

...right to know... article in the Bill of Rights section of the proposed document... Montana newspapers... including the Tribune, vigorously protested a provision in the section which read:

"No person shall be deprived of the right to examine documents or to observe the deliberations of all public bodies or agencies of state government and its subdivisions, except in cases in

ments of the press and voted against the press on the issue.

The Tribune and other state newspapers still think there is a dangerous loophole in the "right to know" article but are endorsing the constitution because it is so clearly superior to the outdated constitution that has been a roadblock to good government for decades.

Our readers' opinions

'People will run state'

Recent decisions of the Montana Supreme Court relative to the Constitutional Convention coupled with the Graybill incident serve to show clearly how much Montana needs the new proposed Constitution.

When the Court came down with its decision in the Mahoney case, it had for me all the earmarks of a political deal. The court wants something from the next legislature, so it protects the incumbents by eliminating highly competent potential opposition which had surfaced in the Constitutional Convention.

Their second completely inconsistent and legally ludicrous decision on the educational program of the convention, however, tipped their hand: The court wants to defeat the proposed Constitution, which would return Montana to the people instead of leaving it in the hands of the interests, which now control the state.

At present we, the people can do nothing constitutionally about a judge who, once elected, is obviously or seemingly incompetent. The proposed Constitution does something about this. Under the proposed Constitution, when a judge is unsupported by a candidate the people can still remove him from his job, because he has to run against his record. This, I submit, the men on the Supreme Court fear; this, I think, prompted their injudicious stand.

The Graybill incident serves mainly to accentuate this, although it makes Montana justice the laughing-stock of the nation. The action of the Court has clearly destroyed the myth that in Montana we have "a government of laws and not of men."

There is only one way to make a judge and all elected officials accountable to the people of Montana. On June 6 vote FOR the proposed new Constitution. Its good points far outweigh the minor points of disagreement under the proposed Constitution the people will run the state; not the big money people and their minions. Change in this instance is all for the good. Choose the proposed new Constitution on June 6.

JOHN J. HOODACK, Poplar

Similar provisions

In analyzing the defeat of North Dakota's new Constitution last month, it is interesting to note that heavy opposition was registered to a certain giving the legislature authority to levy a statewide tax on property and in provisions dealing with the debt limits of both state and local governments. Montana's proposed Constitution has similar provisions:

F. M. QUINN, Big Sandy

turns, it will be hard to stop him at Miami Beach, for even if Daley of Chicago and Meany of the AFL-CIO, who oppose him, get together, the chances are that there will be a third-party movement, which will split the Democrats even more than they are divided today, and this will assure the re-election of Nixon.

THIS IS THE SITUATION Hubert Humphrey didn't foresee: He thought he might take it all. He felt sure he could beat Muskie with labor and the blacks and he was right, but he underestimated McGovern, and now finds himself in the role not of the leader of his party, but as the spoiler, not only of Muskie, but of McGovern.

And the final irony of it is that even if Humphrey beats McGovern in California and stalemates the Democratic convention, the chances are that the convention will probably not turn to him, but seek a compromise ticket of Muskie and Arlen Specter of Illinois, which the Democratic governors and congressional candidates are beginning to talk about seriously, though not with much hope.

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JEANNINE M. ANDERSON, Helena

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There seems to be a lot of bickering going on to defeat the proposed Constitution. There are people among us so definite against change. They would have found fault with the Ten Commandments. It also is a fact, the perfect human document has never been written. I believe the United States Constitution is as close as any one ever came, and there has been plenty of fault found with it.

The sovereign immunity clause has been mentioned many times. I would like to see some legitimate restrictions put on liability law suits. There are many cases where this has got completely out of hand. In other areas there are unfair restrictions. I do not believe in the proverb, "His Majesty can do no wrong." It is the responsibility of the government to hire reliable people, and if they don't, it is the people's responsibility to see that this is corrected. I do not think an individual should suffer for someone's negligence.

The other area of concern is, no limitations on debt or taxes. In my opinion, it is the limitations in the old Constitution, put in by special interest groups, that have our taxes in the shape they are now. It is almost impossible to set a reasonable limitation on either taxes or debt, in a society changing as fast as ours. Therefore the Constitution delegates left it to the legislature, and the final conciliation to the people.

The Constitution could be defeated to no end. The good point in new Constitution is that in giving more control, it also gives more responsibility to the people. I believe that is where the responsibility should be. We have been feeling too much of it get away.

There are sections of the new Constitution I am definitely not in accord with, but I'm not going to throw the baby out with the wash water. We have two choices. To keep an 1889 out-dated document, or accept a better new Constitution on which we have spent a lot of money, and a lot of people have put in a lot of time. If some people don't like some sections, there are improved provisions to change them.

LEON E. MEIER, Columbia Falls

Asks 'Have you read it?'

A letter to all voters in the state of Montana:

Have you read the proposed Constitution? Have you had your opinions expressed by people who know the bill intimately? Each article? How have you spent the time? You will vote "Yes" on the proposed Constitution.

FRED MORGAN, Helena

James Reston

WASHINGTON—It is not easy for a political party to make every mistake in the book during a single election, but the Democrats may do it yet. They are in a suicidal mood: Broke, divided and now getting a little nasty, with Hubert Humphrey cutting up his old friend George McGovern for pulling on the radical mantle Hubert has worn all his political life.

This is the last call for the dining car for Humphrey. He is a joyful man in a mournful age. He has led the fight over the last generation for policies Mr. Nixon is only now accepting in Rome and in Peking and Moscow, and even George McGovern and Ed Muskie might concede that Humphrey is better qualified to be President than any other Democrat.

So it is easy to understand why Hubert wanted his last fling. What is not so easy to understand are his judgment and tactics in California, for his record in Congress is more radical than McGovern's, and in his desperation, he is going out in a cloud of rhetoric against the "radical McGovern."

'Humphrey felt sure he could beat Muskie with labor and the blacks and he was right, but he underestimated McGovern and now finds himself in the role of the spoiler'

Wall, as Harry Truman or somebody else once said, "Politics ain't bean-bail." It is a brass-knuckled business, and maybe one of Humphrey's wild swings will connect, but it is still ironic and a little sad to watch Humphrey, of all people, trying to rescue himself in California by implying that McGovern is soft on the poor and soft on communism.

SOMEBODY is obviously going in the wrong direction, or at least in the opposite direction. The whole thing is joyous-lurvy. Richard Nixon is repudiating his old mistakes and running for reelection in Peking and Moscow and Warsaw as a peacemaker with the Communists, and running at home as a Keynesian with a record peacetime deficit of over \$90

Bible verse for today: Praise ye the Lord, Psalm 148:1



Billion in four years and a system of wage and price controls. While Humphrey, the old progressive student of Bob LaFollette and Floyd Olson, is now proclaiming his "moderation" and denouncing McGovern's latest version of upper Middle West Populism, which was where Humphrey started.

The Humphrey-McGovern debates only dramatize the Democratic party's dilemma. The Democrats were in enough trouble when Humphrey and McGovern were merely going one another for the local prizes in California, and before the President was compromising with Brezhnev under the czarist chandeliers on satellite television in the Kremlin, but in their nationally televised debates with these two old friends and neighbors arguing out their differences, the obvious winner is not Humphrey or McGovern, but Nixon.

THE OTHER LEADERS of the Democratic Party are just now beginning to act on the possible consequences of this problem. They have been thinking about it vaguely for a long time, but now they are up against the realities. Can they really "let George do it"? If he wins in California, how can they deny him the nomination? And if he gets it, will his programs on welfare, defense, tax reform and revenue-sharing be as effective against Nixon in the autumn as they were against Humphrey, Muskie, and Jackson in the primaries? And where will the crippled George Wallace go if he has to decide between McGovern's programs and Nixon's?

There is a private and concealed panic among the Democratic leaders over these questions today. They know that the nation is faced with radical problems and that there is a strong argument for McGovern's radical solutions, but the Democratic governors, senators and representatives who are running to reelection in November, are not at all sure the voters are ready for McGovern's proposals.

MAYBE EVEN MCGOVERN is not ready for them. He put together a catalogue of programs which were specific and effective in the primaries, when nobody was calculating the cost, but what is good in the primaries may be disastrous in the general election and this is now what is worrying the Democratic Party as a whole.

For Humphrey, whose job as titular head of the party was to unite the Democrats and defeat the President, has divided them, split the middle and the money with Muskie and drummed him out of the race, and to now either crippling McGovern or pulling him into a position of winning with a program that divides the Democrats and makes him vulnerable to attack by the Republicans.

THE PRESIDENT and John Mitchell don't have to attack McGovern's welfare, defense, and tax programs. After Humphrey's slashing attack on them, all they have to do is quote Hubert that McGovern is threatening the defense and economy of the nation.

So there is now, after the second Humphrey-McGovern debate, a disorganized and vague strategy among Democrats. Even in California to give the Democrats a chance to sort out their confusion if McGovern wins in Cal-

Legislature

'It looks like more non-mushroom weather to me'

Government building would find place in the future on mentioned, but in the is a factor.

Legislature also has the pin-pointing responsibility on the individual members, passing the buck to the second do the job that should be in the first place.

At times, the only state with legislative success is Nebraska, been successful.

Fear of a one-house legislative view of the incompetence of legislatures of the past this state, we would re-unicaineral.



Richard Wilson

RUSIA, Russia—It seems hard to believe that Richard M. Nixon would go to Moscow 13 years later and work out what amounts to a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. He would have been called a foolish dreamer.

This is the effect of what one-time Red hunter Dick Nixon has done in an exceptional document defining the tone and spirit of America's relations with Russia. It is not strictly a treaty and will not have to be confirmed by the U.S. Senate. But it is a statement of basic principles of relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. which is a kind of moral and ethical code entered into between the Nixon administration and the Brezhnev regime.

As Presidential Adviser Henry A. Kissinger, the leading drafter of the declaration, said, it is nothing that can be waved in the face of the Russians to cause them to desist from bad behavior in the future.

But the Nixon administration and the Brezhnev regime would make themselves ridiculous to the point of rotality in the eyes of the world if the basic principles of the new relationship become merely a scrap of deceptive prose.

'The Russians and the Americans . . . now know it is possible to overcome difficulties which previously were considered totally insuperable.'

The great superpowers have told the world they will avoid confrontations which might lead to nuclear war. They have taken with the utmost seriousness their responsibilities to exercise restraint and penalties and settle differences by peaceful means. It is an idealistic document with few precedents in relations between nations which have conducted their affairs in degrees of extreme hostility for most of the 50 years of the Soviet Union's existence.

Can this all be believed? Is it conceivable or possible that mutual trust between the two broiling superpowers will quiet down the world and let mankind proceed with the work of improving the conditions of life?

THERE ARE PRACTICAL reasons why this may be plausible. Agreeing on coexistence as the guiding principle in a dozen different areas will in the future bring together thousands of American and Russian officials in ongoing meetings, conferences and studies for a period of at least five years.

The comprehensive figure on these contacts may involve directly and indirectly tens of thousands of technicians, scientists, environmentalists, diplomats, military officials, economists, space experts, astronauts on both sides.

CONTACTS of this kind can be expected to cut far deeper than the cultural exchanges of the past decade or so. Those contacts fringe on ideological questions which arise over the nature of art, literature and theatrical and musical works. The Russians have different ideological concepts from the new thought of the West in this field and the only safe areas are in classical music, ballet, opera or in non-controversial popular entertainment.

In the future the men and women on both sides are to be brought together in those areas of cooperation where ideology does not count for much. Even in economics, the Russians and Americans know where and why they disagree and can move from there to consider the practical questions of economic relationships between a capitalist state and a socialist state.

THE RUSSIANS and the Americans will meet on their own respective grounds and in other capitals to begin the development of complex relationships. They now know it is possible to overcome difficulties which previously were considered totally insuperable. The nuclear agreement is evidence of that. But there is perhaps even a stronger incentive. Both sides know that if they unleash nuclear military power they can destroy the world's society, which includes their own.

The way ahead is not easy. It is still difficult for Americans and Russians to find common ground even in non-ideological fields. Now the many thousands of Americans who will be moving onto the common ground have a set of principles to go by. Idealistic, yes. Impractical, no.

Today's quote

Some people disclaim their natural habitat. I always named my origin. It didn't hold me back and neither has my natural habitat.

tution

mand of individual privacy and the merits of public

believed there was a danger the "privacy" clause in they thought it would give and officials on many government a loophole to records and reports from which would be acting for

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One "special interest" oriented group which has not been given adequate publicity in its opposition is the Montana Supreme Court, which has attempted to silence the president of the Constitutional Convention, Leo Graybill Jr. of Great Falls.

I suggest that the Court should be added to the Contractors, the Taxpayers, the Farm Bureau, and the Motor Transport Association, among others, as yet another "PlayMATE" determined to keep the many special privileges accorded corporate wealth in the 1980 Constitution.

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LINDA MORGAN, 620 Carol Drive

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Today's quote

Some people distort their natural habitat. I always named my origin. It didn't hold me back and neither has my color. I was born in poverty. My father raped my mother when she was 12. Now they've named a park for me in Chester, Pa. — Entertainer Ethel Waters, in an interview.



Some mines just explode under pressure.

Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

Published by

WILLIAM D. JAMES, Publisher
EDWARD P. FURZONG, Executive Editor
MARGARET J. MORGAN, Managing Editor

THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially.
2. Express the views of all sides of the news items in the community.
3. Publish all items of important community interest.

More readers state views on proposed constitution

Opponents playing on fear

The uninformed, the misinformed, those fearful of change in any form, the corporate interests who will be the beneficiaries of obsolescent and weakening in the present constitution, the unconcerned, and those who are simply concerned about certain changes in the proposed constitution, will probably form a majority of the voters on June 8 to doom the new constitution to defeat.

It is shocking after so many years of preparation and expectation to have to stand by helplessly and watch the insidious and crafty manner in which the proposed constitutional document is being destroyed. The fears of people are being played upon as skillfully as a master handles a rare victim.

Every time a Con Con delegate or any group supports the new proposal, for some strange reason they are supposed to put on "back cloth and axes" and point out all the presumed "bad" things about the document. Nothing is so damning as to say "it is a good document, but..." The supporters of the new constitution immediately are put on the defensive, which is always a position of weakness.

In any new proposal there are always things which are not necessarily agreeable to every one, but I feel conservative Con Con Delegate G. Bert Benson summed it up very well when he stated, "There are some things in the new document that I do not like, but there are many more things in the present constitution I do not approve of."

The corporate interests of Montana learned a bitter lesson in their attempt to pass the sales tax; therefore they have now adopted the jungle warfare tactics of the Viet Cong and are shouting the proposed constitution down from every cliff with every tactic they know.

Some of the fears are being completely "manufactured" out of wild misinterpretations or from outright fabrications of what the proposed constitution contains. One area that is causing a great deal of concern is the removal of the two-mill statewide property tax levy limitation. It is immediately assumed that the legislature will enact tremendous property levies statewide. Actually, legislators, both Republicans and Democrats, have always fought rising property taxes.

In every session the legislature tries desperately hard to increase the appropriation to the School Foundation in order to reduce property taxes at the local level.

In order to allay some of the fear in this area, if the new constitution should pass and if I am re-elected, I will propose as one of the first orders of business in the 1973 session a constitutional amendment to limit strictly the areas where the legislature could enact statewide property taxes. It is highly possible whether the new constitution passes or not that Montana, in view of the many court cases in the education area, will be forced to a statewide levy to finance education. It is always dangerous to predict the outcome of proposed legislation, but I am almost positive the type of amendment I would propose would receive very strong legislative support, and would be on the ballot the next election.

I have been pleased and impressed that such a broad spectrum of leaders of state government, including Senators and Majority Leader G. Bert Benson, both Republicans and Democrats, and Governor John D. Ravert, both Democrats, have all agreed that Montana and the people of Montana have come out in support of the proposed constitution.

ingly outweighs the questionable things that we must all get behind it.

As a rancher, I was at first alarmed by the tax section and particularly by the lifting of the debt limits for counties and towns as well as by the proposed state property appraisal method. But after studying the new constitution and comparing it with the old and the statutes involved I confess my fears were unwarranted. I found that the people through legislation will set the rules and laws for uniform appraisals and taxation methods much more equitably than at present.

The new constitution charges the Legislature with strict accountability for proper investment of state money instead of the present system where political appointees often may let millions be idle in demand accounts and millions in earnings have been lost.

We could do on through all fourteen articles. Please do it. You will find the balance is really favorable for you. Above all don't automatically vote against it because you think you don't understand it.

The biggest problem in Montana today is the inability of state and local governments to finance the multiplicity of services people demand from the public treasuries. This new constitution will be a valuable tool for helping solve this and other problems.

