in the last six months?

After seven years of this war most Americans recognize the truth is difficult to establish in Vietnam. For both newspapermen and the public the right attitude is skepticism toward all official claims.

## Below Olympus by Interland



Marking the ballot

## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY  
Publisher

WILLIAM D. JAMES  
Executive Editor

EDWARD P. FURLONG  
Managing Editor

### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.



summit

## v. Lester nsolving

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## Proposed Constitution

# Con-Con Delegate Explains Three Sections

BY WILLIAM H. SWANBERG  
Special Note: The article  
below is the first of a series  
by Cascade County dele-  
gates to the recent Constitu-  
tional Convention, explain-  
ing parts of the proposed  
Constitution. Swanberg,  
Great Falls attorney, is a  
former mayor of Great  
Falls.

Incorporated into the proposed  
new Constitution are three  
changes recommended by the  
Convention's committee on Pub-  
lic Health, Welfare, Labor and  
Industry.

**"PUBLIC WELFARE:** Our  
present Constitution makes the  
duty of the counties of our state  
to provide for the care of their  
own poor and indigent. The pro-  
posed new Constitution changes  
this by the providing that it  
shall be the duty of the legisla-  
tures to make these provisions.  
The existing Constitution thus  
rigidly provides for a local coun-  
ty tax for the care of that coun-  
ty's poor and indigent, while the  
posed new Constitution allows  
for greater flexibility, and would  
allow the legislature to abolish  
the present 'county levy sys-  
tem', for example, and substi-  
tute instead a state-wide levy  
for this purpose.

Why is this important? It is  
important because extensive  
testimony received by the com-  
mittee indicated that welfare  
recipients tended to move to the  
larger cities of our state and  
establish residence there, with

the result that the taxpayers of  
our more populated counties are  
paying a disproportionate share  
of the welfare burden while the  
taxpayers in the less populated  
counties are paying less than  
their share. The maximum levy  
allowed by statute for welfare  
purposes is 17 mills.

Cascade County is levying  
this maximum amount at present,  
and even this is insufficient  
as shown by the fact that this  
fund is in the red quite badly at  
the present time. The counties  
wherein are located Anaconda,  
Billings, Butte, Missoula, Hel-  
ena, and Kalispell are also at or  
very near this maximum 17-mill  
levy. By contrast, our less popu-  
lated counties are enjoying a far  
lower levy for this purpose, in  
many cases only three or four  
mills.

The evidence also shows that  
the welfare burden in many of  
the less populated counties has  
actually declined during the last  
six years while the burden of the  
larger counties has risen quite  
steeply. In 1966, there were  
about 630 children on the wel-  
fare program in Cascade Coun-  
ty; today there are about 2,500,  
a fourfold increase in just six  
years.

Similar conditions exist in  
most of the other larger cities of  
our state. The testimony showed  
that the cause of this large in-  
crease was due in large part to  
migration from the less popu-  
lated counties, producing an un-  
just burden on the larger coun-

ties, a burden that can only be  
lifted by changing the provision  
in the present Constitution.

**LABOR:** The existing Consti-  
tution is again quite rigid in  
stating that eight hours shall  
constitute a day's work in all  
industry and employment in  
Montana except agriculture.  
The new Constitution would  
allow the legislature to change  
this to meet changing conditions  
in labor.

For example, there is a grow-  
ing trend toward a 10-hour day  
coupled with a four-day work  
week, thus providing for the  
same 40-hour work week as at  
present but with the advantage  
of a 3-day weekend. This new  
system is being tried elsewhere  
in the nation and is being re-  
ceived quite favorably. People  
like the extra day of leisure  
which it affords.

Under our present Consti-  
tution, however, this system  
would be illegal in Montana and  
could not even be tried without  
violating the provisions of our  
present Constitution. It could be  
tried under the proposed new  
Constitution if the legislature  
approved of it.

Another problem with the  
existing 8-hour day provision is  
that it does not allow for over-  
time. A person working beyond  
the normal 8-hour period, volun-  
tarily and with overtime pay,  
is working in violation of our  
present Constitution. If he  
chanced to get injured on the

workman's compensation law  
because he was working in viola-  
tion of the law.

This harm and injustice  
done is presently met in many  
instances by shifting the burden  
of injury from the overtime  
period back into the 8-hour  
period, and it seems to me  
that we should have a provision  
in our Constitution that en-  
courages falsehood in order to  
secure justice.

**INDUSTRY:** At the present  
time, the regulation of public  
utilities and the establishment  
of rates which they charge con-  
sumers for their services is  
under the jurisdiction of a three-  
man Public Service Commis-  
sion elected by people on stag-  
gered terms. This system re-  
mains unchanged in the pro-  
posed new Constitution.

However, provision is made in  
the proposed Constitution for the  
legislature to create an office  
of 'Consumer Counsel', whose  
duty would be to represent the  
public in rate hearings before  
the Public Service Commission.

This new office would be  
funded by a special tax to be  
levied on the income of the  
companies regulated. It would  
give the rate-paying citizen,  
and groups of such citizens, a  
voice and a rallying point in  
those cases where they believed  
a proposed rate increase in  
their electricity or gas or water  
services was unjust.

## After Disastrous Setback

# Anaconda Co. Seen Back on Sound Financing

By STEVEN P. ROSENFELD  
ANACONDA (AP) — Despite  
a disastrous financial set-  
back last year that touched  
off unprecedented belt tight-  
ening, Anaconda Co. officials  
are optimistic their company is  
on the road to recovery.

What's more, stockholders  
show no sign of mutiny.

The expropriation of vast  
Chilean holdings coupled with  
lengthy domestic strikes left  
the company with a net loss of  
\$356 million last year compared  
with a net income of \$63.8 mil-  
lion in 1970.

To recover, Anaconda cut its  
New York staff by almost 300,  
reorganized Montana opera-  
tions, announced the sale of  
Montana forest product land

the first quarter of 1972 and  
April profits were the highest  
for any month this year."

One day prior to the stock-  
holders session Place made it  
clear that Montana won't be  
forgotten as the company  
strives for recovery. The zinc-  
processing plant holdings, forest  
products division sales and  
management shuffles had been  
anything but cheery signs for  
Montanans but they were eased  
as Place announced a \$200 mil-  
lion investment program for  
the state over the next five  
years.

The funding will be invested  
"to expand the operations and  
to install high-technology equip-  
ment that will help in the  
struggle to raise productivity."

Yet to be determined, is  
whether the new way of obtain-  
ing copper is economically feasi-  
ble. "We won't comment until  
we are sure that we have some-  
thing we can move forward  
on," he said.

Place said he sees "rays of  
hope in a lot of directions" for  
continued growth.

He is counting on his "lean  
and competitive organization to  
move the company forward."

Anaconda, involved in hous-  
ing and construction, power  
production and distribution,  
mass transportation, commu-  
nications, industrial machinery  
and equipment, will grow be-  
cause these are elements of the

economy with predictable  
growth. Place assured stock-  
holders.

"Life styles and values may  
change," he said. "The fact re-  
mains, however, that in the  
years ahead there will still be  
more people needing products  
and services to which Ana-  
conda operating divisions are  
tooled up to make essential  
contributions."

**Front-End Alignment**  
**\$8.95**  
FOR APPOINTMENT 453-4318  
**Don Rebal** Lincoln-Mercury, Inc.

# Accent on Youth

Wanda Wandke, ranked in the top one per cent of the senior class at W. Russell High School, has received a renewable, All-Association for Boys and Girls scholarship to study chemical engineering at Montana State University. The father, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Wandke, 1005 1st Ave. SW, is senior class president, was National Honor Society vice president, chorus member and winner of Heisey and Optimist Youth Appreciation awards. He also has received a scholarship from the Chemical Engineering Department at MSU.



Wandke



Kenczka

Gerald E. Kenczka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Don Kenczka, 252 22nd Ave. NW, has accepted a renewable, partial-tuition scholarship from the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology to study petroleum engineering. Ranked in the top 4 per cent of the C. M. Russell High School senior class, he has been active in basketball, band, National Honor Society, RussTones choral group and Order of DeMolay.

Sandra Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Gray, 1506 1st Ave. N., has received the \$300 Phyllis Carr Memorial Scholarship for nursing students at Deaconess Hospital.

David Bond, son of Mrs. Charlotte R. Bond, Millegan Route, and an organ major at St. Olaf College in Minnesota, has won first place in organ competition sponsored by Twin-Cities Chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

Dick Kildahl, a ninth grade student at North Junior High School, had his art named best of show in a juried showing by the school's students recently at Westgate Shopping Center. Kildahl won first place in the sculpture and ceramics categories; Steve LaCroix was first in painting; Jeff Back, graphics; Julie Millard, crafts, and Scott Selstad, drawing. The show was judged by George E. Martin and Tom Spencer of the Paris Gibson Junior High School art department.

Mark Wenaas, 17, a Great Falls High School junior, achieved the highest rank of the Boy Scouts of America during special Eagle Court of Honor ceremonies presented by Explorer Post No. 23 which is sponsored by VFW Post No. 1087. Wenaas, son of Dr. and Mrs. Harold Wenaas, 601 52nd St. S., is a member of Order of the Arrow, national Boy Scout camping honorary. Pat Hurley, Wenaas' former scoutmaster, gave the Eagle Charge and Floyd Schlameus was the speaker. The youth's father also is an Eagle Scout and received the North Central Montana Council's Distinguished Eagle award.



Wenaas

Raymond L. Spaeth of Black Eagle was among Air Force ROTC cadets honored recently during Junior Corps Day ceremonies at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. He was given the National Guard Association of Indiana award as the cadet who "contributed most to the morale and esprit de corps and demonstrated outstanding military proficiency." Spaeth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Spaeth, Black Eagle, is a graduate of Great Falls High School and Montana State University. He is doing graduate work in chemistry at Purdue.



Maurer

Nancy Maurer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Maurer of Power, is a recipient of an Andrew B. Hammond Worthy Scholar Award of \$500 from the University of Montana, Missoula. Miss Maurer is valedictorian of the graduating class at Power High School.

Kathleen Mary Bartley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Len



**EX-PATIENT EXPLAINS CONDITIONS**—Tom Dauven, Billings, gestures while talking about patient mistreatment and unsanitary conditions at Boulder River School and Hospital. Dauven and about 25 others were interviewed after they came to the Tribune from a meeting of the Montana State Low Income Organization. Democratic gubernatorial candidate Dallas Thomas, one of the group, called for federal and state investigations of the institution. Story on page 1. (Staff photo by John Barber)

## State's Biggest Boat Afloat On Fort Peck Reservoir

FORT PECK (AP) — A 63-foot concrete boat, three years in the making, was launched Sunday without incident at Fort Peck Reservoir in northeast Montana.

The 25-ton ship will be used for commercial fishing operations by the man who built it, Olaf Neegard, of Lewistown.

The boat, named Phyllis Elaine after Mrs. Neegard was launched with the customary champagne ceremonies by its namesake. About 1,200 persons were on hand for the event, including State Fish and Game Director Don Brown.

The actual launching was accomplished by the Army Corps of Engineers, who operate the Fort Peck Dam, and went without a hitch.

Montana's largest-boat was transported 240 miles overland to the launch site last week. A specially built trailer took 14-hours to bring its cargo to the fourth largest reservoir in the world. An additional truck had to be used as an "anchor" on downgrades during the trip and as an added power source going up steep hills.

## Treasure State Deaths





**NS CONDITIONS**—Tom Dauven, Billings, gestures while restatement and unsanitary conditions at Boulder River Dauven and about 25 others were interviewed after they on a meeting of the Montana State Low Income Organizational candidate Dallas Thomas, one of the group, state investigations of the institution. Story on page 1. (rber)

## Three Rural Delegates Charged Con Con Member Raps Dissidents

**KALISPELL (AP)**—Richard J. Champoux, D-KalisPELL, chairman of the Education and Public Lands Committee at the Constitutional Convention Sunday blasted three rural delegates who have opposed the document, charging they sought a return to the 1866 constitution.

Saturday, Torrey Johnson, R-Busby; Leslie Eskidsen, D-Malta; and Archie Wilson, D-Hysham told the Montana Stockgrowers Association they opposed the document they had helped write.

Champoux categorized the trio as "ultra-conservatives and large landowners who voted against every major reform measure that came before the Constitutional Convention."

"Yes they can as delegates to change the 1889 constitution," he said, "but what they wanted was a return to the 1866 constitution." That document was drafted at the end of a six-day convention but the only copy was lost and it was never submitted to Montana Territory residents for ratification.

Johnson had charged the section in the Bill of Rights of the new constitution would allow "known Communists" to teach in the university system. Wilson and Eskidsen took issue with the hard sell approach toward promoting the document taken by some delegates to the convention.

To Johnson's charges, Cham-

poux said "hogwash." "What really is at issue is the matter of statewide appraisal and assessment of property, including large ranches," he said.

He said the proposed constitution has provided for revised statewide property levies, adding "under the present system large ranchers and farmers can and do bring political pressures to bear on local county assessors and thus are successful in having their own property taxes lowered."

"One should note that the fi-

nal vote on the proposed constitution was unanimous," he said, "all delegates signed the final document including these three." He said he was dismayed that they waited until this late date to voice their opposition when they "didn't have the courage to vote against it then."

Champoux charged the rural delegate-opponents succumbed to pressure from fellow ranchers and farmers when they returned to their homes after the convention adjourned in late March.

## Treasure State Deaths

**CHOTEAU — BAKER.** Mrs. John (Ethel), 48, died Saturday after an illness of two years. Services will be Wednesday at 2 p.m. at the Methodist Church in Choteau. Burial in Conrad Cemetery will Banks Funeral Home in charge. She was at Choteau and spent her life there and in Conrad. She moved to the Farmington area from Conrad in 1962. She married Baker in Conrad May 19, 1962. Survivors include the widower; sons, Loren Sasser, Harlem, and Craig Sasser, at home; a sister, Mrs. Charles (Velma) Baker, Choteau. Banks Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

## Playground Bar

(Adjacent to the Pogo Restaurant)

### COCKTAIL HOUR DAILY

Monday thru Saturday  
5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

### ALL DRINKS

**2 FOR THE PRICE OF 1**  
FREE HORS D'OEUVRES

Playing nightly Tuesday thru Saturday from 8:45 p.m. to 1:45 a.m. for your listening and dancing pleasure, the one and only Bill Mitchell.

2400 10th Ave. S.

## Best Boat Afloat at Rock Reservoir

The actual launching was accomplished by the Army Corps of Engineers, who operate the Fort Peck Dam, and went without a hitch.

Montana's largest boat was transported 240 miles overland to the launch site last week. A specially built trailer took 14 hours to bring its cargo to the fourth largest reservoir in the world. An additional truck had to be used as an "anchor" on downgrades during the trip and as an added power source going up steep hills.

## State Deaths

**KING SIZE  
COCKTAIL  
HOUR**

"Now, now! Don't panic!  
After I happen you won't feel a thing."



### James J. Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON—Four year ago, the assassination of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy led directly to congressional approval of sweeping gun controls. History repeats. This summer, in the wake of the attempted assassination of Gov. George C. Wallace, Congress will try once more to draft an effective law.

"In 1970, the FBI reported an estimated 15,800 murders in the U.S.; more than half of them were committed with handguns."

It won't be easy. In this highly-charged field, where emotions have a way of out-running reason, it is far easier to define the problem than to find a workable solution.

THE PROBLEM itself is universally recognized. In 1970, the FBI reported an estimated 15,800 murders in the United States; more than half of them were committed with handguns.

That same year saw an estimated 350,000 robberies. Nearly two-thirds of them were armed robberies.

Between 1961 and 1970, more than 600 law enforcement officers were slain; 466 of them died of handgun wounds.

The figures give no account of the hundreds of tragic accidents that occur when children discover loaded weapons around the home. No accurate tabulation is kept of persons wounded by firearms in cases of aggravated assault, but at least 80,000 such assaults occurred in 1970. The gun problem in our country is grave; and it is getting worse.

THAT IS ONE POINT to keep in mind in contemplating new laws. There is little to indicate that the two acts approved in 1968 have done much to curb criminal violence.

The first of them, embodied in Title IV of the Omnibus Crime Control Act, prohibited the interstate shipment of pistols and revolvers to individuals, prohibited the sale of such weapons to convicted felons and fugitives, and banned over-the-counter sales of handguns to non-residents of a dealer's state. The law also required that detailed records be kept on shipments and purchases; it was this provision that enabled the FBI instantly to track down the weapon used against Governor Wallace.

In October of 1968, Congress extended generally the same provisions to commerce in rifles and shotguns. Together, the two Federal laws provide a tight system of dealer licensing and record-keeping; and they flatly prohibit the sale of handguns to persons under 21. Yet thousands of young hoodlums manage to acquire concealable weapons anyhow, and the ugly wave of crime rolls on.

WHAT TO DO about it? It is easier to suggest what ought not to be done. We are hearing once again the fatuous demand for outright confiscation; the idea is that a 30-day period would be provided in which every person would have to surrender his firearms to his local police. There he would receive a receipt for them; subsequently he would receive compensation. The idea is absurd. It would leave criminals armed, and their victims defenseless.

Neither is there merit in the idea of licensing and registration. Here the argument goes that men do not object to licensing of their automobiles. If a car can be effectively registered, why not a gun? One answer is that automobiles, by their very nature, can be publicly observed; an automobile licensing law presents no problems of effective enforcement. But this is not



### Max Lerner

NEW YORK — The folly of it! The stupid, criminal, dastardly folly of the shootings that have scarred American political history for a decade! First a President was the target, then a great black leader; then a gifted liberal presidential candidate and now another presidential candidate, George Wallace, a conservative Southern governor.

Murderousness is democratic, all men are equal in its realm; it mows down black and white alike, conservative and liberal, Northern and Southern.

Who and what is responsible for this succession of terrors? In the first three cases, the assassins were sick men, paranoid, psychotic. But we can't let it go at that. There

there is a guilt also in the climate in which they did their distorted thinking and acting. It is a climate of paranoia, in which people feel surrounded by deceivers and betrayers, by false leaders, by ideas which are formless threats, by men who personify those threats for us. From this it is only a small step, in a distorted mind, to the resolve to remove the threat and kill the idea by shooting the man.

This climate is not confined to the political right or left: It applies to both, has been fed by both, and men from both sides have been its victims and have been shot down. Yet both are irrelevant to it in a deeper sense. For it goes beyond the political spectrum. It becomes an egomania — the delusion that because the time is out of joint it is one man's role to

presidential candidate and now another presidential candidate, George Wallace, a conservative Southern governor.

Murderousness is democratic, all men are equal in its realm; it mows down black and white alike, conservative and liberal, Northerner and Southerner.

Who and what is responsible for this succession of terrorisms? In the first three cases, the assassins were sick men, paranoid, psychotic. But we can't let it go at that. There has also been a climate which fed their paranoia and triggered their violence. And guns have been pretty available to anyone bent on using them.

**'Our society will live only if it is a society of civility ...'**

The relative quietness of the current campaign had us all deceived for a time. We ambled along through the primaries, thinking that party divisions had blurred. We were assured that voters had become largely non-ideological. Aside from the war escalation and the response to it, there were signs of a decrease of tensions in the nation. Then this, and suddenly we are reminded that the harvest of the '60s is still with us, that the '70s will have a violence of their own.

WALLACE HAD CHANGED, too, at least in his public image. He was blander than in 1968, less truculent in mood, less given to the counterbaiting of hecklers who baited him and they in turn had eased up on him. In the place of the earlier Wallace had come the image of a man no longer bent on a third party, a man content to take his chances with the Democrats.

True, he still took sharp and barbed Populist positions. But he had been an outsider all along, and he yearned to come out of the political cold and warm himself at the more traditional fires of the party, all of which made the shooting all the crazier.

WHATEVER THE GUILT of the assailants,

threats, by men who personify those threats for us. From this it is only a small step, in a distorted mind, to the resolve to remove the threat and kill the idea by shooting the man.

This climate is not confined to the political right or left: It applies to both, has been fed by both, and men from both sides have been its victims and have been shot down. Yet both are irrelevant to it in a deeper sense. For it goes beyond the political spectrum. It becomes an egomania — the delusion that because the time is out of joint it is one man's role to set it right by his action.

IT IS PART of the larger erosion of authority and of legitimacy that has been taking place for a decade. It is the substitution of the fantasy of the imperial "I" for the earlier idea of the "We," as expressed in the fabric of law, in the social contract and the continuities with history.

We have far to go before we learn the full anguish of the path on which America seems to have set itself. It is important to expose falsehoods, yes, but terribly easy from there to spread the conviction that everyone and everything in the society is false. It is important to stress the need for commitment in a society in which the way of technology had largely replaced the way of belief. But we forget that one man's commitment may be another man's lunacy, one man's civil disobedience may lead another more extreme man to criminal folly.

THE ANSWER must be a society of civility. Let us be honest with ourselves. We enter on a perilous course if we mock the word, as many have been mocking it, and if we declare that only the deed counts. For the deed is often reckless and deadly. No man can be the judge of the absolute rightness of it. Our society will live only if it is a society of civility — one that stresses toleration of others, whatever the words and ideas they use; one that respects the right of political leaders to be wrong; one in which each group, each person, is willing to settle for less than his absolute claim and dream, in the interests of the total society.

outright confiscation; the idea is that a 30-day period would be provided in which every person would have to surrender his firearms to his local police. There he would receive a receipt for them; subsequently he would receive compensation. The idea is absurd. It would leave criminals armed, and their victims defenseless.

Neither is there merit in the idea of licensing and registration. Here the argument goes that men do not object to licensing of their automobiles. If a car can be effectively registered, why not a gun? One answer is that automobiles, by their very nature, can be publicly observed; an automobile licensing law presents no problems of effective enforcement. But this is not true of firearms. For every law-abiding citizen who registered his weapons, and paid the heavy license fees proposed, a hundred criminals would simply ignore the law.

ONE MEASURE does make sense. On Wednesday, less than 48 hours after the Wallace shooting, a Senate sub-committee approved Senator Birch Bayh's bill to ban the so-called Saturday night specials. There are small, snub-nosed handguns, useless to the sportsman. If a law could be drafted that defined such weapons precisely, the law should be passed. Over a period of years, it might help.

But my own thought is that Congress can do less than judges can. If our courts would crack down hard on gun-toting criminals, hitting them with tough additional sentences for the use of a firearm, the word would get around.

## Below Olympus by Interlandi



"Well, we can be thankful for one thing, we got through another weekend without starting World War III!"

# Our readers' opinions

### Objections to constitution

1. You will have to vote on the constitution in one piece or not at all. There is no chance to vote for the parts you think are good.

2. Legislature would have annual sessions which would cost \$1 million per year or a million more than we spend every two years. It gives the pressure groups twice the chance to get off the tax hook. Taxes have been increased on property and income each session 65-67-69-71. There is no limit on special sessions. I have stated we would be better to have the sessions every 60 years for two days than even as it is every 2 years for 60 days.

3. The State Board of Equalization and the County Board of Equalization are doing a good job in equalizing taxes and would be abolished along with the county assessor's duties and yet leaves him a county officer. Does this make sense? This will make a czar of the state official or officials who will do all the assessing in the state. I figure it will take between 150

and 200 employed to try to do this job. No matter how you figure it that is a lot of political plums to dish out.

4. We have a statewide two mill property tax limit now. The legislature by majority vote could impose an unlimited mill levy on all property in the state without a vote of the people. The people have lost their vote on mill levies and their vote on who they want in office.

Most democracies have been destroyed by centralized bureaucracies. If this comes to pass it will not be long before freedom as we know it now will be lost. Let no one tell you control is better at the state level. Fight to keep your vote and control at the local level before it's too late. The voters in North Dakota could see the handwriting on the wall and turned down their proposed constitution. Under the conditions that I have to vote I am voting against the 1972 Constitution.

CARL C. SELTZER, Cascade County Assessor

## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY

Publisher

WILLIAM D. JAMES

Executive Editor

EDWARD P. FURLONG

Managing Editor

### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.

## Tribes Back Opposition To Document

BILLINGS (AP) — The Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest Plains went on record Saturday "as supporting Montana Indians in opposing the adoption of the proposed 1972 Montana constitution."

"Opposition is based on a section on the Indians said would authorize the state unlimited authority over Indian water and further encroach upon Indian water rights."

The tribal organization held a meeting in Billings and cited Article 9, Section 3 of the document which reads: "All surface, underground, flood, and atmospheric waters, within the boundaries of the state are the property of the state for the use of its people and are subject to appropriation for beneficial uses provided by law."

"Water rights of Indians in the state of Montana have not been properly safeguarded over the years, and have, in fact, been appropriated by other interests in disregard of court decisions," the group said.

## Librarians Honor Dolores Colburg

HELENA (AP) — The superintendent of public instruction, Dolores Colburg, has been honored with a special citation by the Montana Library Association.

The award cites her "steadfast endeavors which resulted in the adoption of the new standards for libraries in Montana schools."

# Opposition to Proposed State Constitution Explained by Montana Farm Bureau Official

By CARLA BECK  
Tribune Staff Writer

More than a few eyebrows were raised last week when the Montana Farm Bureau announced it could not support the proposed state constitution.

The reason for the raised eyebrows was because the judgment came from the organization's board of directors. For years the Farm Bureau has prided itself that all policy decisions come from its voting delegates from 38 county units, meeting annually each November. "Some organizations are able to take stands through their boards of directors. Ours establishes policy only in the delegate sessions," Farm Bureau members bragged.

When asked about the apparent contradictions, executive secretary of the state group, told the Tribune that while FB's delegate sessions are the only ones who can establish policy, its board of directors can interpret those policy decisions.

"The board determined the policy book approved last November not only allowed opposition, but there was no other way to interpret the policies. The proposed constitution is detrimental to agriculture, sufficiently so that the organization must be in opposition to it," he explained.

Burger added that since the agricultural population amounts to only 18 per cent of the total state population, protection should be built into the new constitution for agriculture.

He cited the following policy statements which are in opposition to the proposed constitution:

"We favor the assumption of responsibility by the state and local units of government for the exercise of their appropriate functions and oppose forced consolidation of counties and other government units without the majority vote of the people involved."

"Voting on bond or levy issues shall require at least 40 per cent participation."

"The present principles of county units of local government should be retained. The constitution should prohibit the legislature from directly taxing property. Property taxes have reached their maximum levels and the state should remove itself from the property tax field. Property tax relief should be a part of any tax reform. Assessment of agricultural

property should be on a productive or use basis. The distribution of the net proceeds tax should remain unchanged."

"Individual water rights, both surface and ground water, including water storage in privately built reservoirs, shall be supervised by the district courts, the original records being filed with the county clerk and recorder and a duplicate copy with the state engineer."

"Recreation use of water

should not be given preference over agriculture."

"Pollution laws should require reasonable control over the ecology of the area and be administered as to the manner of injure the agricultural and industrial development of Montana."

"The Highway Trust Fund is an effective way of building roads and we believe that the original intent of the fund must be fulfilled."

## Human Skeleton Uncovered Near Missoula

MISSOULA (AP) — A human skeleton was uncovered by two boys in Rattlesnake Canyon, near Missoula, Saturday.

Missoula County sheriff's deputies said Jim Volker and Joe Jones were exploring an old roadbed when they discovered a partly uncovered bone. Further investigation revealed a full skeleton.

Deputies said they were investigating the find Sunday and University of Montana specialists were to view the remains Monday.

## SPRING SAVINGS

### S-A-L-E

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## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Second installment 1971 real estate taxes are now due and payable and will be delinquent after 5 P.M. May 31, 1972. If unpaid, a penalty charge of 2% will be added plus interest of two-thirds of 1% per month until paid.

Notices for first and second installments were mailed November 1, 1971, to last known owner and no other statement will be mailed. Please include second half notice with remittance.

George L. Schraeder  
Cascade County Treasurer

# CLEARANCE FURTHER REDUCTIONS Gas Appliances

Great Falls Gas Company is phasing out of the gas appliance business and



# Citizens Committee Backs Proposed Constitution

HELENA (AP) — The proposed Montana constitution was endorsed by the Citizens Committee for the State Legislature today.

Following a meeting in the Capital City, the committee said it has worked for improvement of the Montana legislature for the past six years. "On June 6 the people will be able to accomplish much of legislative reform that we've supported."

The nonpartisan group said the Constitutional Convention made major improvements to the legislative article while retaining the good features of the old constitution as well.

## Butte Paper Endorses Constitution

BUTTE (AP) — The Montana Standard, one of the four state newspapers, endorsed the proposed state constitution Sunday, saying it, "the good does weigh the bad."

The Butte newspaper raised questions about the document at the timing of the ratification.

In our opinion," the editorial said, "the Constitutional Convention made a mistake by bringing its proposal on the June ballot instead of waiting until November for a vote."

The paper said some voters feel they are being "pushed" to make up their minds on the constitution.

The Butte daily also questioned the wisdom of placing the proposed document up for approval rather than having a vote, article by article.

Like many others, we have reservations about some parts of the new constitution.

"But in our opinion, the good outweighs the bad and we urge its adoption," the editorial said.

The paper praised provisions that make state government more responsive to the wishes of the public.

Among the improvements cited were:

- Annual legislative sessions.
- Less restrictive time limits.
- Single-member legislative districts.
- Requirements that all legislative votes be recorded and the legislative sessions and hearings be open to the public.
- Provision for more objective districting and reapportionment and creation of a compensation commission to recommend salaries.
- Allowing legislative vacancies to be filled by special election.

## Boys State Selects New Chief

DILLON — The American Legion Boys State, with a new director heading a veteran counseling corps convenes June 4-10 for its 28th annual session at Western Montana College.

Guiding the weeklong seminar in citizenship will be John O. Mudd, a University of Montana law student and former Boys State governor from Great Falls. Mudd succeeds Dillon abstractor Ted Hazelbaker, who steps down after 18 consecutive years in the top post.

In addition to Mudd, the Boys State executive staff includes James Corr, Dillon, chief counselor, and Mrs. Evelyn Stauffer, Dillon, secretary.

The 1972 session will attract over 500 delegates and is expected to near last year's record attendance of 529, Mudd said.

## Innocent Plea Stems From Jail Escape

BILLINGS (AP) — Former Yellowstone County jailer Daniel Korber, 24, entered a plea of innocent Monday in U.S. District Court to a charge of assisting a federal prisoner to escape.

Federal Judge James Battin set trial for June 12. Korber is free on \$5,000 bond.

He was indicted by a federal grand jury which met last Friday in Billings. He was arrested Saturday on a charge of allegedly aiding in the Feb. 29 escape of protected government witness Carl Everett Giguere.

Korber was the jailer at the time of the incident, but was suspended April 14 for alleged misconduct. He resigned three days later.

- Requirements that all legislative votes be recorded and the legislative sessions and hearings be open to the public.
- Provision for more objective districting and reapportionment and creation of a compensation commission to recommend salaries.
- Allowing legislative vacancies to be filled by special election.

The committee said the new document would make citizen involvement in government possible.

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## Burglars Pry \$1,000 From Laurel Club

LAUREL (AP) — The Laurel Eagles Club was short \$1,000 Monday, the result of a weekend burglary.

Yellowstone County Sheriff Jim Meeks said entry to the club was gained by prying a heavy screen loose from the window. He said the burglars then knocked the dial off the safe and took about \$1,000 cash. He said they left behind checks totaling \$281.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Montana Congressional delegation announced Monday approval of \$25,561 grant from Action, the federal agency coordinating volunteer activities, to Rocky Mountain Development Council in Helena.

The funds will be used to operate a volunteer program for retired senior citizens.

Priceless heritage  
—priceless value

# HERITAGE HOUSE

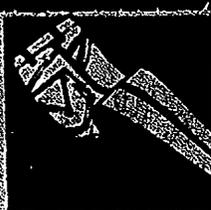
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# SKAGGS DRUG CENTERS

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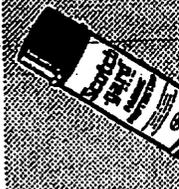
MALTED MILK BALLS

Our Reg. 79c

# 69

18-oz. box of Darans 201 malted milk by Borden.

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Our Reg. \$2.99

1-pound 4-oz. can of Scotch-Garlic Whiskey protector. Repels greasy stains.

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Now improved Shell No-Pest and mosquitos indoors.

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# PAINTS, BRUSHES, STAINERS

# Remember the 1889 constitution

There has been such a wave of fault-finding and nit-picking about the proposed new Montana Constitution, that many citizens apparently are losing sight of the great weaknesses and inadequacies of the 1889 Constitution.

Legislators, local officials, students of government and concerned citizens knew for decades that the old Constitution was a serious roadblock to efficient government.

The outdated 1889 Constitution has many obvious faults, including its rigidity and differences it placed in the way of modernization by amendments. After voters rejected three proposed constitutional amendments in 1968, the Legislature authorized a study of the Constitution.

The Montana Legislative Council conducted a thorough study of and then concluded that "... there is need for substantial revision and improvement in the Montana Constitution. Provisions which invited subterfuge, provisions which are archaic, provisions which are ambiguous, provisions which are statutory, and provisions which place serious limitations on effective state government were found throughout the Mon-

tana Constitution."

The 1969 Legislature, acting on the recommendation of the Legislative Council, created the Montana Constitution Revision Commission to conduct a detailed study of the document and make recommendations of the most feasible and desirable method of implementing any proposals for change.

The bill creating the commission was signed by every senator and passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote. There were only three negative votes against it in the House.

The Legislature also voted by a two-thirds margin to ask voters whether they wanted a Constitutional Convention. Voters approved Referendum 67, calling for a convention, by a two to one majority of 61,839 votes.

It's in the best interests of the state to have the proposed Constitution discussed and debated but many who are campaigning against it because they see a few faults in it apparently fail to consider its many good points. And, they fail to remember the barrel of weaknesses and faults in the 1889 Constitution.

Environmental bill coll



## Uncle Sam to check land sale frauds

The Department of Housing and Urban Development says it plans to crack down on unscrupulous developers who mislead and dupe citizens who buy land.

That's as welcome as it is overdue. It's been disgraceful how all levels of government have allowed shady developers to bilk the public.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development next week will begin a series of nationwide hearings into land development problems.

George K. Bernstein, interstate land sales administrator for the department, hopes to identify the "fast-talking, silver-tongued sharpies who are causing the problems." He says he also

hopes to let the public know there are remedies for many problems and that buyers have rights.

Land purchasers have the right to get full information from land developers about facilities, surroundings, access rights and title and sewer restrictions.

Fast-buck operators are taking advantage of many citizens who want to buy recreation and retirement land.

Montana, a state with vast recreational opportunities, ought to cooperate with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make sure everything is done to protect innocent citizens, prevent fraud and save the state from unwise land development projects.



## Clark Mollenhoff

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Congressional leaders considering the Nixon administration's plan to "streamline and modernize" the Executive Department by eliminating top civil service positions should measure the proposal against the treatment that one civil servant received after his actions upset his political bosses.

The administration proposal calls for taking the top three civil service grades within the Executive Department and putting those positions under a three-year contract arrangement.

He expressed a sympathy for those segments of the population who "have lost confidence . . . in the lack of candor and forthrightness with which the government is being managed."

nearly the entire team.

"Approximately-aviation accident which was charministrator as no of the recommenings in charter a

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RYTHER'S STOI after his effort t air safety report personal policies Transportation S Nixon White Hou

First Ryther was what he calls "b his aggressive p ho challenged the drawn.

Then a superior si might be arrange

Opponents see this move as a way to by-pass the civil service system and put top-level positions under strict political control. The opponents say that this system will stifle effectively all dissent within the executive branch.

THEY POINT TO the case of Philip I. Ryther, the former chief evaluator for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), who headed a six-man team which investigated air safety conditions in the country in late 1969 and early 1970.

## Russell Baker

The President is in Moscow for a visit. He will meet Leonid Brezhnev. Why, you may ask, does he waste his time meeting Leonid Brezh-

nev is different from Stalin, or, as they report about Brezhnev and movies he always goes to sleep in the middle of them. This

**Environmental bill collector**



**Anthony Lewis**

**PHUCLOC, NORTH VIETNAM**—At the southern boundary of the city of Haiphong the rice fields begin. The vista of watery green stretches out to the horizon, broken only by the occasional island of a tiny village.

**"Death is always less painful in the abstract."**

About five miles out, down a dirt track in the middle of nowhere, is the village of Phuc Loc. In Vietnamese Phuc means peace and happiness; Loc means prosperity.

The houses in Phuc Loc, as in most villages of the Red River Delta, are made of mud with straw roofs. Until April 16 the population was 611. At 2:20 a.m. on Sunday, April 16, according to the North Vietnamese, American B-52's bombed Phuc Loc, killing 63 people and injuring 61. If the 161 houses in the village, 78 were destroyed.

**THAT IS WHAT** the North Vietnamese say. After a visit to Phuc Loc there is no reason to doubt that such an attack occurred.

The rubble and bomb craters are still there a month after the attack, with some new houses built or going up amid the wreckage. But the physical evidence is less convincing than the emotional. As we entered the village there was an old frail woman sitting on a pile of rubble moaning and swaying. When she saw the foreigner she started to come over.

My interpreter, embarrassed, took her gently by the arm to another mound where she stood, still wailing. The interpreter came back and explained: "Since the loss of her family she is mad." Another woman, who refused to be kept away from me, was Mrs. Pham Thi Viet, 38 years old but looking much older. She said she was away the night of the bombing and came back to find four of her six children dead. So were her father, uncle, sister-in-law, niece and nephew.

**"WHY DOES NIXON** send B-52's to kill our children while they are asleep?" she asked.

Often in North Vietnam people whom the authorities arrange for an American correspondent to meet say they know there are different kinds of Americans—some against the war. That did not happen in Phuc Loc.

The American strategists of the Vietnam war tend to think in large abstractions uncluttered by human beings. They say the war is necessary to preserve the prestige of the President, or to assure the sea routes to Australia—Walt Rostow wrote that recently. But would those objectives seem so persuasive if the cost in human terms were really understood?

Death is always less painful in the abstract.

I was critical of the means used by the United States in this war before coming here. But tallying the numbers of bomb craters is not the same as seeing Phuc Loc.

**THE NORTH VIETNAMESE** believe that American bombing of such targets as villages and hospitals is done intentionally, to terrorize the population. I do not; I think it is a mistake. But that does not resolve the moral problem.

If Phuc Loc was hit by mistake, there is still the question of why it happened. Was American intelligence wrong? Were the pilots careless? Or is it simply impossible for men flying planes five miles above the earth in the middle of the night to know exactly what they are going to hit?



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Opponents see this move as a way to by-pass the civil service system and put top-level positions under strict political control. The opponents say that this system will stifle effectively all dissent within the executive branch.

**THEY POINT TO** the case of Philip I. Ryther, the former chief evaluator for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), who headed a six-man team which investigated air safety conditions in the country in late 1969 and early 1970.

nearly the entire Marshall University football team.

"Approximately 3,000 have been killed in civil aviation accidents since I submitted my report which was characterized by the deputy administrator as not urgent," Ryther said. Many of the recommendations dealt with shortcomings in charter aircraft safety regulations.

He explained later he didn't seek to show that negligence of FAA officials was responsible for any major part of the 3,000 deaths.

Ryther did say he believes the deaths in the two football charter flights might have been avoided if the report's recommendation had been implemented earlier. He told the subcommittee it is his belief the FAA is still dragging its feet on serious safety problems.

**RYTHER'S STORY** of what happened to him after his effort to get effective action on the air safety report does not speak well for the personal policies of the FAA, Department of Transportation Secretary John Volpe or the Nixon White House.

First Ryther was threatened with 11 pages of what he calls "baseless charges," concerning his aggressive pushing for his report. When he challenged those charges, they were withdrawn.

Then a superior suggested an early retirement

# House Majority Leader Adds Voice In Support of Proposed Constitution

HELENA (AP) — James T. Harrison Jr., majority leader of the House in the last Montana legislature Monday urged voters to approve the proposed new constitution June 6 to "allow Montana Legislature to enter the 20th century."

Harrison, a Helena Republican, said the legislative article in the proposed document would provide a "more effective, efficient and representative legislature."

Harrison said the state legislature needs strengthening if

Montana is to become an effective partner with the federal government.