M. E. RICHARDS, Miles City

Water rights protected

For years many Montanans interested in protecting one of our greatest natural resources, our water, have been concerned that our water would some day be appropriated by downstream states to relieve their increasing water shortages. Neither the 1889 Constitution nor our present statutes give Montanans first priority, but merely state that the right to use unappropriated water may be acquired by appropriation and that as between appropriators the one first in time is first in right, whether within Montana or without.

The only reference to water rights in the present Constitution appears in Section 15 of Article III, which provides in part:

"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."

The proposed Constitution should now strengthen our defense against out-of-state appropriations by other states or by the federal government. It not only retains in its entirety the above quoted provisions from our present Constitution, but by subsection (3), Section 3, of Article LX, there is this additional safeguard:

"All surface, underground, flood, and atmospheric waters within the boundaries of the state are the property of the state for use of its people and are subject to appropriation for beneficial uses as provided by law."

Some concern has been expressed as to how the proposed Constitution would affect existing water rights. Subsection (1) of Section 3 of said Article LX contains this express provision: "All existing rights to the use of any waters for any beneficial or beneficial purposes are hereby recognized and confirmed."

These existing water rights, decreed or un-decreed, and including water rights approp-

But Jerome Peters Bids for Senate Anyway Nonconformity Spells

By FRANK ADAMS

THINKS Capital Bureau

HELSINKI—Jerome Peters says he's a nonconformist "simply because I think we have enough sheep around we've got enough followers."

At the same time he recognizes that his nonconformity may be a liability in his bid to win the Democratic nomination for United States Senate over incumbent Lee Metcalf.

The West Glacier motel operator came to Montana two years ago to escape what he describes as the over-populated, over-taxed, heavy crime area of St. Paul, Minn.

His run for secretary of state of Minnesota and sought elective office in the Teamsters union over a period of a dozen years. But "I never made nothing," he says, "because of the fact that we have too much viewpoint of followers. People don't like to look at a nonconformist. If you don't conform to public opinion, you're not the type of guy they want."

Peters has refused to make a personal financial disclosure, saying they're just maneuvers "to brainwash the public into thinking politicians are cleaning itself up" while having no deterrent effect on corrupt politicians.

More of Peters' philosophy was revealed when he was asked about his views on the Vietnam war.

"I grew up under the old rules, you might say I'm only 37, but I still carry some of the old rules. I think we have to start at the bottom—the total bottom—and come up. And the total bottom is — and it might sound John Birch or whatever they want to say—but we have to put ourselves as a nation as practicing what we preach. We say 'We want this to stop,' but at the same rate we're financing and we're more or less giving the arms to the guys that we're fighting. It's a bottom problem. You can't just take a problem and start at the top and say the top is going to wipe out the problem. You've got to start at the bottom and come to the top."

What do you think needs to be done at the bottom?

Take the world shipping in Haiphong Harbor and so on where the supplies are coming from—probably a third of the supplies are coming from our so-called allies who in turn get these foreign loans from our world bank that the U.S. is financing. In other words, we got to shut off the source of the problem before we can shut off the total problem. But this is not happening.

You do think we ought to get out of Vietnam, though, eh?

I don't really think we should pick up and leave, no.

that they don't care to get involved.

Well, I think it's the same thing in Vietnam or any other place in the world—the people of these small countries are being plundered, raped, and anything you can think of by another nation. And we're trying to say to the world that we're a world leader and now all of a sudden people want to say we're supposed to stand idly by and watch this happen.

But there again the answer to the problem is—start at the bottom. Now the bottom problem can't start to be corrected because here we are supporting a form of government in South Vietnam that's just as rotten as the guys that are trying to take over the country. So we're a failure right there.

So I don't think it's a case of just get out and forget the place. I think we gotta start and support clean forms of government and then take care and probably support the people with a problem like that, which, evidently isn't gonna happen, so I don't know.

What do you see as some of the main problems in agriculture in Montana and how would you propose to solve them as a U.S. senator?

I would say one of the big problems is freight rates. I was in the transportation industry for 15 years. When I come out here everybody's charged extra on account of high freight rates. And the excuse always is, "Well, it's a far north state, nothing ever happens up there, there's no transportation hubs up there."

So it's an out of the way spot—so somebody's got to pay the bill to go up there. But when companies like Burlington Northern are in business, these out here cleaning up trash on the are the baddest, you might say, when they say take the bad with the good. It's just like a guy buying salvage. He can't go in there and say, "I'll take the good salvage. I don't want the bad." The guy that's selling it says, "You take it all—so it is or nothing."

So that's one of the big problems there. As far as prices are concerned — your soil bank

for not growing things. I think the government should get together on it. In these guaranteed markets, return the market to the people that are involved with the market—the growers, the buyers, the brokers—and they in turn under the free enterprise system would create their own market. The government isn't involved with tomato prices, they're not involved with apple prices, it's all maintained by supply and demand. The farmers are griping because the price of wheat is the same as it was 20 years ago but the price of machinery and the operations went up 10 times. The farmers are the guys that voted for these guarantees. The government said, "We will guarantee you a rock bottom price." Well, now they're finding out the results. This comes back to welfare. It comes back to labor. It just don't work that way. It's a false belief.

Do you have anything on welfare in your platform?

You bet, I say we should go back to the old rule. He who don't work shouldn't eat. That's my number one viewpoint on welfare. If we're going to support these freeloaders — and I want to interject this statement right now that I do believe the guy that breaks his back or is physically disabled from work or the old widow — we as a peace-loving people should take care of them. But the guy who says, "No, I don't want to work, I can make more on welfare!" — I think we should start up public works programs for these guys. Get a hundred of them out here cleaning up 10 miles of highway and so on. How would organized labor view putting all these welfare people out doing jobs the unions might want to do?

Organized labor has got to get to go up there. But when organized with the facts also, they don't have any other people out here cleaning up trash on the highways. They don't want to get involved with it. They're going to have to get in their heads that it is their union members that are working extra hours to pay through taxes to support these guys, so it's to their benefit to go along with this.

Do you think the present office holder (Metcalf) isn't doing an adequate job?

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Some of the fears are being completely manufactured out of wild misinterpretations or from outright fabrications of what the proposed constitution contains. One area that is causing a great deal of concern is the removal of the two-mill statewide property tax levy limitation. It is immediately assumed that the legislature will enact tremendous property levies statewide. Actually, legislators, both Republicans and Democrats, have always fought rising property taxes.

In every session the legislature tries desperately hard to increase the appropriation to the School Foundation in order to reduce property taxes at the local level.

In order to allay some of the fear in this area, if the new constitution should pass and if I am re-elected, I will propose as one of the first orders of business in the 1973 session a constitutional amendment to limit strictly the areas where the legislature could enact statewide property taxes. It is highly possible whether the new constitution passes or not that Montana, in view of the many court cases in the education area, will be forced to a statewide levy to finance education. It is always dangerous to predict the outcome of proposed legislation, but I am almost positive the type of amendment I would propose would receive very strong legislative support and would be on the ballot the next election.

I have been pleased and impressed that such a broad spectrum of leaders of state government as Speaker Lucas and Majority Leader of the House Harrison, both Republicans, and Majority Leader of the Senate Dravi and Lieutenant Governor Judge, both Democrats, and many other prominent Montanans and many informed groups have come out in support of the proposed constitution.

Let us not be stampeded by the alarmists and CHORUS who have much to gain by keeping us saddled with an 1889 document written, no doubt by illiterate people, but people who were not as well educated as the present Con Con delegates nor aware of the monumental problems of living and governing in the late 20th century.

FRANCIS BARDANOUVE, Harlem (State representative, Dist. 108)

Chance for better government

JUNE 6, 1972: It's a day of voting for or against the new constitution and you are there!

All over Montana people are gathering at the polls. What will their decision be? To keep the 1889 constitution which only a few can read and understand? To keep the 1889 constitution so that the special interest groups that have been spending our tax dollars without needing to report to anyone can continue to do so; or to accept the new constitution that was written with an eye on the present as well as the needs of the future?

June 6, 1972: Are you there? Vote "YES" for the new constitution and provide opportunity for better government in the future!

MRS. JAMES HALL, 2401 3rd Ave. S.

"Does what needs to be done?"

Have you studied the proposed new Constitution? Have you compared it with the present one?

The new one is a good document. It does what needs to be done in Montana. It advances the many rights of citizens and the state legislature but gives the people through their elected state and county legislators, county commissioners, and city and town council members the power to enact laws that will make sense and when they are

The proposed constitution contains the following provisions: The legislature shall have the power to enact laws that will make sense and when they are

may vary from the good to the bad.

stream states to relieve their increasing water shortages. Neither the 1889 Constitution nor our present statutes give businessmen first priority, but merely state that the right to use unappropriated water may be acquired by appropriation and that as between appropriators the one first in time is first in right, whether within Montana or without.

The only reference to water rights in the present Constitution appears in Section 15 of Article III, which provides in part:

"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."

The proposed Constitution should now strengthen our defense against out-of-state appropriations by other states or by the federal government. It not only retains in its entirety the above quoted provisions from our present Constitution, but by subsection (3) of Section 3 of Article IX, there is this additional safeguard:

"All surface, underground, flood, and atmospheric waters within the boundaries of the state are the property of the state for use of its people and are subject to appropriation for beneficial uses as provided by law."

Some concern has been expressed as to how the proposed Constitution would affect existing water rights. Subsection (1) of Section 3 of said Article IX contains this express provision: "All existing rights to the use of any waters for any useful or beneficial purpose are hereby recognized and confirmed."

Thus, existing water rights decreed or decreed, and including water rights riparian or presently owned by Indian users, would not be impaired by the proposed constitution. The large volume of statutory and case law would continue to control the appropriation, distribution and use of all water rights.

The local district courts would continue to supervise water distribution and adjudicate water disputes as they have in the past. Additionally, subsection (4) of Section 3 would empower the Legislature with authority to provide for the administration, control and regulation of water rights and to establish a system of centralized records, in addition to the present system of local records."

The Water Rights Article in the new Constitution was carefully reviewed and approved by many water users and students of water law and both delegates and non-delegates have endorsed the Article as a major step forward in preserving our precious water supply for Montana's future.

CARL M. DAVIS, Dillon (Convention delegate)

Says one item not touched

With all the statements made both pro and con, about the new Constitution, there is one that hasn't been touched upon.

Subsections 1 of both Sections 4 and 5, Article III (General government) state that the people of the State of Montana can change, by initiative and/or by referendum, the laws of the state except for monetary matters.

And elsewhere in the Constitution, as has been pointed out many times, the Constitution, if passed, will not limit the amount of property tax that can be charged.

It appears to me, then, that the people of Montana will have absolutely no way to control the taxes that can and will be levied if these changes are taken liberally.

I have discussed this with a number of people and they seem to be concerned about the

STEVE MARQUE, 2715 6th Ave. N.

up while having no detrimental effect on corrupt politicians. More of Peters' philosophy was revealed "when he was asked about his views on the Vietnam war."

"I grew up under the old rules, you might say I'm only 37, but I still carry some of the old rules. I think we have to start at the bottom—the total bottom—and come up. And the total bottom is — and it might sound John Birchy or whatever they want to say—but we have to put ourselves as a nation as practicing what we preach. We say, 'We want this to stop' but at the same rate we're financing and we're more or less giving the arms to the guys that we're fighting. It's a bottom problem. You can't just take a problem and start at the top and say the top is going to wipe out the problem. You've got to start at the bottom and come to the top."

What do you think needs to be done at the bottom?

Take the world shipping to Hatteras Harbor and so on where the supplies are coming from—probably a third of the supplies are coming from our so-called allies who in turn get these foreign loans from our west bank that the U.S. is financing. In other words, we get a shot off the source of the problem before we can shut off the total problem. But this is not happening.

You do think we ought to get out of Vietnam, though, eh?

I don't really think we should just get out and leave no

You recall a number of years ago there was quite a public stir when a woman of a size and then in a case was being rapid and considered 30 feet away from 30 people that are waiting at a bus stop and nobody makes a move to help. The answer being

Railroader Moving To Havre

BILLINGS — W. T. Sloan, who began his railroading career as a clerk in Great Falls has been named assistant superintendent transportation for administration of the BN's Montana division with headquarters at Havre.

He went to work for the Great Northern in Great Falls in 1926 and after military service, subsequently served at Grand Forks, N.D.; St. Cloud, Minn., and St. Paul. He was trainmaster and assistant superintendent at Superior, Wis., prior to his new assignment.

Additionally W. R. Richter has been named assistant superintendent of transportation at Chivare. He moves to Montana from a similar post at Grand Forks.

College Registration By Tribune Correspondent KALINPELL Registration for students of the University of Montana and the Montana Valley Community College will begin June 20.

problems is freight rates. I was saying, 'No, I don't want to work in the transportation industry for 15 years. When I come out here everybody's charged extra on account of high freight rates. And the excuse always is, 'Well, it's a far, god-damn state, nothing ever happens up there, there's no transportation hubs up here.' So it's all out of the way, so somebody's got to pay the bill to go up there. But when companies take it up and the Northern are in business, these are the benefits you might say when they say take the bad with the good. It's just like a guy buying salvage. He can't go in there and say, 'I'll take the bad good salvage. I don't want the bad.' The guy that's selling it says, 'You take it all as it is or nothing.' So what's the source of the problems there. As far as price are concerned — your soil bank

can make more or better. I think we should start up public works programs for these guys. Get a hundred of them out bar cleaning up 10 miles of highway and so on. How would organized labor view paying all these white people out doing jobs the union might want to do? Organized labor has got to be organized with the facts as they don't have any their people out here cleaning up trash on highways. They don't want to get involved with it. They're going to have to get in the heads that it is their union members that are working the hours to pay through taxes to support these guys, so it's their benefit to go along with this. Do you think the present off-balance (Moose) isn't doing adequate job?

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But Jerome Peters Bids for Senate Anyway Nonconformity Spells Vote Trouble

BY FRANK ADAMS
Tribune Capital Bureau
HIGHLIGHTS — Jerome Peters says he's a nonconformist simply because he thinks we have enough sheep around us. At the same time he recognizes that his nonconformity may be a liability in his bid to win the Democratic nomination for United States Senate over incumbent Lee Metcalf.

The West Glacier motel operator came to Montana two years ago to escape what he describes as the over-populated, over-taxed, heavy crime area of St. Paul, Minn. He ran for secretary of state of Minnesota and sought election office in the Teamsters union over a period of a dozen years. But "I never made nothing," he says, "because of the fact that we have too much viewpoint of followers. People don't like to look at a nonconformist. If you don't conform to public opinion, you're not the type of guy they want."

Peters has refused to make a personal financial disclosure, saying they're just maneuvers "to brainwash the public into thinking politicians are clean." While having no deterrent effect on corrupt politicians.

More of Peters' philosophy was revealed when he was asked about his views on the Vietnam war:

"I grew up under the old rules, you might say. I'm only 37, but I still carry some of the old rules. I think we have to start at the bottom—the total bottom—and come up. And the total bottom is — and it might sound John Birch or whatever they want to say—but we have to put ourselves as a nation as practicing what we preach. We want this to stop. But at the same rate we're financing and we're more or less giving the arms to the guys that we're fighting. It's a bottom problem. You can't just take a problem and start at the top and say the top is going to wipe out the problem. You've got to start at the bottom and come to the top."

What do you think needs to be done at the bottom?

Take the world shipping in Haiphong Harbor and so on where the supplies are coming from—probably a third of the supplies are going from our so-called allies who in turn get these foreign loans from our world bank that the U.S. is financing. In other words, we got to shut off the source of the problem before we can shut off the total problem. But this is not happening.

You do think we ought to get out of Vietnam, though, do you?

I don't really think we should get up and leave, no.

You recall a number of years

ago that they don't care to get involved.

Well, I think it's the same thing in Vietnam or any other place in the world—the people of these major countries are being murdered, raped, and anything you can think of by another nation. And we're trying to say to the world that we're a world leader and now all of a sudden people want to say we're supposed to stand idly by and watch this happen.

But there again the answer to the problem is start at the bottom. Now the bottom problem can't start to be corrected because here we are supporting a form of government in South Vietnam that's just as rotten as the guys that are trying to take over the country. So we're a failure right there.

So I don't think it's a case of just get out and forget the place. I think we gotta start and support clean forms of government and then take care and probably support the people with a problem like that. Which evidently ain't gonna happen so don't know.

What do you see as some of the main problems in agriculture in Montana and how would you propose to solve them as a U.S. senator?

I would say one of the big problems is freight rates. I was in the transportation industry for 15 years. When I come out here everything's charged extra on account of high freight rates. And the excuse always is, "Well, it's a fact of life, nothing ever happens up there, there's no transportation jobs up there."

So it's an out of the way guy, so somebody's got to pay the bill to go up there. But when companies like Burlington Northern are in business, these are the bad guys, you might say when they say take the bid with the gov't. It's just like a guy buying salvage. He can't go in there and say, "I'll take the good salvage. I don't want the bad." The guy that's selling it says, "You take it all as it is or nothing."