Harrison particularly praised the removal of the present provision limiting legislative sessions to 60 days every other year. The proposed constitution would allow annual sessions of 60 working days and would permit the legislature, as well as the governor, to call the legislature into special session.

Harrison said the Constitutional Convention had built successfully upon the work of a

Legislative Council committee of which he was a member. He said of 99 sections the convention deleted from the existing 1890 constitution, the council committee had recommended deleting 70 and had labeled another 15 obsolete.

Harrison joined House Speaker James P. Lucas, R-Miles City; House Minority Leader Bill Christiansen, D-Hardin; Senate Majority Leader Dick Dzivi, D-Great Falls; and Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Judge, a Democrat, in voicing support for the proposed constitution.

# Dutton Girl 1st in Legion Essay Event

DUTTON — Karen Hektner, a sophomore at Dutton High School, has won first place in the state American Legion Auxiliary Americanism contest. Writing on "What Americanism Means to Me," her essay was entered in senior competition. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hektner. The contest is sponsored annually by auxiliary units throughout Montana and local winners are advanced to state judging.

# Congressional

By JOHN KUGLIN  
Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Parsons associated with sugar, oil and railroad interests are the big contributors to the re-election campaign of Eastern District Rep.

# Missoula Bones At Least 100 Years Old

MISSOULA (AP) — A University of Montana anthropology professor says human skeletons discovered over the weekend near Missoula appear to be at least 100 years old.

Carling Malouf said today the bones look like they could be Chinese.

An adult skeleton was found Saturday at Rattlesnake Canyon by two youths and sheriff's deputies found the remains of what appeared to be a child Sunday in the same area.

Malouf said one theory that is being explored is that there was an abandoned mine shaft near where the skeletons were found where Chinese laborers used to work.

Malouf said he has made some tests on the bones, but plans more to confirm his theory.

He said one of the skeletons appears to be a child and the other one an adult of small stature.

# at Lone Great Falls Bid Is Too High

# Dillon Interstate Project Well Below Estimates

HELENA (AP) — Montana's Highway Commission awarded contracts totaling \$4,603,146 for a 23-mile superhighway project near Dillon accounting for more than half of the total.

The big Interstate 15 job in the Dillon area went for 28.6 per cent less than the \$3.6 million cost estimated by state engineers.

One project, calling for traffic

control devices in Great Falls, attracted only one bid that exceeded estimates by 22.8 per cent. So, it wasn't awarded and the possible reasons are to be studied by Director of Highways H. J. Anderson.

The over-all contract total of nearly \$4.7 million was just \$1 million under estimates.

The projects and successful low bidders, by county:

Madison, Beaverhead—Aggregate surfacing, plant mix base, plant mix bituminous surfacing and signing on I15, beginning at the north end of the Big Hole River Bridge and extending 2.5 miles northerly to approximately 4.5 miles south of Melrose: aggregate surfacing, plant mix bituminous surfacing and signing on I15 beginning approximately one mile north of Dillon and extending northwesterly 10.4 miles to a point near Apex: aggregate surfacing plant mix bituminous surfacing and signing on I15 from the Apex-Browns Bridge road and extending 10.2 miles northerly to the south end of the Big Hole River Bridge. Total length 23.08 miles. McIntyre Construction Co. and S. Birch, Inc., Great Falls, \$2,574,005.

Park—Resetting of guard rail, shoulder widening, signing and related items on 14.3 miles of the Livingston east and west road beginning three miles west of Livingston and extending easterly. Lewis Construction Co., Great Falls, \$523,120.

Wibaux Construction of a 321-foot prestressed concrete girder underpass, one 117-foot prestressed concrete girder underpass and 288-foot prestressed

and west road. All structures are within seven miles of Wibaux. Schultz and Meyer Construction Co., Billings, \$658,852.

Hill—Grading, aggregate surfacing, plant mix bituminous base, plant mix surfacing, signing and construction of one 304-foot prestressed concrete girder on 2 miles of the Havre-Canadian Line Road beginning near Havre running south of the Milk River. Stetten Construction Co., Great Falls, \$788,932.

Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders—Crushing and stockpiling of material from eight crusher setups in four counties involving 178,250 tons of haul aggregate and 65,000 tons stockpile top surfacing material. Frank V. Boroni, Butte, \$150,237.

# Expansion Due Following Sale of Fort Benton Plant

FORT BENTON — Expanded production of chisel plows at Sleser Manufacturing Co. in

Fort Benton will result from sale of the business to Clark Equipment Co. of Buchanan, Mich., earlier this month. Fort Benton business and civic leaders were told Monday.

Robert Spolum, president of Clark's Melroe Division headquartered in Gwinner, N.D., which will supervise the Fort Benton operation, said the division is hoping to market more of the plows through its larger agricultural sales department.

No timetable has been set and employment and machinery needs are uncertain at this time, Spolum said, but the plows — some of the largest produced in the nation — fit well into Melroe's line of products and the business basically will retain its own accounting and production procedures.

Spolum said John Ross has been appointed plant manager for the 25-employee operation and that founder Ervin Gysler will be director of product development. Spolum said Melroe sales have grown from \$3 million in 1963 to over \$25 million last year. The division's main product, marketed internationally, is the Bobcat front-end loader for

# Manpower Unit to Hear Candidates

HELENA (AP) — All candidates for the office he is vacating were invited by Gov. Fort H. Anderson to a meeting in Helena Tuesday of his Manpower Advisory Council.

The invitation was in the form of a letter to Senate Majority Leader Dick Dzivi, D-Great Falls, with copies to the other four Democrats and four Republicans seeking party nominations June 6 as governor. Dzivi had telegraphed the governor about the alleged adverse effect on employe pension plans as the result of the sale of the Anaconda Forest Prod-

# No-Fault Wins Early Council Nod

HELENA (AP) — A subcommittee of Montana's Legislative Council tentatively decided Monday to recommend that the state adopt no-fault insurance for property damage involving motor vehicles.

Sen. Neil J. Lynch, D-Butte, chairman of the nine-member subcommittee, said the proposed legislation also calls for:

—Compulsory, minimum first-party insurance coverage for medical payments and work loss.

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# Congressional Candidates File Contributor Lists

By JOHN KUGLIN  
Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — Persons associated with sugar, oil and railroad interests are the big contributors to the re-election campaign of Eastern District Rep.

John Melcher, according to statements filed to comply with the 1971 Federal Elections Campaign Act.

Under the act, candidates for the U.S. House and U.S. Senate are required to file the names, addresses and occupations of all contributors of more than \$100, five and 15 days prior to a primary election.

Lee Metcalf (the incumbent) and Jerome Peters, who are in the 1971 Federal Elections Campaign Act.

The Hibbard for Senate Committee did not report any "unidentified donor" who reportedly sneaked into Hibbard headquarters in Helena and left the money on a desk.

Donations to the committee total \$4,850 to date, including 23 contributions of \$100. The committee did not report any unitemized contributions of less than \$100.

Contributors to the Hibbard Club included: John Baucus, Helena rancher, \$550; Jean Baucus, Helena housewife, \$500; Carol Stahly, Helena housewife, \$250; Charles A. Carey, Tucson, Ariz., retired, and Robert T. Stevens, New York manufacturer, both \$200 and Charles Hodson, Cascade, rancher, \$150. Hibbard reported no personal expenditures.

Although Metcalf and his clubs have not yet filed statements, the United Steelworkers of America political action fund, Washington, D.C., showed a \$2,500 donation to the senator's campaign.

Wallace showed no personal expenditures. Donations totaling \$938.50 were reported by the Wallace for U.S. Senate Club. The only itemized donations, both from Missoula residents, were from Horace H. Koessler, a lumberman, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Yonce Jr. he is a real estate developer. Both donations were for \$100.

Wheeler reported no personal expenditures, but he was the only itemized contributor — \$1,000 — to the Wheeler for U.S.

Senate Club. Donations to the club to date have totaled \$3,245.50 to date.

Harriet Miller and Arnold Olsen, both Helena, are the only candidates to file statements for the Western District congressional race. Yet in the statements with Murray and Democrat Arthur Bakke, Knappe, and Republicans Dick Shoup (the incumbent) and Kay M. Thompson, both Missoula.

Miss Miller listed personal expenditures of \$278.96. The people for Harriet Miller Club listed one itemized donation of \$250, from Earl L. Hall, a Great Falls physician. Total receipts to the club to date total \$5,632.

Olsen has not yet filed a personal expenditures report. The Olsen for Congress Club itemized all donations — even one for \$1 — which have totaled \$3,718 to date.

The largest donations to the club were \$500 from John Newland, Butte accountant; National Transportation Political Education League, \$300; Levern Keil, Conrad rancher, and Joseph McCaffery Jr., Butte attorney, both \$200; and six \$100 donations from Frank McGuire and George Sherwood, both Missoula shoe-store managers; Eaton Becker, Wilsall, retired; Sig Meyer, Butte attorney; Archie Holms, Missoula road equipment dealer; Cedor Arnow, Shelby attorney.

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The Melcher for Congress Club statement, show four contributions exceeding \$100. The largest donation was from Horace D. Godfrey, Washington, D.C., American Sugar Cane League, \$300. Kicking in \$250 each were Anthony Kane, Cl. Paul, Minn. and Lloyd L. Duxbury, Washington, D.C. Both are vice presidents of the Burlington Northern Railroad. Cortland S. Dieller, Denver, listed as self-employed in crude oil sales, contributed \$200.

Melcher's club listed unitemized small contributions of \$110 for total receipts, including interest, of \$1,116.71. Melcher, who is unopposed in the June 6 Democratic primary, listed no personal expenditures.

State Rep. Richard Forester, Billings, who is unopposed in the GOP Eastern District congressional primary, has not yet filed a statement with Murray — though the deadline for receipt of statements was Monday.

Three of the six candidates for U.S. Senator, all Republicans, have filed statements — Henry S. Hibbard, Helena; Harold E. Wallace, Missoula and Norman C. Wheeler, Bozeman. The other Republican in the Senate primary, Merrill K. Riddick, Philipsburgh; and Democrats

## Now Estimates

and west road. All structures are within seven miles of Wibaux. Schultz and Meyer Construction Co., Billings, \$858,852.

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# There's another reason to see the U.S.A. in a Chevrolet other than its comfort, safety features and traditionally high resale value.

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Don Rebal  
Lincoln Mercury, Inc.

# ConCon Delegate Says Tax Article Would Help Small Pocketbooks

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — This is the third in a series of articles by Cascade County delegates explaining the proposed Constitution.

By **WILLIAM H. ARTZ**  
Criticism has been developing from special interest groups on a few parts of the Revenue and Finance Article VIII in the proposed new Constitution.

This article was not written for special interests but for the people as were all the articles. This is the pocketbook article. Some of the bigger pocketbooks in our state would prefer to see a shift from property taxes to other methods of raising tax revenue e.g. SALES TAX.

As a result of several recent court decisions across the nation it is apparent that education will soon be financed on a statewide basis rather than on the current local basis in which local property taxes are used for financing.

The current constitution has a 2 mill maximum for statewide property taxes. The proposed constitution has no limitation. This elimination was mandatory

	Total 1971 Property Taxes	50% (Estimated Saving)
Montana Power Co.	\$1,304,383	\$652,191
Anaconda Co.	921,217	460,608
Mountain Bell Co.	725,333	362,666
1,943 acres of Farm Land	2,487	1,243
Great Falls dwelling	687	343

to provide that revenue on a state-wide basis could be provided in the most equitable manner.

Who would get the tax break when school financing is on a statewide basis if the 2 mill limitation is still in effect and the legislature could not levy a state wide property tax? I took a trip to the Cascade County courthouse to find out. It is a matter of record that from 46 per cent to 72 per cent of local property tax dollars are used to finance education. If school financing is put on a state-wide basis and a state-wide property tax is not allowable then the larger property taxpayers will receive the largest reduction in property taxes. The

accompanying chart is self-explanatory:

At the present time Montana Corporate Income tax rate is 6% per cent. Individual rates range from 2.8 per cent on the first \$1,000 of taxable income to 15.4 per cent on amounts over \$35,000.

Ask yourself how will the revenue be equitably raised on a statewide basis with a 2 mill levy limitation? Will corporate income tax rates be raised and collected? Will personal income tax rates be raised? Or will a sales tax be put into effect as the large pocketbooks have recommended?

Little pocketbooks (and this includes the 1,943 acre farm) should vote yes for the proposed constitution—June 6, 1972.

**ELECTED** — Victor A. Welble, Great Falls banker, was installed Intermountain District governor of Civitan International during the convention here. He succeeds Dean Fisher of Nampa, Idaho. Perry Fryslie of Idaho Falls was installed governor-elect and Wayne Dean of Great Falls, secretary-treasurer. Boise was chosen as convention site for 1973.

## Selstad Asks Welfare Law Revision

The welfare system in Montana and in the nation has been a horror story for both recipients and the taxpayer, but could be improved by a new law, Republican gubernatorial candidate Tom Selstad said Monday in a speech given at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Great Falls.

Selstad proposed requiring welfare recipients classified as employables to pick up their checks at State Employment Service offices. There they would be interviewed, given job counseling or training or, if eligible, given a job.

The new law would be patterned on a New York law. Thus far, since enactment in New York, 18 per cent of the welfare checks have gone unclaimed, Selstad said. Gov. Rockefeller reported that some of the individuals reluctant to pick up their checks were probably ineligible and were fearful of being found out and on the first time in 10 years, the number of people on the state's welfare rolls has declined for two consecutive months.

"Legitimate welfare recipients have nothing to fear from my proposed law," Selstad said, adding, "ineligibles, on the other hand, could find themselves confronted with expulsion from the rolls if work was not accepted."

## Alta Anderson Dies At 73, Was Teacher

Alta K. Anderson, 73, who taught first grade in Great Falls public schools 32 years before her retirement in June, 1963, died Sunday in a Billings nursing home.

She had made her home in Billings with a sister, Mrs. H. N. (Irene) Geering, in recent years.

Funeral services will be Wednesday at 3 p.m. at Michelotti-Sawyers Mortuary, Billings. Burial will be in Mountview Cemetery there.

Miss Anderson was born in Minnesota Sept. 2, 1898. Following graduation from high school in Milaca, Minn., she attended St. Cloud Teachers College and taught 10 years in Minnesota before coming to Montana.

She took her bachelor of arts degree from Eastern Montana College. After teaching three years in Billings she came to Great Falls in 1931. She taught at Washington School a number of years and then at Largent School, where she ended her teaching career.

She was a member of district and state education associa-

tions, Delta chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma women educators' society, Olive Chapter of Eastern Star, United Church of Christ, Retired Teachers Association and Business and Professional Women.

The sister in Billings is the only immediate relative surviving.

### Ceramics Course

Seventh graders of St. Joseph's School will spend several hours today at Friendship Inn, where they are learning the ceramics craft, using the social center's facilities. They began their project last week with Linda Gagnon, center coordinator, as instructor, and will complete it next week.

### Drug-Charge Sentencing Set

Sentencing of Ronald LeRoy Komar, 19, Grand View Trailer Court, is scheduled at 4 p.m.

## GF Gas Co., Landlord Sued for Fire

Personal injury and property damages of \$22,585 are asked from the Great Falls Gas Co. and Augustus A. Adams and Gladys L. Adams in a suit filed in District Court Monday as the result of a gas explosion and fire March 5.

The plaintiff, Elsee Wood, through her attorney Ralph T. Randon, charges the explosion and fire were caused by leaking natural gas on the premises rented by the plaintiff from the Adams.

She charges the defendants failed to maintain and repair gas mains and pipes in and adjacent to the rental residence at 2125 5th Ave. S., and that the gas seeped and percolated into the earth surrounding the residence.

The plaintiff asks \$14,322 for loss of property, \$1,463 for additional expenses and \$6,800 for damage to her hearing.

### Church Rites Set

Funeral services for Mrs. William R. (Sarah) Church, 66, Shelby resident who died in



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G. N. HERBLOCK



## Richard Wilson

**SALZBURG, AUSTRIA** — President Nixon's trip to Russia would not ordinarily be thought of under existing circumstances as a sentimental journey, but for him it has many of these aspects.

He was eager to have some of those who accompanied him to the Soviet Union in 1959 make this trip, as a symbol of the continuity of what he deems to be a sustained and sincere effort to establish with Russia a working relationship for world peace.

**Nixon finds no inconsistency whatsoever in his trip to Russia. He is still anti-Communist . . .**

This attitude on Nixon's part seems to some to be inconsistent with his political career based in the beginning, and for many years after, on anti-Communism.

**NIXON FINDS** no inconsistency whatsoever. He is still anti-Communist in the sense that he abhors the political system which he opposes, with force when necessary, the expansion of Communism internationally. But he recognizes the Soviet Union as a powerful national and international force which must be dealt with realistically.

What constitutes realism is the problem. It seems wholly contradictory that the improvement of relations should go forward while the Soviet Union and the United States are in what amounts to armed confrontation in so many places in the world.

**THE CONTRADICTION** becomes greater with the realization that what Russia is actually seeking is the neutralization of American nuclear power in the name of "equality," the withdrawal of American forces from Europe, and the decrease of American influence in Asia, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

Some of the foregoing, in fact, is probably part of an historic trend which cannot be reversed. Nixon's concern has to be that in adjusting to this trend, the soft spots left by America's lowered profile do not become the seed bed for the unrestrained growth of Soviet power.

**IN THE LONG RUN**, that may be a contradiction which can only be resolved, or at least suspended, by the threat of the use of force or its actual use. This threat has been a major element of American policy for decades. Often, when it has been hoped that force would no longer be necessary, there have been compelling reasons for this last resort, as in the case of mining and bombing of North Vietnam.

No post-World War II President has been able to escape such decisions, and most of those decisions—all of them without major exception—have been on the side of force or the threat of force as a last resort.

To put the best face on it, Nixon is seeking arrangements enabling him and subsequent Presidents to escape the necessity of the choice between action and no action, force or no force either of which can have tragic consequences.

A great deal has rested, and still rests, on Soviet reaction to American action to protect its interests, and, so far at least Nixon's judgment has been sound.

**SO HE GOES** to Moscow in a mood not quite so happy as he would like, and in different circumstances than he anticipated but as a man resuming where he left off in 1959.

# Our readers' opinions

### Lawn watering photo protested

It is said that a picture is worth a thousand words. When a caption is added that further reinforces the picture, those words multiply their meaning a thousand fold over.

A picture and caption were published in the May 16 Tribune that may have been intended to be of public interest or perhaps even amusing. To me however, it is an example of an undercurrent of bigotry and ignorance that exists in the city of Great Falls. The picture was of a sprinkler happily dispensing its precious fluid to a parched lawn, unfortunately behind the fence that defines the confines of Malmstrom AFB. The caption was a half-truth designed to generate animosity toward the residents of Malmstrom, reflects irresponsible press and poor editorial judgment.

This incident was a flagrant violation of directives issued by base officials as recently as May 12th, but was in no way any more flagrant a violation than the vehicle washing and watering that occur within the city limits of

and see what happens. I'm paying for a kindergarten, but they refuse to allow my child to enter. They want him to wait until he is six, so the state will fund his kindergarten education in a taxpayer supported kindergarten.

They aren't keeping him out because he isn't bright enough, healthy enough, or socially well-adjusted, or emotionally unready. His only problem, if you want to call it that, is he had the misfortune to be born on Oct. 11th in a district that has an inflexible cut-off date of Sept. 30th.

This is the day and age of equal opportunity for everyone—why not our children. Open the door to them—give them a fighting chance! Equal opportunity for all children.

LEE AYERS, member of AIMS,  
109 Riverview SW.

'Tried and true excels the new'

exists in the city of Great Falls. The picture was of a sprinkler happily dispensing its precious fluid to a parched lawn, unfortunately, behind the fence that defines the confines of Malmstrom AFB. The caption was a half-truth designed to generate animosity toward the residents of Malmstrom, reflects irresponsible press and poor editorial judgment.

This incident was a flagrant violation of directives issued by base officials as recently as May 12th, but was in no way any more flagrant a violation than the vehicle washing and waterings that occur within the city limits of Great Falls by its other citizens, readily seen at almost any time of the day or night. The implication given by this picture and caption is such that Malmstrom residents are not governed by restrictions applying to other Great Falls citizens. While the appliance was not authorized, was it considered that the early evening hours of 6 to 10 p.m. conform to the schedule for this area of the city? Is the grass greener indeed?

In five years and six months of residency within this fair city, I have observed the discrimination practiced toward members of the military in subtle ways. Violations of the law perpetrated by members of the military community or their dependents are emphatically identified as such but the clamor still arises when the economy is in danger of being damaged by the deactivation of a Malmstrom activity. Little thought is given to those members of the military community that are good citizens, property holders, businessmen and taxpayers. These same military personnel comprise a significant percentage of the population of this city and are as distressed over the minor infractions such as unauthorized waterings as they are over the fiscal problems of the city and the condition of its streets.

JENNINGS O. RAFF,  
M. Sgt., USAF, Malmstrom AFB

### Kindergarten ruling blasted

Is our school board for our children? Presented with overwhelming evidence that it would be to the child's advantage to allow testing and admittance to kindergarten on that basis, and detrimental to hold them back a whole year, they still voted to keep these children out. Their own panel of experts recommended testing these children, yet they turned it down. "Not enough evidence," they say. What else do they need?

No money they say. We just passed a new school levy. They gave themselves over \$5,000 worth of pay raises. But they can't afford to use \$2,000 for testing our children. What did they do with the excess money they had left over from last year?

They told us 40 signatures weren't much. In other words, 40 children aren't really important. I feel like that ram that just kept butting the dam. I'm getting an awful headache, and I don't really have high hopes anymore, but I'm not giving up. My child may not be important to the school board, but he's important to me. And I know that I am not alone. We were told "Don't call us, we'll call you." Well, we are concerned about our children and we won't give up and go away. What we apparently need is more public support and less apathy. We have a school board that refuses to make any changes at all in a field that is changing all the time, one that thinks more of money than of children.

Our kindergarten is funded mostly by taxpayers, but just let a group of taxpayers make any suggestions as to how to spend the money

to be born on Oct. 11th in a district that has an inflexible cut-off date of Sept. 30th.

This is the day and age of equal opportunity for everyone—why not our children. Open the door to them—give them a fighting chance! Equal opportunity for all children.

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109 Riverview SW.

### 'Tried and true excels the new'

Your May 11 edition reflects that both Tom Selstad and Mons Teigen have misconceived the basis of evaluating the proposed constitution. Both are evidently weighing the good and bad of the new.

A better approach would be to weigh the proposed constitution with the one written in 1889 as brought up to date to 1970 by amendment. Should the proposal not be accepted, we will continue under the present document.

We see many deletions, mostly of restrictions on the legislature. We also see deletions which are not listed on page 21 of the Official Text. One is that a candidate for the legislature need not be a citizen of the United States. A second is that the proposed document would permit the legislature to relinquish or suspend taxation of corporations or corporate property. Article XII Section 7 of our present constitution prohibits this.

One wonders if failure to mention these deletions resulted from haste and neglect or from something else. As is so often the case, the tried and true far excels the new. Our constitution must assure our basic rights of citizenship, and this proposed new one fails to do so in too many instances.

JOHN F. BELL, Helena

### Constitution critics criticized

I have observed with mounting alarm the organized and apparently well-financed opposition to the proposed Constitution which is surfacing at the latest possible moments prior to the June 6 election.

The citizens of the state carefully selected an outstanding group of delegates to prepare a new Constitution for Montana. The delegates, ever mindful of the people's fear that the "special interests" would have undue influence in their decisions, set a remarkable example of openness and accessibility in all their deliberations.

The questions presented by the new Constitution have been discussed pro and con by persons far more qualified than I to debate the issues. However, one fact seems to me to stand out: The "special interests" in deed must not have succeeded in writing this document as they had hoped to, or they would not now be campaigning so vigorously against it, and with such anonymous backing.

The new Constitution will make the government in all aspects more responsive to the wishes of the people and its operations more open and observable. We can never have government of the people, by the people and for the people until we also have accountability and access to information. Our state has been shackled by the special interests far too long. Let's free it to meet intelligently the vast changes inevitably coming soon. We can't cope with 21st century problems when we are limited by a 19th century constitution.

JOYCE D. ZACEK, Missoula

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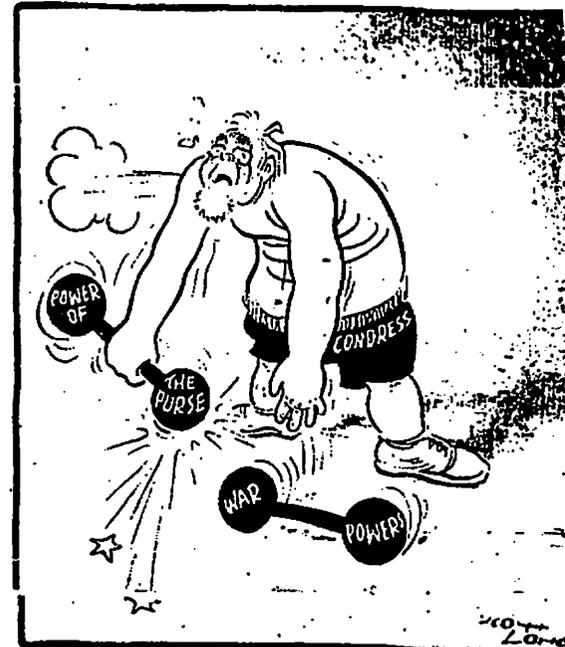
SO HE GOES to Moscow in a mood not quite so happy as would like, and in different circumstances than he anticipated but as a man resuming where he left off in 1959.

Then he was merely Vice President with an anti-Communist record and under suspicion of using Moscow as a backdrop for his own political ambitions. And so it actually turned out with Nixon-for-president billboards in 1960 showing him shake his finger in Nikita Khrushchev's face during the famous "kitchen debate."

His trip then had a broader purpose, however, and it was felt out the ground for a prospective trip by President Eisenhower. The trip fell through over the U-2 incident.

NOW IT IS NIXON, not Eisenhower, who is the first President to visit the Soviet Union, and this adds another element which makes the trip a sentimental journey. Returning to Poland in the same category. After his departure in 1959 from the formal atmosphere of Moscow, Nixon went to Warsaw for unexpected popular reception. People turned out spontaneously to throw flowers on his limousine.

These moods cannot be recaptured, but what was impossible in 1959, an ongoing and steadily improving relationship, is now being resumed in spite of the adverse circumstances of Nixon's overtures to China have no doubt provided so much leverage, but even without that added pressure Nixon and Soviet leaders have found their own reasons for readjustment of relations.



That's what happens . . . when you let yourself get out of shape!

## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY  
Publisher

WILLIAM D. JAMES  
Executive Editor

EDWARD P. FURLONG  
Managing Editor

### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.

In Determining Local Government

# Constitution Would Give Citizen Stronger V

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — This is the fourth in a series of articles by Cascade County delegates explaining the proposed Constitution.

By **VIRGINIA BLEND**

Local Government Article 11 in the proposed constitution, is so basic in concept, one doesn't always get the impact on the

first reading.

It simply provides that any unit of local government may choose a form of government prepared by themselves, with the majority of those voting approving or rejecting it, a grassroots approach to bring local government into accountability to the citizens it serves, with

flexibility to perform its administration.

The local Government committee of the Constitutional Convention spent the first two weeks interviewing. The greatest number to appear were elected county officials to whom it seemed most important, we were told, to be retained in the Constitution. It was difficult to determine if this was necessary to perform efficiently, of if it was a matter of personal prestige.

restrictive in interpretation, such as municipal corporations, political subdivisions, etc. The key to understanding the provisions in the article is to remember that the name Local Government Units includes all entities of local government.

The legislature is directed to provide methods for governing local government units and procedures for incorporating, classifying, merging, consolidating and dissolving such units and altering their boundaries.

does not preclude the freedom to make changes at any time, but requires citizen participation in reviewing government periodically.

Initiative and Referendum as provided on the state level of government will be extended to local government as well under the proposed Article. If citizens will use these measures, it will enable them to promote or eliminate acts of its local administration.

A smaller number of city officials appeared before us (none are named in the present constitution) generally to wish us well. We were disappointed that proportionately so few citizens came to tell us their thoughts on how local government might be improved, although we received about two hundred citizens suggestions which we noted carefully.

Assistance from the legislature is required to assist local government units in selecting or revising their form of local government by furnishing optional or alternative forms that each unit or combination of units may adopt, amend, or abandon by a vote of the majority in the unit on the question.

The local government committee included a section providing for Recall of elected officials. It was deleted by the Convention as being an unsympathetic gesture indicating a lack of confidence in public servants. Statutory law presently provides such a measure.

Other articles in the proposed constitution which relate to both state and local government, will bring much needed relief to local government units and citizens including open meetings, Revenue sharing with the state is available. Disgruntled property tax payers will have a new appeal procedure eliminating the state board of equalization and county commissioners who now establish the tax rate

We learned that we would have to provide local government for towns with fifteen population up to 80,000; counties from 700 population to 90,000. We learned the ethnic roots and pride each community, small or large, feels and their sincere desire for freedom to govern themselves as they feel best.

A further provision is made that the Legislature will provide this framework, reserving onto the state those powers which should belong to the state for responsible government on its part for local government, within four years after the ratification of the proposed constitution. Local government units shall then proceed to make a termination as to how it individually wishes to revise, amend or prepare a new form of government to be placed, along with the current form on the ballot at the next general or special election. The majority of those voting will decide the issue. The decision is not subject to review by local elected government nor by the legislature.

One form of county government is retained as an optional form in the proposed article, the Commissioner form, since it is now used in all but one county in the state (Petroleum County has had a county manager since 1923). As an example, a local government unit, in this example a county, could retain this form with modifications, i.e., consolidate elected offices or services singly or in combination with other counties or cities, abandon elected offices, create new positions, or as an alternative, consider a professional county manager form of government. Local Government Units are not restricted to the forms provided by the legislature.

We learned that with the small population Montana has, we are required to support too many layers of government, especially when we try to accommodate ourselves with all the services that technology has made available without recognizing our limit to pay service charges and taxes to provide them.

It became our goal to provide within our local government Article as options to each local government unit a means whereby they would have the freedom to choose for themselves the extent they wish to curtail or expand their government locally, retain the status quo, according to their ability and desire to provide money.

The same examples apply to all other local government units. The article also provides for self-government charters, with the legislature establishing procedures permitting a local government unit or combination

The Committee agreed to use the nomenclature "Local Government Units" to include towns, cities, counties and districts, rather than the non-inclusive names that have been used indiscriminately in the past and

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"HANS OFF GRETEL"

OPEN 8:30 - "LONELY" AT 7:00 & 10:10 - "HANS" AT 8:35 ONLY

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"THIS IS YOUR CAPTAIN SPEAKING ... WE HAVE A SKYJACKER ABOARD ... HIS IDENTITY IS UNKNOWN BY HIS INSTRUCTIONS THIS FLIGHT IS BEING DIVERTED TO ..."

STARRING: CHARLTON HESTON, YVETTE MIKINELO, JEANNE CRAIG, WALTER FIDGON.

**SKYJACKED** (PG)

GATES OPEN AT 8:30 - STARTS AT DUSK WITH CARTOON - PARTIAL REPLAY AT 11:40 P.M.

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**WARNING!** THE SEXUAL TRANSFORMATION OF A MAN INTO A WOMAN WILL ACTUALLY TAKE PLACE BEFORE YOUR VERY EYES!

PARENTS: IF YOUR CHILDREN ARE MATURE ENOUGH TO SEE IT AS A PRANK AND REVEALING FUN!

**ATTENTION DEMOCRATS**

The Cascade County Democratic Party will hold a convention to elect Democratic

**Value DISCOUNT AU**

**Safety 4 ply nylon cord**

**\$11**

# Citizen Stronger Voice

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but also act as judge and jury of a citizen and his problems.

Diverted from the earmarked highway funds for use by local government units are monies from general sales and use taxes, registration fees and tax on new cars for county roads and city streets; highway safety, driver education and tourist promotion programs. The legislature will provide for strict accountability of all revenues received and money spent on both levels of government.

To bring about tax equity between counties and districts, assessing of all land in the state will be at the state level and separate from citizen's grievances as indicated above. Equity of assessing and therefore returns from taxes is sadly lacking in Montana at this time. The Post Audit Commission has been given constitutional status to assist in accountability on the local level as well as the state. This Commission has proven its capability on the state level, not only from a post-audit view, but in advising the proper methods and procedures in accounting, and administration of government.



**KING SIZE**

**COCKTAIL HOUR . . .**

**5 to 6:30 p.m.**

MONDAY thru FRIDAY  
KING SIZE DOUBLE COCKTAIL  
FOR PRICE OF ONE REGULAR COCKTAIL

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HORS D'OEUVRES

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*Red Lion*  
SUPPER CLUB  
3800 TENTH AVENUE SOUTH

Prices Effective thru May 29th

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DISCOUNT AUTO CENTERS

**Spring Tire Jamboree!!**



**BRUNSWICK FLEXSYN**  
LONGER WEARING TREAD COMPOUND

<p><b>Safety</b> 4 ply nylon cord</p> <p><b>\$11</b></p>	<p><b>Premium</b> Quality tire</p> <p><b>\$15</b></p>	<p><b>Belted</b> Double belted Super premium</p> <p><b>\$10</b></p>
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The same examples apply to all other local government units. The article also provides for self-government charters, with the legislature establishing procedures permitting a local government unit or combination of units to frame, adopt, amend, revise or abandon a charter with the approval of the voters.

Self Government Charters generally are practical only for larger cities and counties with a concentration of population. However, under the article, the legislature may grant self-government powers to other local government units through the optional forms of government it will provide.

Any local government unit could retain its status quo if it prefers. It is necessary that it review its present form, however. A unit making this decision might find the section allowing interlocal agreement will sufficiently cover minor changes it would like. A local unit may wish to make contractual agreements through the interlocal arrangement for services, combination of offices, equipment or any conceivable combination of persons and services, with other units of local government for economy and efficiency without changing its form of government.

Along with the requirement that local government units review their present form of government after the four-year period allowed the legislature to prepare a framework, local government units are required again at ten year intervals to place on the ballot the question for the voters to decide if they want to make changes in their form of government or not. This

## ATTENTION DEMOCRATS

The Cascade County Democratic Party will hold a convention to elect Democratic Presidential Delegates to Eastern Congressional District and State Conventions.

**DATE:** June 12, 1972  
**TIME:** 7:00 P. M. Public  
 Presidential Caucuses  
 8:00 P. M. Convention  
**PLACE:** Cascade County Courthouse

Pol. Adv. Pd. by Cas. Co. Demo. Central Comm., Mike Morgan, Chrmn.

(PG)  
 ED  
 P.M.J.  
 180  
 OPEN AT 1:30  
 START AT DUSK  
 "MIDI"  
 "CHROME"

**ICING**

RATED No One Under 14 Admitted I.D. Required

**CAT**

FRIZ DAILY AT: 4:30, 8:15 and 10:00

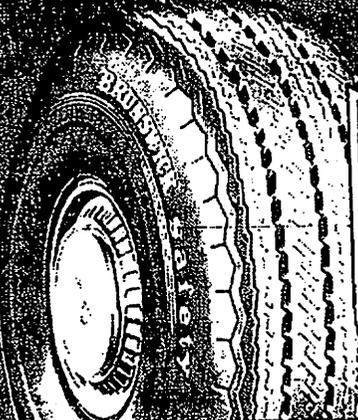
Animated!

## Playground

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## BRUNSWICK FLEXSYN

LONGER WEARING TREAD COMPOUND

### Safety 4 ply nylon cord

**\$11**

6.50 x 13 blackwall reg. 17.45

- Full 4 ply Nylon cord
- Our line economy tire, designed for long mileage.
- Great stability, traction and riding comfort

SIZE	REG.	SALE
7.75 x 14	19.45	'13
8.25 x 14	20.45	'15

All prices plus F.E.T. of 1.76 to 3.67

### Premium Quality tire

**\$15**

7.00 x 13 blackwall reg. 21.45

- Our finest 4 ply nylon cord tire
- Long wearing, great traction and smooth riding.
- Modern 5 rib tread design
- Liner prevents blow-outs.

SIZE	REG.	SALE
E78 or F78 x 14	24.95	'17
G78 x 14 or 15	27.45	'19
H78 x 14	29.45	'21

All prices plus F.E.T. of 1.76 to 3.67 Premium-no industry wide standard exists.

## SAVE 4.45 RADIAL 65% stronger Wider than most 6 plies under tread

### DO-IT-YOURSELF ITEMS REDUCED!



SPIN-ON OIL FILTER

Limit 2 **97¢** REG. 1.59

Fits most Ford products and some Chrysler and Rambler products.

Remanufactured Set of 8 **SPARK PLUGS** limit 1 set **88¢**

Carburetor Cleaner **GUM-OUT** reg. 76¢ **57¢**

Jumbo Size **SPONGE** reg. 54¢ **38¢**

### SHOCK SPECIAL!



DOUBLE ACTION SHOCKS **2 for 11<sup>88</sup>**

Heavy Duty SHOCKS **2 for 15<sup>88</sup>**

Overload SHOCKS **2 for 18<sup>88</sup>**  
 30,000 mile guarantee

**Havre Exercises**

HAVERE — Dr. Richard A. Solberg, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Montana, will be featured speaker during graduation exercises for 266 Havre High School seniors tonight at 8 in the school gymnasium. Diplomas will be presented by trustees Einar Lund Jr. and William Fugleband.

**Labor's 'Endorsement' of Proposed Constitution L**

**Tribune Capitol Bureau**  
**HELENA** — A "false illusion" has been created that the \$5,000 members of the state AFL-CIO are endorsing the proposed new constitution, says a Helena union official.  
 George Cole, president of the Helena Typographical Union, says the recent AFL-CIO en-

dorsement "was not one of mine or the affiliated union membership, but only of the conventioners of the AFL-CIO."  
 "I contend that the AFL-CIO should have kept hands off the endorsement and not created the false illusion that all AFL-CIO members are behind the endorsement."

"We as individuals did not vote on it and therefore we have not individually endorsed the proposed constitution."  
 Only 108 labor delegates were present at the convention when the endorsement was made, and nine of them were in opposition.  
 Cole says he is opposed to

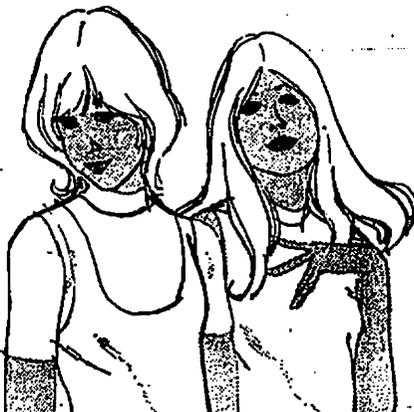
the constitution for a number of reasons, including: the eight-hour day may be tampered with by any legislature; the legislature may set property taxes as any level it desires; corporations may escape taxation; opens the door to a so-called right-to-work law.  
 Cole explained that "they o

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**Long on saving you money.**

**Now 2<sup>40</sup> to 5<sup>60</sup>**

Reg. \$3 to \$7 Short in all lengths, all sizes. Just in time for summer at great savings. In polyester, cotton/nylon terry, cotton denim and doubleknits. In stripes, solids, jacquard and jean styles. Jamaica shorts included. Junior and misses' sizes.



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**tops. Get**

**Now 1<sup>00</sup>**

Reg. 1.19 to 3.59 Here comes summer and Penney's is ready. Girls shorts in checks, stripe solids or fancy patterns. They're lightweight, easy care cotton or polyester cotton. 3-6x, 7-16.



# Proposed Constitution Labeled a 'False Illusion'

"We as individuals did not vote on it and therefore we have not individually endorsed the proposed constitution." Only 163 labor delegates were present at the convention when the endorsement was made, and nine of them were in opposition. Cole says he is opposed to

the constitution for a number of reasons, including: the eight-hour day may be tampered with by any legislature; the legislature may set property taxes as any level it desires; corporations may escape taxation; opens the door to a so-called right-to-work law. Cole explained that "they

could angle and sneak in" a right-to-work law through an interpretation of the proposed right to pursue life's basic necessities. Cole tried to get the Montana Typographical Conference to take an opposite stand to the AFL-CIO delegates, but his resolution opposing the constitution

was tabled at the spring meeting of the conference in Bozeman last Sunday.