So that's one of the big problems there. As far as prices are concerned — your soil bank

prices, your farmers being paid for not growing things.

Well, I think the government should get together out of these guaranteed prices, return the market to the people that are involved with the market—the growers, the buyers, the brokers—and they in turn under the free enterprise system would create their own market. The government isn't involved with tomato prices, they're not involved with apple prices, it's all maintained by supply and demand. The farmers are griping because the price of wheat is the same as it was 20 years ago but the price of the machinery and the operations went up 10 times. The farmers are the guys that voted for these guarantees. The government said, "We will guarantee you a rock bottom price." Well, now they're finding out the results. This comes back to welfare. It comes back to labor. It just don't work that way. It's a false belief.

Do you have anything to do with welfare in your platform?

Well, I don't know, we should go back to the old rule. He who don't work shouldn't eat. That's my number one viewpoint on welfare. If we're going to support these freckled ones and I want to interfere this statement right now that I do believe the guy that breaks his back or is physically disabled from work at the old widow — we as a peace-loving people should take care of them but the guy who can't make more on welfare — I think we should start up public works programs for these guys that a hundred of them out here cleaning up 10 miles of highway and so on.

How would organized labor view putting all these welfare people out doing jobs the unions might want to do?

Organized labor has got to get to go up there. But when companies like Burlington Northern are in business, these are the bad guys, you might say when they say take the bid with the gov't. It's just like a guy buying salvage. He can't go in there and say, "I'll take the good salvage. I don't want the bad." The guy that's selling it says, "You take it all as it is or nothing."

Do you think the present office holder (Metcalf) isn't doing an adequate job?

I think the majority of the present congressmen should be re-elected because they're in a rut. They've been in there so long and when a new guy does get in there his first problem is combatting the majority of the incumbents that have been in there for years and years and a new guy is trying to come in there with new reforms and he's stepped on by a majority right off.

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larges the Legislature...
all fourteen articles...
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is City...
water rights in the...
now appropriated, or...
should now strength...
ound, flood, and at...
expressed as to how...
You do think we ought to get...
I don't really think we should...
You recall a number of years

And That Makes Seven

3 More Delegates Swing Away From Constitution

TRIBUNE-CAPITOL BUREAU

HELENA — Three more constitutional convention delegates have revealed that they will vote against the proposed constitution they helped write, bringing the known total to seven.

The latest opponents are Doug Delaney, D-Grass Range; Lloyd Richard, D-Saco; and Bob Hanson, L-Hotchkiss.

And Barnard says that based on indications he received from a meeting of delegates in Billings recently, "I think there will be 80 that will vote 'no.' If they want to commit themselves."

All 100 delegates signed the proposed constitution, but several of the delegates have indicated they did not construe their signatures as acts of

endorsement.

Delaney says he is primarily concerned with the revenue, education, and Bill of Rights articles. "I'm really concerned about the right to participation," he says. "It looks to me like it guarantees a person's right to attend any school board, county commission, any other governmental board, take part in the meeting right up to the vote."

Delaney is also unhappy with the less restrictive gasoline tax provision, saying "the roads in eastern Montana will never be up to par and the possibility of siphoning gas taxes off for non-highway purposes only makes the future bleak."

Barnard says he is opposed to "pretty near the whole thing"

Specifically, he says, "revenue and taxation provides no protection for the property taxpayer at all. The Bill of Rights is detrimental to law enforcement and the court system. Too much authority for the board of regents and board of education. We don't need two boards anyway."

Hanson's main objection is the cost factor. "I think our cost of state government is getting out of hand," he says, "and I think this is going to make it more so." He cited increased costs of insurance at all levels of government because of devaluation of sovereign immunity as one example.

And he says the full implications of the proposed constitution

is hard to determine in advance. "I think some of the things we worry most about probably won't happen to be as bad and some of the things we aren't worrying about are going to lock hell out of us."

Art Kamboot, R-Forsyth, on the other hand, says that while he isn't too enthused over the proposed constitution, "I don't feel it's my place as one delegate to go out and tear down the work of 99 others regardless of how I feel about it."

At the same time, he says, "I think the delegates shouldn't try to sell it so hard. I think they should be more honest about it and present the good points that they like so well and not just say that the good outweighs the bad."

He says that in his 18 or 19 appearances he hasn't said how he will vote or how others should vote. "I've told them there are sections in there I like very much and I explain those sections to them," he says. "And I tell them there's parts I don't like at all and I tell them why."

Kamboot says a lot of things got by the delegates during the convention that are beginning to show up now. "Take the right to pursue life's basic necessities," he says. "I'm not too sure that isn't a right-to-work law and I know the majority of the delegates didn't want that."

Under Aronow, D-Shelby, says he was "a little mad at the close of the convention," but now that he's had time to consider it, "I'm in support of it."

State Democrats Advised On School Tax Proposal

TRIBUNE-CAPITOL BUREAU

HELENA — State Democratic Chairman John Bartlett of Whitefish, in a letter mailed Wednesday to 4,000 Montana Democrats, points out that adoption of the proposed constitution could allow a statewide tax for education which would grant property tax relief for more than 80 per cent of the state's population.

Bartlett did not endorse the new constitution, saying "the Democratic Central Committee has taken no position on the new constitution because of the widely divergent views by party members on the proposal. We could not pretend to speak for all Democrats on this important issue."

However, Bartlett said "it is our duty to insure that Montana Democrats are well informed on the constitution before they cast their vote."

The state chairman said that much of the confusion surrounding the document has revolved around the effect of the removal of the 2-mill limitation on property taxes that can be levied by the state.

Bartlett cited a study released last week by the Office of State

Public Instruction Supt. Dolores Colberg which showed that 80 per cent of Montana's population lives in districts which would receive property tax relief under a statewide property tax for education.

Bartlett said that such a tax "would undoubtedly result from the passage of the constitution." Bartlett said that the purpose of the letter was not to persuade Democrats to vote one way on the constitution "but to give you some sound factual information upon which you can rely in making your own personal choice in the voting booth."

The state Republican Party has also declined to take a position on the constitution. The party's executive committee has urged voters to educate themselves on the document prior to the June 8 fall election.

Some individual county Democratic committees have endorsed the proposed constitution.

Test Centers Due at Shelby, Lewistown

HELENA (AP) — Testing centers for high school equivalency certificates have been approved for opening in Shelby and Lewistown, Public Instruction Supt. Dolores Colberg announced Wednesday.

Mrs. Colberg said the openings are part of a program to establish 10 new centers throughout Montana in rural communities. Since last fall she said centers have been established in Browning, Ronan, Glasgow and Pryor.

The need for General Education Development (GED)

testing in Shelby and Lewistown are great," Mrs. Colberg said in Toole County. It is estimated to be per cent of residents over 15 years of age have not graduated from high school.

The Shelby center to be administered by the Toole County Superintendent of Schools or the principal of Shelby High School will be accessible to persons in Chester, Cut Bank, Conrad, Sanisaut and the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

Testing centers established prior to last fall are in Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Dillon, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Miles City, and Missoula.

BENJAMIN B. BRISCOE
REPUBLICAN for LEGISLATURE

Native Montanan, Educated in Montana Schools, Navy Veteran, 33 Years Engineer for Montana Highway Department, Licensed Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor.

Eg. Art. P. by Benjamin B. Briscoe

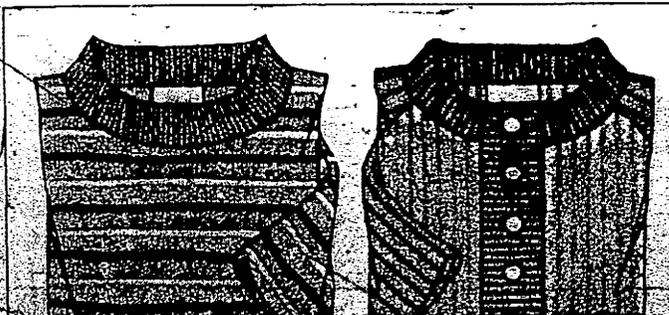


Frontier AL Subsidy Up \$4.6 Million

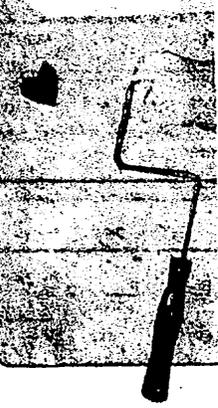
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has approved an \$4.6 million increase in annual subsidies for the local service airlines with an estimate that they will need \$65.4 million in government aid for the current fiscal year.

More than half of the increase, almost \$2.5 million, will go toward Frontier Airlines, which is to raise the maximum amount to \$12,000,000 for

15% off boys' knit shirts.



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Away From Constitution

ically, he says, "revenue taxation provides no protection for the property taxpayer at the Bill of Rights is detrimental to law enforcement and court system. Too much parity for the board of its and board of education, don't need two boards any-
 nson's main objection is the factor: "I think our cost state government is getting of hand," he says, "and I this is going to make it go." He cited "increased of insurance at all levels venient because of dele- of sovereign immunity, as
 example.
 he says the full implica- of the proposed constitution

is hard to determine in advance. "I think some of the things we worry most about probably won't happen to be as bad and some of the things we aren't worrying about are going to kick hell out of us."
 Art Karnhoot, R-Forsyth, on the other hand, says that while he isn't too enthused over the proposed constitution, "I don't feel it's my place as an ob- delegate to go out and tear down the work of 99 others regardless of how I feel about it."
 At the same time, he says, "some of the delegates shouldn't try to sell it so hard. I think they should be more honest about it and present the good points that they like so well and not just say that the good outweighs the bad."

He says that in his 18 or 19 appearances he hasn't said how he will vote or how others should. "I've told them there are sections in there I like very much and I explain those sections to them," he says. "And I tell them there's parts I don't like at all and I tell them why."
 Karnhoot says a lot of things got by the delegates during the convention that are beginning to show up now. "Take the right to pursue life's basic necessities," he says. "I'm not too sure that isn't a right-to-work law. And I know the majority of the delegates didn't want that. Cador Arsoow, D-Shelby says the was "a little mad at the close of the convention," but now that he's had time to consider it, "I'm in support of it."

Test Centers Due at Shelby, Lewistown

LENA (AP) — Testing centers for high school equivalent certificates have been approved for opening in Shelby and Lewistown, Public Instruction Supt. Dolores Colberg said Wednesday.
 Colberg said the centers are part of a program to establish 10 new centers about Montana in rural counties. Since last fall, centers have been established in Browning, Ronan, and Pryor.
 no need for General Education Development (GED)

Testing in Shelby and Lewistown are great," Mrs. Colberg said. "In Toole County, it is estimated 45 per cent of residents over 25 years of age have not graduated from high school."
 The Shelby center, to be administered by the Toole County Superintendent of Schools or the principal of Shelby High School, will be accessible to persons in Chester, Cut Bank, Conrad, Sunburst and the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

Testing centers established prior to last fall are in Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Dixon, Helena, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Miles City, and Missoula.

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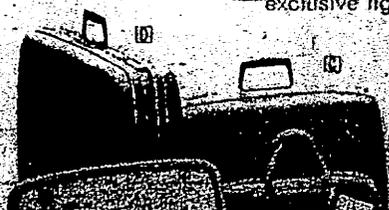
All the famous Silhouette features include classic styling, absolute sides, recessed locks, deluxe linings, and exclusive lightweight magnesium frames.

Now for the first time!

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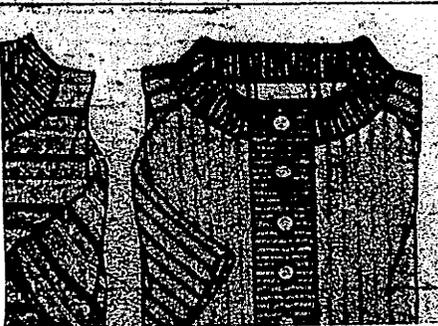
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Ladies Luggage

21 Beauty Case	\$25.00
21 O'Ring	\$30.00
21 24" Pullman	\$45.00
21 24" Pullman	\$55.00

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t shirts.



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 REPUBLICAN for
 LEGISLATURE

Native Montanan, Educated in Montana Schools, Navy Veteran, 31 Years Engineer for Montana Highway Department, Licensed Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor.
 201 Ave. B, by Benjamin B. Briscoe



Late Efforts to Scuttle Constitution Draw Fire

By Tribune Capital Bureau
 A conservative constitutional convention date...
 Mrs. Babcock, R-Helena, in a statement...
 "The 1889 Constitution was written for an 1889 Montana. The state has changed greatly in the last 83 years and the constitution simply has to be updated to reflect those changes," she said.

Saying she disagreed with some parts of the new constitution, Mrs. Babcock said the faults are tiny when compared with those in the present constitution.
 "The 1889 Constitution was written for an 1889 Montana. The state has changed greatly in the last 83 years and the constitution simply has to be updated to reflect those changes," she said.

Awards Banquet
 By Tribune Correspondent
KALISPELL — The second annual awards banquet of the Flathead Valley Community College will be at the Kalispell Elks Club Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

Announcement Delay
 WASHINGTON (AP) — The North Vietnamese offensive appears to have held up announcement of the Army's new chief of staff, lending credence to reports the job will go to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, U.S. Commander in Vietnam.

Some Con Con Delegates 'Uninformed' All Montana Counties Taking 2nd

HELENA (AP) — All 56 Montana counties were reported today to be proceeding with reviews of their original classification, grading and appraisal programs to establish current real-estate assessment figures.
 In fact, 14 counties have completed this further re-examination, the State Board of Equalization said in a prepared statement.
 The statement was issued in reply to what the board called "the uninformed remarks being made by certain delegates (of the Constitutional Convention) regarding the appraisal or reappraisal and reclassification of real estate in the counties in eastern Montana."
 "Specifically, some delegates are asserting that eastern Montana counties have not complied with the Reclassification Act of 1967."
 "This, quite simply, is not true," the board said.
 In addition to current review work, the board said 54 counties have completed studies to determine assessment levels.
 Classifying and grading of more than 54 million acres of agricultural land in Montana was handled by the various boards of county commissioners with help from appraisers or state fieldmen. County commissioners also appoint advisory committees to work with the classifiers to determine the use and productivity of agricultural lands and value

However, the wife of former Montana Gov. Tim Babcock said...
 Mrs. Babcock, saying she had a generally conservative voting record, said her one basic goal as a delegate was to retain the basic safeguards of the existing constitution, drafted in 1889, "while doing away with the horse-and-buggy provisions which have made effective, efficient government in Montana increasingly difficult."
 The proposed Legislative and Bill of Rights articles, and some other articles show that this aim has been accomplished, she said.

Two List Campaign Finances

Tribune Capital Bureau
HELENA — Candidates Arthur Sakaya and Merrill Riddick have filed campaign financial statements.
 Sakaya, a Democratic candidate for the western congressional district seat, who did not file a financial statement during his last reporting period, filed a statement for the May 15-25 period, showing donations of \$1,200.
 The donations were listed to Sakaya, not to his campaign.
 Donations included Mrs. D. J. Pearson, Columbia Falls, \$100; Terry Smith, Kalispell, \$50; and Buck Turtensen, Kalispell, \$50.
 Sakaya listed total expenditures of \$4,788.51.
 Riddick, a Republican candidate for the Senate, showed donations of only \$1. He said he did not have a campaign chair.
 Apparently confusing the reporting law with a newsman's access to his personal assets, Riddick said "my boy owes me \$1.00 but he says that no longer counts as a donation, but I heard that's not true."




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 100% Acrylic thermal with 5" nylon binding.
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B. "Windsong" Thermal
 100% polyester thermal blanket with 5" polyester tricot binding.
 • 66x90 gold, blue, pink, green, white, light blue. Reg. \$6.88
 • 80x90 gold, pink, blue, green, light blue. Reg. \$8.88

C. "Century 21" Blankets
 100% Virgin Acrylic blanket with 5" nylon binding. Nevashed treatment. Gold, Blue, Pink, Green.
 • 72x90 Reg. 9.00 **6.88**

D. "Ca"
 100% 4" Ny
 • 66x90 Reg.
 • 80x90 Reg.
 • 108x90 Reg.

Under Proposed Constitution

State-Paid Welfare Foreseen

It will be a state responsibility to fund the state welfare program under the proposed Montana constitution but it will be up to the legislature to set up the details. Cascade County Commissioner Edward L. Shubert said Wednesday. He is hopeful that welfare will be placed on a statewide basis. "It is in the air already. Montana is one of the few states which doesn't do it that way. We are sincerely hopeful that it would result in a reduction in the poor fund mill levy for Cascade County because Cascade County right now is levying 17 mills — the maximum allowed by law — and is bearing the brunt for all of the surrounding counties."

The commissioner indicated that workers released at the Safeguard Antiballistic Missile system sites were given a couple of hours of pay and mileage back to Great Falls. The commissioner said Cascade County pays nearly one-seventh of the state government's costs so "it seems only

equitable that this should be equalized."

"We have always tried to get the state (legislature) to allow the county to pick up the state's 15 per cent share of welfare so that the county could pick up the other 84 per cent from the federal government without it having to go through the state."

"This would save a lot of money for both the state and the county but the legislature wouldn't buy it. So now when the county needs help it has to go to the state just as it has had to do for the past two years."

Shubert said such a program would save thousands of dollars because these federal funds would pay all of the costs of the county's medical program.

"With our mounting costs of welfare and federal money available this method could provide a reasonable solution to

Payments Short of Tax Bill

When the books closed at 5 p.m. Wednesday in County Treasurer George Schroeder's office, indications were that \$1,291,506 of tax payments for the second half of 1934 were yet to be logged.

Schroeder indicated that probably half of this amount already was in the office but employees haven't been able to work their way down through the stacks of mail and other payments.

Office workers said they thought there probably would be still more which will come into the office bearing the "May 31" postmark. These are considered as payments within the legal payment period.

But when the tax deadline was officially reached—5 p.m. Wednesday—the official payment total stood at \$6,971,507 out of the total second half tax bill of \$7,963,012.

Construct Boost Bu Permits V

Three structures account for almost two-thirds of the valuation set for building permits issued by the City Department of Buildings during May.

Among the 89 permits issued with a total valuation of \$1,574,089 was a permit for an addition to First Federal Savings and Loan valued at \$510,507. East-side Bank of Montana was issued a permit with a valuation of \$258,000 for a new structure at the bank's present location, Tenth Avenue South and Twentieth Street. Plans for both jobs were previously announced.

Robert Pappin was issued a permit for a 32-unit apartment building valued at \$302,300 to be

Printers Protest State's Procurement Procedures

The Montana Typographical Union and Attorney General's office has sent a letter to the Governor and Attorney General asking that they investigate alleged violations of laws governing procurement of printing by the state government.

The letter said the alleged violations "were having an extremely detrimental effect on the printing industry."

Meeting at Bozeman, the Confederation and taking part in the meeting passed two resolutions which seek government action in ensuring compliance with the laws.

One resolution asks the Governor to



NO ROOM FOR PEDESTRIANS — Sun River bridge on Sixth Street Southwest was brought to the attention of Mayor John McLaughlin and the City Council recently as being a hazard to pedestrians. William G. Hiett, 2912 Carmel, said in a letter that pedestrians must wait for vehicles to cross before attempting the crossing and are frequently caught

on the bridge in a "cross fire" of oncoming automobiles. The matter has been referred to the Council's Public Improvements Committee and the council agreed to send copies of Hiett's letter to the Montana Highway Commission and Cascade County commissioners.

Police Court

Henry P. Rullman, 37, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John A. Palmer, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

Ray Mathers, 30, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

Robert L. Wagoner, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John D. Lanier, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John E. Cox, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John J. Ruppert, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John W. Beck, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John L. Anderson, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John R. Land, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

John P. Carver, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

Edward W. Jones, 31, 114 1/2 Broadway, charged with driving without license, fined \$10.

Suit Filed For \$26,000 Judgment

A \$26,000 judgment was entered in a suit filed in District Court on behalf of Miss F. Ford, a minor, against Miss E. Boyd.

The complaint, which was filed by David Conkly Johnson, alleges that the minor was injured by a car driven by Miss Boyd. The judgment awards \$26,000 in damages and \$1,000 in costs to the plaintiff.

Man Pleads Guilty to Drug Charge

Sentencing of Ed Conway, 23, who pleaded guilty to a charge of possession of marijuana, has been set for June 14 at 2 p.m. by Dist. Judge R. J. Nelson who ordered a pre-sentence investigation.

Conway waived time allowed for entry of plea Wednesday after Nelson denied defense attorney John Hall's motion to suppress evidence in the case.

Police detective Gary Hall

Constitutional Provisions Debated at Meeting Here

Montana's proposed new constitution was alternately raked over the coals and then toasted in a debate at West Junior High School Wednesday evening.

In a meeting sponsored by Citizens for Constitutional Government, Roy G. Crosby, Missoula, took issue with many of the document's provisions, while Cascade County Constitutional Convention, Mrs. Alfie Reichert, defended the major part of the work.

The meeting was boycotted by all of the county's Con-Con delegates except Mrs. Reichert.

Meeting Not 'John Birch Gathering'

The meeting on the proposed Montana Constitution sponsored Wednesday night by Citizens for Constitutional Government was not a John Birch Society meeting, John Birch Society leader of the Great Falls Birch chapter said.

Mrs. Virginia Birch, spokeswoman for local delegates to the Constitutional Convention, said she was in the room Tuesday but did not participate in local delegates' meeting because the Wednesday meeting was held in the afternoon for Constitutional Government.

\$28,500 Budget Earmarked for Defeat of Proposed

By JOHN KUGLIN
Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — Three groups — the Montana Contractors Association, Montana Farm Bureau Federation and Citizens for Constitutional Government — plan to spend approximately \$28,500 to defeat the proposed constitution.

All anti-constitution groups queried by the Tribune readily discussed their spending plans except for the Gallatin County-based Montanans for Citizens Rights.

The Tribune reported Wednesday that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Improvement had budgeted nearly \$27,000 to fight the passage of the constitution, but had received donations totaling only \$19,770. The committee was organized by convention delegates after the Montana Supreme Court ruled they lacked authority to spend public funds after the convention adjourned.

Jack Marlow, executive secretary of the Montana Contractors Association, said the group plans to pay a Billings advertising agency approximately \$8,000 to prepare an anti-constitution campaign. About \$1,500 in addition will be spent for television advertising, Marlow said. Marlow said that half hour programs would be aired prior to June 1 on every television station in the state. After June 1, there will be newspaper ads and television and radio spots urging citizens to vote "no" on the constitution issue June 8.

Marlow said that funds would come from the association's treasury without a special assessment of members. Marlow said that association directors are opposed to the document principally because of a "water-

ing down" of the highway anti-diversion amendment which would allow gasoline taxes to be used for non-highway purposes by a three-fifths vote of the legislature. Directors are also displeased with the new provision for annual legislative sessions.

Stan Burger, executive secretary of the Montana Farm Bureau Federation, said that taped interviews and a slide program had been compiled. The interviews are with persons who authored articles in a Farm Bu-

Great Falls Man Resigns State Post

HELENA (AP) — The resignation of William A. Cordingley, Great Falls, from the State Planning and Economic Development Commission was announced Wednesday by Gov. Forrest H. Anderson.

Cordingley is the latest of a number of officials to quit public-service appointments because it could jeopardize their ability to bid for state contracts.

(Cordingley telephoned his resignation to Parry Roy, director of the State Planning and Economic Development Department Monday and confirmed it in writing this week.)

He is publisher of the Great Falls Tribune which often does printing work for state agencies and other governmental subdivisions.

As others have done, Cordingley resigned because of an attorney general's opinion that state officials and employees cannot accept contracts from the Board of Examiners or Bureau of Purchasing.

Anderson said the opinion "has caused a number of good and talented people to leave state government service because of the possibility their professional activities might subsequently be considered to be in conflict with the interpretation."

The governor reiterated his hope that the 1973 session of the Montana Legislature will clarify the statutes relating to conflicts of interest "in order to permit qualified individuals to serve state government."

mean pamphlet which is critical of the proposed constitution.

The Farm Bureau organization in 38 counties are paying the parent organization 10 cents apiece for the booklets, entitled "The Big Decision on Our Constitution."

The Farm Bureau, in turn, is letting the contractors association use the tapes and slides for the half-hour television programs paid for by the contractors.

Burger said total expenditures should approximate \$2,000. Opposition to new provisions

of what rights figured in the Farm Bureau's decision to attempt to defeat the proposed constitution.

The big spender against the constitution apparently will be the ultra-conservative Citizens for Constitutional Government. Roy Crosby, Missoula, who lobbied for the group when the constitutional convention met last winter, said "we are going to spend 'til we can get. We have spent \$20,000 to date."

Crosby said that expenses include printing of 100,000, 63-page pamphlets outlining deficiencies

in the proposed constitution, plus television, newspaper and radio advertising. Crosby said that two airplanes will also be loaned to the group and being used to transport speakers and campaign materials.

Crosby says his group funds limit particularly with the general government, education and taxation articles.

Susan Quail, Bozeman, secretary of Montanans for Citizens Rights, refused to discuss the group's activities and expenditures.

"You can find out when we file

a statement with the secretary of state after the election," she said. Mrs. Quail said that "thousands" of anti-constitution pamphlets would be distributed across the state by the group this week. "It's tickets and dollars. There are so large contributors. We are not tied to the corporations," she said.

The group opposes the proposed constitution, she said, because "the people of Montana cannot afford to give unlimited powers to the legislature to tax us this way."

Mrs. Quail pointed out that the

Chaplain to Study

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — Cmdr. Andrew F. Jensen, the first Navy chaplain ever to face a court-martial, has been reassigned to Princeton University.

Jensen, who was acquitted at Cecil Field Naval Air Station in March on a charge of misconduct by adultery, will study toward a master of pastoral theology degree at Princeton.

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DELUXE 30" ELECTRIC RANGE w/ 2 OVENS

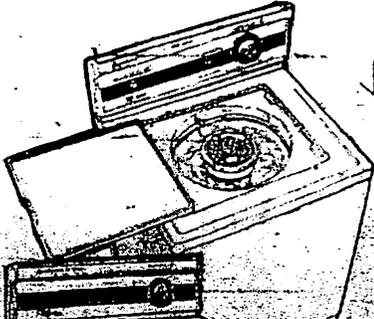
Automatic cooktop element. Timed outlet, handy clock. Cooktop light available in 4 colors.

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18-CU. FT. REFRIGER.

Frostless in both. Holds 165 lbs. food. temperature controls. shelves. easy wheels.



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WASHER has 3 cycles. 2 speed. Durable press controls. 4 wet temperature choices. For color, 701

Earmarked for Defeat of Proposed Constitution

in pamphlet, which is critical of the proposed constitution. The Farm Bureau organization in 28 counties are paying parent organization 10 cents each for the booklets, entitled "Big Decision on Our Constitution." The Farm Bureau, in turn, is using the contractors association use the tapes and slides for half-hour television program paid for by the contractors. The total expenditures are approximately \$2,000. Opposition to new provisions

on water rights figured in the Farm Bureau's decision to attempt to defeat the proposed constitution. The big spender against the constitution apparently will be the ultra-conservative Citizens for Constitutional Government, Roy Crosby, Missoula, who lobbied for the group when the constitutional convention met last winter, said "we are going to spend all we can get. We have spent \$20,000 to date." Crosby said that expenses include printing of 300,000, 63-page pamphlets outlining deficiencies

in the proposed constitution, plus television, newspaper and radio advertising. Crosby said that two airplanes with pilots belonging to the group are being used to transport speakers and campaign materials. Crosby says his group finds fault particularly with the general government, education and taxation articles. Susan Quail, Bozeman, secretary of Montanans for Citizens Rights, refused to discuss the group's activities and expenditures. "You can find out when we file

a statement with the secretary of state after the election," she said. Mrs. Quail said that "thousands of anti-constitution pamphlets would be distributed across the state by the group this week. It's nickles and dimes. There are no large contributions. We are not tied to the corporations," she said. The group opposes the proposed constitution, she said, because "the people of Montana cannot afford to give unlimited powers to the legislature to tax us this way." Mrs. Quail pointed out that the

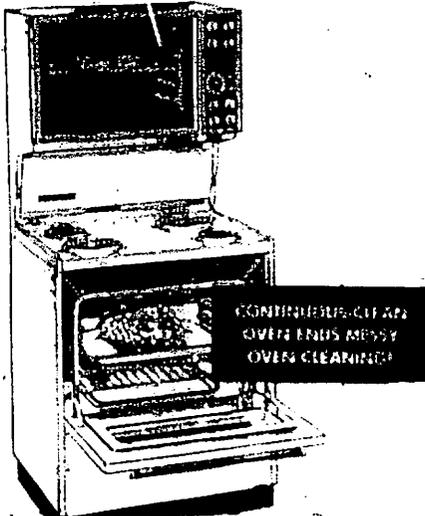
group "is not tied to the John Birch people in any way." Two groups opposed only to the anti-diversion change in the constitution — the Montana Highway Users Federation, a conglomerate of more than 30 associations, and the Montana Automobile Association — say they do not plan to spend any funds to conduct an advertising campaign against the constitution. Though the Montana Taxpayers Association has been highly critical of certain aspects of the constitution, especially the

revenue section, executive director S. Keith Anderson said "we are spending zero money to defeat the constitution." Anderson said the organization has not taken an official position.



MONTGOMERY WARD
OUR 100TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

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DELUXE 30" ELECTRIC RANGE w/ 2 OVENS

Automatic-cooktop element. Timed outlet, handy clock. Cooktop light available in 4 colors.

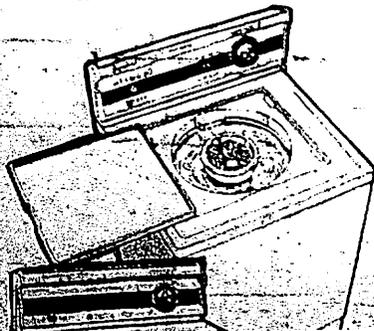
329⁸⁸



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Frostless in both sections. Holds 165 lbs. food. Separate temperature controls. Adjustable shelves. Easy cleaning on wheels.

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WASHER has 5 cycles, 2 speeds. Durable press cool-rinse. 4 water temperature choices. Porcelain top.

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Montana's Candidates on Issues and Answers

WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader Dick Durbin of Great Falls Democratic candidate for governor suggested the voters look at the record during a talk here Wednesday.

Montana needs strong executive leadership and I will give you just that. We need it badly. With a population of less than a million people and nearly 150,000 acres of land in the state to care for a governor of Montana must show how best the tax monies can be spent, where they're coming from and how equitably it's collected.

"Take the state property tax that recent sale by Anaconda Co. of its Bonner plant and timberland for \$117 million when the property had been on the tax rolls of 10 western Montana counties at a value of \$9.7 million is a glaring example. The old 1889 constitution made that possible by letting county boards of equalization set their own valuations. Exactly the same kind of land on one side of a county line has been assessed far lower or higher. Than the same land just across the line. Montana has been tied with Texas and New Hampshire for lack of uniformity in property assessments. The new constitution will take care of that by statewide evaluation that's equitable. I'm all for that.

"If there is any dishonesty or ineptness in administration and distribution of the tax funds, any money running unconscionably down rat-holes, helluva no. I'll find about it, fast.

Ed Smith

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Ed Smith says that if he is elected governor he will give women the same consideration as men in key state jobs.

"No governor has appointed any women to the Board of Equalization, Highway Commission or Employment Security Commission," says the Dagmar Republican, "although women have had the vote in Montana for over 50 years.

"My campaign throughout the state has demonstrated to me how vitally interested and active our women voters are. But somehow in past years the women have been welcome to stuff envelopes or conduct telephone campaigns — and then shunted into the background when the time came to select qualified

Thomas Judge

HELENA (AP) — Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Judge said Wednesday that Montana must begin to control its own destiny, and said the "best place to begin is in the development of the state's water resources.

Judge, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for governor, said downstream states have designs on Montana's water, "and if we do not put our water to beneficial use for irrigation, recreation, industrial development and municipal purposes we will not have the opportunity to do so in several years.

In a news release from Helena, Judge said the state must encourage more water resource development projects, through issuance of revenue bonds and any other feasible means.

He said 40 million acre feet of water now flow out of Montana each year, adding that development of coal reserves in eastern Montana will result in taking 26 million acre feet of water annually out of the Yellowstone River alone.

Harriet Miller

BOZEMAN — Democratic Congressional candidate Harriet

Miller—speaking in Bozeman, called for changing the nation's farm policy from favoritism for agribusiness conglomerates to a sincere commitment to helping the family farmer survive the cost-price squeeze.

—Miss Miller said, "The nation cannot afford the kind of false progress that replaces farmers with industrial giants powerful enough to monopolize farm commodities and entire food systems.

"The financial facts of life are not the same for the family farmer as for the conglomerate," Miss Miller said. She said moved up to double-time and a conglomerate which uses its construction of the re-regulating dam for lobby should be filled from its agricultural operations, but the family farmer has no substitute for making money.

She said "the administration is now preparing to make it appear that the average farm in-

come has doubled by dropping small farms from national farm statistics, so the new income averages will count corporate farms, in while counting small farmers out.

Arnold Olsen

HELENA (AP) — Stepping up highway construction and a part of the Libby Dam Project would be the "most practical and realistic approach" to solving the employment problem left by the abandonment of the ABM sites, says western congressional candidate Arnold Olsen.