### Visit Planned

(AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will visit the Soviet Union beginning July 17, a spokesman announced Monday.

**FALSE TITHS**

Waldheim and his entourage...  
 Control...  
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 them...  
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 Use...  
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 essential...  
 regularly.

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# Weekend.

is all over the store.



## Sale! 15% off kids' shorts and tops. Get a summer-ful.

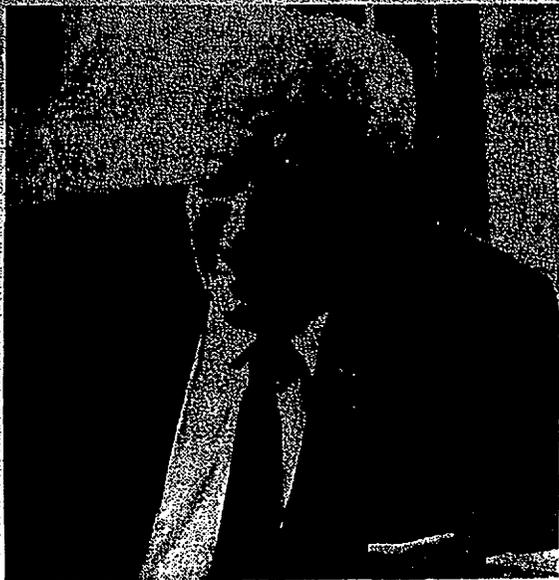
### Now 1<sup>01</sup> to 3<sup>05</sup>

Reg. 1.19 to 3.59 Here comes summer and Pennys is ready. Girls' shorts in checks, stripes solids or fancy patterns. They're lightweight, easy care cotton or polyester/cotton, 3-6x, 7-16.



Backs Hibbard, Smith in Visit Here

# Aronson Saddles Up for Campaign Drive



J. HUGO ARONSON

By LOIS MURRAY  
Tribune Staff Writer

Like a retired fire horse, former two-term Gov. J. Hugo Aronson arrived in Great Falls Tuesday at the sound of the campaign bell.

Circulating in the city today, the 60-year-old Aronson is campaign chairman for Henry S. (Hank) Hibbard, Helena, Republican candidate for U.S. Senate, the office held by Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf.

"I'm just roaming the range," said Aronson, best known as the "Gallop Swede." "Wherever the corral poles are down, I walk in and sort out the Democrats from the Republicans."

Aronson who resides at Bigfork, also backs Ed Smith, Medicine Lake, as GOP candidate for governor.

"I wouldn't be sticking my nose back into politics at my age if I didn't believe in Hibbard as

an intelligent, honest and capable representative of Montanans in Washington, D.C.," said Aronson, political office holder for 20 consecutive years until 1961.

"Hibbard has had a lot more education in agriculture and business than the Gallop Swede has had," said Aronson.

Commenting on the fact the majority of Montana labor votes Democrat, Aronson checked with, "They elected the Gallop Swede, and all I am is a working stiff."

Aronson said Nixon will have no Republican opponents for his office and Vice President Agnew will again run with Nixon.

He supports Nixon's escalation of bombing and mining of harbors in Vietnam to "show the North Vietnamese we mean business."

The veteran politician opposes the new state constitution but

favors revising document.

Recalling his appointing women to positions who governor, Aronson said "Women are very intelligent and willing to work politics."

He objects to the nickname of Montana referring "Treasure State" cause Montana's states have as much the fame, big sky.

In spite of the unemployment, Aronson believes opportunities business and education greater than ever before is creative and hard work.

Aronson will leave Great Falls Thursday for his home in Davenport, Wash., for Memorial Day he will graves of his late wife and family.

## Ratio of City Employes to Population Greatest in Billings; Falls Second

Billings has a greater ratio of city employes to population than any other city in the state, according to statistics compiled by the Montana League of Cities and Towns. Great Falls ranks second.

Billings, with a 1970 census population of 61,600, has 9.4 full-time city employes per 1,000 residents, the league reported. The total of full-time employes is 579, and there are 65 part-time employes.

The MLCT staff in Helena compiled the statistics as part of its program of management assistance to municipal governments. The report is being distributed to league members this month.

Great Falls, with a population of 60,100, has 8.5 full-time city employes per 1,000 residents, according to the report. Full-time employes here total 538, and there are 38 part-time employes. (The figures for Great Falls were gathered before layoffs started here.)

In Billings' current budget, \$4,427,772 is allotted for salaries and wages. In Great Falls'

budget, \$4,503,486 is allotted for the payroll. The league report notes the amounts do not include fringe benefits for employes.

Billings has 15 employes paid entirely by the federal government through the Emergency Employment Act. Great Falls has 28 EEA employes.

The league reported that Missoula, with a population of 29,500, has the highest average yearly pay for full-time employes — \$9,117. Missoula has 232 full-time employes and 37 part-time ones. Thirty-four of its employes are paid with federal EEA funds. The city has 7.9 employes per 1,000 residents.

The MLCT reported that in Great Falls the average annual pay for full-time city employes is \$7,795 and in Billings it is \$7,665.

The league reported that Billings has more policemen

than Great Falls has, but the Electric City has more firemen than Billings has. Billings has 85 policemen; Great Falls has 74. Billings has 81 firemen; Great Falls has 95.

Billings has a 65-mill, property tax levy this year. In Great Falls the levy is 75.2 mills. The value of a mill in Billings, however, \$57,128, compared with \$50,031 in Great Falls.

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## Constitution Framer Irked By Delegates' Opposition

A delegate to the Constitutional Convention had harsh words for three fellow delegates who signed the proposed new Constitution and have since publicly denounced it.

Mrs. Rachell K. Mansfield, of Geyser, a delegate from Dist. 14, said that Torry Johnson, Kirby, Joe Eskildsen, Malta, and Archie Wilson, Hysham, should refund pay received as convention delegates.

Johnson and Eskildsen came

was all that was needed to bring the issue to public vote.

"These men had motives," Mrs. Mansfield charged. If they signed the constitutional document their names would go down in history as great statesmen upon ratification of the document. If the document is not ratified by the people, they have nothing to lose and can say "I told you so."

She said that "what a flip-pant attitude after 54 days of

swears. Were they at the hearings to hear sincere, interested citizens testify? Did they spend the hours reading studying and debating to obtain all their answers. They have all the answers."

Mrs. Mansfield said that "the delegates have been traveling and giving their time, energy and their own money to explain the proposed constitution. I hope the voters give this docu-

## All's Fair In Love And War

The path of true love is not run smoothly, usually finds a way.

And because of Great Falls man with a felony warrant outstanding is currently in the Great Falls without bail.

In this case, it was a friend who put him via a telephone call city police by a friend.

Police staked out a house where the man wanted for robbery and wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation lawful flight, was later received a tip was at the Red Bank was arrested there day night without incident according to the police report.

Booked into the jail on the warrant was Tracy Brown, 26, 1st Ave. S. The FBI withdrew from the case in prosecution by Blaine County.

Construction

Demo Workers Club to Elect

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And because of that, Great Falls man wanted a felony warrant out of Missoula is currently residing in the Great Falls City Jail without bail.

In this case, it was a girlfriend who put him there via a telephone call to city police by a new boyfriend.

Police staked out the house where the man, wanted for robbery and a wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for lawful flight, was living. Later received a tip that was at the Red Barn. He was arrested there Monday night without incident according to the police port.

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Mrs. Rachell K. Mansfield, of Geysler, a delegate from Dist. 14, said that Torry Johnson, Kirby, Joe Eskildsen, Malta, and Archie Wilson, Hysham, should refund pay received as convention delegates.

Johnson and Eskildsen came out against the proposed document as panelists at the 88th annual convention of the Montana Stockgrowers Association in Helena last Saturday.

Wilson, also on the panel, supported Johnson and Eskildsen, but had previously urged Montanans to reject the proposed constitution when they go to the polls June 6.

Mrs. Mansfield, a teacher, and wife of an association member also was a panel member. The other panelist was Max Conover, Broadview.

Mrs. Mansfield told the Tribune that she was sure that Johnson, Eskildsen and Wilson would not sign the document at the conclusion of the convention. She pointed out that a majority

was all that was needed to bring the issue to public vote.

"These men had motives," Mrs. Mansfield charged. If they signed the constitutional document their names would go down in history as great statesmen upon ratification of the document. If the document is not ratified by the people, they have nothing to lose and can say "I told you so."

She said that "what a flippancy attitude after 54 days of intensive study, debating and voting for all Montanans to move ahead in justice and equality for all."

Continuing, she said, "I resent the implications by Johnson on reading into the section on discrimination in the Bill of Rights that communistic teachers would be teaching in our University System.

"I happened to be a member of the Bill of Rights Committee and it happens to guarantee all rights to our people. We all wanted justice to prevail."

Mrs. Mansfield contended that "we have special interest groups who are using large sums of money to bring propaganda to confuse the citizens. These groups have all the an-

swers. Were they at the hearings to hear sincere, interested citizens testify? Did they spend the hours reading studying and debating to obtain all their answers. They have all the answers."

Mrs. Mansfield said that "the delegates have been traveling and giving their time, energy and their own money to explain the proposed constitution. I hope the voters give this document a fair shake and read it."

## Nursing Students

Four junior nursing students have been awarded \$200 scholarships from Anaconda Co. The recipients, Montana State University students training at Montana Deaconess Hospital here, are Cheryl Brewer, Harlem; Rosemarie Schofield, Anaconda; Beverly Miller, Laurel, and Elizabeth Jaramus, Butte. The Anaconda nursing scholarships have been awarded for 20 years. Criteria for judging are scholarship, potential and need. All four recipients have been under the work-study program to assist with financing their education.

## Demo Women Club to Elect Delegates

Delegates to the State Democratic Women's Convention be elected Thursday at a meeting of the Cascade County Democratic Women's Club, Kitty Salso, Vaughn, announce.

The club is entitled to 11 delegates, Mrs. Salo said. The meeting will be at 8 p.m. in the Club, 4123 10th Ave. S. Democratic candidates in the June primary will be introduced.

The state convention is scheduled June 14-16 in Helena. Speakers will be Sen. Lee Calif, Congressman John McCall, Congressman John McCall, the party's gubernatorial candidate and party's candidate for Congress from the First Congressional district.

## Construction Worker Shot At Sieben Flats

HELENA (AP) — A construction worker, Vester McKnire, 52, was listed in satisfactory condition in a Capital City hospital after being shot Tuesday, according to Lewis and Clark County authorities.

The man's wife, Marilyn, 37, was charged with first-degree assault following the incident at Sieben Flats, about 13 miles north of Helena.

A Lewis and Clark Search and Rescue Association spokesman said association members assisted in the search for the weapon used against McKnire, but had not found it by late Tuesday.

**O'Connor Funeral Home**  
2425 8th Avenue North  
Telephone 453-7257

ANTONCH: Funeral services for John J. "Smoky" Antonch, 55, a Black Eagle, will be held from O'Connor's this Wednesday at 9 a.m. and at the Episcopal Sacrament Church at 9:15. Burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

## Mrs. Gosney to Head FALCON Organization

Frances Gosney has been elected president of FALCON low-income people's organization, succeeding Harley Evenson.

Mrs. Ann Brown is vice chair-

been instrumental in setting up the Welfare Rights Organization and supporting in work with Montana State OEO to obtain a small grant for self-help training of low-income people.

## R. Whitney Dies; Rites Pending

Ralph D. Whitney, 57, 428 1st Ave. SW, a Great Falls resident for the past 10 years, died Tues-

## Deaconess Patients To Be Picnic Guests

Patients at the Montana Deaconess Rehabilitation Nursing Center, 1109 6th Ave will be guests of the Montana Student Nurses Association Thursday at a picnic.

# Political Parties Taking No Constitution Stand

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Montana's two major political parties will not take a position on the proposed constitution.

Fred Caruso, Clancy, executive secretary of the state Republican Central Committee, said that two GOP constitutional convention delegates, John Toole of Missoula and Jerry Loendorf of Helena, recently addressed a member of the party's executive committee and the committee then urged voters to educate themselves on the document prior to the June 6 election. Thus, the party leaders neither endorsed or opposed the proposed constitution.

Evan Barrett, Helena, executive secretary of the Montana Democratic Central Committee, said that "the state party as such does not have a formal position of either endorsement or opposition. There is no uniformity among grassroots Democrats in their feelings toward the new constitution."

In his talks with Democratic leaders, Barrett said he found "many support the constitution, but we also find many who oppose it."

"Consequently, the state executive board believes it would be exceeding its authority in trying to speak for all Democrats on this issue."

However, Barrett said that the executive board recommended that local democratic groups in-

vestigate the constitution and take "whatever they deem is appropriate action."

The Democratic committees in three of the larger population — Cascade, Missoula and Silver Bow—have endorsed the constitution, Barrett said.

"At this time," he said, "I am not aware of any counties which have taken a position in opposition to the constitution."

Fifty-eight of the Con-Con delegates were Democrats, 36 were Republicans and six were Independents.

After initial partisan maneuvering to elect Democrat Leo Graybill Jr. of Great Falls as president, party politics did not figure in the convention.

Of the three delegates who have announced their opposition to the document they helped draft, one, Leslie Eskildsen, Malta, is a Democrat, and Archie Wilson of Hysham and Torrey Johnson of Busby are Republicans.

Though the Democratic Party is not actively supporting the constitution, the Montana AFL-CIO, which has close ties with the Democratic party, is an active supporter of the document.

## 'Traitor' Tag Deplored By Selstad

HAVRE — Republican gubernatorial candidate Tom Selstad, Tuesday lashed out at constitutional supporters who are personally attacking those speaking out against the constitution.

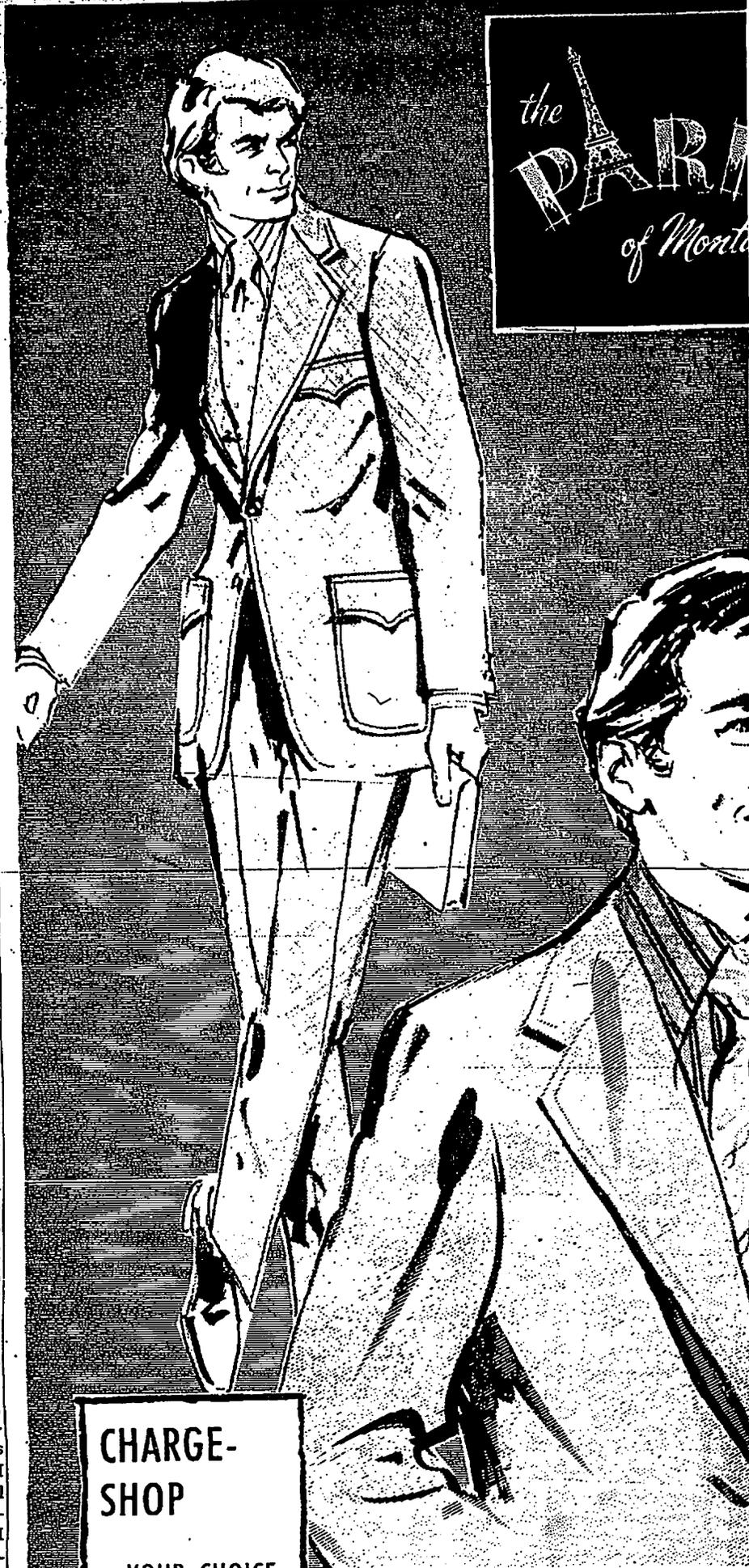
"It's a pretty deplorable situation," Selstad said, "when they have so little to say for their cause that they have to label the three delegates who dared to oppose it as 'traitors'. To say that those con con delegates are trying to protect their own wealthy interests is hitting below the belt."

Selstad told Havre supporters, "to label the constitution opponents as ultra-conservatives is certainly questionable. I would not call Rep. John Hall or the operating engineers ultra-conservatives. As for myself, I am not even the ultra-conserva-

## 'Plan Now' For Exodus From Cities

HELENA (AP) — Gov. Forrest H. Anderson warned Monday that if the nation's huge cities "continue to deteriorate, it's going to become necessary to redistribute the population of this country to alleviate the pressures in certain areas."

"And if the federal government is someday required to redistribute the population on an involuntary basis, it will be the end of our free society," he told a meeting of the Montana private business sector of the Federation of Rocky Mountain States.



Montana, Thursday, May 25, 1972

## Soviet Spaceship Pact Is Signed

on strategic... will expected... rring Nixon's... officials dis... night that... alks with So... n had dealt... the issue of... chieving any... ss. Neither... willingness... on; newsmen... kground din... Secretary of... Rogers and... officials said... tations were... ealed. They... ome general... re trade re... established... that a major... deals involv... its and Soviet... e worked out... re.

low her program of Moscow tours, which took her to Moscow University, the crush of shoppers at the GUM department store on Red Square and, in the evening, to the circus. Although an agreement on limitations of strategic arms, which has been under negotiation in Helsinki, Finland, is expected to be signed by Nixon in Moscow, Soviet and American spokesmen denied reports that the accord had been definitely completed. However, the spokesmen confirmed that the two principal negotiators, Gerard C. Smith of the United States and Vladimir S. Semyonov of the Soviet Union, were flying here Thursday from Helsinki. This was taken to mean that virtually all the technical details had been ironed out. Wednesday's meetings between Nixon and the Soviet leaders, had been concerned mainly with European problems. The delegations were under-

stood to be seeking mutually acceptable approaches to the long-planned European security conference, proposed by Moscow, and a mutual balanced reduction of forces in Europe now that West Germany's ratification of its goodwill treaties with Moscow and Warsaw had cleared the air. The Soviet Union was believed continuing to press for holding the conference later this year, and has been urging participating nations, which include the European countries plus the United States and Canada, to convene a preparatory meeting in Helsinki, the Finnish capital. The United States favors a European conference in principle and has said that the ratification of the West German treaties now opened the way for the preparatory stage of such a gathering. But Washington also has insisted that the conference be thoroughly prepared to insure concrete results.



**LINKUP PLANNED** — This NASA illustration shows how, by 1975, a U.S. Apollo spacecraft, and a Soviet Soyuz will link up in space under an agreement signed in Moscow by President Nixon and Soviet leaders. The connection is pos-

sible by using crafts. The two protrusions mark the connection point.

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### Senate OKs Aid to Higher Education

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate passed 63 to 15 Wednesday the \$21.3-billion higher-education bill containing antibusing riders designed to slow down school desegregation efforts. The compromise bill would set up the most far-reaching programs ever advanced to aid the nation's colleges and their students. The overwhelming vote sent the measure to the House where opposition against it is strong. In the end, many Southern

### Good Morning!

The Lockhorns



"I thought it would be nice to stay in tonight."

### Bremer Pleads Innocent

BALTIMORE AP) — Arthur Herman Bremer, smiling and appearing at ease, pleaded innocent Wednesday to federal charges arising from the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and the wounding of three other persons at a political rally May 15. Making his first public appearance since the night of the shootings, the 21-year-old unemployed busboy from Milwaukee replied in a firm voice to federal charges.

### Graybill To Sue

HELENA (AP) — Montana Supreme Court Wednesday summoned constitutional Convention. Leo Graybill Jr., for appearance to explain court called "politically motivated and contemptuous" remarks Graybill made in a speech. The hearing before court thus will fall after the election in which voters will decide on the new constitution by Graybill and

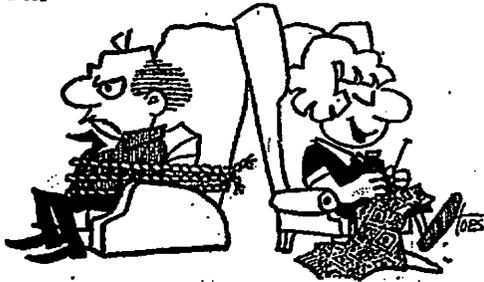
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**LINKUP PLANNED** — This NASA illustration shows how, by 1975, a U.S. Apollo spacecraft, and a Soviet Soyuz will link up in space under an agreement signed in Moscow by President Nixon and Soviet leaders. The connection is possible by using a Docking Module between the crafts. The Docking Module is the area with the two protrusions, which represent tanks for pressurization. (NASA Photo via AP)

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# Good Morning!

## The Lockhorns



"I thought it would be nice to stay in tonight."

## Weather Forecast

East of Divide — Partly cloudy, Afternoon showers. Highs 55-65. Lows 35-45.

West of Divide — Partly cloudy and cool. A few afternoon showers. Highs 50s. Lows 35-45.

## Illegal Big Game Hunting Ring Bared

Story on page 14

Classified	36-39	Sports	13-15
Comics	28, 30	TV Guide	28
Crossword	30	Weather	2
Editorial	4	Women's	25
Markets	35-36		

TRIBUNE TELEPHONE 761-6666

## Bremer Pleads Innocent

BALTIMORE AP) — Arthur Herman Bremer, smiling and appearing at ease, pleaded innocent Wednesday to federal charges arising from the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and the wounding of three other persons at a political rally May 15.

Making his first public appearance since the night of the shootings, the 21-year-old unemployed busboy from Milwaukee replied in a firm voice to formal arraignment questions asked by Chief Judge Edward S. Northrop in the 16-minute hearing in U.S. District Court.

The defendant told Northrop his name and age, that he understood the four charges against him and that he had attended college "one year-plus."

The formal plea was entered by Benjamin Lipsitz, the court-appointed attorney, as Bremer stood before the bench in the company of four guards.

Bremer, also facing state charges, was named Tuesday in a federal indictment alleging the shooting of Wallace and a Secret Service bodyguard, Nicholas J. Zarvos.

Specifically he is charged with shooting a presidential candidate, assaulting a Secret Service agent, bringing a .38-caliber pistol from Wisconsin to Maryland and using the weapon to commit a felony.

Judge Northrop gave Lipsitz 30 days to file motions, half the time the lawyer had requested. The judge said the government would then have five days to respond, after which he would hold a prompt hearing and set a trial date "as expeditiously as possible."

No date has been set for arraignment of Bremer on state charges contained in four identical-count indictments returned Tuesday by the Prince Georges County grand jury.

# Graybill to Answer To Supreme Court

HELENA (AP) — The Montana Supreme Court Wednesday summoned Constitutional Convention President Leo Graybill Jr., for a June 8 appearance to explain what the court called "politically motivated and contemptuous" remarks Graybill made in a Missoula speech.

The hearing before the high court thus will fall two days after the election in which Montana voters will decide the fate of the new constitution worked out by Graybill and 99 other delegates.

Graybill, speaking before students at the University of Montana Tuesday evening, criticized the court's ruling that kept the convention from spending money in a voter information campaign.

"This is the first time I know of that efficiency and economy and an attempt to educate the public has been declared illegal," Graybill said.

The court, in an order late Wednesday afternoon, quoted from news reports of Graybill's speech and said the Great Falls lawyer should appear to explain his statements.

"It appears that such statements allegedly made by Mr. Graybill are false, malicious, politically motivated, contemptuous and designed to mislead the public concerning the Montana Supreme Court by means of innuendo, sarcasm and emotional appeals..." the court said.

The court went on to say that if Graybill was quoted correctly in the news reports, he would be in violation of the Canons of Professional Ethics.

The court's document on Graybill said it "has made no statement and has taken no position with regard to the merits or demerits of the proposed constitution..."

Graybill, contacted at his Great Falls law office, said he does not think he discussed the

Supreme Court "disrespectfully or wrongfully" in the Missoula speech.

"I don't think I have been malicious," Graybill said, said he made his remarks in answer to questions from University of Montana students.

"I'm certainly mindful of my duties as a lawyer and certainly didn't mean to be contemptuous of the court," Graybill said.

Graybill had told students that the nearly \$500,000 budgeted for the entire convention was one of the smallest allocations given a state constitutional convention and said the money had been spent carefully.

News reports of the speech said Graybill charged that the court turned against the constitution because convention delegates talked "openly and frankly" about the Supreme Court.

The court document quoted from the report of the Missoula daily newspaper in its summons to Graybill.

"The Supreme Court has some good reasons and some personal reasons for opposing the constitution..." was one quote printed both by the newspaper and the court.

Another was: "Moreover, he intimated that new provisions requiring Senate confirmation of Supreme Court appointees and unopposed judges seeking re-election to undergo a vote of confidence 'insulted' the justices."

Graybill said Wednesday that he felt the court would, as is its right, interpret the constitution as it saw fit.

"I said the court only decides cases and many issues would not even come before the court, even though a person might feel the court was antagonistic, this is not to mean the court would not usefully interpret the case," Graybill said.

Continued on page 2, col. 1

# North Ireland Peace Movement Grows

**DERRY**—Northern Ireland (AP)—A peace movement in Northern Ireland gathered in Derry Wednesday for the first time. Irish Republican Army leaders demanded from a growing number of its Roman Catholic supporters for an end to the violence.

IRA declared its barricaded stronghold here. Hopes for a cease-fire have spread to Belfast from this city, where war-weary Catholic women sparked a "stop the killing" protest two days ago. British officials, however, were fearful of desperation

moves by the IRA and expressed little hope for an event that led to the shooting and bombing. The British army reported no incidents since early Wednesday when a 22-year-old Catholic mechanic was killed by gunmen at the door of his Belfast home.

The bombings that wrecked stores in the province's capital Tuesday ended in the night. The peace call was sounded in the IRA's Free Derry enclave here, where the gunmen rule the Catholic Bogside and Creggan sectors behind guarded barricades and trenches.

# Wallace Talks With Reporters

**OLIVET SPRING, Md. (AP)**—"I'm sorry it wound up this way. There won't be any more speeches for you fellows," Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace apologized to reporters in his first meeting with them since he was shot at a campaign rally last week.

But the Democratic presidential aspirant, who had said he would campaign in a wheelchair if necessary, was elated with his second-place finish in the Oregon primary Tuesday.

"Oh, that's great," he said when awakened and told of the primary results early Wednesday.

Although apparently resigned to a largely inactive role himself, Wallace made it clear he still views himself as available candidate. He said "The campaign is not over or anything like that."

Aides have indicated that if his physical condition prevents appearances at rallies or similar active participation, Wallace still may be able to make tapes for television and radio broadcast.

# Graybill to Answer to High Court

Continued from page 1

The court came in for criticism during the constitutional convention hearings on the judicial article finally adopted. John M. Schiltz, D-Billings, criticized the court occasionally. Schiltz lost a 1970 bid for re election to incumbent Justice James T. Harrison by 63,000 votes.

Schiltz, 52, and a lawyer, said he spent \$11,000 on the campaign but would not take any donations from lawyers. He

said he did not recall what Harrison spent, but added: "I know where his money came from, which is very significant."

Graybill, during the convention, backed Schiltz's plan, which failed, to make the state pick up the campaign tab for general election candidates seeking seats on the Supreme Court.

Graybill said at the time that some law firms contributed as much as \$1,000 to campaigns.

"That's what it takes now for a supreme court justice to get

elected," Graybill said during the convention.

Schiltz, during the debate on his ill-fated proposal, said he was not indicting the supreme court. He said he was concerned about how it looked for supreme court justices to get campaign money from where they now get it.

Contacted Wednesday and asked for comment on the court's action, Schiltz said he would have nothing to say on the action against Graybill. He would not make any remarks on the court's action.

The enabling act for the convention gave lawyers the same right as laymen to speak their mind without having to answer to the court. The court ruled in the case of Delegate Charles Mahoney, I-Clancy, that the delegates were public officers and could not run for another office in barring Mahoney from running for state treasurer.

But a subsequent ruling held that the convention had ended with its adjournment. That ruling barred the convention from spending any public funds in a planned voter information and education campaign.

# Boulder River Facilities

Continued from page 1

who visits such an institution chiefly to come away with a good feeling. It's a matter that is just over the heads of a lot of people. It's a shame that we have to have retarded people's part of society, but we do, and as long as we have them we must use every tool at our disposal. We've come an awful long way."

A bill passed by the legislature in 1967 to create the Eastmont Training Center was the state's first to decentralize the care of the mentally retarded, Marbut said, adding that the number of special education classes in regular public school districts have quadrupled over the past several years.

The 1971 legislature, he emphasized, passed seven of nine bills that benefit the mentally retarded and was as generous to this segment of Montana society as to any state department or agency. The Boulder staff was enlarged and given better salaries, old buildings were demolished and new ones built. "I hope the next legislature will go even farther and make more improvements," he said, adding, "I just kind of resent the implication that we have been sitting on our hands.

Nationally, Marbut said, three per cent of the population is retarded to some degree, meaning 20,000 such persons in Montana.

Comparing Montana with states of similar population, however, reveals that only 943 were institutionalized in Boulder in 1970, while there were 1,536 in North Dakota in one institution and 1,248 in one institution in South Dakota. More equitably, there were 913 in Rhode Island.

Of all the states he has visited recently, the lawmaker said, only Minnesota has a program for the retarded more advanced than Montana's effort, but not even then in every respect.

Using federal funds, Montana has started area residential centers for the retarded and handicapped in Great Falls, Missoula and Billings with 8-10 residents each. It is desirable to have such low-residency units, Marbut said, but it must be remembered that a certain number of the retarded will have to be institutionalized and for that reason the Boulder facility must be used profitably.

One of the critical issues usually raised in connection with the retarded is that of sterilization. Marbut emphasized that 17 states have such statutes and noted: "It's not uncommon but

Addressing the criticism of alleged patient mistreatment and dirty living conditions, Marbut said, "The higher rate of accidental injury among the retarded and the sanitation requirements seen by those taking tours are simply judged by a different set of standards" that cannot apply in surroundings for retarded. He declared that charges of patient mistreatment and filthy conditions are false.

The criticism of bad food at 87 cents per patient per day is not justified, he said, because the school and hospital has a cooperative agreement for supply of beef and other items free from the state prison. "Some foods provided are not reflected in the cost of 87 cents — the actual value is higher," he stated.

A hopeful sign for further improvement of care of the retarded, Marbut said, is a recent ruling the department of Housing and Urban Development that funds previously restricted to use for the physically handicapped now may also be allocated to programs for the mentally handicapped.

More residential centers may be provided through these federal funds, he said, adding, "I'm quite optimistic that this can and will be done. The retarded



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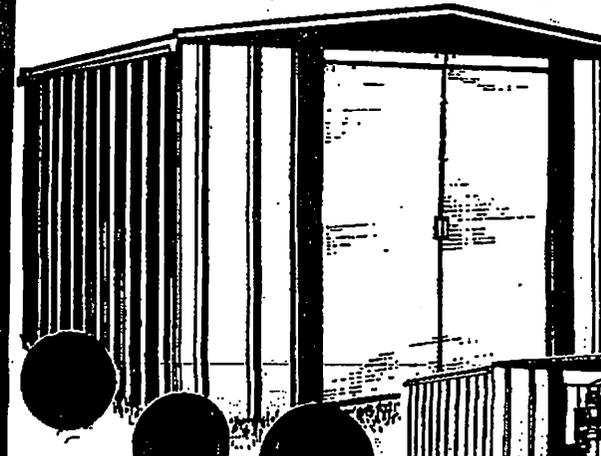
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Just 3 Left but LOOK at the S



# Generation of peace

A "generation of peace," which President Nixon has declared is one of his principal goals, may be assured if he and Russian Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev agree on an arms limitation program.

President Nixon's journey to Moscow already has succeeded in several significant areas. The delegations of the two superpowers have agreed to cooperate in research on environmental problems. They also formalized an earlier agreement for coordinated health research on cancer, heart disease and environmental health.

It's encouraging that President Nixon and Soviet Party Chief Brezhnev are realistic enough to attempt to set limits on the nuclear arms race. Each knows that the chances for peaceful co-existence in a troubled world will be enhanced greatly if the superpowers

agree to establish a ceiling on both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons.

President Nixon and Party Chief Brezhnev know that the two nations now have a nuclear capacity to destroy the world, that each power has sufficient intercontinental nuclear missiles to accept a devastating surprise strike and still have enough nuclear might to destroy the attacking nation. They know that the U.S. has an estimated nuclear capacity equivalent to 18 billion tons of TNT and that Russia has an estimated 19-billion-ton arsenal of nuclear weapons. There won't be much left on earth if the weapons in the two arsenals are exploded.

The best wishes of the entire world, concerned about the possibility of a nuclear holocaust if an atomic war breaks out, will rest with President Nixon and Party Chief Brezhnev.

# Young voters and the Constitution

The record number of voters registered for the June 6 primary election should be no surprise, since this is the first primary election in which 18-year-olds have been eligible to vote.

But the fact that 336,913 persons now are listed on the state's poll books takes on special significance because the voters will be passing judgment on a proposed new state Constitution June 6.

After all, the young voters are the ones with the most at stake. They, more than

anyone else, should be concerned with learning all they can about the constitutional issues. More than any generation since Montana became a state, they can have something to say about the basic law under which they will be living during their adult lives.

They can read and listen and ask themselves whether they would rather have the state make a fresh start under a Constitution in tune with their own times, or continue to limp along under a Constitution which was out of date a decade after its adoption.



Tom Wicker

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Any astute commencement speaker knows that he or she cannot expect today's college seniors to sit still for the old-fashioned inspirational bilge that used to be pumped from every graduation platform in the land. Yet, at the University of Notre Dame's commencement exercises Sunday, the seniors gave a standing ovation to their valedictorian, William G. McElroy Jr., of Silver Springs, Md., when he said that he had "a feeling of hope" that he and his classmates would find in the search for honor "a spark in our lives" and in the struggle against evil a "profound duty."

THIS PHENOMENON of the critic as conservative—as guardian rather than evangelist of the new—was equally evident in the commencement address of Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale. Brewster has been a strong critic of many recent developments, and so he was at Notre Dame—raking President Nixon, for example, for a policy of "avoiding defeat at any cost in this misguided war" and for proclaiming, in effect, "if you are not for me you are against our country."

But Brewster's real message was the necessity for preserving "constitutional values," which he said could not be done by the executive, the legislative or even the judicial

*You don't understand, Son. When you go there, it's a sellout—when it's a journey for peace.*



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# Our readers' op

## Gun laws termed ineffective

I'm writing in reference to a political cartoon that appeared in your May 19 edition. In the cartoon were people marching carrying anti-handgun material, while the gun lobby told the administration not to worry about it. WHEN ARE PEOPLE GOING TO WAKE UP?—You CAN'T outlaw guns. We tried it with alcohol and look what happened. Everybody was drinking.

The infamous '68' gun legislation did nothing but hamper the honest person. Instead of trying to restrict the people's rights, maybe we should start restricting the persons who misuse those rights. If Arthur Bremer had been in jail for his first crime he wouldn't have been around to commit the second one. After all it's the honest people that are afraid of breaking the law, not the criminals.

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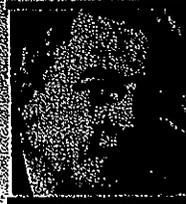
A. E. FARMER,

## Special Oly

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We wish to expre the interested cit state of Montan making the 1972. We are confident

*You don't understand, Son. When Democrats go there, it's a sellout—when we go, it's a journey for peace?*



**W. F. Buckley Jr.**

IT IS a commonplace that George Wallace, whose tragic incapacitation the whole world deplores, and George McGovern have been appealing to substantially the same people, and we are supposed to scratch our head and wonder why. I think I know.

Wallace's extra-segregationist appeal has to do with the reduction of taxes, and so does McGovern's. Both the reduction of taxes, which people (quite rightly) desire; and the imposition of some form of punishment on other people (the alleged profiteers, the greedy, acquisitive rich).

**The economics of George McGovern**

But George McGovern, unlike George Wallace, has strung out his thoughts in intelligible prose, and this now has been collected, and analyzed, in an extraordinary set of articles called: "The Economics of George McGovern," in *National Review*.

THE FINDINGS are striking. It is just possible that in the history of the United States, no one with the substantial backing that George McGovern has achieved in the academy, has engaged in such fiscal charlatanism. Wallace's technique has been to arouse the masses with blurred images of comfortable white pointy-heads decreeing integrated schools from their private havens in Arlington, Va. McGovern is a soft-throated but utterly orthodox champion of the hoary notion that you can give everybody everything and just charge it to the rich.

The editors painstakingly put together the McGovern supplementary budget; carefully calculating the probable cost from available figures. The major item is of course the family allowance program, which calls for giving every man, woman and child one thousand dollars; for a net cost of \$43 billion. Federal health insurance would cost \$33 billion. Thirty million new homes, \$25 billion. The day care centers, \$20 billion. One-third the cost of education, \$12 billion. Job training, rural economic development, urban renewal, pollution control, public transit, school and hospital construction, food stamp, crime and drug control and miscellaneous scholarships, added to the above figures total \$159 billion.

HOW WOULD President McGovern pay for this? Never mind for a moment the strategic implications—in defense, in the value of the dollar, in international trade—just accept his figures. He would reduce defense spending by \$30 billion, get \$17 billion more from increased corporate taxes, six billion from a tax on the rich, \$5 billion from an inheritance tax, one billion from a reduction in welfare costs which would be made possible by the family allowance program. That comes to a reduction of \$59 billion.

A net deficit of \$100 billion.

To which one of course needs to add the projected 1973 deficit as things are now going. Thus the deficit would come to \$126 billion. If that were to happen, there would hardly be any point in paying each person one thousand dollars. One might as well pay him ten thousand dollars. Because the dollar wouldn't be worth anything.

THE STUDY SHOWS that the total income of everyone in America who makes over \$50,000 per year is 38 billion dollars. Of that, \$17 billion is already paid over in tax. Mr. Henry Hazlitt has calculated that if one were to reduce the top tax rate from the existing high down to 50 per cent, the government would lose less revenue than it spends in a working day.

On and on it goes. Get the money by closing the loopholes? The biggest loophole is the deductibility of state and local taxes (\$5.6 billion). Does George McGovern really want to do that?

# Our readers' opinions

## Gun laws termed ineffective

In writing in reference to a political cartoon that appeared in your May 19 edition. In the cartoon were people marching carrying anti-gun material, while the gun lobby told the administration not to worry about it. WHEN ARE PEOPLE GOING TO WAKE UP?—You AN'T outlaw guns. We tried it with alcohol and look what happened. Everybody was drinking.

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political statements is in effect telling the North Vietnamese that if elected he will pull out all our forces within 30 days, thereby turning all Southeast Asia over to them.