"The U.S. highway construction in Montana should be moved up to double-time and a conglomerate which uses its construction of the re-regulating dam for lobby should be filled from its agricultural operations, but the family farmer has no substitute for making money.

Olsen said the two projects never operating on a speeded-up basis "would take care of it now preparing to make it appear that the average farm in-

Boys State Opening for 26th Time

DILLON (AP) — The 26th annual session of Montana Boys State will open Sunday at the Western Montana College campus, where it originated in 1947.

The weeklong activities, which continue through June 18, are meant to encourage the young delegates toward a more active interest and participation in local, state and national affairs.

John O. Woster, former Boys State governor from Great Falls, will be the director this year.

More than 500 high school students from around the state are expected to attend.

Western Workers

PORTLAND, ORE. (AP)

Western states members of the International Brotherhood of America (IWA) have voted to strike if necessary to back up negotiation demands.

A union spokesman said Wednesday "some progress is being made" in talks, and that no strike is expected at this time.

The 39,000 workers covered by contracts being negotiated voted 18,577-1,138 in favor of strike authorization. Vote results were released Wednesday. The last IWA strike in the West was in 1965.

The union has been negotiating with employer associations and individual companies almost daily since April 14. Most contracts expire Thursday. The union is seeking a 50 cent an hour general wage boost this



Valu-Mart

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<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$2.40</p> <p>Full-cut, Perma-press</p> <p>MEN'S SLACKS Straight leg, dress style</p> <p>744 WITH COUPON Reg. \$7.84</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$1.10</p> <p>Short Sleeve</p> <p>DRESS SHIRTS Prints & long point collars.</p> <p>377 WITH COUPON Reg. \$4.97</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$1.00</p> <p>27-Ounce K</p> <p>FLOOR WAX Give your floor a shine</p> <p>89c WITH COUPON Reg. \$1.89</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>
<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE 40¢</p> <p>12" x 9" Academic</p> <p>SKETCH PAD 100 sheets, quality paper</p> <p>69c WITH COUPON Reg. \$1.09</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE 69¢</p> <p>FREE RECORD CLEANING CLOTH</p> <p>WITH PURCHASE OF ANY L.P. RECORD ALBUM</p> <p>OFFER WORTH 69¢</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$1.00</p> <p>14-Ounce 51</p> <p>REGARI Wood peeling spray</p> <p>153 WITH COUPON Reg. \$2.53</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>
<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$5.00</p> <p>ANY WIG IN STOCK</p> <p>REG. PRICE \$4.97 & Up</p> <p>\$5 OFF WITH COUPON</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$1.00</p> <p>Giant 5-Foot</p> <p>POLY POOL Polyethylene folds easily.</p> <p>397 WITH COUPON Reg. \$4.97</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$1.00</p> <p>7-Ounce Spray</p> <p>FAVOR Furniture wax</p> <p>77c WITH COUPON Reg. \$1.77</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>

Kalispell Delegate Fears Constitution Document

KALISPELL (AP) — "If the proposed constitution is defeated, it will be because a majority of the people do not understand its provisions," Rep. James B. Murphy, R-Kalispell, said Wednesday.

Murphy, the vice chairman of the Constitution Revision Commission, said he hopes "the people of Montana will take the trouble to read and understand the proposed constitution."

"If they will do this, they will have the proper basis on which to judge the document and the good sense to support it," Murphy added. He said, however, that if this is not done, then years of effort and a substantial amount of the taxpayers' money will have been wasted needlessly.

"The proposed constitution deserves the support of the people of Montana because it is a good document and is a decided improvement over the present constitution," he added. "Murphy said some who are most vocal in their support attempt to make it appear that sinister special interest groups are opposing the constitution to thwart the best interests of the people. And, he said, some who are most vocal in their opposition seem to rely on scare tactics and phrases which misinterpret and misrepresent the proposed document.

Butterfly Costly

WASHINGTON (AP) — The price of butterfly is going up. The Price Commission granted Stacy Fabrics Corp. permission to raise prices on the product by an average of 13.8 percent. The commission explained the price increase was necessary because of the

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<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE 15¢</p> <p>Mylabline Great Lash</p> <p>MASCARA With protein, color choice.</p> <p>134 WITH COUPON Reg. \$1.49</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$1.00</p> <p>Whamo Frisbee</p> <p>Horseshoes Model 438</p> <p>297 WITH COUPON Reg. \$3.97</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>	<p>VALU-MART COUPON SAVE \$1.00</p> <p>8-Ounce W</p> <p>LIQUID SO Good for cleaning</p> <p>67c WITH COUPON Reg. \$1.67</p> <p><small>Cash value 1/20th of \$1. Expires 6/4/73</small></p>
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Assessment Of Timber Under Study

HELENA (AP) — Montana's board of Equalization look unsteady Thursday following a second public hearing in a week, testimony aimed at pinning down the state's 50-year-old timber-value schedule.

Morley Cooper, chairman of the tax agency, presided at the four-hour hearing which was attended by board members John C. Alley and J. Wayrynen. The board's first hearing was held at Missoula May 4 and the second was set up at the request of the Flathead County sheriff's office which was run by Deputy County Sheriff M. Dean Jellison.

Jellison said he spoke also for counties of Lake, Lincoln, Mineral and Sanders. He introduced evidence which indicates that the value of timberlands actually is higher than assessments indicate and that, as one example, the \$117 million price being paid by Simpson International for the Conda Company's wood-stump operation.

One of the sales figures listed by Jellison were in Flathead County. Cooper said no agreement of timberland from other parties was provided about Anaconda sale to Chamberlain's U.S. Plywood Division.

about 40 persons attended the hearing.

Speakers included Russ Hudon, Libby, and Robert Holding, both speaking for the Sierra Paper Co. They provided timberland sales figures that Cooper said were substantially higher than those cited by Jellison.

Wurt Hurwitz, a Member of the legislature, testified there is considerable difference between the timber-growing capacity of land east and west of Continental Divide in Montana. He said the board should recognize this difference in any revision of the timber-valuation schedule adopted in October 1967.

Among other speakers was Neil Telgen, executive officer of the Montana Stockgrowers Association. He said schedules that are too high could be detrimental to ranchers whose holdings include small acreages of timberland.

Two More Delegates to Vote 'No' on Constitution Proposal

Tribune Capitol Bureau
HELENA — Two more names have been added to the list of constitutional convention delegates openly opposed to the proposed constitution.

They are Richard Nutting, R-Billings, and Ralph Studer, R-Billings. Seven others have previously said they will vote "no" on the proposed constitution June 6, although all 100 signed the document last March.

Nutting says he thinks he could have "reluctantly" accepted everything in the document except the education and revenue articles.

And he says he could have accepted the removal of the state property tax limit if the money were to go solely to education. He is also opposed to removal of the debt limit and permitting the legislature to exempt any class of property from taxes.

But Nutting says he doesn't think the delegates should try to influence the rest of the people one way or the other. "What it boils down to is you have to balance good against bad and make your own judgment. What's im-

portant to me might not be important to you."

Studer says he believes the best way to get a good constitution would be to keep amending the present one. "We would be taking quite a gamble and paying possibly too high a price for the few benefits in the new one by taking the many dangerous and unwanted sections in it. The few good and sound articles in the new proposal could be incorporated in the present constitution if the people want them by electing legislators running on these issues."

Studer is opposed to "emasculated" of the anti-diversion amendment by those he says want to use gas taxes to "cover their real purposes" as soon as they can.

He is critical of the education article, saying many of the delegates were elected lobbyists for the educational system. They did their work well.

And he lists a number of other areas he objects to, including removal of the property tax and debt limits.

He criticizes members of the assembly of many pro-constitution

delegates in accusing all who dare to oppose the new concepts as having ulterior motives or being supported by big corporate interests," says Studer. "I am one delegate who was certainly known as not being in love with much of this new deal."

To date I have not been contacted by anyone to give support in opposing the new proposal. But I have been contacted many times by the ones actively pushing for approval.

LANGS SCOTCH



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- 1-71 Monterey Custom 4 dr Burg'dy Air cond. \$3995
- 4-71 Marquis Rosebush 4 dr. All equip. with air cond. \$4795
- 2-71 Marquis Brougham 2 dr. Htown. Beautiful cars \$4895
- 1-71 Colony Park 4 door Tanger chrome with air cond. \$4995
- 1-71 Lincoln Cont. 4 dr. Dark blue Full power \$5995
- 1-71 Ford Galaxie 500 2 dr. Champ. age and white Air cond. \$3695

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SUPPORTS
THE PROPOSED
CONSTITUTION



"The new Constitution allows government to adapt to changing conditions. The old Constitution fails to provide the flexibility needed to deal with modern problems."

Mr. Ady is Business Committee for Constitutional Improvement, District Member, Sen., Helena

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Bill Ding Says—

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Should Montana legalize gambling?

Another issue to be voted upon June 6 in addition to the new constitution is that of legalized gambling. It is a difficult issue upon which to reach any agreement because people think of gambling in so many different ways. To some it is a lottery, to others a crap game, slot machines or bingo. Many are opposed to gambling for religious or philosophic reasons.

The difficulties of writing a law to permit some forms of gambling and forbid others is obvious.

We doubt if many Montana citizens favor open gambling such as in Nevada and we would oppose that just because of the fact it attracts the underworld.

Many would favor legalizing bingo in such places as private clubs, churches, veterans' clubs and the like and this

argument has appeal. The only problem with it is that it also leads frequently to control by outsiders despite protestations that this would not happen. The obvious first step would be the immediate forming of many private clubs, just to be able to play bingo.

Many Montanians clearly remember the abuses that developed in the years after World War II with gambling in the so-called social clubs that mushroomed all over the state as a result of a legal loophole. At that time, it was the average wage earner and his family, the corner store operator and other small businessmen who were victims of widespread gambling.

Gambling is fun if no one is hurt. Unfortunately, also, when it is legalized people do get hurt and usually they are the ones who can least afford it.

Voter should cast 'complete' ballot

Remember this in connection with the balloting on the separate issues involved with the vote on the new Constitution:

No matter whether one or all of the

separate propositions passes in the election Tuesday, voters should realize that these amendments will NOT go into effect unless the new Constitution is approved.

Not even first step taken yet

One of the most puzzling aspects of the financial crisis of the city of Great Falls is the lack of action to meet the problem.

Paul Johnson, president of the Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce, reflected the thoughts of many of his fellow citizens when he urged business and civic leaders to tell the mayor and City Council how they feel.

In a speech before Great Falls Rotarians, Johnson traced the steps which took the city deeper and deeper into debt. He quoted the report of the state examiner's office which said, "It would

appear, after an in-depth review of the budgetary and financial transactions that have been approved by the mayor and the City Council, that the city lacks the ability to effectively manage itself."

Mayor John J. McLaughlin and the City Council have had ample time to agree on a realistic program to cut the deficit. But, as Johnson pointed out, the first step to alleviate the crisis has not yet been taken.

It appears that the examiners were right when they said the city lacks the ability to effectively manage itself.

Other Editors Say Special rights for teen-agers?

Forbes Magazine

When California passed a law granting 15-year-olds adult status, it gave teen-agers a right not shared by married women in the state. The law permits teen-agers to buy and sell stock in their own names.

But as brokerage houses interpret the state's community-property statutes, the husband controls disposition of his wife's stock. The wife of a Los Angeles industrialist threatens to file suit against Merrill Lynch over the issue.

Art Buchwald

WASHINGTON—It was hard to believe, but in October, 1972, the United States ran out of bombs.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird broke the news to President Nixon. "I'm sorry, Mr. President, but we have no bombs left to drop on Vietnam," he said completely out.

"That's not possible," the President said. "We've got enough bombs stockpiled to last for a million years. We would have

"This is serious, Melvin. If we slow down the tempo of the bombing, the North Vietnamese will interpret it as a sign of weakness. Have you checked any of the underdeveloped countries? Surely they must have some we can buy."

"WE'VE LOOKED into it, Mr. President, but the underdeveloped countries are refusing to sell their bombs. They've decided bombs are more valuable than gold, and because of the shortage they are now using them as currency. The latest rate of exchange is 100 trucks for one bomb."



Our readers' opinions

Court should 'show cause'

Any practicing attorney elected to office shall be bound by the canon of ethics established by the Montana Bar Association, which shall be considered of prime importance to the point that such attorney shall forfeit his right to free speech in all matters concerning the Supreme Court of the State of Montana.

In effect, the foregoing statement is what the Supreme Court has stated when it issued the summons to Leo Graybill Jr. when he was acting in the capacity of president of the Constitutional Convention.

In several election campaigns that I have been involved in, quite often people have stated to me that they were opposed to attorneys being elected to the legislature because to them it didn't seem right that they should have a part in making the laws that they were going to work with and under. I usually answered these persons by telling them that if I was going to ride in an airplane, I certainly would want somebody involved in the making of the airplane who knew what it was supposed to do.

Now the question arises as to whether or not a practicing attorney running for a state office in Montana could be considered as a "whole candidate" or whether the pre-determined allegiance to the Supreme Court would restrict the discharge of his duty as an elected official.

Although the matter concerning Leo Graybill Jr. seems to have been settled if it is my opinion that the Supreme Court of Montana has created a "show-cause order" which now exists in the minds of the citizens of the state, I believe it is incumbent upon the Court to

read it and you will find you have a document that will increase public satisfaction with state government—indeed a reform that is long overdue.

There are special interests that want this people-oriented Constitution defeated. They have every right to work for its defeat—but only on a fair and honest basis.

To really be on point, the special interests are not really concerned about the Bill of Rights. This is a camouflage attack. It is the revenue and finance article that bothers them because it will allow for desperately needed tax reform, provide for a fair and just tax structure with all interests paying their fair share; and allow tax relief for the individual citizen who is oppressed with a much too high tax burden to support education and government. In their special interests mind any attack is fair if it will defeat the constitution and keep the legislature powerless to enact a realistic system of fair and just taxation because of the restrictions in our present constitution put there by the interests that controlled Montana in 1889.

We may not have written a perfect document, but we made the supreme effort to remember during each day of the convention that Montana's future was our responsibility on behalf of all the citizens of our state.

WALTER J. DAHOOS, Aberdeen (Constitutional Delegate, Dist. 10)

Votes would be recorded One provision of the proposed new Constitution

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but we made the supreme effort to remember
during each day of the convention that Mon-
tana's future was our responsibility on behalf
of all the citizens of our state.

WADE J. DAHOOD, Anaconda
(Convention Delegate, Dist. 19)

Votes would be recorded
One provision of the proposed new Constitution
would be to have all votes be recorded.



Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Last week Sen. George McGovern was asked
if it were not true that his program "seems to add up to quite
a substantial and important change in the way this country
works, economically and socially."

"Yes," said McGovern. "the people of this country know we
have to have fundamental change. We've got to turn away
from war. ... And then as I see it, we have to have a funda-
mental redirection of the way we're using our resources here
at home."

There are two major ingredients in "McGov-
ernomics"—tax reform and reduced defense
spending.

But McGovern contends that he has proposed responsible
plans for raising "every dollar" that he has suggested spend-
ing. He would not, he says, "advocate a massive program
of deficit finance" and he "wouldn't have the nerve to go to
this country for additional taxes until we closed some of the
loopholes that now permit the rich and the powerful to get by
without paying their share."

He proposes to raise \$60.5 billion dollars not now available to
the federal government for social purposes. Here is the break-
down:

Tax reforms—A new minimum income tax on the wealthiest
persons, \$4 billion; a revision of corporate taxation to about the
levels of 1959-60, \$17 billion; and a stiff new tax on gifts and
estates, \$4 billion. This is a total of \$25 billion.

Spending reductions—\$35.5 billion, all to be derived from a
defense budget cut to a total of \$24.8 billion, primarily by end-
ing the war in Vietnam, reducing American forces in Europe
from five to two divisions, and cutting the total defense estab-
lishment from about 1.5 million to about 1.7 million men.

EVEN IF the desirability of these moves were conceded, of
course McGovern in the White House would have no power to
effect them on his own. And almost nothing on the list looks as
if it would appeal to the likes of Wilbur Mills, Russell Long,
George McMahon, John Stennis and other powerful members
of Congress who would be crucial to their enactment.

And a would-be President has to tell the nation what he
would TRY to do, moreover, presidential powers of persua-
sion and politics might never be underestimated, and the
mere fact of McGovern's election, if that should happen, would
make the prospects for these proposals seem much brighter.

BUT WHAT would McGovern do with all that new revenue
if he could get it. The conservative National Review has totaled
everything it could conceivably charge to him, figured the
whole package as if it would be spent in one fiscal year, and
produced the wild figure of \$159 billion in proposed expendi-
tures for that mythical year.