A. E. FARMER, 2712 1st Ave. N.

## Special Olympics cooperation

The Montana Special Olympics are designed to give all young people enrolled in special programs an opportunity to compete in the field of athletics at the state level, and to attain a level of success so necessary for every human being.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the interested citizens of Great Falls and the state of Montana for their generous help in making the 1972 Special Olympics a reality. We are confident that it was a most reward-

# Y Park Co. Apart From Labor Act

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) — U.S. District Court Judge Ewing Kerr issued a summary judgment in favor of the Yellowstone Park Co., which has operated concessions in Yellowstone National Park since 1886, in a suit filed by U.S. Labor Secretary James Hodgson.

Hodgson had claimed that since some of the company's employes used telephones, mail and telegraph to conduct their business, the firm was engaged in interstate commerce, and therefore subject to minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Practices Act.

But Kerr ruled that the park company was exempt because of a provision in the act that says if a firm makes less than 33 per cent of its total sales during six months of every year, it is exempt from minimum wage and overtime provisions.

He said in 1971, the Yellowstone Park Co. made 98 per cent of its \$6.4 million worth of sales between May 16 and Oct. 30.

In issuing the summary judgment, Kerr also dismissed Hodgson's complaint. Hodgson has sought a restraining order to force the park company, which employs 3,000 college students every summer, to comply with provisions of the federal labor act.

# Constitution Work Draws Caution Note

HELENA (AP)—Individuals or groups distributing material about Montana's proposed constitution or having expenditures involving the document "should carefully read the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act."

That's the advice of Secretary of State Frank Murray who has been receiving inquiries on whether support or opposition requires the filing of expenditure and contribution reports.

Murray said the law lists "support or opposition to any measure before the people among the items for which receipts and expenditures exceeding a total of \$50 must be reported."

# PSC Candidate Campaigning Here

Paul Cannon, Butte, candidate for Democratic nomination for a post on the Montana Public Service Commission, is in the Great Falls area this week campaigning. Cannon seeks the seat held by Commissioner Lou Boedecker, also a Democrat. Cannon plans to return to Butte Saturday for a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, appearance.

# D.C. Political Club Shows \$30,000

Tribune Capitol Bureau HELENA — A Washington, D.C. political club backing the re-election of Sen. Lee Metcalf reports a cash balance of \$30,474.17.

The club, called the D.C. Montana Committee, filed a statement in the Montana secretary of state's office to comply with the 1971 Federal Elections Campaign Act.

Under the act, candidates for the U.S. House and Senate are required to file the names, addresses and occupations of all contributors of more than \$100, five and 15 days prior to a primary election.

The D.C. Montana Committee said Metcalf is the only candidate it is supporting in the primary election.

The club later cash balance of \$30,474.17 prior April 7 when the itemization large contributions was required under the new law.

From April 7-May 15, present reporting period, club showed an itemized donation of \$250 from Mrs. Ardi Gagarin, a Litchfield, Col. graduate student, plus \$105

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Murray said the law lists "support or opposition to any measure before the people among the items for which receipts and expenditures exceeding a total of \$50 must be reported."

"While some sections of the act seem to apply to political organizations only, the reporting of receipts and expenditures section and several others do specifically refer to measures before the people," he added.

The state official said the reports must be filed by June 16, which is 10 days after the election for ratification or rejection of the proposed constitution.

## UM Bid Rejected

HELENA (AP) — The lone bid received Wednesday for miscellaneous renovation and remodeling work at the University of Montana was rejected by the Department of Administration. At least two bids are needed to meet the statutory requirement for competition. The Missoula project will be readvertised.

**Public**

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**WEEK**

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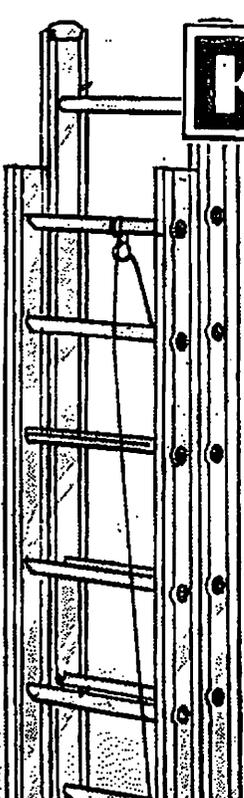
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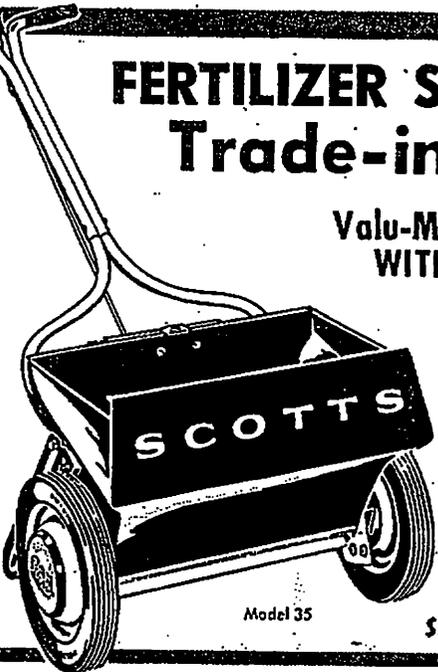
20 Ft. Model 1220 **22.47** Reg. \$22.47

24 Ft. Model 1224 **27.47** Reg. \$27.47

28 Ft. Model 1228 **32.47** Reg. \$32.47

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Great Falls, Montana, Friday, May 26, 1973

## Trade Talks

MOSCOW (AP) — President Nixon's summit talks snagged Thursday on difficult trade negotiations, and an apparent hitch developed in the drive to sign a historic accord to curb the nuclear arms race.

The President took a night off to go to the ballet, where he heard a woman shout in Italian, "Via dal Vietnam" — Get out of Vietnam. The protest against Nixon's war policy sounded through the Bolshoi Theater between acts as he sat with Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin for a performance of "Swan Lake."

An eyewitness said the protester was removed from the theater by Soviet security agents. Later reports said the

President Nixon, flanked by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, left, and Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny, right, during a performance of "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow. During the performance a member of the audience shouted "freedom for Vietnam" at the President. (AP Photo)

## Biggest Budget Cut

## White House Opposes New Taxes

© New York Times

WASHINGTON — The White House declared Thursday President Nixon and his administration are opposed to any increase in federal taxes "for the foreseeable future."

John D. Ehrlichman, the president's chief adviser for domestic affairs, said at news briefing that "the administration is committed to cutting expenditures rather than increasing revenues through more taxes."

The pledges to hold the tax line, he indicated, would encompass at least fiscal year 1974, which would be the government's next budget.

Ehrlichman appeared, in effect, to be committing the administration to a major winding

cut in the budget for a pondered Thursday while the question of employe pay raises

as recommended by a commission hired to study the financial condition of public accountants. McLaughlin and the Council's Committee

deficit of \$614,613 on the figure could be for the all-purpose from the old general fund, park, recreation, and

deficit for the old general fund with the \$559,000 when the budget was

## Reds Repulsed After Kontum Breakthrough

SAIGON (AP) — A North Vietnamese tank and infantry force fought its way into the provincial capital of Kontum City in the central highlands late Thursday night but was driven back before dawn, suffering heavy losses, U.S. military sources said.

U.S. helicopter crewmen said they destroyed five tanks with wire-guided tow missiles fired from specially designed weapons systems aboard the aircraft. Two more tanks were destroyed on the ground, field reports said.

The tanks were said to be viet-built medium T54s and light amphibious PT76s.

Three U.S. helicopters — two light observation aircraft and a command-and-control helicopter — were shot down earlier Thursday while supporting South Vietnamese troops in the Kontum City area, field reports said. Three Americans were reported killed.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command, reporting on daylong fighting Thursday in and around Kontum City, claimed that 244 North

Vietnamese troops were killed and 55 weapons and two prisoners captured. The command listed South Vietnamese losses as 20 men killed and 25 wounded, but field reports said the number of wounded was 80.

At least eight tanks were reported to have taken part in the attack from the north.

It was the enemy's first foray in strength into the city.

In other action Thursday, South Vietnamese marines repulsed an attack on the northern front above the old impe-

## Kidnaper - Rebuffed Skyjacker Surrenders After 100-Mile Chase

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Ehrlichman appeared, in effect, to be committing the administration to a major winding up of programs if Nixon is re-elected in November.

The White House statement was in direct response to a massive study published Thursday by the Brookings Institution. The study strongly suggested that federal tax increases will be required not only for new federal programs but to fund the growth of federal social programs already in progress.

"The difficulty with the Brookings analysis," Ehrlichman said, "is that it rejects the possibility of economies in the federal government. We do not think the alternative can be laid aside."

George P. Shultz, who has been nominated by the President to succeed John P. Connally as Secretary of the Treasury, said much the same thing at confirmation hearings held by the senate finance committee Thursday. "Before we have anything to say about the possibility of higher taxes, we must do everything we can to bring outlays under control," Shultz told the committee.

The committee approved Shultz's nomination without opposition.

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DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — A robbery fugitive took a young housewife hostage Thursday and forced her to drive him more than 100 miles to Dallas, where he demanded a jet airplane "to get out of the U.S.A." But after four hours of negotiations he drove downtown and surrendered to the police chief.

The chain of events, lasting about nine hours, began in Waco, 110 miles south of Dallas, about midnight and stretched first to Meacham Field in Fort Worth, then to Love Field in Dallas and ended in the office of Dallas Police Chief Frank Dyson.

Virgil Lee Fuqua III, 25, of Dallas was charged later in McLennan County (Waco) with armed robbery of a drive-in grocery store and the false imprisonment of Mrs. Meredith Roberts, a 20-year-old brunette who tried twice to escape. Fuqua was slightly wounded in the hand when the gun discharged as Mrs. Roberts tried to grab it away.

Mrs. Roberts is the wife of James Roberts, the grocery store attendant. He was struck

on the head but drove to Dallas after a brief hospital stop.

More than four hours of the ordeal—3:45 a.m. to 8 a.m.—took place at Love Field, first in front of the Braniff terminal and then behind the terminal on a runway ramp about 50 yards from the boarding gates.

Until Fuqua arrived at Dyson's office, Mrs. Roberts and Fuqua had remained inside Mrs. Roberts' foreign car, with him holding her at gunpoint.

Mrs. Roberts, about 5 feet tall, said at a news conference later the man never threatened her directly.

Her abductor, she said, decided to leave Fort Worth and come to Dallas because "none of the planes were big enough" at Meacham Field at the time.

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For the next four hours, he demanded that Hughes be the mediator, shuttling messages between himself and police.

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the operation, said at no time did they intend to give the man the extra gun or the plane.

Townsend, who spoke directly with the gunman several times, finally persuaded him to go downtown and talk to Dyson.

Townsend said the man told him "he had an IQ of 140." Fuqua was quoted as saying he did not want to surrender at the airport "because he was concerned for his safety" since he had put many people to a lot of trouble.

Townsend said he told him no charges would be filed in Dallas County, but a police spokesman later said no deals were made.

Mrs. Roberts, Fuqua, Hughes and Townsend then sped away in Townsend's unmarked car about 8 a.m. after Townsend unarmed himself.

With the entire third floor cleared of all persons but Dyson, Fuqua met with Dyson there. Townsend was present.

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## ConCon Lawyers Silent as Others Blast

"When men of justice, robed in the cloak of wisdom, bare themselves to the waist to do battle with the citizenry over political issues, the time has arrived not only to get a new constitution, but it's also the time to throw them out of office along with that old out-dated document."

This is how the Cascade County Community Awareness Committee reacted to news that the Montana Supreme Court had ordered Constitutional Convention President Leo Graybill Jr. to appear before the court June 8.

On that day, two days after the constitution goes to the voters, Graybill is to "show cause, if any he has" why the court should not take disciplinary action against him.

In its order, the court called Graybill's remarks, as quoted by the Missoula daily newspaper, the Missoulian, "false, malicious, politically motivated, contemptuous and designed to mis-

lead the public concerning the Montana Supreme Court by means of innuendo, sarcasm and emotional appeals." Graybill had spoken before a University of Montana audience Tuesday evening.

The Cascade County committee, a non-partisan group composed of approximately 100 citizens from all walks of life, declared, "A pall has settled over Montana. Our state Supreme Court has stepped down to the lowest of levels in Montana history. Public respect for this body has vanished overnight."

J. F. Rutan, chairman, said the committee's purpose is to "bring about a high degree of awareness amongst the voting public in the issues and problems affecting the community." The committee worked for the election of Jane Baker to School District 1 Board of Trustees in the April election.

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cautious and unanimously chose not to comment on the court order. The 100-member convention included 24 lawyers.

Non-lawyer delegates generally didn't mince words about the court's summons.

Miles Romney, D-Hamilton, a longtime newspaper publisher, said the supreme court was "entirely wrong" in issuing the order.

"How can you be in contempt of that court?" Romney asked. "It's my opinion the court is usurping its authority, legislating rather than interpreting the law. I think both Graybill and John Toole, R-Missoula, are right about the supreme court."

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The consensus of many of the delegates contacted was agreement with Blaylock. The issue, to them, was that Graybill can say whatever he pleases because he is a Con-Con delegate and thus a public official.

The court order listed several quotes from a Missoula newspaper story on Graybill's answers to questions from UM students.

"The Supreme Court has some good reasons and some personal reasons for opposing the constitution..." was one quote listed in the court order to appear.

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On the southern front, a relief column trying to reach the beleaguered provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, fought all day Thursday. The city, now in rubble, has been under siege for 50 days.

A communique on the Kontum fighting said enemy gunners slammed 500 artillery, rocket and mortar shells into the command post of the South Vietnamese 23rd Infantry Division in the city. It reported that casualties were light.

The battles in the highlands and on the northern front were supported by heavy U.S. and South Vietnamese air and artillery strikes. Many of the enemy claimed killed died in the air and artillery bombardments, field reports said.

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The market basket, a measure of where the consumer food dollar goes, cost an annual rate of \$1,283 in April, a 0.7 per cent reduction from March.

It was the second monthly decline since February when the market basket soared to a record \$1,297 on an annual basis.

The decline in March was only .45, but farmers absorbed it all as middlemen increased price spreads.

In April, the report showed, farmers received \$488 of the market basket price while middlemen, who transport, process and sell food, got \$783.

Although the food, estimated to keep a typical family for a year, was lower in April, the retail cost was still 0.7 per cent more than in January and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Compared with a year ago, the farm share was 5.6 per cent more and the middleman margin 2.5 per cent greater.

A week ago the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported grocery prices declined only 0.2 per cent in April. The market basket, however, includes prices for the entire month while BLS reports only for the first week.

Also, officials note, the market basket rating includes only food products originating from U.S. farms and does not cover imported or seafood items.

"Lower prices for beef, pork, frying chickens and eggs accounted for most of the decrease," the report said. "In sharply for lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers."

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Mahoney had attempted to file for state treasurer but the high court ruled that he was still a delegate and couldn't run for another public office until July, 1973.

The right to spend \$45,000 in public funds was denied by the court because no state agency would be governing the expenditure of the money and the convention couldn't delegate such authority, it said.

Mahoney, a stout opponent to several provisions to the document, wouldn't defend Graybill despite his part in the post-convention controversy.

"I think the court has the

right to make rulings as they see fit," he said, adding: "I have yet to find the supreme court had said it would come out against the constitution."

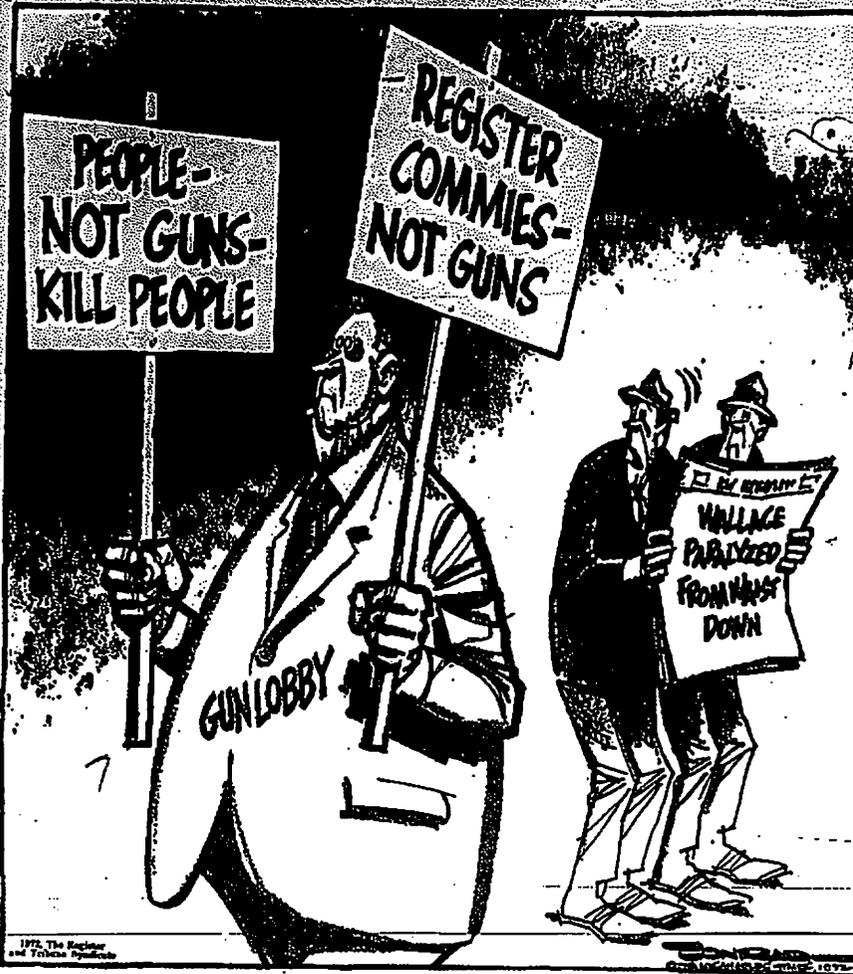
Fred Martin, R-Livingston, a voters newspaper, said Graybill's role as a delegate should come first.

"Particularly because the court wasn't hesitant to be critical of our actions by making contradictory decisions," Martin added.

Archie O. Wilson, R-Hysham, a rancher and a delegate who has come out in opposition of the new document, said he wouldn't comment on the court order.

But then he added: "It would seem to me several of us are getting a little carried away with emotion over the proposed constitution. Proponents are getting a little carried away on their defense of what is good for Montana."

'Poor fellow... He's paralyzed from the neck up!'



## Max Lerner

NEW YORK—While President Nixon is launched on his seven days in Russia that may save his world, the three major Democratic candidates will be moving heaven and earth to save theirs. Wallace will probably do a bedside campaign through taped talks. Humphrey and McGovern will be wrestling in a strange debate.

The Humphrey-McGovern twosome is as puzzling to explain as the success of the solitary Wallace.

Nothing has turned out as anyone predicted. The contest is between three impossible candidates—one who we all thought was an impossible man of the radical right, one who was an impossible man of the radical left and a man of the center who was an impossible man of the past. So much for the arts of prediction, and so much for politics as a predictable art.

GEORGE WALLACE will doubtless be a presence at the convention whether or not he is there in person. With a bloc of delegates as his bargaining chips, the question is what he will trade them for. Any Democratic Party which would give him the presidential nomination would be split beyond recovery. But given his showing in the primaries, he might drive a hard trade and hold out for the vice presidential spot.

On the paralysis question, even if the dark prognosis against recovery should prove true, he would have the Franklin Roosevelt case as precedent. After he was stricken, F.D.R. served with vigor as governor of New York before he ran for President. Where Wallace differs from the Roosevelt case is that he faces the future with a double count against him—his political extremism as well as his physical condition.

THE HUMPHREY-McGOVERN twosome is as puzzling to explain as the success of the solitary Wallace. McGovern has survived through shrewd tactics and an image of forthrightness. Humphrey has survived through vitality and an image of always being there—Humphrey because people remember him, McGovern because they feel they have discovered him.

It is an image campaign. Attractive, articulate, contained, McGovern's image has stood up well under the pitiless spotlight, winning a few primaries, emerging as a psychological winner in the others by doing better than the form sheets called for. Mostly he has gained strength from the vacuum of enthusiasm for other acceptable Democrats—and I don't count Wallace here. McGovern has had the kind of support from the young and talented which only the stars—Roosevelt, Stevenson, both Kennedys, Gene McCarthy—have had in the past.

HIS DANGER is that his followers see him as a gleaming St. George about to slay a monstrous dragon. The fact is that he is no St. George but a resourceful politician who has taken fervent liberal positions but will not be averse to tailoring them to get a broader appeal base.

I knew about Hubert Humphrey's personal energy and bounce, but had assumed that the Democrats would summarily turn down a replaying of the 1968 Nixon-Humphrey performance. We have now learned that it ain't necessarily so. His buoyancy, as candidate and as man, has been one of the surprises of 1972. Once known as the great civil-rights and welfare liberal, Humphrey has been through all the wars—political, military, ideological—and emerged battered and scarred, but still a warm, scrappy, versatile survivor.

For all his shifting stands on various issues, Humphrey has so long been part of the political landscape that he must rank as a landmark. The intellectuals dislike him for trimming his views, for not speaking out against the war as Vice President, for not cutting loose from LBJ in 1968. But at a time when ordinary people feel they are victims of future shock, it would

# Our readers' opinions

## 'Interests' have much to gain

Those who ask specific questions about the proposed Constitution deserve an answer. I believe that we must prove to the voters that this is truly a people's document. In answer to Mary Carroll and others who honestly question some sections of the proposed Constitution, I feel a few of the reasons why the people would be the losers if we keep our antiquated document should be stated.

Don't they realize that if the new Constitution passes the burden will be shifted from the counties to the state? According to the proposed Constitution, not only education, but welfare, too, will be supported by state-wide taxes instead of local taxes.

Is it fair that every hamlet in Cascade County pays 17 mills for welfare, while many rich counties pay nothing? What happens to their poor? They come to Cascade County!

Monarch has a total levy of 204 mills, 142 of which go to education. By comparison, Powder River County levies 6.18 mills for education, collects \$201,844 from this source, and still receives interest and income money from the state.

Compare property taxes on similar land in different counties. It's shocking. Each county assessor maintains his own kingdom. The new Constitution provides for statewide assessments and also sets up a Tax Appeals Board.

If the U.S. Supreme Court rules we must go to a statewide levy for education, and if the new Constitution does not pass, we will have three alternatives: Amend the old Constitution to lift the two-mill limit on property; pass an 8 per cent sales tax, or increase the income tax two and one-half times. I should think that lifting the two-mill limit for state

1. According to our present Constitution, we'll never be able to use gas tax money for salaries of highway patrolmen and other related uses. That means we must continue robbing the hard-pressed general fund of \$4,000,000 or more every two years because the wealthy Highway Fund cannot be used more broadly.

Most people do not realize that the Highway Department controls almost half of the entire state budget—\$218,738,000 out of \$558,000,000. Worst of all, nobody has a right to know (not even the legislature) what is happening to this money. I can easily understand why those who stand to profit from this constitutional provision want to keep the old Constitution, but I can't believe the people want to perpetuate this empire.

2. Some are against the new Constitution because it does away with the "so-called" \$100-

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2. Some are against the new Constitution because it does away with the "so-called" \$100,000 debt limit provision in the old document. I wish someone could find out exactly how much the state is presently in debt by circumventing this provision. The last report I have is of March 30, 1971. At that time, the public indebtedness of the state was \$106,883,370.

This farce is typical of the hypocrisy resulting from our old Constitution. In the new one, the state may go into debt only by a two-thirds vote of the legislature. (It would have to be a real emergency because it is almost impossible to get a two-thirds vote). Or the people may vote to go into debt for a specific purpose.

The special interests have a great deal to gain by keeping things the way they are and retaining the 1889 document which was written for their benefit. The people have much to lose if the new Constitution is not passed. It may be our last hope in Montana.

ARLYNE E. REICHERT, Delegate  
District 13 (Cascade County)

### Old constitution unfair

How can the people of Cascade County, rural or urban, who pay such heavy property taxes (Neihart, 200 mills; Belt, 235 mills; Great Falls, 264 mills) be against lifting the two-mill limit on property for STATE PURPOSES?

everybody thought Harry Truman was about to be clobbered by Tom Dewey in the election of 1948, and this is still what worries the confident Republicans, who remember that nightmare all too well.

On the basis of the "old politics," they feel the election is a cinch. They are sure McGovern is vulnerable. They know the Democrats will be divided, whether McGovern or Humphrey wins at Miami Beach or even if Kennedy agrees to take the nomination and try to save the party. And yet, the Truman surprise victory over Dewey in 1948 still troubles them.

**THEY DON'T KNOW** what is going to happen in Vietnam, or with prices and unemployment, and they can't figure out how McGovern, this minister's son from South Dakota, managed to knock over the pros in the Democratic Party, organize the young, and take the lead against all odds.

Maybe it's just the memory of Truman and '48. But while the Republicans are glad the way things are going in Moscow and the election, they are still not quite sure what is in the public mind at home.

Bible verse for today: *He leadeth them out—He goeth before them.*—John 10:3-4.

der River County levies 6.18 mills for education, collects \$201,844 from this source, and still receives interest and income money from the state.

Compare property taxes on similar land in different counties. It's shocking. Each county assessor maintains his own kingdom. The new Constitution provides for statewide assessments and also sets up a Tax Appeals Board.

If the U.S. Supreme Court rules we must go to a statewide levy for education, and if the new Constitution does not pass, we will have three alternatives: Amend the old Constitution to lift the two-mill limit on property; pass an 8 per cent sales tax; or increase the income tax two and one-half times. I should think that lifting the two-mill limit for state purposes would be the most popular provision in the new Constitution for those in Cascade and other heavily-taxed counties. (It's obviously not popular in Powder River County).

Our old Constitution has a provision (Art. XII, Sec. 3) which clearly states "all mines—gold, silver, copper, lead, coal or other valuable mineral deposits—shall be taxed at the price paid the U.S." As a result, this land is usually taxed at \$2.50 to \$5 an acre.

What farmer or individual gets his land valued in this manner? The new Constitution eliminates this provision and the one on the net proceeds tax (which has cheated this state out of billions over the years).

ANN COHN, 505 3rd Ave. N.

### Tribune cartoons criticized

That the Tribune leans toward the Democratic Party is no secret. However, I believe even the good Democrats are ashamed of some of the cartoons that have been appearing in the Tribune recently. There may be a lunatic fringe that enjoys this type of poisonous insinuations. What I want to know, is where these cartoons are imported from, Moscow, Peking or Hanoi or is Angela Davis on the payroll?

DALE BECK, Kremlin, Mont.

### Blast at Farmers Union

How by the grace of anything Holy can those great protectors of the "Family Farm," the Montana Farmers Union, endorse the proposed new constitution that will be placed before the voters on June 6th.

The repeal of the people's right to vote on any statewide levy on property beyond 2 mills, which passage of the proposed constitution would do, is not in the interest of rural Montana.

Any so-called equalization under a statewide levy would of necessity increase rural taxes on land from two to fifteen times (200 to 1,500 percent).

When was this ever presented to the rank and file of Farmers Union membership? Again we see Mr. Clyde Jarvis and his G.T.A. people purporting to speak for the dirt farmers who will have to pay.

Isn't it time that the local Farmers Union chapters had something to say as it relates to such endorsements? Let Mr. Jarvis and his cohorts know how you feel by voting NO on June 6th.

NICK ALEXANDER, Helena

fervent liberal positions but will not be averse to tailoring them to get a broader appeal base.

I knew about Hubert Humphrey's personal energy and bounce, but had assumed that the Democrats would summarily turn down a replaying of the 1968 Nixon-Humphrey performance. We have now learned that it ain't necessarily so. His buoyancy, as candidate and as man, has been one of the surprises of 1972. Once known as the great civil-rights and welfare liberal, Humphrey has been through all the wars—political, military, ideological—and emerged battered and scarred, but still a warm, scrappy, versatile survivor.

For all his shifting stands on various issues, Humphrey has so long been part of the political landscape that he must rank as a landmark. The intellectuals dislike him for trimming his views, for not speaking out against the war as Vice President, for not cutting loose from LBJ in 1968. But at a time when ordinary people feel they are victims of future shock, it would be unwary to write off the chance that they will vote for a landmark.

ONE CAN SEE why Humphrey wanted the debate with McGovern. He was behind in the delegate count, fearful of California and New York, in danger of slipping out of the primaries and out of history. He wanted a chance to force the front-runner into damaging positions, and took the risk of being damaged in the process. But if so, why did McGovern accept? Because the debates may help him do what he needs most to do—broaden his base, come across to the Democratic South and also to the blacks, Jews and other city ethnic groups; not as a radical but as a "dynamic center"—Democrat. McGovern's problem now is less that of winning delegates than of winning the party pros, who still mistrust him. Hence his calculated risk.

They will both bear watching, to see which would make a better President. And Wallace, who might play almost any role, will be watching, too.

## Below Olympus by Interlandi



## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY  
Publisher

WILLIAM D. JAMES  
Executive Editor

EDWARD P. FURLONG  
Managing Editor

### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.



# ns Role of Citizens

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on the point of separation, only  
to meet hereafter for the pur-

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throats. This I consent, sir, to  
this Constitution because I ex-

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'That's nice'

James Reston



WASHINGTON—The North Vietnamese should be getting a message by now. Their main ports are closed by American mines. There are now six U.S. aircraft carriers off the coast, bombing them night and day. The railroad lines from China to Hanoi are now under constant attack, and the weather and American air power have slowed down their offensive against Hue and Danang in the north, Kontum in the central highlands, and Anloc, north of Saigon.

Moreover, the U.S. counter-offensive in the air is not only battering their lines of communication and supply, but turning to their electric power plants, and they are on notice that their industrial factories will be next and that even the construction of the Red River dikes is not ruled out.

Silence on Vietnam

Meanwhile, the Chinese diplomats almost seem to be going out of their way these days to be pleasant to Americans, the capitals of the world, and the Soviets are signing an agreement a day with President Nixon on issues which are more important to Moscow than Vietnam.

It is popular among the friends of Hanoi, to say that American power never settles anything, particularly when the North Vietnamese can always break off the battle and retreat in Laos and Cambodia, and carry on a protracted guerrilla war from there, and this may very well be true. But the human cost of this battle, whatever the safe arm-chair strategists see, is appalling.

THIS WAR could easily turn into a massacre and end up by destroying everything—Hanoi, Saigon, Washington, Moscow and Peking say they are trying to save. In such a situation the so-called "Great Powers," if the phrase means anything, might be expected to put all their peace-loving proclamations into practice and give a little to encourage a cease-fire.

There is little point now in raking over the arguments of the past, or counting on a new American President to introduce a new American policy. By the time of the election, the way things are going, there will be very little left to save, and it is no favor to Hanoi or anybody else to cheer them on to disaster.

THE PLAIN FACT is that President Nixon now has no alternative to stop the bombing and lift the blockade, other than the human tragedy, which does not seem to move him. Moscow and Peking have turned away from his challenge—at least so far—and unless they can break his blockade, which does not seem likely, they either have to watch the slaughter on, or fly in new long-range rockets which can hit the cities and the South Vietnamese cities. And that would only add to the carnage.

Maybe Hanoi is still hoping to take the old imperial capital of Hue and then call for a cease-fire, with both sides holding the ground they have captured, but they are not likely to do even that without a little more pressure from Moscow and Peking than they've had so far.

PRESIDENT NIXON has asked for two things: To get his prisoners out, and to have an internationally supervised cease-fire. He has offered two things: To get all his forces out of Vietnam within four months of the return of the prisoners and the introduction of the cease-fire, and then to leave the political settlement to the North and South Vietnamese themselves.

This was not put forward on a take-it-or-leave-it basis but as a basis for discussion. Obviously many other things have to be settled, including what aid, if any, Washington and Moscow

# Our readers' opinions

## Resents only three choices

It is apparent from your recent editorial that it has become a practice for the news media to resort to invectives in regard to anyone who might disagree with a publication's position. An example is your recent editorial in which you refer to those individuals opposing the proposed Constitution as being "special interest," "engaging in guerrilla warfare," "attacking from ambush," etc.

We have a well-known double standard in this state under which action by the labor unions, Farmers Union, low income-welfare groups and the education lobby is sanctified. Evidently, they are the only ones to have full rights of freedom of speech and assembly. On the other hand, if individuals or our statewide, free enterprise-supported business associations meet or speak out, they are promptly labeled as "special interest groups," "the establishment," etc.

it? Apparently, only in the imagination of the propagandists for the constitution.

Then someone else says that the vested interests did not get what they wanted in the new constitution; otherwise they would not be fighting it so vigorously. Again, where is the evidence for the opposition? Only a few eight-cent stamps by letter writers.

It is true there are some vocal opponents. They are a small minority of delegates to the recent convention. They are quoted rather freely in the press, but not nearly so freely as are the proponents.

Apparently everyone in the state is free to speak his mind on the new document except those who oppose it. At least that is the impression one gets from reading statements about "traitors" who were members of the convention but who oppose some of its provisions, and from demands that these people refund their Con Con tax and expenses be-

roups and the education lobby is sanctified. Evidently, they are the only ones to have full rights of freedom of speech and assembly. On the other hand, if individuals or our statewide, enterprise-supported business associations meet or speak out, they are promptly belied as "special interest groups," "the establishment," etc.

You will know that our statewide organizations, which have been under attack by unnamed members of the press corps and delegates of the recent Convention, have in their membership thousands of Montana people paying taxes and providing jobs from "Main Street," business, the professions, agriculture, and what little industry we have in the state. For one, resent these attacks upon the business community.

There really isn't anything puzzling over the amount of popular dissatisfaction with the proposed Constitution. Many of us believe that is an overly philosophical and ambiguous document which cannot help but be a bonanza for the legal profession in this state. This, despite the fact that 24 delegates were lawyers. It is inevitable that the Montana Supreme Court will be burdened with cases for years to come if the document is approved by the people.

Do not wish to imply that there are not some sections of the new constitution which may be an improvement over the old. Through amendments these can readily be made a part of the document that we have been living with and at has been interpreted by the courts over a few years.

The Revenue and Finance Article and the section on education are totally unacceptable to me. I also resent the fact that we only have three choices on the ballot unicameral vs. two-house Legislatures, gambling and capital punishment. This places us in a position of taking one or nothing and after a thorough study and comparison of the two documents, I am not about to be coerced into taking all. Obviously, the people of Montana are intelligent enough to vote upon more alternatives than three.

ORDON L. DOERING, Helena

### Asks who opposing Constitution

I am mystified by this great campaign against the proposed new constitution which seems to be the bogey of its proponents.

If the literature I have received in the mail and via the special inserts in newspapers has been favorable, there has been nothing comparable in opposition.

Recently, there have been a few letters to the editor of various newspapers which have been against the proposed document, but even these have been in the minority.

The proponents seem desperate for an opponent who can be identified. So someone dreams up the myth that the sales tax proponents two years ago are fighting the new constitution. Where, how and why are they doing

**Bible verse for today: It is good to sing praises unto our God, for it is pleasant; and praise is comely.—Psalm 147:1.**

Apparently everyone in the state is free to speak his mind on the new document except those who oppose it. At least that is the impression one gets from reading statements about "traitors" who were members of the convention but who oppose some of its provisions, and from demands that these people refund their Con Con pay and expenses because they voted in the minority.

Is the majority position of the convention delegates the only view eligible to have a voice? Are all others doomed to silence? That doesn't sound like the democracy which the advocates say the new document guarantees.

ROBERT E. MILLER, Helena

### Anti-diversion provision opposed

There is a great deal of interest among Montana voters as to how the new anti-diversion provision of the proposed constitution (Article VIII Sec. 6 Highway Revenue Non-Diversion) will affect Montana's highway financing.

Assurances have been given by Con-Con delegates that the highway financing program is in no danger, but the facts belie such statements.

The people should know that the new Constitution would remove new vehicle tax revenue in the amount of \$1,192,000 annually from the highway fund; they should know that an additional \$1,400,000 in Highway Patrol expenses will come from the highway fund, as well as the cost of driver education which is \$200,000 annually. This totals \$2,792,000 yearly which will not be available to match Federal Highway Trust money.

And what are the consequences? The average matching ratio at present is 80 per cent Federal, 20 per cent state. The loss of about \$2,800,000 in state funds would result in unmatched Federal funds of about \$11,200,000, or a total reduction of about \$14,000,000 in the highway construction and preconstruction programs of the state.

The above figures were provided by the Montana Highway Department at the request of the Montana Highway Users Federation, an organization which is dedicated to the advancement of the state's highways.

The new anti-diversion section reveals that the legislature by a 60 per cent vote can appropriate any amount of highway funds for whatever use it chooses.

Suppose the legislature desperately needed \$3,600,000 to fund the school foundation program 100 per cent and to balance the budget. You know what? A 1-cent gasoline tax will do it. And a gasoline tax is easily collected. The machinery is there. The temptation would be great. And who would be stuck? Mr. Motor Vehicle driver, who now pays 13 different kinds of taxes and fees, would become an unwilling financier of state government in general.

Montana's highway system is too valuable to be playing games with at this stage. Let's continue to build the best highway system that the highway user can afford.

ALBERT ERICKSON, Helena

prisoners out, and to have an internationally supervised cease-fire. He has offered two things: To get all his forces out of Vietnam within four months of the return of the prisoners and the introduction of the cease-fire, and then to leave the political settlement to the North and South Vietnamese themselves.

This was not put forward on a take-it-or-leave-it basis but as a basis for discussion. Obviously many other things have to be settled, including what aid, if any, Washington and Moscow and Peking would continue sending to their respective allies. But even if there were a cease-fire on Nixon's terms, Hanoi would still be in possession of much of the north of the country, and could claim that it had expelled the French, fought the Americans to a compromise, and finally got all foreign troops out of the country after over a hundred years.

At the very least, the President could send Ambassador Porter or John Connally back to the negotiating table in Paris. The argument against doing so is that Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator, merely uses the negotiations for propaganda. But the absence of the Americans gives him the argument that we won't even talk, and besides, Le Duc Tho doesn't need the talks to put out his propaganda. All he has to do is call a press conference at his hotel.

THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM is to stop the killing. There is little evidence that either the enemy's ground offensive or the U.S. aerial counteroffensive will actually be decisive for one side or the other, but a prolonged struggle along the present lines could be disastrous for both the North and the South.

Presumably these things were discussed by the President and Chairman Brezhnev at the Dacha outside Moscow, but so far the world has heard nothing to indicate that the new Moscow "atmosphere of peace" and the "acknowledged responsibilities of the Great Powers" are being brought to bear on this unspeakable human tragedy in Vietnam.



*INTERLANDI* © 1971 LOS ANGELES TIMES  
"I'm glad we're being saved from a 'bloodbath'!"

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# Con Con Delegates List Education Article

The Education and Public Lands article of the proposed constitution contains many of the same provisions found in the present document.

The goal of education continues to be that each child shall receive a basic education

and the State of Montana shall be responsible for seeing that it is provided. This does not mean that education is free past the high school level.

The continuance of local control over education is assured in the proposed constitution. The local board of trustees are guaranteed this supervision and control.

Strong state control over the permanent school funds and their investment is maintained

in the proposed article. Prohibition of state aid to private schools is maintained. One change that was made in this area was aid expressly given by the federal government for private schools would not be prohibited by the state. The federal government at the present time is providing some funds to private schools and the states have no control over this, so there is really no change by this addition.

The sections that have probably raised more questions in the education article are those concerning the boards of education. There is a State Board of Education for the purpose of coordinating education at all levels. Half the members of this board will sit as a Board of Regents for the purpose of governing the university system and the other half will sit as a board of public education to supervise public education. The division will enable each board to concentrate its attention on its field of education.

The public school lands are an important part of the educational system in the state. The constitution continues to provide for protection and management to provide continued income from the land in the future for support of our public schools. The education of our children is an important responsibility. The proposed constitution provides the basic structure to maintain a quality education for today as well as for future generations.

## Billings Father Sues Casper in Gun Incident

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)

The father of a Billings, Mont. youth has filed a \$106,000 lawsuit in U.S. District Court against the city of Casper.

The suit was filed by Mick Lamach, father of Michael Lamach, 15, who was wounded during a police chase in Casper last year.

Also named as defendant was Casper policeman James Le sen.

The action seeks \$50,000 damages under a federal statute covering violations "under the color of the law," \$50,000 for negligence and \$50,000 in medical expenses.