McGovern's spokesmen say their actual first-year budget would
propose, instead, \$67.7 billion in new programs—a total well
within the \$60.5 billion to be raised through tax reforms and
defense reductions. But McGovern cannot, therefore, really
cover every dollar of proposed spending, because he also
plans at the outset of his administration—if there is one—to
ask for a \$10 billion emergency program in housing, public
transport, environmental protection and public employment. That
means a deficit of \$5.7 billion, proposed new programs over
proposed new revenues.

HERE IS the breakdown of the \$67.7 billion in new non-emer-
gency spending that would be included in McGovern's first
budget:

To be returned to the states for property tax relief and support
of public education, \$15 billion; revenue-sharing with the
states, \$5 billion; fiscal relief for the cities, \$4 billion; rural-
economic development, \$4 billion; social security benefit in-
creases, \$10 billion; pollution control, \$3 billion; public transit,
\$3 billion; school and hospital construction, \$4 billion; food
stamps, \$2 billion; control of crime and drug addiction, \$1.5
billion; federal scholarships, \$1 billion; a Vietnamese War Bill
of Rights, \$1.2 billion.

The remaining \$2 billion would go for numerous smaller pro-
grams—including a "Policeman's Bill of Rights."

Today's quote

After an in-depth review of the city's financial transactions have been approved by the mayor City Council, that the city lacks the ability to effectively manage itself."

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LOOKED into it, Mr. President, but developed countries are refusing to bombs. They've decided bombs are able than gold, and because of the they are now using them as cur- ne latest rate of exchange is 100 r one bomb."

I we get into such a position?" the asked in an exasperated voice.

IS it was our fault, Mr. President, said we would bomb only military Vietnam we had a sufficient supply. But when you gave the order to ything they wanted to, the Air Force went apo.

n South Vietnamese army didn't help very time they saw a water buffalo in dy-day called for an air strike. One a tree cost us 200,000 tons of bombs. Sed more bombs on Highway One last n we dropped in all of World War II."

NING TO ISSUE an executive order that every dairy in the United States rt manufacturing bombs."

dairy?" the secretary of defense said.

correct. It's obvious my butter-and- they isn't working. So until we have bombs to halt Communist aggression, n this country gets any butter."

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Although the matter concerning Leo Graybill Jr. seems to have been settled, it is my opinion that the Supreme Court of Montana has created a "show-cause order" which now exists in the minds of the citizens of the state. I believe it is incumbent upon the Court to assure the people that we are not witnessing an overlapping of the judicial branch with the legislative or executive branch of the government.

PETER J. GILLIGAN, 3020 4th Ave S

Urges opponents 'Be fair'

Letters to the editor and articles have appeared in the newspapers knocking the new Constitution and the Bill of Rights. I protest the manner in which this attack is presented. I do not think anyone has the right to circulate falsehoods and untruths during this time of public dialogue and debate on the new Constitution.

One critic states the proposed bill of rights may be a step backward. This is totally absurd.

All of our present rights are retained. The following are added: The right of the citizen to be heard by his government before decisions are made; the right of the citizen to see the records of governmental action and to be present at bureau and agency meetings; the right of privacy for each citizen; the right of all 18-year-olds to full citizenship in Montana; a guarantee that those under age will be treated fairly when involved with the law so that they will grow up with a proper attitude toward law and order; the right of an injured workman to his legal remedy against a third party so that the workman will be assured a safe work environment; the right of a citizen injured in person or property by the NEGLIGENCE of the state and his employees to compensation for his loss; the right to a clean and healthful environment and the right of a landowner when his property is appropriated by the state to his expenses in defending his property right in court if he wins.

There are other new rights. Is this a step backward? Does not the expanded declaration of rights make government more responsible to the citizen?

read it and you will find you have a document that will increase public satisfaction with state government—indeed a reform that is long overdue.

There are special interests that want this people-oriented Constitution defeated. They have every right to work for its defeat—but only on a fair and honest basis.

To really be on point, the special interests are not really concerned about the Bill of Rights. This is a camouflage attack. It is the revenue and finance article that bothers them because it will allow for desperately needed tax reform, provide for a fair and just tax structure with all interests paying their fair share, and allow tax relief for the individual citizen who is oppressed with a much too high tax burden to support education and government. In their special interests must any attack in fair if it will defeat the constitution and keep the legislative powerless to enact a realistic system of tax and just taxation because of the restrictions in our present constitution put there by the interests that controlled Montana in 1949.

We must not have written a perfect document, but we made the supreme effort to remember during each day of the convention that Montana's future was our responsibility on behalf of all the citizens of our state.

WALTER J. HANCOCK, Anaconda Convention Delegate, Dist. 13

Votes would be recorded

The provision of the proposed new Constitution would be to have all votes by Legislators recorded. The present constitution does not require this on the adoption of committee reports and on several readings. Had this provision been in effect in 1957 veterans in Montana would not be enjoying a \$2700 exemption in the state income tax.

Presently and for a number of years Civil Service workers receive a 13600 exemption in their state income tax. The veterans' bill was reported out of committee with a favorable DO PASS recommendation. It undoubtedly would have passed had it not been for Senator Dravi, who is now a candidate for governor. Senator Dravi took the Senate floor and, using flowery language and torrential oratory, killed the bill that would have benefited the veteran.

The vote on this committee report on the veterans' bill was not being recorded as to how each Senator voted. If there had been a roll call, it is very doubtful that Senator Dravi would have made his speech and voted verbally against the veteran.

RAY C. CAMPBELL, 511 2nd Ave SW

'People's document'

If you are worried that the Legislature will pass a tax bill you do not like under the new Constitution, remember that tax bills may be repealed by the people.

In answer to Steve Marqu's letter concerning the Initiative and Referendum, ONLY APPROPRIATIONS may not be repealed by the people. It could be disastrous if money appropriated to keep institutions or education going were stopped. However, any TAX bill, whether property-income or sales tax, could be stopped by the people.

Please keep in mind that the new Constitution is a people's document. Vote for it on June 5.

DON REBAIL, 800 11th Ave S (Convention delegate, Dist. 12)

defense budget cut to a total of \$51.3 billion, priority re-allocating the war in Vietnam, reducing American forces in Europe from five to two divisions, and cutting the total defense establishment from about 1.5 million to about 1.7 million men.

EVEN IF the desirability of these moves were conceded, of course, McGovern in the White House would have no power to effect them on his own. And almost nothing on the list looks as if it would appeal to the likes of Wilbur Mills, Russell Long, George McGowan, John Stennis and other powerful members of Congress who would be crucial to their enactment.

Still, a would-be President has to tell the nation what he would TRY to do; moreover, presidential powers of persuasion and politics might never to be underestimated, and the mere fact of McGovern's election, if that should happen, would make the prospects for these proposals seem much brighter.

BUT WHAT would McGovern do with all that new revenue if he could get it. The conservative National Review has totaled everything it could conceivably charge to him, figured the whole package as if it would be spent in one fiscal year, and produced the wild figure of \$129 billion in proposed expenditures for that mythical year.

McGovern's spokesmen say their actual first-year budget would propose instead \$37 billion in new programs—a total well within the \$60.5 billion to be raised through tax reform and defense reductions. But McGovern cannot, therefore, really cover every dollar of proposed spending, because he also plans at the outset of his administration—if there is one—to ask for a \$10 billion emergency program in housing, public health, environmental protection and public employment. That through a deficit of \$2 billion, proposed new programs over projected new revenues.

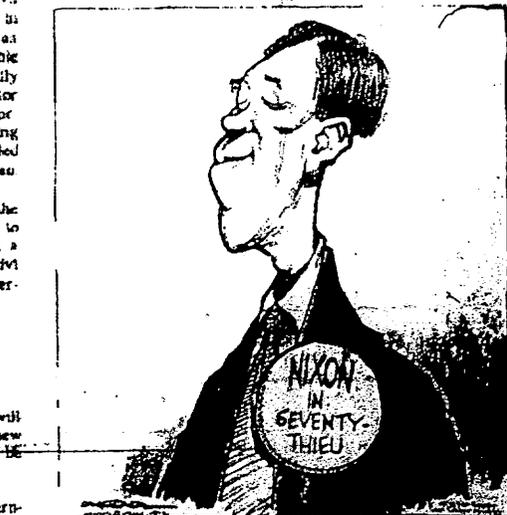
HERE IS the breakdown of the \$67 billion in new non-emergency spending that would be included in McGovern's first budget.

To be returned to the states for property tax relief and support of public education, \$15 billion; revenue-sharing with the states, \$5 billion; bond relief for the cities, \$4 billion; rural economic development, \$4 billion; social security benefit increases, \$10 billion; pollution control, \$3 billion; public transit, \$3 billion; school and hospital construction, \$3 billion; food stamps, \$2 billion; control of crime and drug addiction, \$1.5 billion; federal scholarships, \$1 billion; a Vietnamese War Bill of Rights, \$1.5 billion.

The remaining \$3 billion would go for numerous smaller programs, including a "Policeman's Bill of Rights."

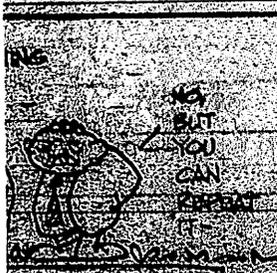
Today's quote

There isn't a single solitary door in this world that will open without pushing. I'm going back home and I'm going to turn the knob and push. —Ohio State Sen. Clara Wolfenbarger, speaking about the power of women legislators at a meeting of them in Pennsylvania.



Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper
WILLIAM A. CONNORSKY, Publisher
WILLIAM B. JAMES, Executive Editor
HOWARD F. FULTON, Managing Editor
THE TRIBUNE'S OFFICE



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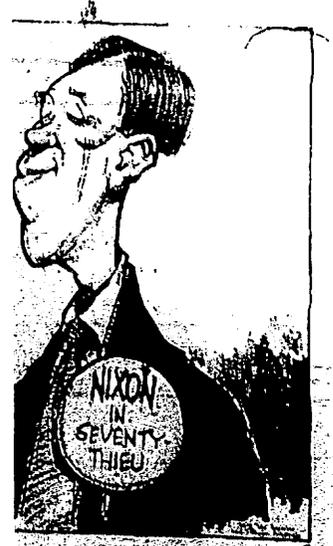
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...illary door in this world that will open... going back home and I'm going to turn... this State Sen. Clara Walsenborn, speak-... of which legislators at a meeting of



Falls Tribune

...circulation...
 ...of both parties in terms...
 ...with ever-rising taxes and increasing budgets...
 ...to vote AGAINST the proposed constitution? I urge this not...
 ...as a member of big business or some nameless sluttish pres-...
 ...group, but as a small rancher, speaking for myself only...
 ...and trying to keep the cost business and life in business a few...
 ...years longer.

THE CONTEMPT ISSUE raises a more stirring question: How do we discipline our highest judges when they intrude where they have no business to be, proceeding on a grossly mistaken principle of action, exercising one of their most fearsome powers, to discredit themselves as public officers of presumably judicious discretion, and to the process casting a long shadow over the responsibility of any lawyer who happens to seek or hold public office in Montana?

There was more blood of Bench and Bar than Graybill blood on the court's sharp sword of contempt when the judges hastily retreated behind their High Bench. Perhaps we were not supposed to notice what had happened as the actors fled the stage and the curtain dropped a fortnight ahead of the court's own schedule for the event.

Convention President Graybill is a brave man, and he is not a stupid man. When he felt the sharp thrust of the court's contempt power at his private flank he offered a qualified apology. He denied disrepute of the court but he did not recant the substance of his views. The court hastily accepted the statement, hoping to close the matter.

HERE IS the significant public issue in the Graybill contempt episode. Convention President Graybill faced a conflict of duties between: (1) His evident, deeply felt concern to express a view common among the delegates about the court's relations to the convention and its work, and (2) his less public lawyer role. As an "officer of the court" in his private practice of law, he is subject to discipline by the supreme court. His private livelihood is at the mercy of the court's broad and ill-defined discretion.

Graybill honored his public obligation to the people at proven jeopardy to his private lawyer role. The supreme court, within hours of reading a newspaper account of Graybill's remarks, ordered him before them for possible contempt in the hearing announced for June 8 they could have found him in contempt; they could have imposed sanctions up to disbarment; a kind of professional excommunication or banishment from his livelihood.

Probably the court would not have gone that far. The essential point is that they brandish their power over Graybill's private livelihood for what he said, as a public officer, about them as public officers.

GRAYBILL GOT THE MESSAGE. So did every other lawyer in the state. Amidst clamor of convention delegates the ugly-mouthing attempt of 11 lawyer delegates was thunderous. The supreme court suddenly accepted Graybill's response, almost two weeks before the constitutional election rather than two days after, as originally decreed. Now, presumably, the rest of us can have ourselves a nice quiet little constitutional elec- tion untroubled by any kind of judicial intervention.

States why he is opposed

The hour grows near to vote on the proposed constitution. It is time to take a critical look. I don't intend that my subsequent remarks cast any discredit on the sincerity, or the large effort put forth by our delegates.

The most recent newspaper endorsement of the proposed constitution concludes that "the good outweighs the bad... if indeed this is a fair statement of fact, then wouldn't it be much wiser to reject the new Constitution and add its better features to our present Constitution by amendment?"

I agree that our present Constitution is far from perfect, and yet we can live with it. The proposed constitution may have any number of improvements, yet I very much fear its adoption would be a disaster to our state.

The heart of the matter, the article which will affect all of us daily in a degree far greater than the rest of the document is Article VIII, Revenue and Finance, which replaces present Articles XII and XIII, and which will have the following effect.

The limits on property taxes without a vote of the people are removed. Property taxes, already among the highest in the nation, can be expected to soar. Limits on public debt without a vote of the people are removed. If you think we're in financial trouble now, just watch what will happen without this safeguard.

The present prohibition against state financial aid to local government units is removed. If some communities elect big spenders, why should the rest of us have to help pay? This amounts to taxation without representation.

It is argued that we should trust our legislators, that really they are very conservative fellows who would never tax us more than necessary. But their track record since World War II does not bear this out. In fact it is quite dismal, for our taxes have risen much faster than our tax base. The percentage of our state economy going into government is increasing steadily, and our economy and job picture continually worsen.

Our best opportunity, and perhaps our last, to get a message to politicians of both parties in terms loud and clear that we have "had it" with ever-rising taxes and increasing budgets is to vote AGAINST the proposed constitution. I urge this not as a member of big business or some nameless sluttish pressure group, but as a small rancher, speaking for myself only, and trying to keep the cost business and life in business a few years longer.

...TO EXPUNGE THIS CONTEMPT OF their own high office, the incumbent justices should do two things:

(1) They should publicly apologize to the people for a precipitate and ill-conceived exercise of their contempt power against the Elected President of an elected constitutional convention. This convention is the nearest thing to a sovereign body of the people that will convene in our state in this century. Convention delegates, given time to work, should have instructed Graybill to respond to the court, with all respect, but he simply was not accountable to the court for his activities in his office as convention president.

(2) More important for the future, the justices should disavow use of their awesome contempt power against lawyers in public office for what they may say or do AS A FUNCTION OF THAT PUBLIC OFFICE. Malfeasance of a public officer is a matter between the people and their officers, to be resolved by legal and political processes established for such discipline. The court should stay out of the matter where the basis for its intervention is that the officer happens to be a lawyer. The people, under the laws, and through their constituted agents, can insist the judges act in proper cases, whether the officer charged be a lawyer or not.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR, sensing some need to clarify their situation, may seek some accommodation with the justices, proceeding discreetly "in chambers" and in the collective security of their members. But such a quiet intramural understanding will not satisfy the public concern which is the central issue, whether lawyers in public affairs serve first the court, or the people.

To reiterate: If the court conceives that it has a special power over a public officer because he is a lawyer, it limits his freedom of action as a public officer. This particular supreme court has demonstrated that it would make a lawyer in public office a less-than-public officer. The Supreme Court of Montana has given the voters of the state a startling reason to withhold their vote from lawyers who might seek public office.

WHAT DO WE the people do if our justices sit dumb of speech but stern of visage behind their High Bench, refusing apology or clarification of their judicial indiscretion, nurturing their self-inflicted judicial wounds and honing their contempt sword for the next lawyer who dares to criticize them as a function of public office?

The only normal process by which we could reach them in office is impeachment. This is a cumbersome, rarely-used and probably impracticable device. The burden of proving the constitutional offense, "malfeasance in office," would be heavy indeed before the Senate as impeachment court. What a substantial number of senators have declared their distaste for the proposed new constitution.

There all demonstrates of course that sound public policy based on sound constitutional notions would place delegates in a constitutional convention above the discipline of ordinary agencies of government precisely because they might wish to abolish or alter the form or function of those agencies, criticizing present arrangements in the process.

BUT THE PEOPLE have an ultimate power at the voting booth. By their self-inflicted damage to Bar and Bench in the Graybill contempt episode, the members of our supreme court have furnished a lively issue for usually nameless judicial elections. As they come up for reelection in the next several years, these justices should be asked to explain their custody of their powers in relation to the people's right to amend their basic laws. If the answers, on balance, are unsatisfactory to the people, the justices should be retired in turn as they come to bat before the voters.