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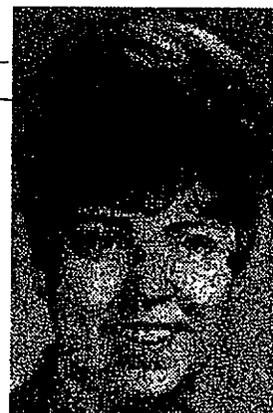


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**PROMOTED** — Elizabeth M. McCoy, native of Great Falls, will become Yellowstone County extension agent in Billings July 1. She succeeds Mrs. Ruth K. Pierson who is resigning to marry. She became an extension agent in eastern Montana in 1967 and went to Venezuela in 1969 as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate. Miss McCoy will receive her master's degree in home economics this June at Montana State University.

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# ... Then The Rain Came

By CARLA BECK  
Tribune Staff Writer

Joy is rain in the Triangle! Thirty-six hours of rain brought back the smiles in that area north of Great Falls that is Montana's bread basket. Saturday morning the grains were standing straight, tall and green, waving in the wind.

Amounts ranged from three-quarters of an inch to an inch west of Great Falls, an area that was called critical two weeks ago, to an inch and a quarter north of Highwood, where unusually bad winter winds had contributed to dry

spring conditions. Cut Bank and Havre were on the light side with .20 of an inch, while Great Falls had .91 of an inch from the storm. Rain gauges at both Sun River and Power recorded about an inch.

But as in other situations, it was the quality as well as the quantity which was appreciated. This was not one of those cloud-bursts that pelt the land with a deluge that can knock seed out of the soil or batter a young plant into the ground. Instead the rain fell slowly and steadily, creating a spongy top layer that allowed subsequent moisture to seep down to thirsty roots.

The Woodrow McCracken place, which is located south of the Marias River and west of Tiber Reservoir in an area 25 miles northeast of Conrad, received about .60 of an inch Friday. About 10 miles east, .80 of an inch of rain was reported.

Bill Padget, who works at the McCracken place, a grain and cattle ranch, said the storm was the first real good rain they've received all spring. "It sure helped the spring wheat and barley we seeded," he said. "We could use more moisture in June for the hay."

A McCracken pasture and hay unit, located 15 miles west of Pendroy and up against the hills, has not received much moisture either.

The area northwest of Big Sandy got the first good rains that country has seen since last June. Bruce Peterson, who farms 20 miles northwest of Big Sandy, reported .60 of an inch of rain at his place. "It's been very dry," Peterson said. "Things will look real good if we get more rain. We'll take all we can get. Ideally, we should get a good inch in the next three to four weeks and another inch in early July.

Peterson said the spring-planted crops look good now. "If we hadn't gotten this rain, they would have started burning and dying."

About 10 miles south of his place, rain was heavier, Peterson said. Subsoil moisture in his area is not up to normal. He said people from the Hill County extension office measured it near his farm and found it to be about 30 per cent less than what it should be.

The David L. Shannon ranch farm nine miles west of Dutton received a little more than an inch of moisture from the storm.

crops, Mrs. Shannon said. She and her husband raise winter wheat and barley.

"The fields were so dry this spring that we were wondering if anything was going to come," she said.

But the area is going to need more, Mrs. Shannon pointed out. She said subsoil moisture is gone. "The rain pulled us through this emergency but we will still need those June rains. About three days of rain would do it."

"We sure needed the rain we got," Mrs. Tom Wharram, who farms with her husband four miles north of Highwood, said. "That rain beating against the windows was the best music I've heard in a long time," she added.

The soil had been dry, but the rain soaked in well and the winter wheat and barley both looked good Saturday. "The winter wheat had been hurting," Mrs. Wharram said. She said that while this rain will carry the crop for a while, the area will need the regular June rains.

DARLENE FACH

## Toastmistress Speech Contest Winner Named

In a six-member speech contest at Hotel Rainbow Saturday, Darlene Fach, Saskatoon, Sask., captured the honors of Glacier Region toastmistress.

She will travel to Miami, Fla., and compete against 16 other regional winners July 23 through 26 in the international competitions.

About 150 persons from clubs throughout Montana, Alberta, Saskatchewan and western North Dakota attended the Saturday banquet. In afternoon elections Helen Steven, Calgary, was named supervisor; Muriel Cowan, Edmonton, assistant supervisor; Hilary Duholke, Edmonton, secretary, and Jesse Darling, Calgary, treasurer.

Meetings today at Hotel Rainbow commence at 8:30 a.m. with a Chapel Hour. Final business and presentation of awards begins at 11:15.

## Bike Safety Program Set At Riverview

A bicycle safety program is scheduled to be conducted at Riverview School Thursday under the sponsorship of the Riverview PTA.

Co-sponsors with the PTA will be Montana Highway Patrol and the traffic division of the Great Falls Police Department, according to Mrs. Donald Eades immediate past PTA president and drive chairman.

All students will be given a written test on bicycle traffic safety and then each child will have his or her bicycle inspected, Mrs. Eades said. Each child also will be required to ride his bicycle through an

## Contracts Allow ABM Cancellation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon is studying all its contracts for antimissile system construction, production and research to determine the extent of cutbacks and forfeiture payments it will have to make.

Defense officials said Sunday that all contracts under the Safeguard ABM program, drastically cut back because of a U.S.-Soviet treaty signed in Moscow, contain discontinuance clauses providing for cancellation on notice, with certain indemnities to the contractors.

Officials said it is too early to determine yet the extent of such payments.

Eliminated under the new pact is a planned ABM complex in northcentral Montana where a total of \$224 million already has been obligated for construction.

Defense officials said there probably will be some cutbacks in work done by the Safeguard's prime contractor, Western Electric, which has been operating under a long-term pact which contemplated a 12-site ABM system.

The U.S.-Soviet agreement limits each country to two sites. In the United States, that will mean that an ABM defense of Minuteman missiles in North Dakota. It also means that an ABM defense will be set up around Washington.

The Western Electric contract probably will have to be amended or modified to reflect reductions in procurement of mis-

COMING — Airera skies over Great Falls System Evaluation Base, Utah. The unit testing the nation's chief electronic gear

## Laborers On Prop

"Everyone has a right own opinion on a public Laboring people are not ent. But we usually come out united." This is a conciliatory president of the Montana AFL-CIO, Vince Bosh of Great Falls, discussing opposition of some individuals in the labor movement to the pr Montana Constitution.



"But every affiliate Montana AFL-CIO received call to the special convention Helena May 6. Every a should have had a representative there. If you don't p pate, you shouldn't comj

This is a practical Bosh is also president of the C County Trades and Lab

## 'Holy Moses' The Lights Went Out

An old riddle asks, "Where was Moses when the lights went out?"

Residents in a large portions of Great Falls' northside Saturday could have been the subjects of the same question as a power line went down and left them without electricity.

A broken line between Central Avenue and First Avenue North on Fifteenth Street caused the power outage, which lasted some 40 minutes in the upper north side of the city before Montana Power Company crewmen could be recalled from their holiday weekend time off to repair the lines. Some sections near the source of the break were without power until about 6 p.m.

N. W. Schrader, division foreman for MPC, said that it was not possible to determine what caused the line to break. He said that it is possible that something was thrown across the wire, or that birds pecking at it caused it

## Dairy Bar For State

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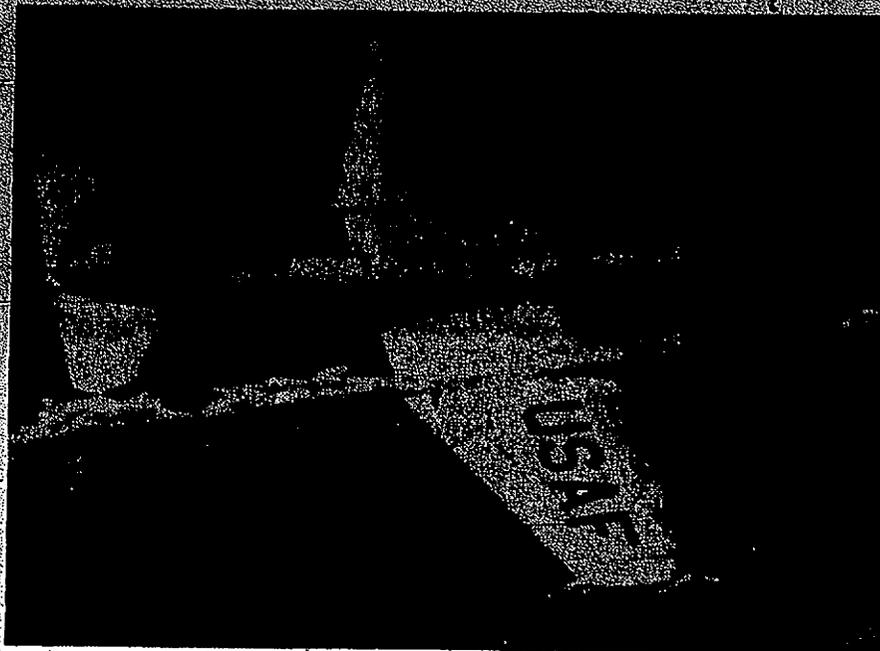
# Moses' Lights

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**COMING** — Aircraft like the twin engine EB-57 above will be common in the skies over Great Falls and Montana later this summer when 4677th Defense System Evaluation Squadron is transferred to Malmstrom from Hill Air Force Base, Utah. The unit will have an estimated 24 of such aircraft to be used in testing the nation's air defense systems. The planes are equipped with special electronic gear.

# Laborers Should Stick Together On Proposed State Constitution

"Everyone has a right to his own opinion on a public issue. Laboring people are no different. But we usually come out united." This is a conciliatory president of the Montana AFL-CIO, Vince Bosh of Great Falls, discussing opposition of some individuals in the labor movement to the proposed Montana Constitution.



Bosh

"But every affiliate of the Montana AFL-CIO received a call to the special convention in Helena May 6. Every affiliate should have had a representative there. If you don't participate, you shouldn't complain." This is a practical Bosh, who is also president of the Cascade County Trades and Labor As-

sembly, reminding labor of its responsibilities, both individual and collective.

Bosh went on to explain that the state labor meeting which backed the proposed constitution was a specially convened meeting of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE). The convention call informed the unions affiliated with the state AFL-CIO of the purpose of the meeting, which was to talk over the proposed constitution and decide whether to support it or not," he said.

Bosh admitted everyone attending had reservations. Bosh is a business representative of Great Falls Local 400 of the Operating Engineers, a union whose members opposed the highway anti-diversionary amendment at the convention. "The Operating Engineers were afraid they might tend to lose a

lot of their people's jobs," he said.

"But after we had debate and after some people lost there was a motion to come out 100 per cent united, as in the past. We came out of there unanimous," Bosh emphasized.

Bosh contends the labor movement has to look at the whole picture. "We have to look out for not only labor people but the whole state, what is fair to the economic climate and what will protect all the people, union and non-union," he said. "Over-all, the proposed constitution is a better constitution. It's progressive."

Bosh confirmed that state COPE will not endorse any candidates in the state's June 6 primary. "It was the consensus of the board of directors — and I chaired the meeting — that I recommend to the convention that COPE not endorse any primary candidates," he reported.

"Two governor candidates are labor's friends. Two congressional candidates in the Western District are our friends," he said in explanation. He said the Eastern Congressional District was not discussed. "We helped elect John Melcher and we think he's doing a good job," he added.

# Plentywood Crash Kills Two Youths

**PLENTYWOOD AP)** — Two teenage girls are dead and an 18-year-old boy was critically injured in a lone-car mishap Saturday evening in extreme northeast Montana.

The deaths, the first fatalities of the long holiday weekend, raise the state traffic death toll to 112.

John Weirson, the Montana Highway Patrol investigating officer, said Susan Kisler and Debbie Hunke, both of Plentywood and both about 15, were killed when the car they were riding in missed a curve, left the road, overturned numerous times and ended righted against a telephone pole.

Miss Kisler was killed instantly, Miss Hunke died several hours after the accident at a Plentywood hospital, Weirson said. The accident, shortly before 9 p.m., occurred on Outlook Road, Mont. 374, about five miles south of Outlook in Sheridan County, he said.

The driver, Robert Lammon, 18, of Outlook, was hospitalized in critical condition. A fourth passenger, Galland Minor, about 19, also of Outlook, was treated for his injuries and released, according to attending physicians at Sheridan County Hospital.

# Buck Rites Scheduled Tuesday

Funeral services for David Frank Buck, 25, 4208 3rd Ave. N., will be Tuesday at 2 p.m. at Grace Baptist Church with Rev. Harvey A. Swanberg officiating. Grave-side services will be at Sunset Hills Cemetery, Bozeman, Wednesday at 2 p.m. with Dokken-Nelson Funeral Home in charge. Local arrangements have been handled by Chapel of Chimes Funeral Home.



Buck

Buck died Friday at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, of burns he received Wednesday in a jet fuel explosion at the Phillips Petroleum Company

# Dairy Barn Renovated For State Fair Exhibit

# New Constitution Would Enhance

**Editor's Note:** This is the seventh in a series of articles by Cascade delegates on the proposed new constitution.

**By DON REBAL**  
**The Environment and Natural Resources** article is the strongest constitutional environmental section of any existing state constitution and is a new section.

Subsection (1) requires the state and each person, which of course includes corporations and legal entities as well as individuals,

to maintain and enhance the Montana environment for present and future generations. This is an acknowledgment of the present Montana environment.

Constitutional provisions of other states were not considered adequate as no other state has Montana's environment and therefore it was felt that the best recommendation is to require that all must maintain and enhance the Montana Environment.

Subsection (2) mandates the legislature to administer and enforce the duty to maintain and enhance the Montana environment. The manner of accomplishing this duty to be legislated in the Constitution was resisted and confidence reposed in the legislature. To those who may lack such confidence in the elected representatives of the people the clear and concise duty to maintain and enhance the Montana environment cannot be contravened.

It was generally felt unnecessary to have the state hold in trust all land, including of course privately owned real property, for the benefit of all the people of the state in order to accomplish the protection of our environment. In addition

it was generally felt unwise to experiment by incorporating into the Constitution a "Public Trust" which was not clearly defined and which is not contained in the Constitution of any other state, and which exists in its infancy in only two states by legislation.

Subsection (3) mandated the legislature to provide adequate remedies to protect the environmental life support system from degradation. The definitions were avoided to preclude being

restrictive and the term "environmental life support system" is all encompassing including, but not limited to air, water, and land and whatever interpretation is afforded this phase by the legislature and courts; there is no question that it can not be degraded.

Subsection (3) further mandated the legislature to provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources. Although it is recognized that some non-renewable natural resources are to be consumed this provision permits the legislature to determine whether the resource is being unreasonable depleted and requires preventive remedies.

Proposals were considered which would give individuals a right to sue without the necessity of showing some damage. It was concluded that Montana's present law providing for class action under which litigation is presently pending involving multitudes of claimants against a single alleged polluter is adequate. This is not a compromise because the proposal requires the legislature to provide whatever remedies are necessary to prevent degradation and unreasonable depletion.

I believe that this is the best article for the protection of the Montanan environment for its people.

**Section 2. RECLAMATION.** All lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources must be reclaimed to as good a condition or use as prior to the disturbance. The condition or use to which the land is to be reclaimed and the method of enforcement of the reclamation must be established by the legislature.

It was felt necessary to direct the legislature to recognize the demands of this and future generations and that our natural resources must be used to be enjoyed, but only with judicious use and reclamation.

Because Montana has at least 500,000 acres of strippable coal land and untold acres of other natural resources, it was thought that the responsibilities of protecting and restoring the surface conditions of those lands for unborn generations should not be left to chance, but rather protected by fundamental law.

**Section 3. WATER RIGHTS.** (1) All existing rights to the use of any waters in this state for any useful or beneficial purpose are hereby recognized and confirmed.

(2) The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated for sale, rental, distribution, or other beneficial use, and the right of way over the lands of others, for all ditches, drains, flumes, canals, and aqueducts, necessarily used in connection therewith, as well as the sites for reservoirs necessary for collecting and storing the same, shall be held to be a public use.

(3) All surface, underground, flood, and atmospheric waters

within the boundaries of the state of Montana are declared to be the property of the state for the use of its people and subject to appropriation for beneficial uses as provided by law.

(4) Beneficial uses include but are not limited to domestic, municipal, agriculture, stock watering, industry, recreation scenic waterways, and habitat for wildlife, and all other use presently recognized by law together with future beneficial uses as determined by the legislature or courts of Montana.

diversion or development work is not required for future acquisition of a water right for the foregoing uses. The legislature shall determine the method of establishing those future water rights which do not require diversion and may designate priorities for those future rights if necessary.

(5) Priority of appropriation for beneficial uses shall give the better right. No appropriation shall be denied except when such denial is demanded by the public interests.

(6) The legislature shall provide for the administration, control and regulation of water rights and shall establish a system of centralized records.

## Nixon Has Nomination Wrapped Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon has wrapped up another presidential nomination race months before the Republican National Convention meets in Miami Beach to make official.

Nixon already has at least 6 delegates, according to the Associated Press poll of convention delegates. He needs only 674 for a nomination to his second term in the White House.

The President smothered all opposition within the Republican party and so far is the only Republican with any convention delegates.

The closest challenge came in the opening New Hampshire primary March 7 where Rep. Paul N. McCloskey took 20 percent of the vote, but McCloskey tumbled out of the campaign after that race.

### URSULINE

## CHILD CARE CENTER

### Summer Program

### May 30th to Aug. 18th

7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

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# ould Enhance State's Environment

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within the boundaries of the state of Montana are declared to be the property of the state for the use of its people and subject to appropriation for beneficial uses as provided by law.

(4) Beneficial uses include, but are not limited to domestic, municipal, agriculture, stock-watering, industry, recreation, scenic waterways, and habitat for wildlife, and all other uses presently recognized by law, together with future beneficial uses as determined by the legislature or courts of Montana. A diversion or development work is not required for future acquisition of a water right for the foregoing uses. The legislature shall determine the method of establishing those future water rights which do not require a diversion and may designate priorities for those future rights if necessary.

(5) Priority of appropriation for beneficial uses shall give the better right. No appropriation shall be denied except when such denial is demanded by the public interests.

(6) The legislature shall provide for the administration, control and regulation of water rights and shall establish a system of centralized records.

Subsection (1) guarantees all existing rights to the use of water and includes all adjudicated right and nonadjudicated rights including water rights for which notice of appropriations has been filed as well as rights by use for which no filing is of record.

Subsection (2) is a verbatim duplication of Article III, Section 15 of the present Constitution and has been retained in its entirety to preserve the substantial number of court decisions interpreting and incorporating the language of this Section.

Subsection (3) is a new provision to establish ownership of all waters in the state subject to use by the people. This does not in any way affect the past, present or future right to appropriate water for beneficial uses and is intended to recognize Montana Supreme Court decisions and guarantee the state of Montana standing to claim all of its waters for use by the peo-

ple of Montana in matters involving other states and the United States Government.

Subsection (4) is a new provision to permit recreation and stock-watering to acquire a water right without the necessity of a diversion. This applies only to future right and, of course, only to waters for which there is no present water rights. This subsection further provides that future agricultural and industrial water development will not be foreclosed by recreation, as it is left up to the legislature

to determine the method of establishing a future water right without a diversion and the legislature is further authorized to establish priorities of water uses for those waters where the legislature deems priorities necessary.

Subsection (5) acknowledges a continuance of our present water law principle that the first appropriation in time is the better right and provides that no future appropriations shall be denied except in the public interest.

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ELECT

TOM

**SELSTAD**

**GOVERNOR**

"... it takes more than promises to lead Montana?"

SELSTAD FOR GOVERNOR CLUB / M. F. Keller, Chairman



# The Big Three



## Tom Wicker



**SAN DIEGO**—When a news conference questioner asked George McGovern here a few days ago how he aimed to get “off the defensive” in the California primary campaign, McGovern replied, a little testily, that he had not spent “a total of five minutes” defending himself.

A little later, the questioner spoke up again. “You can add 10 minutes to that five, Senator,” he said.

To general laughter, McGovern replied that he was “just responding to the questions that disturb reporters.” But within the hour, he was going through a taped television interview in which virtually every question was based on charges by the other principal contender, Hubert H. Humphrey—mostly against McGovern’s defense proposals and his economic plans.

**‘The real question is whether American workers can be made to accept the idea of a . . . future based on peace rather than war’**

At the next stop, in Redondo Beach—an outdoor speech and question period before workers of the TRW Systems, an aerospace company—he had to protest, in reply to a hostile question, that his proposed defense budget was “not a Neville Chamberlain budget . . . not unilateral disarmament.”

Indeed, it isn’t — the McGovern budget provides, for example, for a more powerful nuclear-armed submarine force than now exists—but the way Hubert Humphrey tells it, McGovern would turn the country into a “second-rate power” with a defense budget of “enormous irresponsibility,” and in the process pose a “direct threat to the economic security of working families.” With 10 days to go, in a state as heavily dependent as California is on defense and aerospace contracts, in which 700,000 already are unemployed, this is clearly the major issue of the primary campaign, and one with intrinsic importance beyond even the 271 delegates at stake.

**HUMPHREY’S PLIGHT** dictates his tactics. He is facing, in McGovern, a candidate with momentum, and one whose political organization is conceded even by Humphrey men to be the best and most extensive ever seen in chaotic California. That momentum and McGovern’s well financed and well-conceived campaign, including ample television, give him a big potential vote, and the organization assures that the potential can be reached on June 6, Primary day.

On the other hand, Humphrey has almost no organization. Rather than momentum, his recent record shows third-place finishes in Michigan, Rhode Island and Oregon and a second in Maryland. He does not have the money to overwhelm McGovern and his television campaign is neither so extensive nor so effective. His strategists reason, therefore, that his only hope of winning this crucial primary is “on the issues.” That translates into a drumfire of charges about McGovern’s supposed radicalism, big spending plans and—above all—his defense proposals.

**THE PROBLEM** this poses for McGovern is double-barreled. His “alternative defense budget” would reduce military expenditures from more than \$80 billion to about \$55 billion; at first glance, that looks like disarming the country, and at second glance it looks like economic disaster for defense workers. Humphrey is trumpeting both of these charges in words of one syllable while McGovern has little choice but to respond in considerably more sophisticated and intricate terms.

# Our readers’ opinions

## Accountability to the public

The Supreme Court of Montana recently ruled that since delegates to the Constitutional Convention were still public officials they could not run for public office. The Court subsequently ruled that since the Convention had adjourned, it was not authorized to spend money it had saved for educational purposes. The two rulings are in direct conflict with each other.

The Court next attempts to punish a delegate to the Convention, Mr. Leo Graybill, for presuming to bring to the public’s attention the stupidity of the two rulings. These two decisions, as well as others by the Supreme Court in recent months, are grotesque and shameless distortions that have made a shambles of the laws of the state.

The reasons for the Court’s actions appear to arise from provisions in the new Constitution

were left out that most other people have neglected to mention.

Read Article XV of the present Constitution. It has 20 sections. Our “friends” have deleted 19 of these 20 sections. The one they kept has been so altered as to reverse its meaning (and yet the “Official Publication” to explain the proposed Constitution tells us it is merely a change in grammar).

This entire article contains all of the restrictions on corporations (and especially upon railroad corporations) our forefathers placed there to protect us, the public. To the average layman this might seem unimportant, but use your dictionary and look up “Blue Sky” or “watered stock.” Then look at Section 10 of Article XV and see how this section has protected us from unscrupulous stock promoters. It might not be there after June 6, 1972.

Do you own any stock in a corporation? Do

...of the laws of the state.

reasons for the Court's actions appear to be from provisions in the new Constitution would make judges more accountable to public. The members of the Court regard new provisions as "insulting." Accountably seems not to apply to those who administer justice in our state.

events of recent weeks clearly illustrate that can happen when unqualified individuals appointed to high public office and then there by special interest groups. The its also represent one more good reason the new Constitution should receive pub-support.

WARD C. SCARBER, 1500 9th St. S.

### Record of every vote

h of the opposition to the proposed 1972 stitution seems to be based on a reluct- e to grant more power and authority to legislature.

t we assume that the people of Montana ot elect competent legislators who will ise their authority with discretion and d judgment? Surely not!

proposed constitution provides for more icipation by the people in their govern- t. It makes the legislature more respon- to the people and opens up all hearings, mittee meetings and formal sessions to public. It requires a record of every vote ach member on each substantive question ommittee or general sessions. Legislators do not live up to the trust placed in them be voted out of office.

voting for the proposed 1972 constitution for competent, dependable legislators, we, people, will help make Montana the really it state it can and should be.

N KOPPANG, 3245 5th Ave. S.

### vs new one no 'bargain'

proponents of the "new" or proposed stitution tell us all is well; that although e are a few little things wrong with it we id "buy" it for it is such a bargain.

is NOT well. The few defects are in fact ultitude. Yet they have brow beaten away organized opposition. Even I can see a cent number of defects to make me rise opposition.

ist them all would fill this page. A few are ollows: (1) The loss of the people's right ote on any statewide tax levy in excess of illis; (2) a single member legislative dis- l that allows a candidate to live anywhere he county; (3) removal of the debt limit gs on the state, counties and towns; (4) oval of the anti-diversion amendment that ricts the use of highway use and gasoline s to highway construction and mainte- ce; (5) unlimited tax exemption; (6) lack oper restriction in the investment of pub-funds.

se are but a few; there are many, many e. But let me tell you of some things that

your dictionary and look up "Blue Sky" or "watered stock." Then look at Section 10 of Article XV and see how this section has protected us from unscrupulous stock promoters. It might not be there after June 6, 1972.

Do you own any stock in a corporation? Do you think you ever will? Well if this thing passes, Section 4 of Article XV won't be there to protect you, or any collection of minority stockholders, to see that you will be able to elect some directors of your choice in that corporation. Without Section 4, any person or combination of persons owning 51 per cent of the stock can always elect all of the directors. It might not seem important, but it is.

PHILIP PETERSEN, Helena

### McGovern and Nixon

George McGovern has never stated that he was always against the war in Vietnam—only that he opposed it longer than any other 1972 presidential contender!

If one is to be discredited for former beliefs, then start with Richard Nixon, whose anti-Communist policies in the 1950s helped prolong the cold war that he's just now trying to end.

SANDRA SULLIVAN, Great Falls

### 'Being oversold'

Better make some changes, but keep the old. The new constitution is being "oversold."

The Con Con delegates would like a place in history, but what they did in Helena is somewhat of a mystery. When a sticky problem came, they all just sat and said, "Sure, the legislature can take care of that!"

What the Senate and House of Representatives did in the last two legislative sessions should send all those delegates down to confession for taking away the protection of our old constitution and leaving our fate to utter confusion. As for Mr. Clyde Jarvis, it may be Farmers Union members will vote "no" June 16.

FRANK M. ELLIOTT, Fort Benton.

### Suggests study of court

Irony of ironies: A member of the profession commissioned and empowered to defend the basic rights of citizens is, himself, forbidden to enjoy those same rights.

How much longer must the people of Montana endure the absurdities of the State Supreme Court? Why must we continue to perpetuate a governmental body which is answerable to no one? Why should this autonomous unit control absolutely the careers of its constituents from among whom it draws its own membership? Why should this unit, alone, enjoy the power to abrogate the rights of the First Amendment?

Perhaps it is time for the people of Montana to demand a full investigation of the duties, power, responsibilities, functions and methods of operation of the entire Supreme Court system in the state of Montana.

It is possible to foresee the criticism by the Supreme Court of Leo Graybill's words as creating a backlash of public sentiment that will ultimately restructure the Court itself.

RANDY SKEITON, Missoula

first glance, that looks like disarming the country, and at second glance it looks like economic disaster for defense workers. Humphrey is trumpeting both of these charges in words of one syllable while McGovern has little choice but to respond in considerably more sophisticated and intricate terms.

Nevertheless, he is not wholly "on the defensive." He insists that his defense cuts eliminate waste and overkill rather than real defense muscle. He is pointing out at every step that President Nixon is negotiating arms control with Moscow, which could also cost some defense workers their jobs, and he is touting his own economic conversion program, which would pay displaced defense and aerospace workers 80 per cent of their incomes for a year while they were being recycled into other work.

McGOVERN CONTENTS that a shift to a more stable base than defense contracts would be good for California economically; he argues, for instance, that a billion dollars spent for mass transit or other civilian needs would produce 39,000 more jobs in a year than the same billion if spent by the Pentagon. And he has not so far retreated from his insistence that substantial savings from the defense budget need to be shifted to domestic social needs.

It remains to be seen whether such arguments can be as convincing as Hubert Humphrey's strident reminders that McGovern voted against the \$250 million Lockheed loan and the development of a space shuttle—no small matters in California. And it is not just 271 delegates that hang in the balance; the real question is whether American workers can be made to see beyond what they perceive as their short-term economic interest, and to accept the idea of a more stable future, based on peace rather than war.



"Now let me make one thing perfectly clear!"

## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

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Publisher

WILLIAM D. JAMES      EDWARD P. FURLONG  
Executive Editor      Managing Editor

### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.

# New Constitution termed 'significant improvement'

BY A. HAYDEN FERGUSON

WITH ALMOST NO exceptions, the anti-new Constitution letters, reports, articles and quotations that I have seen contain the same message of fear: That is, that the new Constitution is not restrictive enough to prevent bad legislation and bad board decisions.

Such a line of reasoning seems to me to be completely erroneous. No constitution has been, or ever will be, formulated that will prevent bad legislation or decisions. The past history of Montana, legislation confirms beyond doubt that our present Constitution has not prevented bad legislation.

A MUCH MORE POSITIVE and productive approach would be to have that constitution which maximized the possibility for good legislation and board decisions. To me, the new Constitution is a real and significant improvement over the old in this regard. Only a few examples are:

1. There is possibility of a significant decrease in the number of legislators. This should increase the voice and influence of the average citizen in relation to the voice and influence of "special interest" lobbyists. It should finally allow one to fix the blame for specific acts on specific people, in contrast with the "buck passing" that goes on now. You may live further from your legislator, but he will be more responsive to you and will have more influence.

2. Annual legislative sessions will make the legislature much more responsive to state needs. It is patently ridiculous to attempt to run a business the size of Montana in an efficient manner on the basis of inflexible decisions made once every two years. If it did work once, it does not now—teams and wagons once worked to deliver grain to market, but I haven't seen a farmer use this system for at least a few years. I would challenge anyone in a management position in business to operate under this system now.

I SEE NOTHING WRONG with every Montana state agency having the opportunity to defend its program, accomplishments and needs in order to obtain state funds, rather than being handed the equivalent of a blank check. The policy of defending a program tends to make agencies much more responsible and responsive.

I am a member of an agency (the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station) that has probably created more new money within the state (not brought in from outside) than any other. I doubt that our record would be nearly as good, had we not had to defend our actions to the legislature in order to obtain funds. Is the Highway Department a sacred, unreproachable agency? If so, will it always be? It is composed of people, so I think the answer to both of these questions is "no."

THE BOARD OF REGENTS should have made, and should be making, (perhaps it is, but I doubt it) some important, difficult and politically explosive decisions about the university system. With the present Constitution, I do not expect this to happen. The Board has far too diverse a responsibility to spend the time that should be spent on university matters. Moreover, politically explosive decisions are not apt to be made by a board so dominated by active politicians who must collect votes in all corners of the state every few years.

These are only a few advantages of the new constitution over the old. Most of the fear stories about the new constitution are presented as gross generalities that are, if not absolutely untrue, at least very questionable implications. Some examples are:

(a) THE CHARGE that the proposed change in the tax structure would result in unlimited expenditures completely on



A mountain resort . . . on the American plan.



Rev. Lester Kinsolving

ABORTION, which is clearly a matter of state rather than federal law, has now been turned into a presidential election issue.

In Omaha, just four days prior to the Nebraska primary election, the Catholic Archdiocesan newspaper, The True Voice, ran a large ad from "Citizens Concerned for the Preservation of Life," which charged South Dakota's Sen. George McGovern with advocating liberalization of abortion law.

### Phony presidential issue

Like a majority of Americans (including individual Catholics, as revealed by recurrent polls), the Senator opposes the denial of abortion to victims of rape, incest and serious hazards of health. He replied that this eleventh hour attack was a phony issue to inject into a presidential campaign—but he still lost Omaha to Hubert Humphrey, whose long-standing friendship with McGovern was apparently not quite deep enough to prompt him to repudiate such tactics.

In New York, just five days before the state legislature voted to repeal its recent liberalization of abortion law (which in two years has substantially reduced illegal abortions, maternal deaths, infant mortality and illegitimacy), Archbishop Terrence Cardinal Cooke utilized similar last-minute tactics in releasing a letter from President Nixon.

THE PRESIDENT acknowledged that abortion is "a matter of state decision outside federal jurisdiction." But in the very same letter he associated himself with the Cardinal's position. Repudiating the Commission on Population Growth, which he himself had appointed, Nixon railed against "unrestricted abortion practices" and termed abortion "an unacceptable means of population control." Since the Population Commission

# More reads

## Options left open

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This is the exciting, import ment Article. For those lo been desperately seeking re for expression by the citize one is forced to do anything

We are aware of attempts County. In our memory, on ture has passed special legis point out, however, the citiz this special legislation. The exists under the present co the proposed constitution.

We hope this information DON'T DENY your less fo need. Please vote for the C help yourselves some day!

OSCAR ANDERSON, Sidne VIRGINIA H. BLEND, Gre Constitutional Convention L

## Cites national debt

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## Grinding your own a

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Where is a better place to s do things to make more, th stitution?

Let's open up gambling an business that is knocking at body likes to make a wag want to break the law to do

We have to get away from for existence.

votes in all corners of the state every few years.

These are only a few advantages of the new constitution over the old. Most of the fear stories about the new constitution are presented as gross generalities that are, if not absolutely untrue, at least very questionable implications. Some examples are:

(a) **THE CHARGE** that the proposed change in the tax structure would result in unlimited, sky-rocketing, completely oppressive property taxes. Taxes will be imposed by legislators who also pay taxes and should be responsible to the general public.

(b) The claim that proposed changes in the water laws would result in the state's taking over all water (so the people would lose all their water rights), and selling it for a profit. This charge strikes me as being totally absurd.

(c) The charge that the new constitution is anti-farmer (or anti-city, anti-town, anti-stockman, or anti-labor—in other words, anti-me and pro-you). As best as I can tell, the new constitution is largely pro-Montana and anti-no one.

(d) **THE COMPLAINT** that the legislature has always been anti-rural (or urban or big business, or small business, or labor or something else) and therefore my group will be oppressed by a legislature with the flexibility of the new constitution. The answer to that is "hogwash." All of us are affected to some degree, both bad and good, by almost all legislation. Under the new constitution we can at least change oppressive laws after one year, rather than having to wait two years.

(e) The warning that changes in highway funding would result in complete stoppage of highway construction and the elimination of jobs of those people depending on this construction. In fact, one would be hard pressed to find many people in the state who don't want and support good roads.

(f) **THE FEAR THAT** the University System would be completely free of state controls. To use a factual generality to answer an asinine statement—that is an asinine statement.

These are only a few examples of the advantages of the new Constitution and the generalities used to oppose it. It is depressing to me that generalities without basis in fact are very often more influential than facts.

If the fear of the new had dominated the thinking of our forefathers (some of whom wrote the Constitution we now have), as it appears to dominate the thinking of many who have made their views public in the last few weeks, Montana would still be buffalo country and the Indians would be a lot happier.

(Dr. A. H. Ferguson is professor of soils at Montana State University, Bozeman.)

### 'A noodle is flexible'

The farmers and supporters of the proposed new constitution use as one of their "selling points" the fact that this new document is easy to amend.

They point to, and ridicule, our present constitution as a "horse and buggy" concoction, whipped up in 1889 by a few special interest groups. In my opinion, the special interest groups of 1889 were "pikers" compared with the ax grinders of 1972.

Why should a constitution be easy to amend? We are presently able to vote on three amendments at each election. Recently we voted not to expand that number to six amendments. I guess THAT vote didn't mean anything to the ax grinders.

There is another "horse and buggy" constitution, written about 110 years before Montana's, which makes the amending process a little tedious. The United States Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress AND ratification by three-fourths of the states to effect amendment. That constitution has stood the test of time fairly well, despite the rape attempts of F. D. R. and Earl Warren.

Why should Montana's constitution be so all-fired flexible? A wet noodle is flexible; a constitution should be sturdy.

WARREN ALEXANDER, 601 51st St. S.

rence Cardinal Cooke utilized similar last-minute tactics in releasing a letter from President Nixon.

**THE PRESIDENT** acknowledged that abortion is "a matter of state decision outside federal jurisdiction." But in the very same letter he associated himself with the Cardinal's position. Repudiating the Commission on Population Growth, which he himself had appointed, Nixon railed against "unrestricted abortion practices" and termed abortion "an unacceptable means of population control." Since the Population Commission had advocated neither position, one Washington, D.C. daily newspaper rightfully accused the President of distorting the issue.

**THE NATION'S** Catholic bishops, by contrast, have grown moderate in their latest addressing of the issue. At their recent meeting in Atlanta, possibly influenced by the advice of Notre Dame's Father John Reedy to avoid calling abortion "murder," the assembled prelates termed it merely an "unspeakable crime." Just what "unspeakable" means was vividly demonstrated during successive press conferences, when Cardinal Cooke and later Philadelphia's John Cardinal Krol were asked if the physicians prepetrating this "unspeakable crime" were guilty of murder, manslaughter—or what?

Cooke: "How you want to phrase it is your problem."

Krol: "I don't know any physicians who do such things. My doctor has 16 children."

**THE CARDINALS'** reluctance to charge most of the medical profession (as well as millions of mothers) with murder is understandable—particularly in their apparent desire not to be associated with some of the fanatical opponents of liberalized abortion.

The "Leading Families of America" (four or more offspring) led by retired municipal court Judge John Henry Norton of Connecticut, recently charged that the Catholic bishops have contributed "well over five million dollars to support abortion programs." A horrified Bishop Joseph Bernardin of the U.S. Catholic Conference in Washington replied that Judge Norton provided no documentation for such charges which, he said, proved unfounded upon investigation.

The majority of major Protestant churches and Jewish bodies, which have resolved in favor of liberalized abortion laws, appear by contrast to have become over-confident in view of the most recent legislative and judicial actions on the subject. But unless they and other abortion law reform advocates begin to focus sharp scrutiny upon President Nixon and all other political candidates, their cause may be lost.



"Ah, hear you're gonna raise cattle... Well, you can start with that bull about quittin' politics."

stitution?

Let's open up gambling business that is knocking body likes to make a wa want to break the law to d We have to get away fro for existence.

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If you let the bankers wr all interest at either 10 o easy to figure and it wo group of doctors write the have a clause in there th one major piece of surgery

If you let the labor union beat Abe Lincoln: He free body.

I am sure everybody is ta ment since Governor Wal answer to stop capital cri We need to write into our tem with a flexible age li economic condition of the and let young people work ation of relievers.

Now this great document men, doctors or labor. If women doing the best they were led by lawyers wh axes." Let's think about cause we must live with it

DON C. WRIGHT, Glasgow

**Can trust legislatur**  
Some critics of the propo the power of the legislatur if we can't let them mak voter registration and use funds?

This (highway) money bel something to say about its more than does a small a

## Secret Service Takes Picture

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (AP) Something new has been ac to the Secret Service protec of presidential candidates s the attempted assassinator Alabama Gov. George C. l lace in Maryland last week.

At many public rallies, porters covering the camp of Sen. George McGovern h noticed an agent taking tures of the crowd.

In addition to a regular c era, they are using a de that can be used to play b the pictures almost immedi ly if they want to check w they have photographed.

Newspaper photographs a the Wallace shooting disclo that Arthur Bremer, the n accused of shooting him, attended other rallies for V lace in Michigan a week ller.

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business that is knocking at Montana's door, because every-  
body likes to make a wager now and then, but they don't  
want to break the law to do it.

We have to get away from groups grinding their own axes  
for existence.

If you let a group of farmers write the constitution, they would  
plow up the whole state and plant it to wheat. If you let a  
group of livestock men write the constitution, they would  
graze their cattle and sheep everywhere. They would have  
the governor living in a sheep wagon and his wife running a  
few livestock on the capitol grounds to defray their expenses.

If you let the bankers write the constitution, they would fix  
all interest at either 10 or 20 per cent because it would be  
easy to figure and it would save bookkeeping. If you let a  
group of doctors write the constitution, I am sure they would  
have a clause in there that every family must have at least  
one major piece of surgery each year.

If you let the labor unions write the constitution, they would  
beat Abe Lincoln: He freed the slaves; they would free every-  
body.

I am sure everybody is taking a new look at capital punish-  
ment since Governor Wallace was shot. There is only one  
answer to stop capital crimes, and that is capital punishment.  
We need to write into our constitution an old age pension sys-  
tem with a flexible age limit that can be adjusted to fit the  
economic condition of the country. Thus, pension old people  
and let young people work or starve. We are raising a gener-  
ation of reliefers.

Now this great document was not written by farmers, stock-  
men, doctors or labor. It was written by 100 good men and  
women doing the best they could, but in many instances they  
were led by lawyers who were "grinding their own little  
axes." Let's think about this constitution and do it right be-  
cause we must live with it a long time.

DON C. WRIGHT, Glasgow

### Can trust legislature

Some critics of the proposed constitution are worried about  
the power of the legislature. Why bother to have a legislature  
if we can't let them make decisions on such as tax levies,  
voter registration and use of state money like the highway  
funds?

This (highway) money belongs to the people who should have  
something to say about its use. The legislature represents me  
more than does a small appointive group who don't have to

### Secret Service Takes Pictures

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (AP) —  
Something new has been added  
to the Secret Service protection  
of presidential candidates since  
the attempted assassination of  
Alabama Gov. George C. Wal-  
lace in Maryland last week.

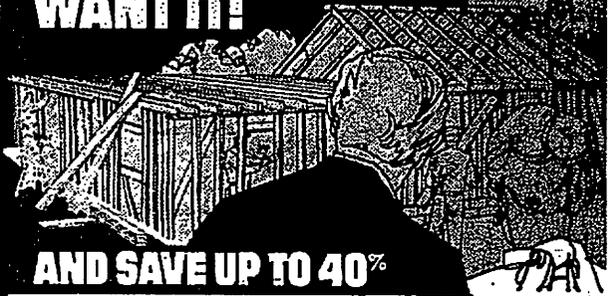
At many public rallies, re-  
porters covering the campaign  
of Sen. George McGovern have  
noticed an agent taking pic-  
tures of the crowd.

In addition to a regular cam-  
era, they are using a device  
that can be used to play back  
the pictures almost immedi-  
ately if they want to check what  
they have photographed.

Newspaper photographs after  
the Wallace shooting disclosed  
that Arthur Bremer, the man  
accused of shooting him, had  
attended other rallies for Wal-  
lace in Michigan a week ear-  
lier.

Auction Chairman

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I own a lot  I don't own a lot but could get one.

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# More readers' opinions

## Options left open

To alleviate the concern of the mayor of Walkerville about the Local Government Article in the proposed constitution, we want to point out that if the mayor and his constituents are happy with their local government, we also are pleased, because there are so many other cities and counties that are facing real problems.

We suggest the mayor reread the Article, remembering that where he reads the word "shall" it is mandatory, where he reads the word "may", it means permissible, and if the subject isn't mentioned at all, it is also permissible.

He then can rest assured that he and the city of Walkerville aren't obligated in any way to do anything but retain their status quo if they want to.

This is the exciting, important feature of the Local Government Article. For those local government units which have been desperately seeking relief these many years, the options for expression by the citizens involved are available, but no one is forced to do anything!

We are aware of attempts to bring changes in Silver Bow County. In our memory, on at least two occasions, the legislature has passed special legislation to accomplish this; we would point out, however, the citizens involved have never voted for this special legislation. The same privilege and leverage that exists under the present constitution is available also under the proposed constitution.

We hope this information helps you, Mayor, but PLEASE DON'T DENY your less fortunate counterparts the help they need. Please vote for the Constitution — you may want the help yourselves some day!

OSCAR ANDERSON, Sidney, chairman,  
VIRGINIA H. BLEND, Great Falls, vice chairman,  
Constitutional Convention Local Government Committee

## Cites national debt

There have been a number of excellent letters opposing the new constitution. One of the most offensive sections is Section 8 under Article VIII, which would give the legislature the power to bankrupt our state.

All we need to do is to look and see what our national bureaucrats have done. The oppressed taxpayers are paying \$25 billion in interest on our national debt each year.

We are told that we owe this debt to ourselves. If this is true, who is receiving the \$25 billion? To get that kind of money, doesn't it seem in the best interest of the recipients to keep us in debt?

Let's start doing our own thinking; vote against the new constitution and retain fiscal responsibility.

ANNE JONES, Cut Bank

## Grinding your own ax

Let's hold up the "new" constitution for Montana for at least one year and get all the bugs out of it and write all the economy into it we can. Our city governments, our county governments and our state government are having financial trouble. There is only one cure and that is to spend less money.

Where is a better place to stop spending so much money, and do things to make more, than with the "new" Montana constitution?

Let's open up gambling and take advantage of the tourist business that is knocking at Montana's door, because everybody likes to make a wager now and then, but they don't want to break the law to do it.

We have to get away from groups grinding their own axes for existence.

If you let a group of farmers write the constitution, they would plow up the whole state and plant it to wheat. If you let a

answer to anyone but themselves, then the majority can be voted out; more than I do the Highway Commission. Times are changing too fast for us to be limited by an inflexible constitution. The Constitution of the United States is worded in general principles, allowing each new generation to make its own laws as need arises.

If our legislature does things I don't like, I am free to go to Helena to express my views. Citizens can influence legislation, but what can we do with a rigid, legalistic code that was written for yesterday?

We can vote FOR the new one!

HELEN R. HERBERT, 1024 3rd Ave. N.

## 'Too controversial'

If the proposed new constitution were as well documented as the old one, it would not have to be "sold" to the voters.

The contents of the new constitution have too many controversial meanings to be a good legal system. The powers are all with the legislature.

What rights we have now as Montanans can be taken away with the passing of this constitution. We should give our support to candidates opposing this highly ambiguous constitution.

CLARA R. EVENS, Somers

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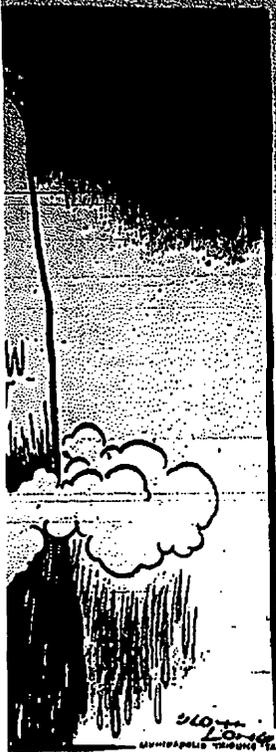
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in the American plan.

## v. Lester resolving

matter of state rather than into a presidential election

the Nebraska primary election newspaper, The True Voice, concerned for the Preservation of the Sen. George McGovern's Sen. George McGovern's abortion law.

## ntial issue

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## The Great Falls Ward of THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST. LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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# Memorial Day, 1972

Memorial Day, traditional time for honoring the nation's dead, particularly those who fell in the service of their country, this year finds the people still divided and in torment over the exigencies of the current conflict. To add to the torture are the divisiveness and polarization which can spring from a presidential election campaign.

In reality, we are not a nation which never made a mistake. Neither does the best man, nor the most righteous cause, always win, although we would like to think so. But now as perhaps never before in the history of this na-

tion there is need for thoughtful patriotism, the kind that rejects violence as the way to solve a problem, and which does not allege that everything is wrong because a few things aren't right.

Memorial Day has come to be regarded popularly as the day marking the beginning of the summer season, as Labor Day marks the end. In this connotation, it is easy to lose sight of the day's real meaning. Before we turn to the pursuit of recreation and enjoyment today, one thing should be a "must"—putting out the flag, to let the world know we still believe in America.

## Students endorse constitution

In an article on the opposite page, five University of Montana students who were interns during the Constitutional Convention present their thoughtful views of the proposed Constitution.

The interns conclude their well-worded article by quoting remarks of Jim Garlington, delegate from Missoula, at the signing ceremony for the document: "I think our Constitution is the finest gift to the young people of Montana that it is within our power to give."

The students then add their own en-

dorsement of the proposed Constitution by saying: "We are presented with an opportunity for good democratic government. Let's take advantage of that opportunity."

We agree that a new Constitution would be a fine gift to the young people of the state. It's one gift this generation should make to coming generations. Our present 1889 Constitution has been outdated for decades; it should be replaced by a flexible 1972 one that will be an asset rather than a handicap to good government.

## Thin-skinned Supreme Court justices

The Montana Supreme Court used poor judgment, in our opinion, when it summoned Leo C. Graybill Jr., president of the Montana Constitutional Convention, to appear before it to explain remarks he made about the court.

The justices exhibited a high degree of sensitivity to criticism in ordering Graybill to explain statements made before University of Montana students. Graybill spoke to the students as president of the Constitutional Convention. The remarks the justices resented were made in response to students' questions.

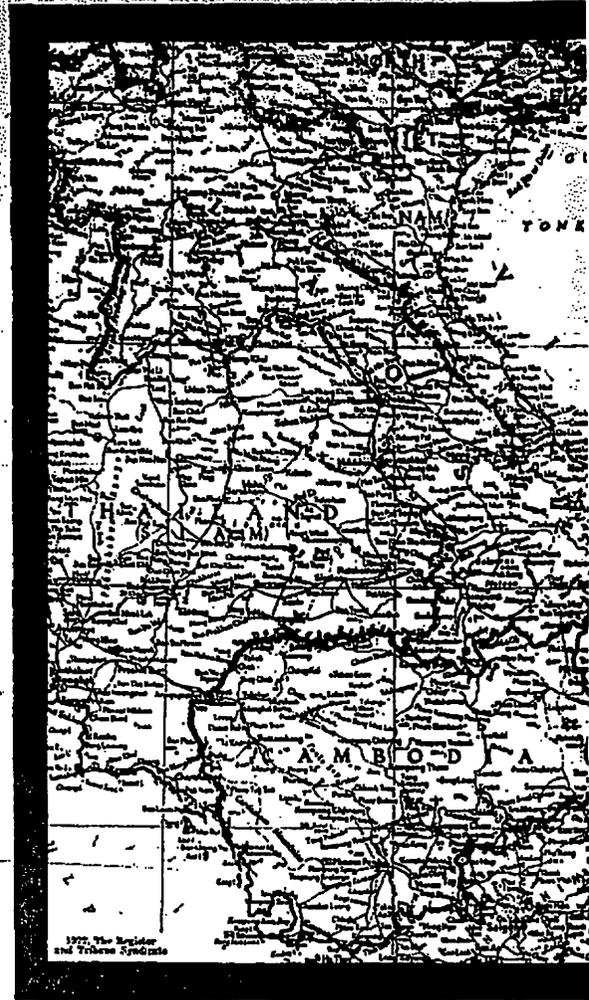
If the remarks had been made by a delegate who was not an attorney, the Supreme Court could not have called that delegate on the carpet. Since Graybill is an attorney, he was vulnerable to such court action.

Many convention delegates, and non-delegates from around the state as well, rallied to defend the right of Graybill or any other lawyer to speak freely.

The issue fortunately was resolved Friday when Graybill appeared before the court to apologize. He said he had meant no offense nor disrespect to the court.

The members of the high court displayed an unjudicial quality of pettiness by attempting to discipline the president of the Constitutional Convention for speaking frankly about the court and the constitution. The court, as one of three branches of government in a democratic society, should not be above criticism. It should be accountable to the public as the other branches of government are.

## Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



## Our readers' o

### 'Obsolete' constitutions

It is interesting to watch the controversy over the proposed Constitution. The Tribune is for it, the unions are for it, the League of Women Voters is for it, Forward Great Falls is for it; the Chamber of Commerce takes no position, Uncle Mike is for it. Most political candidates are either for it or take no position. Yet most of the little people who pay the taxes are against it.

Perhaps it's time we "look at the record," as Al Smith used to say. Most of those who support the new Constitution usually have only one answer for all problems: Government—bigger and bigger government. This means more and more expensive government.

The only time they fail to support government expansion is when someone else will benefit besides themselves. They seek the support of those whose purpose in life is to get to the government trough before the next guy.

or rebellion, of habeas corpus, etc., a

The new C under the I writ of habeas corpus.

Does this mean disturbances jailed leader lawyer, using jail almost

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## Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers and Civilians



## James Reston

**FIERY RUN, Va.**—The neighbors down this mountain road are pleased with President Nixon's agreements in Moscow. Not only Bill Marriott next door, a personal friend of the Nixons, but Henry Baxley across the road, a Harry Byrd Democrat, and Don Allen, the best farm manager in these coves and valleys of the Blue Ridge, and Mrs. Wright at the local store in Hume.

Like the rest of us, they don't know much about intercontinental ballistic missiles or international affairs, but they know a lot about trouble, human nature and the need for compromise in life, and they also know something in Virginia about politics.

So, in their canny way, the people in this county have been pleased about what they saw on the TV out of Moscow, and hope it all works out, but they are still very cautious. They want to wait and see, and they are probably right.

### 'It's better to talk than to fight'

Nothing has been settled in Moscow, but everything is at least being discussed. Up in this country, nobody believes much in talk, or pays much attention to theories or abstractions. They have to deal with the hard facts of geography and adjust to realities they cannot change. So they admire Nixon's pragmatism. They couldn't care less about whether he was consistent and fought the Communists in the past and is compromising with them now. That's the way things are in their own lives in these valleys. They deal in these hills with the realities.

The talk up here about the President in Moscow is not very lively. He seems to have done the right things, so far, they say, but we don't know much about it and we'll have to see how it all comes out.

There is some common sense in all this. For a long time, Washington and Moscow have been concentrating on the things that divided them. They have been fussing with one another about ideas and ideology, but now they are beginning to talk about some of the things they might be able to agree about—not many, but some.

**THIS SEEMS SENSIBLE** to people down this road in Virginia. They have had their own differences in the past in this part of America ever since the revolutionary war, but over the generations, they have made their compromises and adjustments to the facts.

General Washington, in a successful experiment in subversive warfare, persuaded the Hessians to leave the British Army during the War of Independence, by offering them land and freedom here in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. They have been here ever since and for a long time had their own laws and churches and schools in what was called "The Free State" in a little area beyond Nurse Mountain in this community.

During the War Between the States, the Confederacy stored its arms, food, and animals on what is now Bill Marriott's farm next door for what General Lee thought might be the ultimate attack on the capital in Washington.

**BUT THE THEORIES** and plans of that day didn't work out either. So compromises and accommodations had to be made. And that, as our neighbors here see it, is what has been going on recently in Moscow.

## Our readers' opinions

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The only time they fail to support government expansion is when someone else will benefit besides themselves. They seek the support of those whose purpose in life is to get to the government trough before the next guy.

or rebellion, the state could suspend the writ of habeas corpus, declaring martial law, curfews, etc., and protect our lives and property.

The new Constitution, Section 19, Article 2, under the Declaration of Rights, says "The writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended."

Does this mean that in the case of severe civil disturbances or bombings, after police have jailed leaders of such actions, that a smart lawyer, using this writ, could get them out of jail almost at once?

Probably the Con Con delegates didn't intend that, but certainly the statement is positive in saving, to repeat, "The writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended."

Could that leave Montana lives and property at the mercy of groups like the S.D.S. (who just acknowledged the bombing of the Pen-

The only time they fail to support government expansion is when someone else will benefit besides themselves. They seek the support of those whose purpose in life is to get to the government trough before the next guy.

But maybe, just maybe, the little guy who works eight hours a day is finally waking up to the fact that it is he who has been paying for all these government "services." Maybe we who are paying the taxes are finally waking up to the fact that no government can give the people something unless it first takes it away.

Incidentally, I wonder why, in the past few years, all the states suddenly have "obsolete" constitutions. And why does most of the guidance for the new ones come from Rockefeller's University of Chicago through the Council on State Governments? And why do the new Constitutions invariably place more power into the hands of the government? After we defeat the proposed Constitution, may I further suggest that we use our vote only for those candidates for office who are willing to tell us what they intend to do with the power they seek.

TED CURRIE, Rte. 1 S.

### Writ of habeas corpus

Under our old constitution in cases of riots

in the sense that each rides a power mass—or perhaps better, each is ridden by it. The picture in my mind is of two imperial jugglers, each trying to balance his world on his nose as they cross a shaky, rickety bridge over a chasm. If they go tumbling down, we tumble with them.

Yet it isn't a wholly true picture. Brezhnev wants it to be true. He was shaken by Nixon's Peking trip, and the new prestige China got from it. He wants the world to look like a bipolar world again, as it did in the Stalin-Truman and Khrushchev-Kennedy days.

But those days are over, as the cold war era is over. China has made it a tripolar world, even if it is not yet a superpower. Each of the three can swing the balance in a struggle between the other two. Each of them can be the balancing third on a global seesaw. When Japan and Europe are brought into the picture the three become five; the balance gets more complex.

THE WORLD has lived too long under the shadow of nuclear fear. The hideous thing would be to make further missile buildups a permanent part of the landscape, to get used to them the way we do to press headlines. Freezing the offensive missiles, limiting the defensive ones—this isn't disarmament, but it is at least a step away from nothingness, not toward it.

No summit can yet assure peace. But if this one results in a power balance, it can prevent some wars and keep the rest from being any bigger and nastier than they have to be.

Bible verse for today: *If a soul sin, and commit a trespass against the Lord—Leviticus 6:2.*

that, but certainly, the statement is positive in saving, to repeat, "The writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended."

Could that leave Montana lives and property at the mercy of groups like the S.D.S. (who just acknowledged the bombing of the Pentagon) or other revolutionaries such as the Weathermen? It isn't just an academic question, in view of what is happening these days.

MIRIAM (Mrs. W. B.) STEARNS, 1509 Meadowlark Drive

### Fears gun controls

Do you realize that the proposed Constitution, if adopted, will allow the legislature to pass a gun registration law?

"Now, wait a minute," you say, "Con Con didn't change that section." That's correct, but that is not the whole story. Read on.

None could seriously argue that the 1889 Constitutional Convention intended to allow the legislature to enact a gun registration law. However, there was a long and noisy debate on the subject during the 1972 convention.

Delegate Margaret Warden of Great Falls presented an amendment to Section 12 of Article Two, Right to Bear Arms, following the line "shall not be called in question: "Nor shall any person's firearms be registered or licensed", etc. On March 9 this was defeated by a 39 to 52 vote. By defeating this amendment, the convention, in effect, said that the legislature could enact a gun registration law.

When a court decides whether or not a law is constitutional, it must consider not only the wording of the constitution, but also the intentions of the authors. Because the anti-registration clause was considered and rejected, the courts would be forced to agree that gun registration was constitutional.

I do not believe that any legislature should have this power, because it clearly violates the provisions of the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

ORSON TOPHAM, Helena (Chairman, Helena Arm. National Association to Keep and Bear Arms)

### City needs manager

So the mayor and City Council of Great Falls want to get \$20,000 in federal aid from the study fund of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to study the organization and management of the Great Falls city government. Essentially what they are saying is that they want a student loan from the U.S. government to pay someone to teach them how to do their jobs.

Surprisingly, this action by the mayor underscores Great Falls' need for the city-manager form government. Would it not be better to employ an already trained and qualified person to manage the city's affairs than to vote people into jobs and then train them at taxpayers' expense? The condition of our present city budget is proof of this needed change.

Another thing—where is the city going to get the money to pay for another crash course on city management for the new crew that will take office after next year's election?

R. E. MITCHELL, 118 Riverview "D"

farm next door for what General Lee thought might be ultimate attack on the capital in Washington.

BUT THE THEORIES and plans of that day didn't work either. So compromises and accommodations had to be made. And that, as our neighbors here see it, is what has been going on recently in Moscow.

What the President couldn't change he had to accept a given the long experience of families around this part of country, that was the sensible thing to do.

Well, maybe it won't work, they say, but it's better to talk than to fight. Accordingly, Nixon, who has never been particularly popular in these Democratic precincts, is in pretty good shape around here now.

Down this road, the people are worried about Viet because, practically, the killing doesn't seem to be getting anywhere. But they know nothing gets settled in a hurry if ever, so they are willing to be patient.

THE PRESIDENT, they say, is going in the right direction. He's bringing the boys home and he's trying to deal the big questions with Russia and China, and that, they think, is not too bad.

They are not much impressed by the President's talk of a "generation of peace," much as they would like to believe in it. But they don't let themselves get involved either in the complexities of the intellectual argument about Viet. They just think things look a little better this week than did last month, and that's about all they ever have expected about anything in this part of the country.



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## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

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### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.

# Students look at new constitution

**(Editor's note: The following discussion of certain features of the proposed new Constitution was submitted by five University of Montana students. They are Randy Gray, Great Falls; Bob Buzzas and George Mahoney, Helena, and Blake Johnson, Billings.)**

We had the unique opportunity of participating as University of Montana student interns in Montana's Constitutional Convention. As frequent participants in the individual committees we worked for and as constant observers of the Convention floor debate, we feel compelled to comment on certain provisions of the proposed Constitution which seem to be largely misunderstood or in some cases purposely misconstrued.

Ours was an experience we recognize few others, except delegates themselves, could be expected to have. Although claiming neither familiarity with all of the Constitution nor for that matter expertise in any of its provisions, we can without reservation see its great intrinsic values. Admittedly, we at times were disappointed that particular provisions were included or excluded, but we recognized that in a larger sense these disappointments were manifestations of the strengths of a healthy political system.

There is no doubt in our minds that the delegates had in mind the best interests of the state and the people of Montana through the entire course of deliberations. The diversity of delegates assured diverse, in-depth debate.

**THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION** was derived largely from the Colorado Constitution which in 1889 was considered a representative western state Constitution. In actuality, the Colorado Constitution was to a great degree based on the Illinois and Pennsylvania Constitutions, which were hardly worth consideration as viable models for a frontier state.

The argument is commonly used that the proposed Constitution is worthy of voter approval simply because it is by comparison better than the present one. Although detailed comparison of the two is essential and valid and although a sophisticated understanding is necessary of what each contains, we feel the proposed document has much inherent merit.

**THE PROPOSED DOCUMENT** leaves much permissive discretion to the legislature. Now that executive reorganization is an accomplished fact, the concentrated, organized power of the executive should be balanced by a strengthened, organized legislative branch. Likewise, the power of state legislation should be firmly vested in a legislature with a wide range of discretionary power, thus preventing a five-member Supreme Court from entering legislative areas.

Objections have been voiced recently that the proposed document usurps much local autonomy as well as the people's right to vote on many officers. In actuality, the only elected state officers removed from mention in the Constitution are the clerk of the Supreme

Too many fail to take into account that a highly restrictive state Constitution which prevents legislative discretion to meet state problems actually assures ever increasing federal control. We would rather lose a minor amount of local autonomy to the state than a massive amount of state power to the federal government.

**WITH REGARD** to much of the opposition concerning the revenue and finance section, it seems that all types of monstrous taxation schemes are being passed off as the intent of the article. The elimination of the two-mill statewide property tax limitation conjures up visions of unlimited property taxation by the state in addition to existing local property taxes. It isn't considered that statewide taxation of property would fund programs presently funded by local taxes. The intent would be to achieve more equitable property assessment and funding for welfare or educational purposes.

Of our three major sources of revenue—property taxes, excise taxes, and income taxes—only property taxes are subject to constitutional limitation. This is largely because in 1889 property taxation was our only revenue source. To say that the legislature could simply figure out how much money it needed when faced with a tight budget, then tax property to that extent, is a strictly unrealistic argument. In fact, the legislature already could do this precise thing by raising the income taxes and excise taxes, or enact an unlimited sales tax.

**WE ARE WILLING** to assume that legislators, as fellow taxpayers and as representatives of the population, would no more enact unlimited property taxes than they would any other existing unrestricted income source. The fear is justified only if one assumes the legislature is a totally tyrannical, unrepresentative group which assumes away all voter intelligence and rationality.

Montana in all probability will in the near future be faced with a court decision similar to the Serrano-Priest decision in which the California Supreme Court declared school systems financed by local property taxes are not equitably funded. This decision virtually mandated some type of state funding for education. If Montana is restricted to two mills for statewide purposes, we will face three options: (1) a two-and one-half to three-fold increase in income taxes which we think few would accept; (2) establish an 8 per cent general sales tax; or (3) a combination of both. This causes us to wonder the real motives of some of the opponents of the proposed document.

**THE COMMON** misconception about the revenue area of the Constitution is that it provides for specific tax programs. This simply is not true. It does remove much of the outdated language which prevents state government from being an innovative problem-solving organization.

Innovative does not necessarily mean raising taxes. It is presently virtually impossible to tax such personal property as household goods. The proposed article permits us to call

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Objections have been voiced recently that the proposed document usurps much local autonomy as well as the people's right to vote on many officers. In actuality, the only elected state officers removed from mention in the Constitution are the clerk of the Supreme Court, clerk of the district courts, district attorneys, and the state treasurer.

**THE TREND** in government must be viewed in its entire spectrum. The major governmental expansion and usurping of governmental power has occurred on the federal level. If states don't meet what the federal government considers adequate standards in all areas, the federal government considers adequate standards in all areas, the federal government will exert its influence through revenue-sharing and federal regulations based largely on the interstate commerce clause.

"Sometimes Government," a constructive analysis of state governments published by the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures proposes that the primary way to combat ever-expanding federal control of all government is to strengthen individual state governments. This can be done by equipping them to better meet and solve existing problems.

from being an innovative problem-solving organization.

Innovative does not necessarily mean raising taxes. It is presently virtually impossible to tax such personal property as household goods. The proposed article permits us to call a spade a spade and exempt this property. It allows the legislature to exempt personal living quarters, a possible step toward property taxation according to property income producing ability. These are possibilities allowed by removal of the present archaic exemption restrictions. We can't accurately speculate on what the legislature might do, but refuse to accept that it will use its new found power for diabolical, nefarious public-be-damned purposes.

**AS LONG TIME MONTANANS** ourselves, as presently interested citizens, and as probable future permanent residents of this state we must heartily subscribe to the words of Jim Garlington, R-Missoula. He said at the signing ceremony of the proposed document, "I think our Constitution is the finest gift to the young people of Montana that it is within our power to give." We are presented within an opportunity for good democratic government. Let's take advantage of that opportunity.

## Our readers' opinions

### Warns of 'carpetbaggers'

The Legislative Article (Article V) of the proposed Constitution provides for a legislature of carpetbaggers.

The principle advantage of the single-member district is defeated by a provision that enables a resident of one legislative district to serve as the only legislator of another legislative district in the same county. The voter, however, may vote only for one candidate—the candidate running in his district, whether that candidate is a resident of the district or not.

There is nothing in the proposed Constitution to prevent an enterprising politician from filing in several or all of the legislative districts in the county of his residence, although it might be assumed he could only serve one such legislative district.

This is in contrast with clearly defined procedures in the present Constitution governing the election of county commissioners: County commissioners are elected at large by all the voters of the county, but the elected commissioner must be a resident of the county district he represents.

In the city of Great Falls, voters of the Third Ward may not vote for aldermen of the Fifth Ward, nor can a resident of the Fifth Ward run for alderman of any other ward, thank heavens.

THAINE R. WULF, 2828 4th Ave. S.

### Must be U.S. citizen

With great interest I read a letter by John F. Bell of Helena concerning the proposed Constitution. In it Mr. Bell alleges that "often

the tried and true far excels the new." This opinion is certainly one that can be validly held. In defense of his opinion, Mr. Bell discusses deletions which he claims are not acknowledged in the official text.

Mr. Bell and I were both in attendance at the Constitutional Seminar for Legislators, Public Officials and Candidates in Helena May 13. At that time Mr. Bell raised the objections that are contained in his letter. His objections were met and answered and it seems unlikely that he could have forgotten so soon.

In his letter Mr. Bell states: "... a candidate for the Legislature need not be a citizen of the United States." I would call his attention, once again, to the explanation given to him on May 13. Article IV concerns suffrage and elections. Section 2 of that article states that "... any citizen of the United States, 18 years of age or older who meets the registration and residence requirements provided by law is a qualified elector."

Section 4 provides that "... any qualified elector is eligible for any public office except as otherwise provided in this constitution," hence it is clear that to run for the Legislature one must be a citizen of the United States.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Bell pins his opposition to the proposed Constitution on such baseless grounds. It is also misleading to the people to put forth such arguments, knowing that they are false. I would hope that Mr. Bell's opposition takes on substantive form so that the true merits of the proposed Constitution can be adequately discussed.

JOHN M. BELL, Bowman



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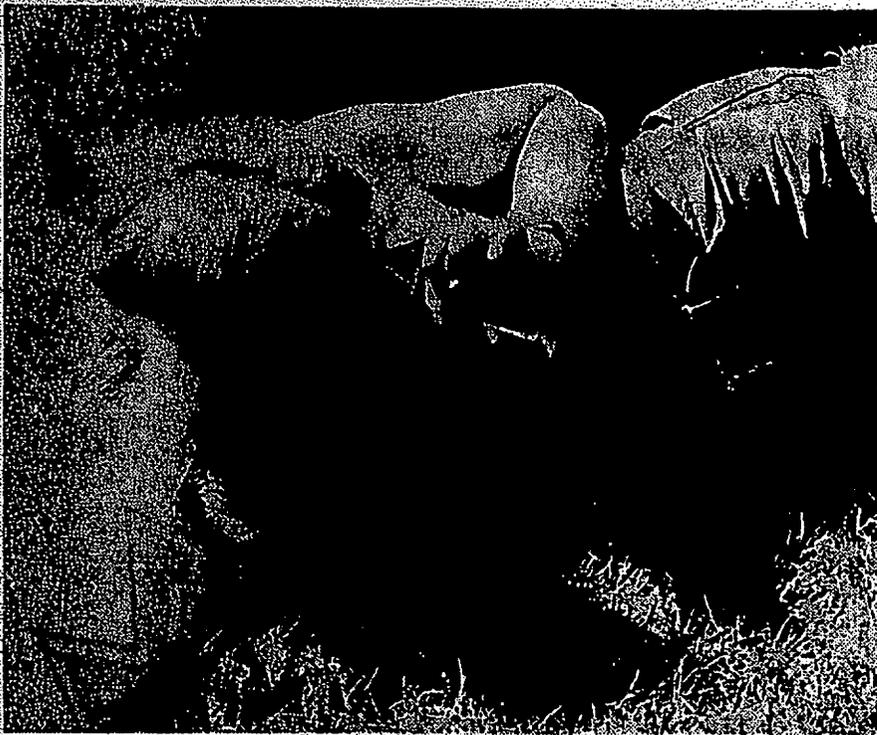


8-lb. Bags

**COME GRC**



**SUNDAY, WARM SUNDAY** — Great Falls residents took advantage of Sunday's warmth to relax in Gibson Park. Some boys fished in Gibson pond while older girls just relaxed on the grass. (Staff Photos by John Barber)



# Tax Cut

Removal of the two-mill on the statewide property tax is a controversial section of proposed new state constitution could result in more equitable financing of public schools and the welfare system in Montana.

Recent court decisions in California and Texas, although yet final, have overturned the property tax in school districts to discriminate against the poor. The theory is that districts with small tax bases could provide the same level of education as a district with a tax base and more money to operate.

The decisions don't mean the property tax cannot be levied but that the assessment method

## Haircut To Cost 3 Dollars

It used to be "shave haircut: six bits." But starting Tuesday it will be: "Haircut: shave: three bucks — at least in Great Falls.

Barbers are raising prices to \$3, adult haircut for children, and \$3 to even on Saturday.

Minimum charge to have hair styled the first time is \$3.

Mrs. Hildy Meyer, president of Barbers and Beauticians No. 581, stressed that those figures are "minimums."

She said the local had been considering the increase in the price freeze. They checked with the Interstate Revenue who gave approval saying barbers qualify under small business provision of the freeze.

She observed that a \$3 haircut has cost \$2.75 for a year, and that they went three weeks ago.

## Death Takes Chester M. Benedict, 76

Chester M. Benedict, 76, 1315 1st Ave. S., retired Department of Highways operating engineer, died Sunday in a local hospital following a long illness.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. at the Croxford & Sons Mortuary with burial in Highland Cemetery.

Benedict was born Jan. 6, 1896 in South Dakota and came to Great Falls in 1910. He worked for the Capital Commission Co. for three years and the Great Falls Fire Department for five years before going to work with the Department of Highways. He retired in 1966.

Surviving are the widow, Lucille; his step-mother, Mrs. Erma Benedict, Cascade; one daughter, Mrs. James (Dorothy) Murray, White Sulphur Springs; two brothers, Ben, Seattle, and Russell, Great Falls; seven sisters, Mrs. Flora Bergum, Stevensville, Mrs. Hazel Freeland, Odessa, Tex., Mrs. Peck Warehime, Cascade, Mrs. Orlin Recter, Riverton, Wyo., Mrs. Patricia Mason, Spokane, Mrs. George Erickson, Tracy, and Mrs. Clarence Bowman, Kansas City, Mo. (Mrs. Bowman's children

## Mrs. Zimmer, 48, Dies; Rites Pend

Mrs. Muriel L. (Dede) Zimmer, 48, Highwood, died Sunday in a local hospital following a long illness.

Funeral arrangements will be announced by the Benton Funeral Home in Fort Benton. She was born July 1, 1923 in Great Falls and attended High-

## I See:

**BIRTH**  
A son to Mrs. Paul Axness, 2319 Central Ave. W.

**DEATHS**  
Wayne Knowlton, 30, Brockton, Alta.  
Chester M. Benedict, 76, 1315 1st Ave. S.  
Henry C. Hinrichsen, 59, 1011 10th Ave. SW.  
Mrs. Muriel L. Zimmer, 48, Highwood.

## Record Album Valued at \$750 Listed Stolen

Gerald Calloway, 404 3rd Ave. N., reported to police Sunday that 150 record albums, valued at \$750, were stolen from his apartment during the weekend.

Other thefts include:  
— Tape deck and 21 tapes, valued at \$200, stolen from Bob Whimpeny, 1126 17th Ave. NW.  
— Tapes stolen from automobile owned by Larry Thorsen, 361 4th Ave. N.  
— Tools and tool box, valued at \$200, stolen from garage at 2222 1st Ave. S.  
— Theft reported by James Thorsen.  
— Battery stolen from car owned by Mrs. Thomas Duff, 1715 5th Ave. S.

## State Deaths

**LEWISTOWN** — PETER Carl J., 67, died in a local hospital Saturday. Funeral services will be Tuesday at St. Paul's Lutheran Church with pastor Robert Bohr officiating. Burial will be in Escondido, Calif. Born at

# Tax Clause in New Constitution Evaluated

Removal of the two-mill limit on the statewide property tax — a controversial section in the proposed new state constitution — could result in more equitable financing of public school operation and the welfare system in Montana.

Recent court decisions in California and Texas, although not yet final, have overturned use of the property tax in school districts to discriminate against the poor. The theory is that districts with small tax bases cannot provide the same level of education as a district with a large tax base and more money to operate.

The decisions don't mean that the property tax cannot be used, but that the assessment must be

equal statewide instead of varying from district to district.

Present countywide school levies are more fair than the levies assessed against residents of a particular district, and a statewide property tax levy is more fair than the county levy, proponents of the measure say.

Taxpayers in Montana counties with large tax bases and few children pay less in property taxes than taxpayers in low-valuation counties with more children.

Cascade County, for example, is third from the bottom of the list of all counties in terms of taxable valuation of property per student.

Dr. Harold Wenaas, Great Falls superintendent of schools, said public concern over not limiting the legislature to a certain amount for the statewide tax is probably not as serious a matter as it appears.

"The legislature can raise the income tax, but not the property tax," Wenaas said. "We have to trust the legislature. There's nothing sacred about the two-mill property tax. You've got trust somebody along the line."

Statewide taxing, Wenaas said, probably would give temporary tax relief to local taxpayers from the standpoint of the schools.

One item in the constitution not being discussed, he said, is the elimination of the present guarantee to schools of earmarked funds, including 25 per cent of personal property taxes, 25 per cent of the business license taxes and 50 per cent of natural resources royalties paid to the government. The constitutional guarantee is being eliminated because it could

remember the power of the legislature to use funds in the wisest manner in the future when conditions may change.

Orville Gray, who retired as chairman of the Great Falls board of trustees in April, said decisions such as those in California and Texas will affect Montana sooner or later, and that removal of the two-mill limit now will make financing changes easier later. The equalization of levies statewide, he said is desirable. "Welfare is the same thing," Gray said. "We pay 17 mills (the legal maximum) here and people pay next to nothing in the eastern part of the state."

A countywide tax mill in Cascade County brings in \$78,000. In comparison, statewide tax mill as of the last fiscal year brought in \$965,000.

One state senator has proposed a 12-mill statewide welfare levy, which would raise about \$11 million, to relieve the local levies in such counties as Cascade where the levy is at the limit and there still is not enough money. Cascade County commissioners recently appealed to the state for enough money to continue welfare payments through the rest of the fiscal year after their poor fund ran out.

A State Board of Equalization spokesman said the new constitution could result in state assessors' replacing county officials in appraising and assessing property.

Maurice Driscoll, Butte educator who served on the Revenue and Finance Committee of the Constitutional Convention, said the article does not specify how the money is to be raised and does not necessarily mean a statewide property tax for school operation. The legislature would decide whether such funds, which would be collected by the state, would go into the state general fund or directly to the State Department of Public Instruction.

The statewide property tax, if raised by the legislature, would be a replacement for local school taxes and would not be levied in addition to existing local tax levies.

Removal of the two-mill levy for the legislature "seems to be the thing that disturbs the people the most," Driscoll said, but it would make funding of public schools and welfare more equitable.

The current limit on the state for tax purposes is nine mills, with a two-mill statewide

property tax, six mills for the University System and, this year, 20 of a mill for the State Hospital Interest and Redemption Fund and 10 of a mill for the State Training School Interest and Redemption Fund.

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## Haircut To Cost 3 Dollars

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Minimum charge to have your hair styled the first time is \$8.

Mrs. Hildy Meyer, president of Barbers and Beauticians Local 581, stressed that those figures are "minimums."

She said the local had been considering the increase before the price freeze. They first checked with the Internal Revenue who gave approval, saying barbers qualify under the small business provision of the freeze.

She observed that a Billings haircut has cost \$2.75 for over a year, and that they went to \$3 three weeks ago.

## State Death

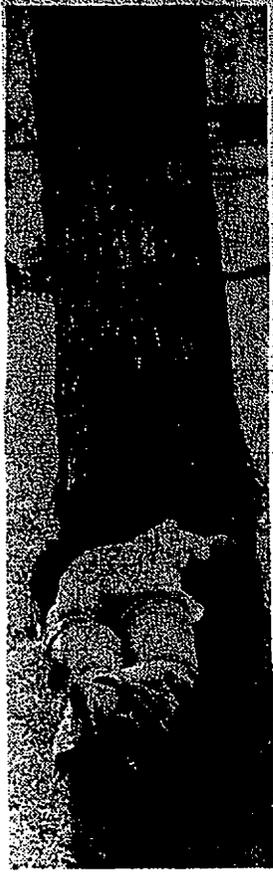
LEWISTOWN — PETERSON, Carl J., 67, died in a Lewistown hospital Saturday. Funeral services will be Tuesday, 2 p.m. at St. Paul's Lutheran Church with pastor Robert Bohmann officiating. Burial will be in Escondido, Calif. Born Aug. 21,

## Mrs. Willard, 80, Dies In Billings

Long-time Augusta area resident Mary S. Willard, 80, died Sunday at a Billings Nursing Home.

Born Nov. 28, 1891 at Covington, Ky., she moved to New York City as a young girl, attending schools there. She graduated from St. Elizabeth's Academy, Convent Station, New Jersey, in 1910. The following year she came to Augusta.

In 1911 she married Augusta rancher John A. Willard, who died in 1965 at Helena.



## Death Takes Chester M. Benedict, 76

Chester M. Benedict, 76, 1315 l Ave. S., retired Department Highways operating engineer, died Sunday in a local hospital following a long illness.