What is their vulnerability in this process under the present constitution, and under the proposed new constitution?

UNDER THE PRESENT constitution the justice who seeks reelection next November will have his name on the ballot, along with a blank space for "write-in" votes. Only by a state-wide mobilization that would give a plurality of votes to a single agreed write-in opponent can the incumbent be beaten and retired from office. Thousands of voters would have to act in accord, rallying around some single opponent they had agreed upon, by process entirely outside the ordinary apparatus of party or caucus. The November, 1977, candidate probably is not readily concerned.

Under the proposed constitution, the justice seeking election would appear on the ballot unopposed, but there would be a "YES" option and a "NO" option to be marked by each individual voter, on the issue of the incumbent's reelection. The sum of individual votes of dissent, requiring no mobilization around a single opponent, could retire the justice.

HOW CAN IT BE contempt of the court to suggest that incumbent justices have "personal reasons" for opposing the new constitution? That is—what the newspapers reported Graybill to have said. If our incumbent justices have failed to notice the great advantage to themselves of reelection under the present constitution, they are less discerning or more sanctity than one has any reason to hope.

There are some fairly conventional reasons about what a justice sensitive to judicial reputation, may do about personal interests in reelection. When our justices brandish the contempt power against a suggestion that they have been less than diligent, they raise new questions about the quality of their

Smiley As New FHA I

WASHINGTON culture Secret announced the appointment of... a fair broadcasting... Montana State Farmers Home Smiley will on June 3, succeeds Nor also of Board to enter the for the U.S.S Smiley, 45, ages his son Bosnian, NK radio broadcast in 1967 built a in West Yello also owned a man: Smiley h

Editor—
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FHA Director

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz announced Wednesday the appointment of Richard D. Smiley, a farmer and former broadcasting executive, as Montana state director of the Farmers Home Administration. Smiley will assume the post on June 5, officials said. He succeeds Norman C. Wheeler, also of Bozeman, who resigned to enter the Republican race for the U.S. Senate nomination. Smiley, 45, owns and manages his family's farm near Bozeman, Mont. He began in radio broadcasting in 1961, and in 1967 built a new radio station in West Yellowstone, Mont. He also owned a station in Bozeman. Smiley has held both

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perfect rose?

For the same reason you drink Canadian Lord Calvert.



\$12.65 \$5.33 \$3.35

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ATTENTION: VOTERS, HEADS THEY WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE

JOSEPH P. MONAGHAN
LAWYER
BUTTE, MONTANA

May 28, 1972

Editor—Readers Speak
Montana Standard
Butte, Montana

Dear Sir:

Those in Washington who have cooperated in being the "victim" of desolation upon our nation—upon our nation—(see Daniel XXII, Mark & Matthew XXIV & Mark XIII) now further cooperate with the conspirators against our liberty by declaring that while the proposed constitution has a lot of bad features, that the good outweighs the bad. Thomas Paine, the penman of the U.S. Constitution put this in say regarding such concessions to evil provisos: "A THING MODERATELY GOOD IS NOT AS GOOD AS IT OUGHT TO BE. MODERATION IN TEMPER IS ALWAYS A VIRTUE, BUT MODERATION IN PRINCIPLE IS ALWAYS A VICE." Using the people's money through so-called educational grants to propagandize for a man, this is such as the proposed "Con-Con" evoked under the guidance of the Federation for the Advancement of State Governments—the real authors of this damnable document—, that is an example of Washington's interference with our state government, no money for the opponents of this nefarious scheme but money for the proponents despite the very wise pronouncement of our State Supreme Court against the use of the funds saved over for this illegality. If the proposed constitution is so wonderful per se why need it be sold so vigorously to the voters? Why did the "Con-Con" vote down Torrey B. Johnson's proposal to reschedule the convention until August to give time for confrontation and consultation with the electorate? Why was the provision of the law with respect to publication of the proposed amendments for once a week for four successive weeks before the next biennial general election" totally ignored thus making the public to an ill-considered and premature judgment on this major change in democratic government? Why was the public not provided with the proposed constitution for the purpose of comparison? Why were separate ball amendments instead of the strict mandate of the old constitution limiting the submission of amendments to not more than three likewise negated? Why the unbridled run to the polls for a decision when the effective date of the proposed constitution "will not be in full force and effect until July 1973, if approved? Reserved powers such as are contained in our constitution make us kings but yielding up such powers makes us beggars and paupers. Here is an old adage from Rousseau: "FREE PEOPLE REMEMBER THIS MAXIM We may acquire Liberty, but it is never recovered if once it is lost." And former Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis said: "Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect Liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent." Some very able journalists no doubt well-meaning are pushing the so-called "new constitution" upon the people by employing the pretext that the corporations are opposed to it since they know public reaction to the sales tax proposal was overwhelming defeat once the People learned that the large corporations financed the "hard sell" programme. May I remind these writers that I was in the legislature and Congress fighting these powerful corporations when they were still wearing diapers, and I tell you and them again, and again and again that the powerful interests want this damnable document approved so as to enslave the people and to reorganize our National Government into one of authoritarianism. (Read NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY by Gary Allen, with introduction by Congressman John G. Schmitz.)

Signed: JOSEPH P. MONAGHAN

Our readers' opinions

Court should 'show cause'

"Any practicing attorney elected to office shall be bound by the canon of ethics established by the Montana Bar Association, which shall be considered of prime importance, to the point that such attorney shall forfeit his right to free speech in all matters concerning the Supreme Court of the State of Montana."

In effect, the foregoing statement is what the Supreme Court has stated when it issued the summons to Leo Graybill Jr. when he was acting in the capacity of president of the Constitutional Convention.

In several election campaigns that I have been involved in, quite often people have stated to me that they were opposed to attorneys being elected to the Legislature because to them it didn't seem right that they should have a part in making the laws that they were going to work with and under. I usually answered those persons by telling them that if I was going to ride in an airplane, I certainly would want somebody involved in the making of the airplane who knew what it was supposed to do.

Now the question arises as to whether or not a practicing attorney running for a state office in Montana could be considered as a "whole candidate" or whether the pre-determined allegiance to the Supreme Court would restrict the discharge of his duty as an elected official.

Although the matter concerning Leo Graybill Jr. seems to have been settled, it is my opinion that the Supreme Court of Montana has created a "show-cause order" which now exists in the minds of the citizens of the state. I believe it is incumbent upon the Court to assure the people that we are not witnessing an overlapping of the judicial branch with the legislative or executive branch of the government.

PETER J. GILLIGAN, 3020 4th Ave. S.

Urges opponents 'Be fair!'

Letters to the editor and articles have appeared in the newspapers knocking the new Constitution and the Bill of Rights. I protest the manner in which this attack is presented. I do not think anyone has the right to circulate falsehoods and innuendoes during this time of public dialogue and debate on the new Constitution.

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All of our present rights are retained. The following are added: The right of the citizen to be heard by his government before decisions are made; the right of the citizen to see the records of governmental action and to be present at bureau and agency meetings; the right of privacy for each citizen; the right of all 18-year-olds to full citizenship in Montana; a guarantee that those under age will be treated fairly when involved with the law so that they will grow up with a proper attitude toward law and order; the right of an injured workman to his legal remedy against a third party so that the workman will be assured a safe work environment; the right of a citizen injured in person or property by the NEGLIGENCE of the state and its employees to compensation for his loss; the right to a clean and healthful environment and the right of a landowner when his property is condemned by the state to his expenses in defending his property right in court if he wins.

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To really be on point, the special interests are not really concerned about the Bill of Rights. This is a camouflage attack. It is the revenue and finance article that bothers them because it will allow for desperately needed tax reform; provide for a fair and just tax structure with all interests paying their fair share; and allow tax relief for the individual citizen who is oppressed with a much too high tax burden to support education and government. In their special interests mind any attack is fair if it will defeat the constitution and keep the legislature powerless to enact a realistic system of fair and just taxation because of the restrictions in our present constitution put there by the interests that controlled Montana in 1889.

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WADE J. DAHOOD, Anaconda
(Convention Delegate, Dist. 19)

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One provision of the proposed new Constitution would be to have all votes by Legislators recorded. The present Constitution does not require this on the adoption of committee reports and on second readings. Had this provision been in effect in 1967 veterans in Montana would not be enjoying a \$2700 exemption in the state income tax.

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The vote on this committee report on the veterans' bill was not being recorded as to how each Senator voted. If there had been a roll call, it is very doubtful that Senator Dzivi would have made his speech and voted verbally against the veteran.

RAY C. CAMPBELL, 517 2nd Ave. SW

'People's document'

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Please keep in mind that the new Constitution is a people's document. Vote for it on June 6.

DON REBAL, 3500 11th Ave. S.
(Convention delegate, Dist. 13)

of Congress who would be crucial to their enactment.

Still a would-be President has to tell the nation what he would TRY to do; moreover, presidential powers of persuasion and politics ought never to be underestimated, and the mere fact of McGovern's election, if that should happen, would make the prospects for these proposals seem much brighter.

BUT WHAT would McGovern do with all that new revenue if he could get it. The conservative National Review has totaled everything it could conceivably charge to him, figured the whole package as if it would be spent in one fiscal year, and produced the wild figure of \$159 billion in proposed expenditures for that mythical year.

McGovern's spokesmen say their actual first-year budget would propose, instead, \$55.7 billion in new programs—a total well within the \$60.5 billion to be raised through tax reform and defense reductions. But McGovern cannot, therefore, really cover every dollar of proposed spending, because he also plans at the outset of his administration—if there is one—to ask for a \$10 billion emergency program in housing, public transit, environmental protection and public employment. That means a deficit of \$5.2 billion, proposed new programs over proposed new revenues.

HERE IS the breakdown of the \$55.7 billion in new non-emergency spending that would be included in McGovern's first budget:

To be returned to the states for property tax relief and support of public education, \$15 billion; revenue-sharing with the states, \$5 billion; fiscal relief for the cities, \$4 billion; rural economic development, \$4 billion; social security benefit increases, \$10 billion; pollution control, \$3 billion; public transit, \$3 billion; school and hospital construction, \$3 billion; food stamps, \$2 billion; control of crime and drug addiction, \$1.5 billion; federal scholarships, \$1 billion; a Vietnamese War Bill of Rights, \$1.2 billion.

The remaining \$3 billion would go for numerous smaller programs—including a "Policeman's Bill of Rights."

Today's quote

There isn't a single solitary door in this world that will open without pushing. I'm going back home and I'm going to turn the knob and push.—Ohio State Sen. Clara Weisenborn, speaking about the power of women legislators at a meeting of them in Pennsylvania.



Great Falls Tribune

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EDWARD P. FURLONG
Managing Editor

THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinion of The Tribune on public

Tom Wicker

week Sen. George McGovern was asked that his program "seems to add up to quite important change in the way this country is run socially."

wern: "the people of this country know we lamental change. We've got to turn away then as I see it, we have to have a fundam of the way we're using our resources here

Two major ingredients in "McGov- tax reform and reduced defense

intends that he has proposed responsible every dollar" that he has suggested spend- he says, "advocate a massive program and he "wouldn't have the nerve to go to additional taxes until we closed some of the permit the rich and the powerful to get by air share."

se \$60.5 billion dollars not now available to ment for social purposes. Here is the break-

ew minimum income tax on the wealthiest a revision of corporate taxation to about the 17 billion; and a stiff new tax on gifts and . This is a total of \$28 billion.

ns \$32.5 billion, all to be derived from a to a total of \$54.8 billion, primarily by end- inam, reducing American forces in Europe divisions, and cutting the total defense estab- ut 2.5 million to about 1.7 million men.

irability of these moves were conceded, of in the White House would have no power to own. And almost nothing on the list looks as to the likes of Wilbur Mills, Russell Long, John Stennis and other powerful members would be crucial to their enactment.

President has to tell the nation what he ; moreover, presidential powers of persua- ought never to be underestimated, and the iven's election if that should happen, would is for these proposals seem much brighter.

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the states for property tax relief and support ion; \$15 billion revenue-sharing with the fiscal relief for the cities; \$4 billion rural enment; \$4 billion social security benefit in- population control; \$3 billion public transit, and hospital construction; \$3 billion food and control of crime and drug addiction; \$1.5

Implications of Supreme Court's attempt to discipline convention head go deep

(Editor's note: This is the first of two articles dealing with the Montana Supreme Court's attempt to discipline Leo C. Graybill Jr., president of the Constitutional Convention, after the Great Falls attorney made critical comments about the court in response to questions from university students at Missoula. Dr. Ellis Waldron, the author, is professor of political science at the University of Montana, and served as an appointee of the governor on the Constitution Convention Commission, which laid the groundwork for last winter's convention in Helena.)

When Constitutional Convention President Leo C. Graybill Jr. criticized the Montana Supreme Court for opposition to the proposed new constitution, he spoke only part of a larger truth. For at least 12 years the justices of our highest state court, in every case involving constitutional revision processes, have chosen, among available alternatives, those that restrict the constitutional rights of Montanans "to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary."

That basic statement of the peoples' power is in our present constitution, Section 2 of Article III. We are engaged in the process as further defined by Section 8 of Article XIX—and as restricted by at least four modern supreme court decisions. Convention President Graybill said a few words to some students about the court's role in the process. His remarks were reported more or less accurately, if not completely, in newspapers. The supreme court justices, not satisfied with the restrictive impact of their case decisions, flashed the great but ill-defined contempt power to chastise Graybill for his criticism. They acted through a special but incidental and irrelevant power over him as a lawyer in private life.

How do we, citizens of Montana, protect ourselves against reactionary judicial depreciation of our guaranteed constitutional powers? A statement on that matter follows my expression of views on the contempt episode.

THE CONTEMPT ISSUE raises a more startling question: How do we discipline our highest judges when they intrude where they have no business to be; proceeding on a grossly mistaken principle of action, exercising one of their most fearsome powers, to discredit themselves as public officers of presumably judicious discretion, and in the process casting a long shadow over the responsibility of any lawyer who happens to seek or hold public office in Montana?

There was more blood of Bench and Bar than Graybill blood on the court's sharp sword of contempt when the judges hastily retreated behind their High Bench. Perhaps we were not supposed to notice what had happened as the actors fled the stage and the curtain dropped a fortnight ahead of the court's own schedule for the event.

Convention President Graybill is a brave man, and he is not a stupid man. When he felt the sharp thrust of the court's contempt power at his private flank he offered a qualified apology. He denied disrespect of the court but he did not recant the substance of his views. The court hastily accepted the statement, hoping to close the matter.

HERE IS the significant public issue in the Graybill contempt episode. Convention President Graybill faced a conflict of duties between: (1) His evident, deeply felt concern to express a view common among the delegates about the court's relations to the convention and its work; and (2) his less public lawyer role. As an "officer of the court" in his private practice of law, he is subject to discipline by the supreme court. His private livelihood is at the mercy of the court's broad and ill-defined discretion.

Graybill honored his public obligation to the people at proven jeopardy to his private lawyer role. The supreme court, within hours of reading a newspaper account of Graybill's remarks, ordered him before them for possible contempt. In the hearing announced for June 8 they could have found him in contempt; they could have imposed sanctions up to disbarment—a kind of professional excommunication or banishment from his livelihood.

Probably the court would not have gone that far. The essential point is that they brannishes their power over Graybill's private livelihood for what he said, as a public officer, about them as public officers.

Matters are just not that simple. Had the court really decided NOT to interfere with the election, they could have postponed the contempt issue until after the election. The court's tirade of its contempt action supports the very notion for which Graybill was summoned—that the judges were indeed willing to influence the fate of this new constitution.

THE COURT THOUGHT Graybill's private lawyer obligation to them as judges was more important than any consideration they as judges might owe to his public obligation as president of a constitutional convention. Despite his high elected public office, the court saw him first and foremost as a lawyer subject to their discipline.

This judgment by the court about his respective responsibilities to them and to the people reveals the court's narrow, trivializing view of the constitutional revision process—its haste of the summons, and the court's willingness to exercise an incidental power over Graybill's private livelihood to criticize him for his public criticism of them, both demeaning judicial office in particular and the conception of public office generally.

THE COURT'S ASSESSMENT of Graybill's priorities, plus his lawyer role before his public convention role, commises any lawyer's full title to public office in Montana. The court claims a threatening prior mortgage on the loyalties of the obeisance of any lawyer holding a public office, asserted without necessity or reasonable warrant, demoting Montana lawyers and the Montana Bar.

The court's summons to Graybill was a contempt by themselves of the Bar and of their own high office. It was a inflicted wound far more damaging than anything Graybill or anybody else, lawyer or non-lawyer, could possibly inflict.