Funeral services will be Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. at the Oxford & Sons Mortuary with trial in Highland Cemetery.

Benedict was born Jan. 6, 1896 in South Dakota and came to Great Falls in 1910. He worked for the Capital Commission Co., for three years and the Great Falls Fire Department for five years before going to work with the Department of Highways. He retired in 1966.

Surviving are the widow, Luille; his step-mother, Mrs. Irma Benedict, Cascade; one daughter, Mrs. James (Dorothy) Murray, White Sulphur Springs; two brothers, Ben, Seattle, and Russell, Great Falls; seven sisters, Mrs. Flora Bergum, Stevensville, Mrs. Hazel Freeland, Idessa, Tex., Mrs. Peck Ware, Cascade, Mrs. Orlin Lecter, Riverton, Wyo., Mrs. Patricia Mason, Spokane, Mrs. George Erickson, Tracy, and Mrs. Clarence Bowman, Kansas

# Citizens Express Views on Proposed

The majority of people approached for the following interview on the proposed state constitution had not read the new document and had no opinions.

Individuals in the old age, middle age and youth groups were asked their opinions of the new document during the past two weeks.

It became necessary to seek out individuals for their known familiarity with politics rather than interviewing by random choice.

Out of 60 college students contacted at a gathering none had time to read the new constitution because of the press of final examinations. The students interviewed had to be selected from a class on government.

At a gathering of 80 elderly citizens, none had read the constitution or had opinions on it. The interviewees of retirement age had to be recommended as "being up on things."

Mrs. Hugh S. (Helen) Herbert, housewife: "We've had the old constitution for 80 years; let's give the new one a chance. It's a step in the right direction. It will be an awful waste of money, after the majority of voters voted to have a constitutional convention, to vote against the results of that convention.

"The new document is readable and clear if people would take time to study it. I want my children to live in Montana, and they won't if we keep turning down every attempt to update and improve our government.

"The new constitution affords

people more power than the old one. The main ones against the new document are the legislators who are afraid they will lose their jobs. Article 3 gives people the right to approve or reject by referendum any act of legislature except on money appropriation. It allows individuals to sue the city, state, county or town.

Richard C. Bennett, auto dealer: "There are many worthwhile reasons the new constitution should be adopted, but one of the most important is the single-member district provision. The number of advantages afforded by this alone outweighs any bad points of the new document. Legislators would be made responsible to the people they represent.

"The County Democratic Central Committee supports the new constitution and the single-member district clause even though it will lose Democratic party seats in state legislature. Candidates who have wanted to run for office but couldn't because of lack of money or time could run under the new system because they wouldn't have to campaign all over the county. It would go good for individual sections of the city who would have their

own representatives and for country people.

Take Judith Basin, for instance, their representative covers far more than their area under the present system, whereas under the new system, the Judith Basin area would be represented by a person from that area.

Stephen A. Birch, contractor: "I think many of the terms in the new constitution are vague and ambivalent. I could live with the new one, but I could live a lot easier with the old one. In contrast with the preamble of the 1889 constitution, the revised one merely acknowledges God's great handwork in nature and arrogantly ignores the symbiosis of God in man. His greatest work in which the liberty of man is its singular manifestation:

"In the phrase, "in enjoying these rights, all persons recognize corresponding responsibilities," it does not indicate what these "corresponding responsibilities" might be.

"The legislative article provides for a legislature of carpetbaggers. The advantage of the single-member district is defeated by a provision that enables a resident of one legislative district to serve as the only

legislator of another legislative district in the same county.

There is no prohibition in the new constitution to prevent an enterprising politician from filing in several or all legislative districts in his county. The new document is silent and incomplete about voters' rights.

Mrs. Virginia Wells, Cascade, senior at College of Great Falls: "The new constitution will afford more fair taxation to cities and environmental protection. The protection of our natural resources and environment is important because new industries can be invited into the state without Montanans worrying about our environment being abused. This will help our economy.

Tom Schlosser, Great Falls, CGF freshman: "The new constitution is strong over-all. The right-to-know provision will allow citizens to be better informed about what their legislative representatives are doing and prevent measures from being put through the legislature behind the citizens' back. The Bill of Rights allows citizens the right of participation which means they can participate in committee meetings. The environmental article is not

strong because it falls legal clean environment, inalienable right but does not give the teeth for enforcement.

"The local government which states that after years a city must of alternative form of government to the electors for vote, is very important in view of it. Great Falls is in now.

Scott Gleschist, 47 P Drive, newly discharged Navy: "A lot of the new constitution I like, but overall like it because of things debt limit for the state, state wants to take over water resources. I'm in legalized gambling and the voting age. The environment and natural resources are too general should include time limit companies and strict being enforced. The article is good - the p allows a board of reg for the university system the new document better the old one. I might voting for it.

Art Schoemaker, CGF: "I am in favor of constitution mainly because it makes it possible for the do more than the old

## Effort to Help Montana Children

# Victim of Cerebral Palsy Explains Help

By JAMES STOKES  
Tribune Staff Writer

"I have great respect for angry mothers. When I was a child, with cerebral palsy, the doctor wanted to put me in an institution, with no treatment facilities, but my mother said 'no.'

"They had a fight and the doctor refused to treat me anymore. But look at me today. I'm alive and a part of society."

The speaker was Rolf Williams, Burlingame, Calif., a cerebral palsy victim, and a representative of United Cerebral Palsy Associations.

He was invited to Great Falls by two mothers who have children with cerebral palsy, Mrs. Joey Lillemon, 900 4th Ave. NW, and Mrs. Sandy Roome, 4950 A Ave. C, MAFB.

Forty-five states have member groups of the United Cerebral Palsy Associations. Montana is one of the five states which does not.

The goal of the two women is to change that to get more provisions for the training of the handicapped, especially in Great Falls.

Their first move was to form a Cerebral Palsy Committee among parents of victims, and

interested persons. And to learn. That's why they invited Williams.

Cerebral Palsy results from damage to the brain before or during birth. It is outwardly manifested by muscular incoordination or speech disturbances. But Mrs. Lillemon said it affects each child differently.

She said a doctor described it to her in this way: Suppose someone threw a rock into a telephone exchange. The wires would get twisted and damaged. Something similar happens in the brain, some brain cells are damaged, especially motor damage.

She stressed that fatality depends on stimuli that the patient receives. Williams, for example, benefitted from his mother's care and efforts to device a therapy program for him.

Mrs. Lillemon said one of every thousand families has a member with palsy. She is in contact with 15 families in

tional therapy and other medical services need cerebral palsy victims.

"There is also a lack of services for the older handicapped person.

"It does little good to



ROLF WILLIAMS

## ABM Halt to Cost 3,000 Construction Jobs

**Legal Advertising**

**NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS**

**ST. IGNATIUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Notice is hereby given by the trustees of School District No. 28, of Lake County, State of Montana, that the said trustees will, on the twelfth (12th) day of June, 1972, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m. at the St. Ignatius High School library in the said school district, sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, either amortization or serial bonds of the said school district in the total amount of One Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Three Hundred Dollars (\$125,300.00) for the purpose of the construction of 7,572 square feet of space for seven classrooms.

Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the board of trustees.

If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond, or divided into several bonds, as the trustees may determine upon the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual installments during a period of twenty (20) years from the date of issue.

If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in denominations acceptable to the board and determined at the time of sale, the sum of \$4,265.00 of said serial bonds will become payable on the first day of January, 1973, and the sum of \$4,265.00 of said serial bonds will become payable on the same day each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid.

The bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, will bear the date of July 1, 1972, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, and will be redeemable in full on any interest payment date from and after five years from the date of issue.

The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued in-

# Views on Proposed Document

own representatives and for the country people.

Take Judith Basin, for instance, their representative covers far more than their area under the present system, whereas under the new system, the Judith Basin area would be represented by a person from that area.

Stephen A. Birch, contractor: "I think many of the terms in the new constitution are vague and ambivalent. I could live with the new one, but I could live a lot easier with the old one. In contrast with the preamble of the 1889 constitution, the revised one merely acknowledges God's great handiwork in nature and arrogantly ignores the symbiosis of God in man. His greatest work in which the liberty of man is its singular manifestation:

"In the phrase, "In enjoying these rights, all persons recognize corresponding responsibilities," it does not indicate what these "corresponding responsibilities" might be.

"The legislative article provides for a legislature of carpetbaggers. The advantage of the single-member district is defeated by a provision that enables a resident of one legislative district to serve as the only

legislator of another legislative district in the same county. There is no prohibition in the new constitution to prevent an enterprising politician from filling in several or all legislative districts in his county. The new document is silent and incomplete about voters' rights.

Mrs. Virginia Wells, Cascade, senior at College of Great Falls: "The new constitution will afford more fair taxation to cities and environmental protection. The protection of our natural resources and environment is important because new industries can be invited into the state without Montanans worrying about our environment being abused. This will help our economy.

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strong because it tells legislators a clean environment is our inalienable right but doesn't provide the teeth for enforcement.

"The local government article which states that after four years a city must offer an alternative form of government to the electors for vote, especially important in view of the mess Great Falls is in now.

Scott Gilchrist, 47 Prospect Drive, newly discharged from Navy: "A lot of the new constitution I like, but over-all I don't like it because of things like no debt limit for the state. The state wants to take over the water resources. I'm in favor of legalized gambling and lowering the voting age. The parts on environment and natural resources are too general and should include time limits on big companies and stricter laws being enforced. The education article is good — the part that allows a board of regents just for the university system. I like the new document better than the old one. I might end up voting for it.

Art Schoemaker, retired business education instructor at CGF: "I am in favor of the new constitution mainly because it makes it possible for the state to do more than the old one al-

lowed without always running to the people for a referendum. I like the education article section that calls for a single state board with provision for specialization. That way we can get unification and specialization. I would like to have seen the wording on reclamation of land that's designated natural resources be spelled out more clearly.

Albert E. Fousek, president of Montana Association of Retired Persons and retired state highway patrolman: "I am in favor of the constitution and have confidence in the people we sent to the constitutional convention. I am sorry to see people making mountains out of mole hills. The new document has fewer than 50 per cent of the flaws that are in the old one.

"The cost of education in the new one will be more equally spread among the people by raising money at the state level rather than at the county level that way it is now.

"I like the addition of culture in the Bill of Rights article which provides freedom from discrimination from Indians. If you understand the reasoning behind the changes made in the new document, you will see that they are justified.

## Montana Children

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tional therapy and other paramedical services needed by cerebral palsy victims.

"There is also a lack of services for the older severely handicapped person.

"It does little good to educate

someone, if after he is 21, he is left to sit at home because no programs meet his need. He will only deteriorate."

"First, use every available public dollar — federal, state and local. Then fill the gaps with voluntary dollars."

"We must develop programs for the handicapped from the day he is diagnosed until he no longer has special needs."



ROLF WILLIAMS

CARRIAGE HOUSE  
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*"I'm hoping to return by a different route."*



# Our readers' opinions

ate should be prepared  
 ntrary to the objections voiced by some  
 ups, it seems to me that some of the most  
 eficial changes in the proposed constitu-  
 a have to do with changes in the provisions  
 property tax administration.

der the new constitution, the state govern-  
 nt would be charged with responsibility for  
 praising, assessing, and equalizing the  
 valuation of all taxable property. All of us can  
 e inequalities in assessment from county to  
 nty (and indeed within counties) under the  
 resent system. The hope is, of course, that  
 iform state administration of property ap-  
 aaisal and assessment would help to equalize  
 roperty taxation. Citizens concerned with tax  
 form and equity should welcome this pro-  
 sion.

ir does the removal of the two-mill limit on  
 ate property taxation alarm me any more  
 an does the failure to provide constitutional  
 nits on other forms of taxation. In the past,  
 nstitutional limitations in fiscal affairs have  
 rved as hindrances to effective government.  
 the future, our elected representatives

**Finds rulings unfair**  
 After attending a recent City Council meeting,  
 I believe that a little less prejudice is in order  
 among some of the council members.

A difference of opinion arose when Mrs. Ann  
 Allen wished to explain briefly her negative  
 vote on a particular question and she was  
 ruled out of order. I feel that all members  
 should be accorded equal treatment. The coun-  
 cil members in previous meetings through the  
 years have been able to explain why they  
 voted the way they did until last Monday's  
 meeting. Since the mayor is the presiding  
 officer and the meetings are to be conducted  
 by Roberts Rules of Order, then in my opinion  
 the mayor should explain the procedure be-  
 fore the meeting and then follow through.

I also believe the \$100 for 20 days which the  
 council decided to bill the State Fair for put-  
 ting up a booth in front of the Paris is grossly  
 unjust. But now that they have found another  
 loophole, why not go all the way and request  
 money for ALL booths, parades, sidewalk  
 bazaars, etc. instead of just a particular one?



## Anthony Lewis

HANOI—How strange comments that filter into this isolated  
 place from the outside world often sound. This week the voice  
 of America told us that Vice President Agnew had declared  
 the North Vietnamese army "demoralized." Then Maj. Gen.  
 Alexander Haig, Jr., Henry Kissinger's deputy, told corre-  
 spondents that the political structure was under serious strain  
 in Hanoi and prostitution growing.

"Those American officials who say that just  
 one more turn of the screw will make the  
 North Vietnam Communists negotiate on our  
 terms have a heavy burden of history to  
 overcome."

There came to mind the marvelously sardonic comment of  
 the Constable of France on the eve of the Battle of Agincourt  
 in Shakespeare's "Henry V." When a messenger comes into  
 his tent to say that the English camp lies within 1,500 paces,  
 he asks owlishly, "who hath measur'd the ground?"

OF COURSE American intelligence has problems in getting  
 facts about North Vietnam. But it would be unfortunate if  
 any serious official believed such stuff as the notion that Hanoi  
 is demoralized or prostitution rife—ideas that the most ex-  
 perience western diplomat here termed "nonsensical" when  
 he heard the reports.

It is certainly true that the bombing has done terrible damage,  
 to both strategic and purely civilian targets. As the Pentagon  
 speaks of even looser restraints on the bombing, the mood  
 among foreigners in Hanoi—including some European Com-  
 munist diplomats—is increasingly fearful. The question, how-  
 ever, is what the Vietnamese attitude is.

In two weeks here this correspondent has been in a number  
 of highly unpleasant situations: walking across a long pontoon  
 bridge between air raids—hopefully between—for example, or  
 wandering in a huge open-air food market during an alert.  
 The fact is that among the Vietnamese in those situations there  
 was no sign of panic.

BUT SUPPOSE the U.S. simply bombed Hanoi flat as it easily  
 could—sections of Haiphong have been totally destroyed and  
 places farther south are said to be even worse. The question  
 was put to an official.

"We would have very little to regret anyway," he replied in  
 English. "We have no big skyscrapers, so if the electricity  
 stops we are not stuck on the 50th floor."

"During the war against the French I lived in the jungle,  
 once I traveled from Hanoi to Hue—nearly 400 miles—on a  
 bicycle. Another time I crossed Laos on foot carrying 40  
 pounds on my back. I am older now but I can go into the  
 jungle again," he said.

In the foreign ministry and other offices it is said, and ex-  
 perience western observers here do not doubt it, that every-  
 one has a small sack ready so that he can bicycle off to the  
 country at any moment. The bag contains some rice, a bit of  
 salt, a few clothes and such things.

IS ALL THIS told to foreigners just to impress them with  
 North Vietnam's determination? It could be a confidence trick

division.

for does the removal of the two-mill limit on property taxation alarm me any more than does the failure to provide constitutional limits on other forms of taxation. In the past, constitutional limitations in fiscal affairs have served as hindrances to effective government. In the future, our elected representatives should be allowed some discretion and flexibility in order that they can better serve the interests of the state and its citizens.

In part, of course, the removal of the two-mill limit was dictated by recent court cases in other states which have found inequalities in local school funding unconstitutional and which may very well force statewide funding of public schools in Montana. Surely the state should be prepared for this eventuality.

It is my hope that the new constitution will be approved.

MAXINE C. JOHNSON, Missoula.

### No paid lobbyist

Japhne Bugbee of Missoula was not a paid lobbyist for the League of Women Voters. In fact, this performance of her civic duty cost her money.

The League of Women Voters has lobbied, does lobby and will lobby again, but our lobbyists have not been, are not, and in all likelihood never will be paid. In the 1969 session of the legislature, when Mrs. Bugbee did lobby for us, she registered because we wanted it to be perfectly clear that we were lobbying — although unpaid. We have learned that this was a naive gesture, and caused more confusion than clarity. Mr. (Jerrold) Weissman's understanding that our lobbyists were paid is natural, because by law no one is required to register unless they are paid, but he is mistaken in this case. We have learned, too. We will not register again.

JEAN (Mrs. Bruce) ANDERSON, Billings  
President, League of Women Voters of Montana

### Negative attitude

As a voter from Constitutional Convention Delegate Archie Wilson's district, I was disappointed and discouraged by his negative attitude toward the proposed constitution. But he has a right to his opinion and I respect it. What bothers me, though, is why Mr. Wilson signed the document in the first place.

RICHARD WILSON, Terry

by Brickman.

100-BOY! LOOKS LIKE PEACE HAS BROKEN OUT AGAIN—



I also believe the \$100 for 20 days which the council decided to bill the State Fair for putting up a booth in front of the Parj is grossly unjust. But now that they have found another loophole, why not go all the way and request money for ALL booths, parades, sidewalk bazaars, etc. instead of just a particular one?

It's no wonder businessmen and citizens of Great Falls are leaving the city limits, trying to get out from under the city's tax grip.

PAUL H. EASTMAN, 209 Riverview Lane

### 'Half-told tale'

Delegate Roicher's letter on the "anti-diversion" issue in the proposed Constitution is a half-told tale. To let it all hang out, this is the rest of the tale.

\$148,515,000 of the \$218,738,000 Highway Department budget are federal funds. The balance of \$70,223,000 are "pay as you go" taxes collected from Montana highway users to match federal funds, and for non-reimbursed administrative and construction costs and for advances to cities and counties for their exclusive use.

Diversion of highway revenues for non-highway purposes is taxation by MISrepresentation.

The complaint that the Highway Department was not responsive to the legislature, if it ever were a valid complaint, is effectively answered by the reorganization bill enacted by the last legislature. This was achieved without writing a whole new constitution.

STEPHEN A. BIRCH, 2625 4th Ave. S.

### Urges voters to study

The Constitutional Convention apparently was not a success. It was obvious at the outset what the results would be. One needed only to look at its supporters—the fast-change advocates—who kept making such fatuous statements as "something which will be more responsive to the needs of the people."

What does this mean? It means that the professional liberals don't like Montana's constitution because it is restrictive.

What is the sense of having a constitution unless it is restrictive to the extent that it will protect a society against the future usurpation of its freedoms by unscrupulous law-making bodies that are bound to crop up from time to time under the loose manner in which we select the members of this august body.

This constitutional proposal—so hastily prepared and urgently put up for referendum—is not a set of fundamental laws providing guidelines to protect inherent freedoms. It is license for future legislative assemblies to enact laws and extract taxes at will.

Voters are urged to study the official proposed document carefully. It is probably the most important study Montanans will have the opportunity to make in this generation.

J. W. BRUINGTON, 2016 3rd Ave. N.

Bible verse for today: His mercy endureth forever.—Psalm 118:1.

"jungle again," he said.

In the foreign ministry and other offices it is said, and experienced western observers here do not doubt it, that everyone has a small sack ready so that he can bicycle off to the country at any moment. The bag contains some rice, a bit of salt, a few clothes and such things.

IS ALL THIS told to foreigners just to impress them with North Vietnam's determination? It could be a confidence trick, yes. But for one strong reason Americans would be most unwise to assume that it is. That reason is the unarguable record of recent history.

For the last seven years this country has stood up to bombing and shelling in a way that Europeans have the greatest difficulty understanding. That could change, but on the record no dispassionate analyst would consider that likely.

It is well to remember that according to various American experts this war should have been won long ago. Six or seven years ago they were seeing light in the tunnel and talking about having the boys home for Christmas. That need not be a comment on the rightness of the cause. It is simply a fact that past American predictions of an early Communist collapse have not come true.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT the effectiveness of the latest escalation must underlie that Washington talk of demoralization and prostitution. The officials want to reassure themselves as well as the American public.

But from this vantage point it is very difficult to see how the bombing and blockading can have a timely effect on the crucial area of decision. That is the battlefield in the south. Those American officials who say that just one more turn of the screw will make the Communists negotiate on our terms have a heavy burden of history to overcome.



INTERLANDI © 1971, LOS ANGELES TIMES

"Heavens, why bother!"

## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY  
Publisher

WILLIAM D. JAMES  
Executive Editor

EDWARD P. FURLONG  
Managing Editor

### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.

# Compare new and old constitutions

A vigorous debate has been going on in Montana about the weaknesses and strengths of the proposed new constitution.

It's surprising to find so many opponents of the document who bitterly oppose the new constitution because it includes certain provisions they don't like.

It's in the public interest to have the issue discussed thoroughly and to have both sides presented forcefully. However, it seems strange that so many opponents point to a few specific weaknesses in the document drafted this year while forgetting the wide variety of faults and weaknesses in the constitution that was written in 1889.

The proposed constitution, written to meet the needs of coming generations as well as of today, certainly can't

please everybody. It has flaws and imperfections because it was written by human beings — all conscientious and dedicated Montanans elected by their fellow citizens.

Any document written by men and women will have points that will displease some. The issue now, however, is whether the proposed constitution as a whole is superior to the one written in 1889.

The 1889 constitution has a score of faults and flaws for every one in the proposed document.

Some of the most bitter critics of the proposed constitution seem to have the attitude that it's better to throw the new baby out with the bath water because the infant has an ingrown toenail or a freckle on his face.

*'Blue-collar precinct' ... What  
Now what do they mean*



# Human environment conference

A conference in Stockholm, Sweden, next week will be one of the most important international gatherings in many years.

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment will attract about 1,500 delegates, 1,000 newsmen, 350 United Nations officials and about 10,000 students to Stockholm.

The conference, in the opinion of Maurice Strong, a Canadian who is secretary general of the conference, will point out how man is going to manage the world's first technological civilization.

"The environment is indivisible," Strong contends as he argues that every nation, rich and poor, has a stake in protecting the environment.

One of the proposals to be presented at the conference will be to establish a worldwide network of 100 stations to monitor air pollution. Another proposal would regulate the dumping of wastes into the oceans.

The conference, Strong says, will be a beginning for a worldwide environmental awareness and a starting point for action."



Max Frankel

KIEV, U.S.S.R. — The United States-Soviet summitry ended in the glittering hall of St. George in Moscow's Kremlin, with what was, after all, a celebration of atmosphere, emotion and hope. In their smiles, in their banter and above all in their proclamation of new principles of good conduct and collaboration, these adversaries of two decades were yielding to the temptations of trust.

President Nixon came to the Soviet Union a week ago scorning the customary "froth" of summit conferences and his host, Leonid Brezhnev, eagerly endorsed the emphasis on mere "business." As their communique reported Monday, they talked through their

NIXON AND HIS AIDES left Moscow in good spirits, first of all because an American President finally heard that music in the Kremlin, after three others tried and failed. Moreover, they were going home with what they felt to be a good treaty, full of promise for further limits on the arms race.

They left, confirmed in their judgments that the Russians were dead serious about rapid economic development of their country and that they wanted respite from crisis and access to American markets and goods.

They found the Soviet leaders, and notably Brezhnev, both flexible and politically strong

# Our readers'

(Editor's note: The Tribune plans to carry all letters from readers relative to the proposed new state constitution, regardless of which side is favored by the sender. In fairness, however, letters which appear to call for a reply cannot be accepted after Thursday, June 1.)

## 'Does away with too much'

The big selling point used by the proponents of the new Constitution is the freedom it gives the people, the legislature and the governor. BUT that is its biggest fault.

Thomas Jefferson said, "Bind the government down with chains of restrictions and limitations or it will soon become the master and you the slave." Government today still needs those restrictions. That is the primary purpose of a state Constitution.

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Thomas Jefferson said, "Bind the government down with chains of restrictions and limitations or it will soon become the master and not the slave." Government today still needs these restrictions. That is the primary purpose of a state Constitution.

The newly proposed state Constitution does away with too much of the government's limitations and restrictions. In the new Constitution there is: No local or county Board of qualification; no limit on property tax for state purposes; no debt limit on county, state, city or school districts. (Bonded indebtedness can be created by the legislature without approval of the voters); no protection for individuals serving on school boards, as county commissioners, or city councils or other public duties, for they are liable in third party suits and could lose everything they own.

The legislature is given unlimited power and responsibility in carrying out the directions of its new Constitution.

The new proposed Constitution promotes and encourages court trials in so many ways that we would soon have a shortage of lawyers. It could be a hey-day for them.

W. H. HILL, Powderville

### Likes 'openness,' flexibility

The main thrust of the proposed Constitution toward openness and flexibility. Under the present Constitution it is difficult for the average citizen to know what is happening in Helena. In a 60-day biennial legislative session so many bills are handled so quickly that they are disposed of before the average citizen has a chance to size up the situation. It is even difficult to evaluate what has happened after the fact.

Because the 1889 Constitution requires a recorded vote only on the final reading of a bill, the historical record is very incomplete. Also, the various issues since they can take the stand in the security of the committee room while taking a completely different position publicly by "voting for the record" on the third reading of a bill.

Use on a number of important issues will soon be recompensed by an end of discrimination against Soviet goods in American ports and markets and by generous American credit arrangements.

Both sides have hedged their bets for the future and cautioned their domestic audiences against exaggerated expectations. Brezhnev took refuge in protocol on departure as on arrival and let his colleagues offer the airport farewells without him. Nor did he allow his people to show any real enthusiasm or tribute for the President.

But if the festive and relaxed Kremlin celebration on the final day meant anything, and the "basic principles" that were signed Monday are indeed more than rhetorical boasts, then Nixon and Brezhnev achieved something more than the sum of the various agreements inscribed on parchment in the last seven days.

Since the legislature will be a "continuous" body for two years, bills will remain alive by being carried over from the first to the second session and cannot be so readily given a quiet burial in committee. Finally, the 1972 Constitution would eliminate "voting for the record" by requiring legislators to reveal their position by public votes at all the stages which move a bill along the legislative process.

In its quest for openness the Constitution Convention has tried to throw light more than just the legislative process. Two new items in Article II, the Declaration of Rights, are intended to provide citizens with information on how the administrative machinery of government is running. These items, Sections 8 and 9, are the right of the citizen to participate in the operation of government and the citizen's right to know how it is being run. It is the intent of these two items to open the day-to-day operations of government to public view.

The average citizen's access to government will be greatly improved under the proposed Constitution. No wonder the special interest lobbyists are opposed to the proposed Constitution.

JOHN A. LAYNE III, Helena

### Says report erroneous

I read with dismay the account of reports given to your newspaper regarding conditions at the Boulder River School and Hospital. It was certainly "sensational" as it was, obviously, meant to be!

I work as a Foster Grandparent in one of the cottages there. Over a period of three and one-half years I have worked in four other cottages AND the school WITH the residents, counsellors, behavior modifiers AND attendants and must say that you have been misinformed by: (1) Someone who has been on a "tour" of the institution, probably ten or fifteen minutes in each situation; (2) an "ex-employ" and (3) a former patient!

Just to cite only ONE ridiculous point: "It is curious that very few of the children and adults who die at the institution are buried by relatives in their home towns." In answer, many children have been COMMITTED to the institution by family or relatives and then promptly forgotten. Many older adults who die at the institution have no family left to bury them—or they, too, have been forgotten. Thank Heaven, they have someone to care for them and give them a resting place!

I am a mother of five children and grandmother of 21. I most certainly remember times in my homemaking days when someone on "tour" in my home would have formed a wrong impression of my ability as a homemaker and mother. Children can make a mess of things, in many and varied ways—even the NORMAL ones! In other words, the over-all picture should not, in justice, be accepted as a way of life, in the home OR THE INSTITUTION!

MRS. RENA SULLIVAN, Helena.  
(Foster grandparent program)

Bible verse for today: Set your affection on things above. —Colossians 3:2.

and 17 meat processors in the New York area.

"I can describe that (what) existed in the meat industry in these prior investigations still exists and still affects the ultimate price to the consumer of meat products in New York City and surrounding areas," Scopetta told the agriculture subcommittee.

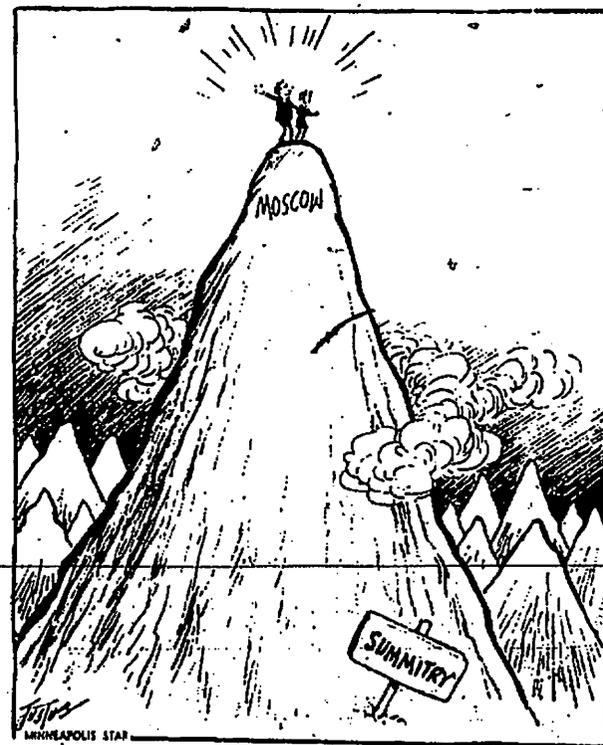
Scopetta explained how officials of Local 174 would threaten to call a strike or would offer to guarantee "labor peace" in exchange for extortion payoffs. Scopetta said a key part of this operation has been "the influence" Lorenzo (Chappie) Brescio has had on some of the officers of the Local 174. Brescio, who was identified as "aligned with Lucky Luciano," has been an influence in the actions of Local 174 since the late 1930's.

INDICTMENTS for perjury and contempt are still pending against Brescio, Scopetta told the agriculture subcommittee. He testified that Brescio was active in "underworld gambling enterprises."

Some government sources have estimated that the direct payments to underworld sources on meat alone amount to as much as \$1 million a week in the New York area. It is hidden under a pattern of false billings at the wholesaler and retailer levels and by the meat processing firms, Scopetta said.

THE MEAT INDUSTRY, like the fruit and vegetable industry, is particularly vulnerable to extortion because of limited cooling facilities and relatively quick spoilage.

Over the years Local 174, the largest meat cutters' local in the New York area, has used its own power plus the Teamsters control over transportation to put a "tax" on food products. This pattern of illegal payments has been broken only for brief periods by indictments and convictions of mobsters, labor leaders and the businessmen who make the payments and cover it on the books with false entries.



"Well, Pat—this is it!"

## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY

Publisher

WILLIAM D. JAMES

Executive Editor

EDWARD P. FURLONG

Managing Editor

### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The Tribune only in the editorial column on this page.
3. Publish all sides of important controversial issues.

*Blue-collar precincts? ... White-collar areas? ...  
Now what do they mean by that?*



## Clark Mollenhoff

WASHINGTON, D.C.—How the underworld rackets boost the price of meat and other food products in some of the larger cities will be dramatically exposed in coming months in indictments and trials in the New York City area. Also, two congressional committees are involved in zeroing in on the cause of high meat and other grocery prices that Mafia-connected figures have been forcing the consumers to pay in many of the large cities.

While consumers point to the higher prices the farmer receives for cattle and hogs as a prime reason for the higher cost of living, the farmer has been pointing to higher wages paid to labor as the cause of most of the food price problems. Fair farm prices and equitable labor costs are legitimate factors that go into the final price the consumer pays.

**“The meat industry is particularly vulnerable to extortion because of limited cooling facilities and quick spoilage”**

Little noticed up to now has been the Mafia's quiet moves to exact an illegitimate tribute through brazen extortion that has amounted to a direct payment of one and one-half to two cents a pound on wholesale meat prices in New York City. This direct “underworld tax” means substantially more when it gets to the consumer.

A House Agriculture Subcommittee headed by Rep. Graham Purcell, D-Texas, has taken some testimony establishing that one of the underworld's tools for collecting the “tax” has been Local 174 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America and various Teamsters locals in the New York and New Jersey area.

VETERAN NEW YORK District Attorney Frank Hogan and his chief assistant, Alfred Scotti, are putting on the major push in a New York County Grand Jury in New York City. But because some aspects of the organized crime operation on meat prices go far afield, the New York officials are working closely with the Justice Department's strike force in New York City.

That strike force is now headed by Kurt W. Mullenberg, former deputy chief of the organized crime section of the Justice Department. He has been assigned to head the New York unit because of its importance in the over-all fight against organized crime in the U.S.

Both Purcell's subcommittee and the Senate Commerce Committee that have exhibited an interest in the Mafia tax on meat and groceries have approached the current situation with a proper respect for the current federal and state investigations that are being conducted.

TESTIMONY of Nicholas Scopetta, now a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, has given the House agriculture unit the basic pattern by detailing the manner in which Local 174 was used a few years ago to extort large sums of money from two large national food chains and 17 meat processors in the New York area.

“I can describe that (what) existed in the meat industry in these prior investigations still exists and still affects the ultimate price to the consumer of meat products in New York City and surrounding areas,” Scopetta told the agriculture subcommittee.

Scopetta explained how officials of Local 174 would threaten to call a strike or would offer to guarantee “labor peace” in exchange for extortion payoffs. Scopetta said a key part of this operation has been “the influence” of Joseph (Chucky)

# Our readers' opinions

(Editor's note: The Tribune plans to carry all letters from readers relative to the proposed new state constitution, regardless of which side is favored by the sender. In fairness, however, letters which appear to call for a reply cannot be accepted after Thursday, June 1.)

### Does away with too much

The big selling point used by the proponents of the new Constitution is the freedom it gives the people, the legislature and the governor. UT that is its biggest fault.

Thomas Jefferson said, “Bind the government down with chains of restrictions and limitations or it will soon become the master and you the slave.” Government today still needs these restrictions. That is the primary purpose

By contrast the 1972 Constitution is intended to open legislative behavior to scrutiny. In the first place, single member districts will make it much easier for the citizen to watch how his representative is performing. Annual legislative sessions will also give citizens as well as legislators more time to identify and study the issues.

Since the legislature will be a “continuous” body for two years, bills will remain alive by being carried over from the first to the second session and cannot be so readily given a quiet burial in committee. Finally, the 1972 Constitution would eliminate “voting for the record” by requiring legislators to reveal their position by public votes at all the stages which move a bill along the legislative process.

In its quest for openness the Constitution Con-

# Readers Give Reasons for Favoring

## Special Interests 'tried'

Controversy centering around the new constitution has grown rapidly during recent weeks. Such articles as Natural Resources and the Bill of Rights have drawn particularly heavy fire from various factions. Most of the criticism is undounded.

The Montana League of Conservation Voters supports the new constitution because in almost every aspect it improves upon the old. It was written in a different atmosphere by delegates who had not "sold out" to special interests. That is not to say that special interests didn't try then and aren't trying now to influence the people of Montana to defeat a constitution that was written by and for them.

We believe the people of Montana want more responsive government that is not partial to special interests. We believe that Montanans understand the need for constitutional protection of their environmental rights.

Almost 10 years ago, two months before his death, John Kennedy said, "Our primary task now is to increase our understanding of our environment, to a point where we can enjoy it without defacing it, use its bounty without detracting permanently from its value, and above all, maintain a living balance between man's actions and nature's reactions, for this nation's great resource is as elastic and productive as our ingenuity can make it." Our new constitution speaks at least in part to this primary task when it says in the Bill of Rights, Article II, Section 3, "All persons are born free and have certain inalienable rights. They include the right to a clean and healthful environment."

Other state constitutions, including that of Illinois, give citizens enforcement powers. While Montana's does not specifically, it is our hope that enforcement power is implicit in the Bill of Rights.

The new constitution further says in Article IX, Section I of Natural Resources, "The state and each person shall maintain and improve a clean and healthful environment in Montana for present and future generations. The Legislature shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources."

If the Legislature does not provide "adequate remedies," Article III, Section 4, on the Initiative says, "The people may enact laws by initiative on all matters except appropriations of money and local and special laws."

The new constitution provides direction for present and future generations, and guidance to our legislatures. It offers protection for urban and rural environments. (The farmers and ranchers of eastern Montana are having their land taken over by the coal companies through the same power of eminent domain that the Highway Department has been using for years. The development of coal has raised or soon will raise serious challenge to the social stability of the state. It presents an unquestioned threat to its environmental quality.)

As Montana grows, we will understand better what we value, what we are losing and what we want to protect. The new Constitution will help us through this time. It must be passed on June 6.

MONTANA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, Missoula  
(Mavis McKelvey, Bill Tomlinson)

## Urges 'extreme caution'

Elimination of the state treasurer as a constitutional officer is just one of many objectionable features of the proposed constitution. Prof. William F. Crowley, School of Law, University of Montana, Missoula, has stated: "The treasurer now has

the state take over, the levy will surge to even higher peaks than any of the local ones are now.

Secondly, it costs more to finance the outlying and isolated schools than it does for others. When the mill-levy is established at a statewide uniform level, all of these schools will have to close due to lack of sufficient funds. In result, two more problems will arise.

In order to attend school, elementary and high school students will have to ride the buses for about an average of six hours per day. With these schools closed, there will be no less than 300 teachers out of a job. Yet we find the MEA (Montana Education Association) supporting the proposed document.

The best way to get our point across is to vote on the side issues and ignore the main part of the constitutional ballot.

GENE D. HALSEY, Billings

## Strong Bill of Rights

The state Constitution has been a study item for the Montana League of Women Voters for three years. The old Constitution was studied to see how a constitution could be written which was more flexible and therefore more responsive to the needs of Montana citizens—today, and in the future.

The League activity supported the referendum to call a constitutional convention. After the new Constitution was drawn up, League members throughout the state again studied the new document in detail. They were able to voice enthusiastic support for it.

Especially praiseworthy in the new Constitution is the strong and detailed Bill of Rights by which the state guarantees the rights of all Montanans. The new Bill of Rights has retained all the individual rights of the old Constitution, and has added other very important rights, such as: Right to know and participate in decision making processes of every level of government; right to a clean and healthful environment; right to be free from discrimination; right to privacy.

The new Constitution also provides more freedom for government to be responsive to the needs of the people. The people will be able to know what is going on in Helena. All meetings, sessions and hearings will be open to the public.

Single member districts plus reapportionment will make it much easier for the people to know how their representative is performing. Legislators will be required to reveal their position by public votes at all the stages which move a bill along the legislative process. The legislators and the Legislature will be more visible and therefore will have to be more responsive to the people they represent.

This is what democracy is all about. The new Constitution allows the people of Montana to determine their own future. The future of Montana is now in the hands of the people. Vote YES June 6.

MRS. SCOTTIE GIEBINK, Bozeman

## Can be amended easily

The proposed Constitution, along with its separate ballot choices, is a call to Montanans to improve and revise their own attitudes and interest in representative government. By placing so much responsibility on the electorate, all of us must choose carefully our candidates and encourage truly fine persons to run for public office.

The ease of amendment as provided in Article XIV, Section 9, should do much to quiet the fears of many

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If 15 newspapers cannot planations, I have little ment. I shall vote "NO."

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Elimination of the Board of Examiners as a constitutional board is dangerous. Reorganization may have removed some of the functions of that board, but the voters should have the right to have their elected officials make important decisions (the governor, attorney general and secretary of state), not some high salaried appointee.

The more power you take away from the people, the more you weaken our form of government.

Permitting creation of state indebtedness, without a vote of the people, the weakening of restrictions on investment of public and school funds, and the elimination of the 2-mill limit for state purposes are removals of safeguards which our forefathers wisely put there for our protection.

It should be remembered that a constitution is NOT a grant of power. Every change in the Constitution requires a surrender of rights now retained by the people.

Voters should exercise extreme caution before approving changes and a new constitution that is entirely uncalled for.

FERN L. (Mrs. Curtis) BAKER, Helena

### Asks 'Can we afford it?'

A general objection to the new proposed constitution is that Supreme Court decisions interpreting the present constitution will be lost, and that it will be many years before litigation is resolved and a determination made to find out what the new proposed constitution really means.

The present constitution has kept pace with the times through the amendment procedures which have been made since its adoption.

A specific objection is annual sessions of the legislature, which means it will meet twice as often and will cost twice as much because the session is for 60 legislative days—not calendar days and the legislature could adopt a five-day week and a session, could run for 12 weeks.

The cost of legislative staff would be considerably more than it is now. There is also the necessity for an increase in employment by state agencies to handle agency budget preparations for double sessions.

There is no provision for limiting special sessions, consequently, the work load of our legislators could be an extremely expensive and prolonged ordeal.

This point is—can we afford this new constitution?

MARY R. McGUIRE, Bozeman

### Urges voting only 'side issues'

Montana will be hurting if the new proposed Constitution is approved.

Some say that the new document will provide property tax relief and an equal value of education per student. We know what the present document has done, that it has provided many big corporate land-owners a way to get by with less property taxes. However, just the fact the present document is unfair does not necessarily make the proposed one any better.

Additional problems will emerge if the proposed Constitution is approved. Once local control over the mill-levy is gone and

choices, is a call to Montanans to improve and revise their own attitudes and interest in representative government. By placing so much responsibility on the electorate, all of us must choose carefully our candidates and encourage truly fine persons to run for public office.

The ease of amendment as provided in Article XIV, Section 9, should do much to quiet the fears of many.

TONI BERGENE, 511 28th Ave. NE

### Prefers two-house system

As a member of the Constitutional Convention's Legislative Committee, and re-evaluating the Legislative Article, I find many improvements for a more effective, responsible legislature: The article provides legislators more time; single member districts; open meetings; recorded votes in bill changes; adequate membership for representation; continuity during the biennium, and power to call special sessions. It requires the governor to either sign or veto bills (eliminating the pocket veto); and adds flexibility, responsibility and accountability.

These reforms will be in effect in either a bicameral or unicameral legislature—if the Constitution is ratified by the people on June 6.

I strongly support a bicameral (two-house) legislature as the best system. A two-house legislature is less susceptible to lobbyists and special interest groups. A bicameral legislature is not as inclined to pass hasty legislation; the deliberation of a second body is one of the most effective checks and balances of our legislative system.

Several states have held Constitutional Conventions and to date not one has accepted the unicameral legislature.

The argument is that not as many bills are introduced in a one-house legislature, but in Nebraska, the only one-house state, 1,440 bills were introduced in 1969 and 858 of these were enacted into law. Consider Montana's bicameral system: Seldom are 1,000 bills introduced, although Montana did have 1,064 in 1971, of which only 474 were enacted.

Good bills DO receive support in a bicameral legislature. It is a false assumption that "if you want to pass a bill, you are for the unicameral; if you want to kill a bill, you are for bicameral." This simply is not true.

Another argument by the proponents of unicameralism is that under the one-man, one-vote principle, bicameral legislatures are outdated. Who's kidding whom—no two people think alike or vote alike? Often people from the same geographical area elect representatives and senators of different political philosophy.

The checks and balances of a bicameral system and the deliberation of two bodies provide a safeguard no unicameral body can match.

Voters must realize in voting the constitutional ballot that they should also vote on the alternate proposals, as a safeguard for including in the Constitution the type of legislature they desire. Just because the bicameral legislature is in the proposed constitution does not mean it will stay there.

GRACE BATES, Manhattan (Convention delegate)

### 'Probably' doesn't satisfy

Sponsored by 13 newspapers, including the Tribune of Great Falls, what is represented to be the proposed 1972 Constitution for the State of Montana, with an article-by-article analysis of each, has reached me. It is my belief that the analysis of each article should explain "exactly" what that Article means.

I will only call attention to Article III, wherein the third paragraph, and on the ninth line thereof, the fourth word is "probably."

Let me say here that I shall never, under any circumstances,

gates included some of the new constitution relevant and includes that will undoubtedly bring similar constitution

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Local governments will before to share in the new provisions are ex financing of city and operating on the very

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JACK H. STIMPFLIN, Forward Great Falls

'Favors cities' The constitution battle coming quite bitter.

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PAUL M. GRIBBLE,

### 'Inconsistent'

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ing similar constitutional revisions.

The concept that the costs of education and welfare be shared  
statewide represents a fundamental change in philosophy. These  
measures will immediately reduce the tax burden on residents  
of the more densely populated counties.

Local governments will have a greater opportunity than ever  
before to share in the financial resources of the state. These  
new provisions are expected to have a profound effect on the  
financing of city and county governments, some of which are  
operating on the verge of bankruptcy.

The present constitution was written at a time when the affairs  
of the state were dominated by a small number of special in-  
terest groups who wrote into the constitution a number of  
protective provisions. The elimination of those provisions  
coupled with the requirement for open committee meetings and  
recorded votes of the legislature will minimize the influence  
of special interest groups and make the legislature much more  
responsive, representative and accountable than it has been  
in the past.

The inclusion of a consumer's protection provision is in keep-  
ing with the current growing interest in consumer affairs.  
This provision, as well as others, included in the new con-  
stitution, anticipate legislative and constitutional changes that  
are very likely to be adopted by other states and at the na-  
tional level.

Finally, the new constitution is flexible and may be changed  
by the people. Initiatives for change do not have to originate  
in the legislature. The new constitution was written by and for  
the people. It is, without reservation, a people's document.

JACK H. STIMPLING, Chairman,  
Forward Great Falls

### 'Favors cities'

The constitution battle is be-  
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I feel people have a right to  
support the new document  
without being labelled "igno-  
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Although I am opposed to it,  
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PAUL M. GRIBBLE, Scobey

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It is strange that Dr. M. F.  
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tions because the ELECTED  
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vention didn't take the issue to  
their memberships.  
JEAN CUNNINGHAM, Helena

Constitution information with the Montana Farm Bureau as one  
of the "fronts."

Bob Miller is the editor and publicity representative for the  
Montana Taxpayers' Association. He also wears another hat  
as secretary of the Montana Press Association and in that  
capacity writes a column for Montana weekly newspapers.  
Could there possibly be a conflict of interest?

My own conviction, as a delegate to the Constitutional Conven-  
tion, is that the dedicated delegates took the hypocrisy out of  
the Constitution, gave the people the right to know, pin-  
pointed responsibility and endeavored to recognize that "all  
political power is vested in and derived from the people," not  
in special interests in or out of government.

FRED J. MARTIN, Livingston

### Daylight gaining

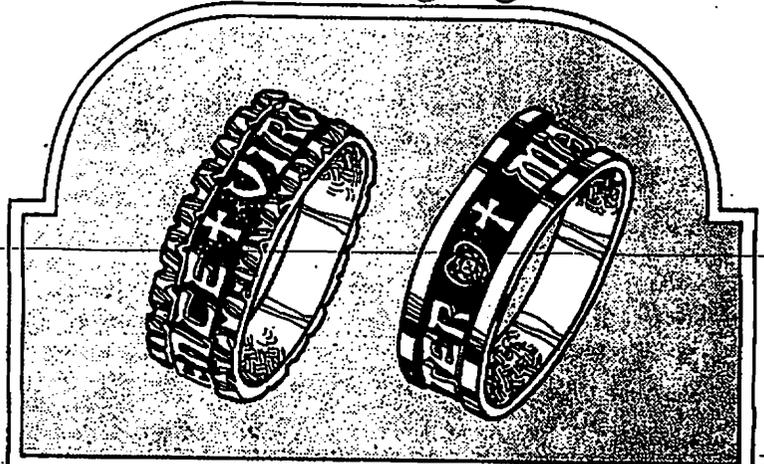
The widespread popular dedication, in a latitude such as ours,  
to the notion of "daylight saving" time causes us to wonder  
how Americans, wintering at the South Pole, manage to indulge  
this pleasant self-delusion.

Do they, perchance, turn their clocks ahead six months on the  
advent of the fall equinox?

Only one possible method of actually adding to our daylight  
hours that comes readily to mind is attended with some little  
inconvenience: One could, perhaps, fly constantly westward at  
a speed equal to that of the earth's rotation. Doubtlessly those  
of us who can cherish fantasies are the truly happy ones.

HAMILTON BROWN, Lincoln

*Express — Zales new  
ring of love  
custom made for you*



Let this ring be an expression of your innermost feelings, spelled out in  
French, English or Spanish. We'll even include your loved one's zodiac  
sign or any other symbol. All in 14 Karat gold, available  
within 48 hours by custom order.

**\$75** each

Four convenient credit plans available  
Zales Revolving Charge • Zales Custom Charge  
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**ZALES**  
JEWELRY

Illustrations enlarged

# For Favoring, Opposing Constitution

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in Article XIV, Section 9,  
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vote for anything such as the new constitution, which can be explained only with the word "probably."

If 15 newspapers cannot get closer than "probably" in their explanations, I have little interest in their analysis of the document. I shall vote "NO," and I don't mean "probably."

LORIN LaFEVRE, 2008 1st Ave. N.

## Mistake to vote 'No'

I'm so "up-tight" about the ability of the Montana Citizen to understand the enormity of the mistake he will make if he votes down the new Constitution.

Mr. Leo Graybill Jr., (Constitutional Convention president) has been taking a lot of flak lately, and I want to say I deeply respect him for the work he has tried to accomplish for Con. Con and for our city. I especially respect him for "telling it like it is" in the Supreme Court squabble.

No person or institution is all right or all wrong. This especially includes the Montana Supreme Court. I have personally heard statements by other attorneys of exceptional integrity who say they have "lost their respect for our (Montana's) Court."

No one should want to work harder at "growing" in their work than members of the Montana Supreme Court. By their childishness in attacking Mr. Graybill, they have cut their own throats.

Somewhere, sometime, someone will even rewrite the Ten Commandments. If we don't have humans who will stand up and shout when they think something is wrong or inhuman, mankind is digging its own cesspool.

Citizens of Montana, do you know how water is purified? Bad bacteria are allowed to develop to the amount that they finally destroy themselves.

Citizens of Montana, begin, and hope to perfect, a new set of commandments which future citizens can strive to live for and up to.

Hats off to Mr. Graybill and the Tribune for standing up and SHOUTING. As the wonderful new generation says, "Let it all hang out!"

DOROTHY WENDT RUSTAND, 18 Prospect Drive

## Stimpfling endorses constitution

On June 6, the people of Montana will have an opportunity to bring their constitution into step with the increasingly complex demands of a modern society. The Constitutional Convention was held after it had received an overwhelming mandate from the citizens of the state to revise or rewrite the present constitution.

The magnitude of support in favor of the convention reflected the public's feeling that the current constitution was wholly inadequate in spite of the fact that it has been amended numerous times since 1889. The amendment process, when applied to the present constitution, has not met the need for change in the past nor does it seem likely to do so in the future.

The delegates were selected by democratic procedures and were truly representative of the people. In general, the delegates included some of the most able individuals in the state. The new constitution eliminates provisions that are no longer relevant and includes new, and sometimes unique, provisions that will undoubtedly serve as a guide to other states considering similar constitutional revisions.

The concept that the costs of education and welfare be shared statewide represents a fundamental change in philosophy. These

## 'Most important in century'

As the discussion of the proposed Constitution... close, I would like to say that... paper has provided your readers with the most... complete coverage of the Constitutional Convention... issues presented to the people of Montana in the... day, June 6.

Although at times I must admit that I felt your articles were dealing with personalities more than issues, it was probably only natural since the president of the Convention was from your area. However, all in all I felt that your editorial comments were very fair and provided an objective view of the entire Convention and the proposed Constitution. I am sure that your readers will thoughtfully consider the issues and not the personalities and conclude, as you have, that the proposed Constitution is a vast improvement over the old.

Although the proposed Constitution is not perfect, the good points far outweigh the bad, and with the people for the first time given the right to amend their Constitution directly it can be improved as the people themselves desire. It does remove the restrictions which have given the legislature the questionable distinction of being rated 41st in the nation. In help for local government we are rated a dead last at fifty.

It is no secret that the old Constitution favors the large landowner (whether a rancher or corporation) and as I have mentioned before, under it a sales tax for Montana is inevitable, whereas with the new Constitution it is not.

On Tuesday, June 6, the people will vote in the most important election for Montana this century and will decide whether we want to remain in the 1880s or accept the fact that we are in the 1970s. We will vote on whether or not we want to continue the present lobbyists' legislature or one that is responsive and responsible to the people of our great state.

For this reason I urge that all of your readers join you in supporting and voting FOR the proposed Constitution June 6.

BOB CAMPBELL, Missoula  
(Delegate, Constitutional Convention)

## 'Takes out the hypocrisy'

Robert E. Miller, a newspaper colleague for nearly 40 years and an ardent advocate of the "right to know," didn't put all his cards on the table in his letter to the Tribune. Bob implies that only letter writers to the newspapers oppose the 1972 Constitution, suggesting that "... Apparently everyone in the state is free to speak his mind on the new document except those who oppose it..."

Would the recipients of the Montana Taxpayers' Association publications, news releases and "Guest editorials" sent to the newspapers have any notion that the Association releases are unbiased? Certainly, Keith Anderson, executive vice president of the Taxpayers' Association, didn't deny that he was one of the prime movers to spearhead the April 22-23-24 "smoke-filled room, off-the-record" meetings of the Montana Association of Trade Executives at Helena to initiate the opposition.

The blueprint of opposition has resulted in a flood of anti-Constitution information with the Montana Farm Bureau as one of the "fronts."

Bob Miller is the editor and publicity representative for the Montana Taxpayers' Association. He also wears another hat as secretary of the Montana Press Association and in that capacity writes a column for Montana weekly newspapers.

But Fund Is Still Far Short of Goal

# Delegates Chip in Biggest Share of

By JOHN KUGLIN

Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — Most of the bankroll for the Citizens' Committee for Constitutional Improvement has come from delegates to the constitutional convention.

Seventy-one per cent (\$7,685) of the total donations of \$10,770 to the pro-constitution group had been contributed by 43 of the 100 delegates as of Tuesday morning.

George Harper, I-Helena, treasurer of the group, readily produced a current list of con-

tributors after it was requested by a Tribune reporter.

The largest donation — \$1,000 — was from Anaconda lawyer Wade Dahood, the Republican who chaired the convention's Bill of Rights Committee.

Donations fall far short of the committee's projected budget of nearly \$27,000. The private committee was formed after the Montana Supreme Court ruled that the delegates lacked authority to spend public funds.

Two members of the judiciary; Russell E. Smith, Mis-

souls, a federal district judge, and Gordon Bennett, Helena, a Montana district judge, contributed. Smith gave \$500 and Bennett, \$25. The Anaconda-based Tri-County Bar Association donated \$100.

Delegate Dave Drum, R-Billings, contributed \$750 and convention president Leo Graybill Jr., D-Great Falls, chipped in \$300.

Three delegates — Margaret Warden, D-Great Falls; J. C. Garlington, R-Missoula and Arnold Jacobsen, R-Whitefish, each

contributed \$300.

Contributing more than \$100 were Convention first vice president John Toole, R-Missoula, and Jerome Loendorf, R-Helena, each \$400; Russell McDonough, D-Glendive, \$300; George Harper, I-Helena; Daphne Bugbee, D-Missoula; James Joyce, D-Butte and Marshall Murray, R-Kalspell, all \$200. Rod Hanson, D-Fairfield, and Clark Simon, R-Billings, kicked in \$150 apiece.

After delegates spoke during a meeting in Carter, a collec-

tion produced \$124.

Donating \$100 were J. Charles Pouz, Rachel Mansfield, Virginia Eland, D-Glendive; Dorothy Eck, D-Billings; Bruce Brown, I-Helena; Thomas Ask, R-Rocky Mountain; Anderson, I-Helena; Babcock, R-Helena.

A \$5 contribution from a political group from the Park County Democratic Women's Club.

The largest contribution by a non-delegate was David M. McLean, Dahood's law partner.

Contributions of \$50 from James Hummel, the Missoula law firm, McChesney & McLeod; Joseph McIndoo; Randall Swarfall; Mrs. Robert Great Falls; A. C. Glendive; Kathy L. W. A. Brown Jr., William R. Taylor.

The initial thrust raising drive came

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Don't keep worrying false teeth dropping time. A denture with FASTEETH® gives you a firmer, steadier fit and more enjoyable, comfortable use. Fasteeth Adhesive Powders that fit are essential to your regular dental care.

## Treasure State Deaths

LEWISTOWN — LAY, Harry E., 81, former member of the Montana Fish and Game Commission, died at Medford, Ore., where services were held. A native of Bellevue, Mo., he moved to Lewistown in 1912 as co-publisher of the Lewistown Democrat-News. He operated the paper until 1945. On Aug. 22, 1925, he married Constance Cheadle. He served with the Red Cross during World War I in Paris and from 1937 to 1941, was on the fish and game commission. He moved to California in 1965 and to Medford in 1971. Survivors include a daughter Mrs. Rosemary Rossman, Medford.

SCOBEY — NIESKENS, Peter G., 77, died in a Scobey hospital. He was born in Buffalo, Minn., and came to Peerless in 1918. He married Stella Hance Nov. 13, 1917, at Plentywood and they farmed until 1959 when they retired to Scobey. Survivors include the widow, a son Luvern, Peerless; a daughter Loretta Sand, Glasgow, and three brothers. Requiem mass will be at 10 a.m. Friday in St. Philip's Catholic Church. Rosary will be in Waller Funeral Home at 8 p.m. Thursday, burial in Scobey cemetery.

KALISPELL — COMMERS, Donald, 28, of Somers, was

killed Saturday while cutting trees west of Missoula. Services will be in the Johnson Chapel at 1:30 p.m. Thursday. Burial in Conrad Memorial Cemetery. A native of Kalspell, he married Norma Gice at Lakeside in 1965. Survivors include the widow; a son, Christopher, and a daughter, Ginger Lee; the parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Roy Commers, Somers and a sister Mrs. Jack Lingle Kalspell.

LEWISTOWN — BROWN, William, 84, died at Warm Springs. Services are pending at the Cloyd Chapel in Lewistown.

## Chinook Med Student Cited

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Gale G. Kerns, son of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Kerns, Chinook, Mont., received the Samuel D. Soule Award for meritorious achievement in research in obstetrics and gynecology at Washington University School of Medicine. Normally a senior award, it was presented to Kerns, a third-year student, at the school's annual senior awards ceremony for his outstanding accomplishments in this medical specialty during the past year.

Kerns is a 1965 graduate of Chinook High School, and received the B.A. degree from the University of Montana in 1969.

**Bedding Sale**

4 Days Only

**SAVE \$30!**

# Biggest Share of Pro-Constitution Budget

distributed \$500. Contributing more than \$100 were: Convention first vice president John Tools, R-Missoula, and Jerome Loenfort, R-Helena, each \$400; Russell Donough, D-Glendive, \$300; George Harper, I-Helena; Iphigene Bugbee, D-Missoula; Mrs. Joyce, D-Butte and Marshall Murray, R-Kalspell, all \$200; Rod Hanson, D-Fairfield, \$150; Clark Simon, R-Billings, \$150. After delegates spoke during meeting in Carter, a collec-

tion produced \$124. Donating \$100 were: Richard J. Champoux, D-Kalspell; Rachell Mansfield, D-Geyser; Virginia Elend, D-Great Falls; Dorothy Eck, D-Bozeman; Bruce Brown, I-Miles City; Thomas Ask, R-Roundup; Oscar Anderson, I-Sidney and Betty Babcock, R-Helena.

A \$5 contribution, the only one from a political group, came from the Park County Democratic Women's Club.

The largest contribution from a non-delegate was \$250 sent by David M. McLean, Anaconda, Dahood's law partner.

Contributions of \$100 came from James Hunter, Helena; the Missoula law firm of Goldman, McChesney and Datsopoulos; Joseph McDowell, Ovando; Randall Swanberg, Great Falls; Mrs. Robert B. Noble, Great Falls; A. C. Hagenston, Glendive; Kathy Lott, Missoula; W. A. Brown Jr., Helena and William R. Taylor, Deer Lodge.

The initial thrust for the fund-raising drive came April 28 at a

meeting of the committee, when 10 of the delegates pledged almost \$2,200.

In addition to her contribution, Mrs. Babcock has donated secretarial help and an office for the committee in the Colonial Motor Inn in Helena, which she operates with her husband, former Montana Gov. Tim Babcock.

Former convention executive director Dale Harris and Jerry Holloron, who was a research analyst for the convention's local government committee, are assisting without pay.

The only legislator to contribute has been Jack Gunderson, D-Power, who sent a small donation.

The committee Tuesday paid for an advertisement in the Tribune, which quoted Gunderson as supporting the constitution because it "gives legislators the time and resources to act effectively and responsibly on behalf of the people. The old constitu-

tion places unreasonable limitations on the legislature."

Some are promoting the new constitution by paying for their own advertisements in newspapers and on radio and tele-

vision. Due to the state's existing practices act, Harper said, the committee has decided to accept any contributions from corporations or cooperatives.

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—Advertisement—

## FALSE TEETH That Loosen Need Not Embarrass

Don't keep worrying about your false teeth dropping at the wrong time. A denture adhesive can help. FASTEETH® gives dentures a longer, firmer, steadier hold. Makes eating more enjoyable. For more security and comfort, use FASTEETH Denture Adhesive Powder. Dentures that fit are essential to health. See your dentist regularly.

## Bedding Sale

4 Days Only!



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Elect

# TOM JUDGE GOVERNOR





**SPRING LAZINESS** — Hot sun, gently lapping water and the comfort of a floating dock at Merrivether campground above Holter Dam were too tempting to resist. A lazy photograph seemed bet-

ter than none as speedboats hurried through the canyon at Gates of the Mountains. (Staff Photo by Wayne Arnst)

## Mayor to Re City D

The mayor told the Council Tuesday night that will again review the operat of several city department determine how their empl can be laid off to help bala the budget.

Mayor John J. McLaugh noted he is under great press to order a large number of offa but he said it cannot done without reducing serv to the point where the pu

## County To Boyc

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Mrs. Virginia Blend, ac as spokesman for the del tion, said, "We've been rassed by them and we k them well. The Missoula c gates boycotted a similar r ing over there because t was nothing to be gained. I ever, we are urging all citi to attend because it may their only opportunity to at a John Birch Society meeti

The meeting is set for p.m. at West Junior High Sc auditorium.

Mrs. Arlyne Reichert, on the convention delegates, p to attend the meeting. "I e

### Limit on Salary Questioned

## Council Moves to Strengthen Comptroller Post

An ordinance strengthening the position of city comptroller was given preliminary approval Tuesday night by the City Council. However, Mrs. John N. Hall, council president, questioned the \$15,000 limit on the salary for the person to be hired for the job.

Mrs. Hall said certified public

accountants had told her \$20,000 might be a reasonable salary for a qualified comptroller. The council decided to reconsider the limit before the final vote next week.

The city administration's desire to fill the comptroller's post, which has been vacant for 3½ years, stems from the fi

ncial crisis. The proposed ordinance would give the comptroller great authority to control the city's financial operation.

The qualifications for the office include being a certified public accountant or having a college degree or the equivalent in accounting or business administration. Also required are

either 10 years of general experience or three years' experience in governmental or municipal accounting.

The comptroller would be appointed by the mayor with approval of the council. The appointment would be probationary for a year, after which it would be permanent for five years.

### Driver Sentenced

Seventeen days in the Cascade County Jail were ordered by the James D. Ferda justice court for Joe Whitford, 28, Wire Mill Hill, when Whitford pleaded guilty to driving while intoxicated and driving without a driver's license.

Whitford was given 15 days on the DWI charge; 2 days on the license charge. He was cited by the Montana Highway Patrol at 2:25 a.m. Monday at U.S. 87 and Smelter Avenue.

### Man Hospitalized

William W. Hall, 40, El Central, Calif., was in satisfactory condition in Deaconess Hospital as the result of a one-vehicle

## Forgery Trial Date Set

Four forgery-conspiracy defendants are scheduled to be tried beginning June 19 before Dist. Judge Paul G. Hatfield.

Originally the four — LeRoy Williams Jr., 39, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rita Hernandez, 33, Montreal, Canada; Betty Lee Thompson, 34, Compton, Calif., and Cathy Louise Thomas, 23, Detroit, Mich. — were charged before Dist. Judge R. J. Nelson.

Through her attorney, Ralph T. Randon, Miss Thomas disqualified Nelson and Dist. Judge Truman G. Bradford accepted jurisdiction. Nelson then was disqualified in the case of the

frauding Convenient Food Mart and Daniel R. Martello of 10½ on Friday. The court set bail at \$1,000 for each defendant.

### Havre Man Gets 60-Day Sentence

William Carl Johnson, 23, Havre, has been sentenced to 60 days in the Cascade County Jail by Justice of the Peace Guy Palagi on a charge of petty larceny. Johnson was given credit for time served.

Johnson, originally charged with burglary, pleaded guilty to

## Crash Victim Listed as Satisfactory

Diane Topel, 20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Topel, 1409 2nd Ave. N., was listed in satisfactory condition Tuesday night at Columbus Hospital. She suffered neck injuries in a one-vehicle accident Saturday evening near Ennis.

Miss Topel was reported driving a car in which three other Montana State University students were riding when the vehicle hit a soft shoulder and went off the road. When she was thrown from the vehicle a

## Committed Police Over

Overtime pay that has I drawn recently by Great F policemen will be studied two City Council committ The council Tuesday nig approved Alderman Geor Wargo's suggestion that Police Committee and the W and Means Committee ch the recent Police Departm payrolls. Wargo is on the Po Committee.

Mayor John J. McLaugh and some aldermen were prised last week when t

# Mayor to Review Operations City Departments Back in Spotlight

The mayor told the City Council Tuesday night that he will again review the operations of several city departments to determine whether employees can be laid off to help balance the budget.

Mayor John J. McLaughlin noted he is under great pressure to order a large number of layoffs but he said it cannot be done without reducing services to the point where the public

welfare would be hurt.

McLaughlin said the departments he will review again are engineering, fire, police, library, street and possibly the Park Department, which already has had layoffs. A few library employees also have been laid off.

The mayor noted that the Water and Sewer Department and Garbage Department are not financed through the all-purpose fund, which is expected

to have a budget deficit of about \$600,000.

McLaughlin said personnel in the following departments have been cut or the number of employees is at the bare minimum: city attorney's office, building inspector's office, animal shelter, Civic Center, city clerk's office, vehicle maintenance garage, city treasurer's office, recreation, traffic engineer and planning.

The mayor said he is so confident that he can order a reduction in the Police Department, Police Court employees, the judge also is an electrical. McLaughlin added, however, that the city attorney told him it could be done probably would order the staff cut by 20 per cent.

Aside from payroll costs, McLaughlin insisted the city administration had been cutting other costs to the minimum. He said that for three months purchase orders have been issued "except for items desperately needed."

# County Con Con Delegates To Boycott Meeting Tonight

A majority of Cascade County's delegates to the Constitutional Convention plan to boycott a meeting sponsored tonight by Citizens for Constitutional Government.

Mrs. Virginia Blend, acting as spokesman for the delegation, said, "We've been harassed by them and we know them well. The Missoula delegates boycotted a similar meeting over there because there was nothing to be gained. However, we are urging all citizens to attend because it may be their only opportunity to attend a John Birch Society meeting."

The meeting is set for 7:30 p.m. at West Junior High School auditorium.

Mrs. Arlyne Reichert, one of the convention delegates, plans to attend the meeting. "I enjoy

a good debate and welcome the opportunity to discuss the constitution with anyone, anytime and anywhere," she said.

Mrs. Blend explained, "We've heard all these people have to say. We heard them at the convention." She went on to say that persons sponsoring meetings on the constitution all over the state under the name "Citizens for Constitutional Government" are members of the John Birch Society.

"They refuse to understand we've written a populist document. It gives the people the initiative and referendum at the local level. For the first time the people can change the constitution without going to the legislature. It gives the people powers they've never used plus others they haven't had," she said.

Mrs. Blend said the letter inviting the delegates to the meeting listed committee members of the Citizens for Constitutional Government. Walt Perry, Missoula, is the chairman. Mrs. Mary Peterson is secretary-treasurer. Other committee members, with no addresses listed, are Bob Larson, Roy G. Crosby Jr., Judy Crosby, Norwood Stickney, Loren Nedley, Bud Alexander and Art Hauck.

Crosby, publisher of the weekly Montana Intelligence Letter, lobbied for the organization during the convention. He warned the convention against adopting the preamble from the Model State Constitution drafted by the National Municipal League, which he called a front for the United Nations and One World Movement; against "destructive proposals of the League of Women Voters," since "most of the metropolitan programs they represent are being brought into the United States by subservient elements"; and against city-county consolidation proposals which are in line with a plot to do away with local government, and then create a world government.

Crosby will speak in opposition to the constitution tonight. Robert Davies, leader of a Great Falls John Birch Society chapter, will be the master of ceremonies.

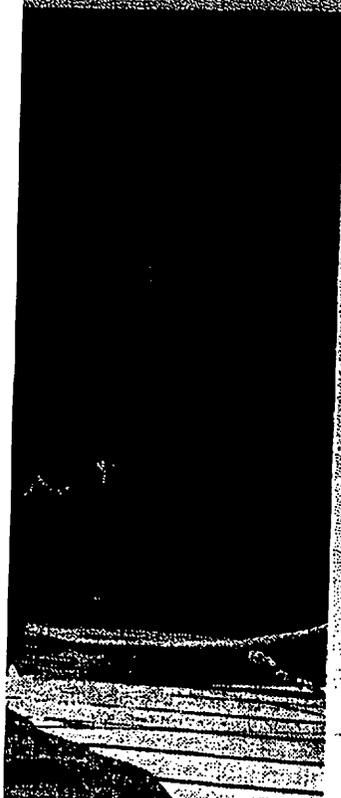
Ella Moriarty, chairman of the City Fire Commission, pleaded that McLaughlin not cut the Fire Department. She said the men now on the payroll are barely enough.

A team of insurance adjusters is scheduled to arrive next week to consider a Great Falls fire insurance. Mrs. Moriarty said with the credit Great Falls should get for its \$2 million Department expansion project she expects the current rating to be changed to or 2.

The commission chief said a large layoff of firemen would result in a worse insurance rating for Great Falls. She claimed that each year backward in ratings increase fire insurance rates 10 per cent.

City department heads told Tuesday by City Clerk Hill that they should submit proposed budgets for the fiscal year by Thursday. The information requested by Artz, City Clerk Stevens, the accountant hired by McLaughlin to audit the city's financial condition.

Hill said in his direct department heads: "The budget should reflect the minimum amount of expense required to maintain an acceptable level of service. We expected that each department head will adopt a positive attitude toward reducing expenditures and continuing full efforts toward balancing the all-purpose fund budget for the year."



Boats hurried through the rapids. (Staff Photo by ...)

## Comptroller Post

... either 10 years of general experience or three years' experience in governmental or municipal accounting.

The comptroller would be appointed by the mayor with approval of the council. The appointment would be probationary for a year, after which it would be permanent for five years.

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Miss Topel was reported driving a car in which three other Montana State University students were riding when the vehicle hit a soft shoulder and went off the road. When she was thrown from the vehicle a

## Committees to Study Police Overtime Pay

Overtime pay that has been drawn recently by Great Falls policemen will be studied by two City Council committees. The council Tuesday night approved Alderman George Wargo's suggestion that the Police Committee and the Ways and Means Committee check the recent Police Department payrolls. Wargo is on the Police Committee.

Mayor John J. McLaughlin and some aldermen were surprised last week when they

McLaughlin said that when the contract was negotiated, the Montana Supreme Court had not yet ruled that law-enforcement personnel and firemen were not covered by the overtime law passed by the last legislature.

The mayor said he thought that after the court issued its ruling, policemen would not be paid for overtime. He added that he had learned that overtime was paid in February, March and April. McLaughlin said he ordered all overtime pay

One Hour Special Telecast  
**tonight**

### Too Much Change

# 4th Delegate Says 'No'

**Helena, Capital Bureau**  
**HELENA** — The fourth name to be added to the list of constitutional convention delegates may have helped draft the proposed new constitution but says they will vote against it.  
 Jeff Brazier, D-Helena, says his major objection is that "we made too much change."  
 He says his attitude has been known since early in the convention that "when you start writing a whole new constitution, that's where I get off. But you lick around and do what you can."  
 He notes that the present constitution provides for the calling of a convention to "revise, alter or amend" the constitution and that was the question on the ballot. "And we had a Constitutional Revision Commission," he adds, "So there's some basis for my thinking."  
 Brazier, a lawyer and descendant of one of the authors of the present constitution, says, "when you write a whole new

constitution you substantially undermine all the jurisprudence of Montana and repeal statutes when you don't even know you're doing it."  
 "When we write a whole new constitution we're forcing change rather than permitting it. And, as some have said, we just acted too hastily. I wish we could have gone home and looked this over and picked up the loose ends."  
 Brazier also objects to the provisions of the legislative article. "We were supposed to unshackle the legislature procedurally, which we did do," he says. "Then we handed them the whole state of Montana with no restrictions. And every time we set the poor people free we set the abusers free too."  
 Brazier feels that the news media has been making it hard on opponents to the proposed constitution by giving most of the space to proponents and by "cowering" the opponents: "the news is managed to such a point that there's no tolerance

for anybody with a discouraging word." He says the "letters to the editor" section is the only place the opponents can get a fair shake.  
 Brazier emphasizes that he is not campaigning against the proposed constitution. "I've turned down four requests this week to speak and I haven't spent any money and I haven't affiliated with anybody else," he says.  
 His advice to the voter is: "Know what you're doing. Don't make this an emotional vote. Make it a well considered, deliberate vote. And whatever way it turns out, as long as the people know what they're doing when they speak, I can sure as hell live with what they speak for."  
 Other delegates who have said they will vote "no" June 6 are Archie Wilson, R-Hysham; Joe Eskildsen, D-Malta; and Torry Johnson, R-Busby. Brazier says he thinks the total will hit 20 before it's over.

## ABM Depot Still 'Safe' At Glasgow State Seeking

**By Tribune Correspondent**  
**GLASGOW** — The Safeguard storage depot at Glasgow, ABM may have escaped the fate of its big brother in Conrad.  
 As of Tuesday, no word had been received to indicate a change of policy according to Col. Edward Tophan, commander of the Glasgow Safeguard installation.  
 The depot was originally planned to serve the ABM missile sites in North Dakota and the Conrad area of Montana.  
 With the closure of the Conrad operations, it is presumed that the Glasgow depot will remain in operation to provide for the Dakota ABM sites.  
 Tophan said if there is any change in plans the announcement will come from Washington, D.C.  
 He added the contracting work at Glasgow is progressing smoothly and the depot outfit is scheduled to start receiving ABM equipment sometime in August. The depot will be staffed by about 70 people, Tophan said.

By J. D. HOLMES  
**HELENA**, Mont. (AP) — Montana's Manpower Advisory Council recommended Tuesday that Gov. Forrest H. Anderson request \$100,000 from the Department of Defense to help the state "unwind" from collapse plans for a new antiballistic missile program.  
 One member of the council already pressured to find jobs for employes of zinc and lumber-products plants being closed in Montana, called \$100,000 "a drop in the bucket."  
 Planning officials replied that would be a start.  
 The Anaconda Co. is shutting down its zinc operation in the state and Champion International may temporarily close for expansion a lumber-products operation it is buying from Anaconda.  
 Word of the United States-Soviet Union Summit agreement to limit nuclear arms by shutting down the Safeguard program in northcentral Montana means 3,000 fewer jobs than anticipated in an already hurting state economy.  
 As a result, state employment and planning people and others making up the Governor's Manpower Advisory Council discussed the crisis with some of the candidates for the governorship from which a person is retiring early in January 1972.  
 Besides calling for the \$100,000 unwinding fund, the council recommended:  
 —The governor ask the U.S. Labor Department for funds to help stranded missile-program laborers go elsewhere to set work.  
 —Set up a meeting with officials of Conrad, the Montana city in the heart of the abandoned program area, to discuss the shutdown.  
 —Survey state agencies to see what job-creating projects might be ready to put into operation if funds can be found.  
 —Compile all available ABM impact data for use by Montana's congressional delegation including Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, so additional help can be obtained.  
 —Set up meetings with individual workers affected by the shutdown and try to see that as many as possible receive reasonable severance pay from the contractors.  
 Two state labor officials said

## Treasure State Deaths

**SHELBY—WEBB**, George J., 9, died in a local hospital. Born in Michigan, Webb came to Montana as a homesteader. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Shirley Bankson, Port Huron, Mich. Services will be Wednesday at 3:30 p.m. in the Burns Funeral Home with the Masonic lodge officiating, burial in Fountainview Cemetery.  
**KALISPELL—KORN**, Peter, 1, who retired a year ago as resident of the National Casualty Co., died in Detroit. A native of Kalispell, he moved from Chicago to Detroit in 1942. Survivors include the widow, Mary, and a daughter. Korn resided in the Kalispell area often.  
**KALISPELL—DALEY**, Robert N., 15, died in Great Falls Monday. Services will be at the Gibson Chapel in Kalispell at 3:30 p.m. Thursday, burial in Conrad Memorial Cemetery. Born in Missouri, he was an 8th grader in Kalispell Junior High school at the time of his death. Survivors include the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Daley, west of Kalispell; sisters, Mrs. Bill Lake, Missoula, and Carron Daley, Kalispell.

died Monday night in a Fort Benton hospital. Services will be Thursday at 2 p.m. in the United Methodist Church in Geraldine with Rev. Robert Barnes officiating, burial in Geraldine Cemetery. Benton Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements. Born at Rock Camp, W. Va., she married John Buchanan May 18, 1908, at Pearisburg, Va. They came to Montana in 1918 and had made their home on the ranch in the Geraldine area until her death. Survivors include the widower; three sons, Raymond,

Geraldine; Ralph, Philipsburg, and Paul, Syosset, N.Y.  
**SHELBY—HUDSON**, Anne, 84, died in a local hospital. Born in Etskin, Minn., she lived most of her married life in Montana. Survivors include a sister, Mrs. Mary Barube, Shelby and two brothers, Albert and Peder Sveum, Sunburst. Funeral services will be Wednesday at 2 p.m. in the Burns Funeral Home, burial in the Sunburst Cemetery. Mrs. Hudson was preceded in death by her husband, James B. Hudson, June 19, 1952.

## Mail, Phone 'Fraud' Lead To Guilty Plea in Billings

**BILLINGS**, Mont. (AP) — A Seattle man, Daniel Molliker, was given a 3-year suspended sentence and 90 days in Yellowstone County Jail after entering a plea of guilty Tuesday to charges of mail and phone fraud and conspiracy to defraud.  
 Molliker entered guilty pleas

to a total of 22 counts of an indictment returned by a federal grand jury in June 1971.  
 On May 17 in Butte another defendant, Richard Morris, pleaded no contest to charges and was given a 1-year suspended sentence. Charges were

## Credit Unions Call for Butte Meeting June 16

**BUTTE** — Montana Credit Unions League has scheduled its 35th annual meeting June 16 at Butte's Ramada Inn.  
 Speeches and discussion in the day-long session will follow the theme "Assets Management." Dr. J. Becklin, vice president in charge of research and development for ICUS Corp., will speak on surplus funds and investing them.  
 Other speakers are Ed Baranowski, manager of the University of Wisconsin Faculty Credit Union, on making good loans; Donald Sutter, vice president in charge of relations and services for CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, on the youth market as future assets; Dick McCargar, supervisor for Northwest District of CUNA Mutual, on credit union assets and insurance, Curt Dron, league representative, on break-even analysis, and Bob Chupuridia, Great Falls, collection supervisor for Malmstrom Federal Credit Union, on collection of delinquent accounts.

As a result, state employment and planning people and others making up the Governor's Manpower Advisory Council discussed the crisis with some of the candidates for the governorship from which a person is retiring early in January 1972.  
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 —Survey state agencies to see what job-creating projects might be ready to put into operation if funds can be found.  
 —Compile all available ABM impact data for use by Montana's congressional delegation including Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, so additional help can be obtained.  
 —Set up meetings with individual workers affected by the shutdown and try to see that as many as possible receive reasonable severance pay from the contractors.  
 Two state labor officials said