TO EXPUNGE THIS CONTEMPT of their own high office, incumbent justices should do two things:

(1) They should publicly apologize to the people for precipitate and ill-conceived exercise of their contempt power against the elected president of an elected constitutional convention. This convention is the nearest thing to a sovereign body of the people that will convene in our state in this century. Convention delegates, given time to work, should instruct Graybill to respond to the court, with all respect that he simply was not accountable to the court for his activities in his office as convention president.

(2) More important for the future, the justices should disavow their awesome contempt power against lawyers in public office for what they may say or do AS A FUNCTION OF THAT PUBLIC OFFICE. Malfeasance of a public officer is a matter between the people and their officers, to be resolved by legal and political processes established for such discipline. The court should stay out of the matter where the basis for intervention is that the officer happens to be a lawyer, people, under the laws, and through their constituted agencies can invite the judges to act in proper cases, whether the officer charged be a lawyer or not.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR, sensing some need to clarify the situation, may seek some accommodation with the just proceeding discreetly "in chambers" and in the collective security of their members. But such a quiet intramural understanding will not satisfy the public concern which is the core issue, whether lawyers in public affairs serve first the court or the people.

To reiterate: If the court conceives that it has a special prerogative over a public officer because he is a lawyer, it limits freedom of action as a public officer. This particular supreme court has demonstrated that it would make a lawyer in public office a less-than-public officer. The Supreme Court of Montana has given the voters of the state a startling reason to withhold their vote from lawyers who might seek public office.

WHAT DO WE the people do if our justices sit dumb or spiteful but stern of visage behind their High Bench, refusing apology or clarification of their judicial indiscretion, nurturing self-inflicted judicial wounds and honing their contempt as a sword for the next lawyer who dares to criticize them as a function of public office?

established for such discipline. The matter where the basis for its happens to be a lawyer. The through their constituted agents, in proper cases, whether the or not.

ensing some need to clarify their accommodation with the justices, ambers" and in the collective set such a quiet intramural under-public concern which is the central ublic affairs serve first the court.

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if our justices sit dumb of speech heir High Bench, refusing apology icial indiscretion, nurturing their and honing their contempt sword es to criticize them as a function

y which we could reach them in is is a cumbersome, rarely-used device. The burden of proving malfesance in office," would be late as impeachment court, when alors have declared their distaste tution.

rse, that sound public policy based ions would place delegates in a ove the discipline of ordinary ely because they might wish to function of those agencies, criti-in the process.

an ultimate power at the voting damage to Bar and Bench in the he members of our supreme court for usually issueless judicial elec-election in the next several years, ed to explain their custody of their ople's right to amend their basic alance are unsatisfactory to the-be retired in turn as they come

to this process under the present proposed new constitution?

constitution the justice who seeks will have his name on the ballot, "write-in" votes. Only by a state-ld give a plurality of votes to a gent can the incumbent be beaten usands of voters would have to act l some single opponent they had entirely outside the ordinary ap-s. The November, 1972, candidate earned.

tution, the justice seeking election unopposed, but there would be a option to be marked by each in-s of the incumbent's reelection. The discontent, requiring no mobilization could retire the justice.

pt of the court to suggest that in-ersonal reasons for opposing the is what the newspapers reported our incumbent justices have failed age to themselves of election under they are less discerning or more reason to hope.

entional motions about what a judge such may do about personal inter-our justices handle the contempt that they have been less than dis-entire about the quality of their

Smiley will assume the post on June 5, officials said. He succeeds Norman C. Wheeler, also of Bozeman, who resigned to enter the Republican race for the U.S. Senate nomination.

Smiley, 45, owns and manages his family's farm near Bozeman, Mont. He began in radio broadcasting in 1951 and in 1967 built a new radio station in West Yellowstone, Mont. He also owned a station in Bozeman. Smiley has sold both.

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JOSEPH P. MONAGHAN
LAWYER
2218-B ELM STREET
BUTTE, MONTANA 59701

May 28, 1972

Editor—Readers Speak
Montana Standard
Butte, Montana

Dear Sir:

Those in Washington who have cooperated to bring this "abomination of desolation upon our nation"—upon our nation—(see Daniel IX27 X131 & Matthew XXIV15 & Mark XIII14 now further cooperate with the conspirators against our liberty by declaring that while the proposed constitution has a lot of bad features that the good outweighs the bad. Thomas Paine, the penman of the U.S. Constitution had this to say regarding such concessions to evil provisos: "A THING MODERATELY GOOD IS NOT AS GOOD AS IT OUGHT TO BE. MODERATION IN TEMPER IS ALWAYS A VIRTUE; BUT MODERATION IN PRINCIPLE IS ALWAYS A VICE." Using the people's money through so-called educational grants to propagandize for a monstrosity such as the proposed "Con-Con" evoked under the guidance of the Federation for the Advancement of State Governments—the real authors of this damnable document—is but small example of Washington's interference with our state government. No money for the opponents of this nefarious scheme but money for the proponents despite the very wise prohibition of our State Supreme Court against the use of the funds saved over for this illegal activity. If the proposed constitution is so wonderful per se why need it be sold so vigorously to the voters? Why did the "Con-Con" vote down Torrey B. Johnson's proposal to recess the convention until August to give time for confrontation and consultation with the electorate? Why was the provision of the law with respect to publication of the proposed amendments for "once a week for four successive weeks before the next biennial general election"—totally ignored thus rushing the public to an ill-considered and premature judgment on this vital change in democratic government? Why was the public not provided with the original constitution for the purpose of comparison? Why were separate bait amendments listed? Why was the strict mandate of the old constitution limiting the submission of amendments to not more than three likewise negated? Why the unbridled run to the polls for a decision when the effective date of the proposed constitution "will not be in full force and effect until July 1973, if approved? Reserved powers such as are contained in our constitution makes us kings but yielding up such powers makes us beggars and paupers. Here is an apt quote from Rousseau: "FREE PEOPLE REMEMBER THIS MAXIM: We may acquire Liberty, but it is never recovered if once it is lost." And former Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis said: "Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect Liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent." Some very able journalists no doubt well-meaning are pushing the so-called "new constitution" upon the people by employing the pretext that the corporations are opposed to it since they know public reaction to the sales tax proposal was overwhelming defeat once the People learned that the large corporations financed the "hard sell" programme. May I remind these writers that I was in the legislature and Congress fighting these powerful corporations when they were still wearing diapers, and I tell you and them again, and again and again that the powerful interests want this damnable document approved so as to enslave the people and to reorganize our National Government into one of authoritarianism. (Read NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY by Gary Allen with introduction by Congressman John G. Schmitz.)

Signed: JOSEPH P. MONAGHAN

Immediate solution must be found for those who have been adversely affected by this agreement," Selstad said. Use of federal funds on road building would allow almost complete utilization of the labor force and the business, municipal and school expansion a l r a d y

Constitution 'Favors' City Areas

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Rep. Ike Knudsen, D-Glasgow, says the proposed constitution is "one gigantic urban renewal program" and that if he lived in Great Falls or Billings he would be the first one in the voting booth.

He cites as an example the legalizing of state aid to local government. "If the new constitution passes," he says, "Great Falls can go to the legislature for help and you and I will end up bailing them out of their financial disaster."

Knudsen says he was reluctant to speak out at first since he is not seeking re-election. But "someone must tell it like it is," he says. "A number of delegates, politicians, and businessmen would like to speak out but the few that have been badgered, belittled, and bad mouthed. Debate and dissent are the foundations of our democracy, but the 'hard-sellers' of the constitution will not debate the document without injecting personalities."

He is also critical of proponents speaking in vague generalities. He says, "my problem is that I want details and specifics. But all I receive is the 'hard sell' in daily newspapers and gutless approval from organizations afraid to speak up in opposition. From the delegates themselves I get flowery phrases such as: 'Our old constitution is outdated and too restrictive. It does not lend itself to the needs of today, whereas this new document will more completely and probably address itself to the needs of our modern society.'

"Now what the hell size bucket do you put a statement like that in?"

grow and develop in terms of what she is — a natural resource state," he said.

He suggested expansion of the Department of Employment's retraining programs and the use of vocational schools to train Montanans to work in new industries.

When a new industry is established in Montana, Dunkle said, he would, as governor, assign a staff member of the Department of Employment to act as a liason between that industry and unions, vocation schools and retraining programs.

Harriet Miller

BUTTE (AP) — Blasting cutbacks in federal work-study grants for college students, Harriet Miller said Wednesday funding causes hardship, waste and destroys people's confidence in government.

The Democratic candidate for the western district congress-

Have Youth Entering AF Academy

HAVRE — Patrick Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Kelly, 33 Saddle Butte Drive in Havre, has accepted an appointment to the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. The nomination was given by Congressman John Melcher.

Kelly is a member of the National Honor Society, attended Boy's State, was a class officer, and was active in other school activities. He was named to all-state teams in football and basketball and had been named to play in the 1972 Shrine football game in Great Falls.

Kelly was offered academic scholarships to Stanford and Montana State universities and has been granted admission to the University of Notre Dame. He was also offered a number of athletic scholarships.

Kelly will enter the Academy during the first week in July.

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education institutions need to know what they can count on," she said.

Henry Hibbard

BUTTE (AP) — Henry S. Hibbard, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate nomination said Montana land should not be indiscriminately locked up in Wilderness Areas, especially areas now being used for recreation.

The Helena state senator, campaigning in Butte, warned sportsmen that recreation lands now accessible with pickup campers, snowmobiles and trail bikes could be denied them if adjacent wilderness areas of are expanded.

Leguer, was named Wednesday to chair the Dolores Colburg Committee.

Mrs. Colburg, seeking re-election as superintendent of public instruction, made the announcement.

Mahoney, an 1-year veteran of the state legislature was also former Speaker of the Montana House and House majority floor leader. "Dolores Colburg's educational policies and record of performance as superintendent of public instruction merit the continued support of the voters of Montana," Mahoney said. "She has given our educational system vigorous leadership, and I am proud to be state chairman of her campaign for re-election."

Ex-President of Montana CofC Dies, Rites Saturday

By Tribune Correspondent
LEWISTOWN — Funeral services will be Saturday at 10 for Alfred Johnson, 74, former president of the Montana Chamber of Commerce and a retired Lewistown banker.

Johnson died Wednesday night at a local hospital. The services will be at the Cloyd Chapel with Rev. George Barnhart officiating. Burial, with Masonic rites, will be in the Lewistown Cemetery.

Johnson was president of the First National Bank here for 28 years, coming from Minneapolis where he began his banking career. He also was a national bank examiner, organized the First National Bank of Lidgerwood, N.D. and was a First Bank Stock Corp. supervisor. He married Mildred Boxeth in 1919 in Minneapolis. They came

to Lewistown in 1935.

He was past president of both the Montana and Lewistown chambers, treasurer of the Rotary Club and director of the Montana Flour Mills.

Before retiring to Lewistown in 1966, Johnson worked at a Tacoma, Wash. bank.

Survivors include the widow; a son, Robert, Lewistown, and a brother, Arthur, Deer River, Minn.

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week ago in Kan. His son-in-law Falls officer an a pany.

Monta In Un

Cornie Flather Mr. and Mrs. L of Havre, has enlisted as an Air Force nurse. Currently working as a staff nurse at Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, Miss Flathers is a graduate of St. Vincent's School of Nursing in Billings. the Air Force a tenant and will Bergstrom Air Texas.

Speech

MISSOULA — dents who have forensic activit register early annual Univer: High School Sp tion Institute J the UM camp will be either s juniors or seni eligible to app

WHY PAY MORE?

Rap Brown Gets 5 More Jail Years

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Black militant H. Rap Brown was given another maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine today by a U.S. District Court judge who overrode defense objections that Brown had been "kidnaped" when he was hustled out of New York.

Brown stood at the lecturn with his lawyers, hands in pocket and expressionless, as Judge Lansing Mitchell imposed the sentence.

It was the third time Mitchell had sentenced Brown on the 1968 conviction on a charge of carrying a gun across state lines while under indictment on a felony charge.

Attorney William Kunstler of New York told the court an instant appeal had been made to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, located in the same French Quarter building, contending that Brown was brought to Louisiana illegally.

Here's One Reason Why Orville Gray, Lawyer SUPPORTS THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION



Removal of the two-mill levy would allow equalization of school financing on a state-wide basis. This could be in lieu of, not in addition to, local property taxes for school purposes.

that the manpower and over-all quality of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean is to be improved.

A more modern flagship and two harder-hitting destroyers are to replace three older units of the U.S. Middle East naval force in the region, American officials explained.

Rogers' announcement was hailed by the British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who spoke of a general anxiety within the five-nation alliance over stepped-up Soviet naval activity in the area since 1970.

his 1973 cars were done incorrectly.

Ruckelshaus said he could not certify the cars and that meant, under the 1970 Clean Air Act, they could not be shipped anywhere in interstate commerce.

Ford said if the cars piled up at the factory, it would have to shut down production, throwing as many as 450,000 people out of work at Ford and related industries.

To solve this problem, Ruckelshaus announced Friday he will give Ford cars conditional certifications if 4,000-mile tests

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Ford May Distribute but Not Sell 1973 Cars

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency steered Ford Motor Co. around a legal roadblock Friday that threatened to halt its 1973 cars if a short antipollution test indicates they will pass the 3½-month repeat of a test Ford did incorrectly.

The cars would be certified for sale only after they pass the full test.

taking 10 to 14 days indicate the cars will pass the 50,000-mile repeat tests.

At the same time, Ruckelshaus said he is checking whether any other auto makers have the same problem Ford discovered and reported last month.

Before new cars may be sold they must win federal certification, based on 50,000 miles of regulated testing, that they meet current antipollution standards.

In mid-May, Ford told EPA the tests it had submitted for its 1973 cars were done incorrectly.

Ruckelshaus said he could not certify the cars and that meant, under the 1970 Clean Air Act, they could not be shipped anywhere in interstate commerce.

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Rogers Urges Allies Guard Against Russia

LONDON (AP)—The United States urged four allied nations Friday to keep guard against any new Soviet thrusts through the Middle East and South Asia despite President Nixon's understandings with Kremlin leaders.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers also told the annual conference of the Central Treaty Organization—CENTO—that the firepower and over-all quality of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean is to be improved.

A more modern flagship and two harder-hitting destroyers are to replace three older units of the U.S. Middle East naval force in the region, American officials explained.

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- Stock Pots
- Electric Fireplace Logs
- Root Beer Supplies
- Gold Pans
- Prospector Picks
- Pressure Cooker Parts
- Electric Meat Grinders
- Hand Meat Slicers
- School Balls

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Abolish the death penalty?

An issue in addition to the vote on the new Constitution next Tuesday is that of abolishing the death penalty for crimes committed in Montana.

There is little question but that the feeling is widespread across the nation to abolish the death penalty. Possibly it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt that the extreme penalty is not a deterrent to commission of a crime. We are not certain of that. Certainly it was not so in the case of Charles Starkweather in Nebraska or Charles

Manson in California. Both states have the death penalty.

We have some doubts that skyjackers, building bombers, and others who endanger or kill many persons deserve less than death. Perhaps certain crimes should call for it while it is barred for all others.

The death penalty is a matter of conscience of the individual, as determined by his background and religion. We believe people should vote as their conscience dictates on this issue.

Good outweighs bad in constitution

In the few days remaining before the primary election Tuesday, Montanans will make up their minds about the merits of the proposed constitution, which if approved, will replace a document framed in 1889.

It is at this point that the voters will call upon past experience with elections when trying to separate the wheat from the chaff in all the rhetoric they have heard about the constitution. The average voter will put the scare talk, the distortions and the fear of "ghosts" in perspective.

The basic issue is whether the proposed constitution, written a few months ago, will serve the state better than the constitution designed 83 years ago.

In our opinion, the 1972 constitution is clearly superior to the old document. The proposed document is not as wordy (12,000 words vs 28,000) or as loaded with restrictive statutory provisions as the old one is. It also is considerably more flexible and amendable than the 1889 document.

The proposed constitution frees the hands of the Legislature of many frustrating restrictions that have interfered with good government for decades. It provides for annual sessions, for instance, a decided advantage when considering the complexity of problems states face today. No business doing a

business of about \$500 million a year would want to limit its directors to a 60-day session every two years as the old constitution restricts legislators now.

The 1972 constitution makes the judicial system more accountable to the public and helps streamline the executive branch of the state government.

The proposed constitution provides a way for local governmental units to tailor their form of government to their own needs. It cuts many of the constitutional chains that have hampered cities and counties.

The proposed constitution includes articles designed to protect consumers and the environment—points neglected in the old constitution. The new document also includes provisions to safeguard the state's water rights.

The 1972 constitution places more faith in the legislators and citizens of the state than the old document does. It provides for a method of taxation that will be more equitable than the present system.

The 1972 document has faults in the eyes of many sincere Montanans—as any document written by human beings would—but its good points outweigh the bad ones by a decided margin.

'Oh, it's just kind of a h



Our readers

Board endorsed unanimously

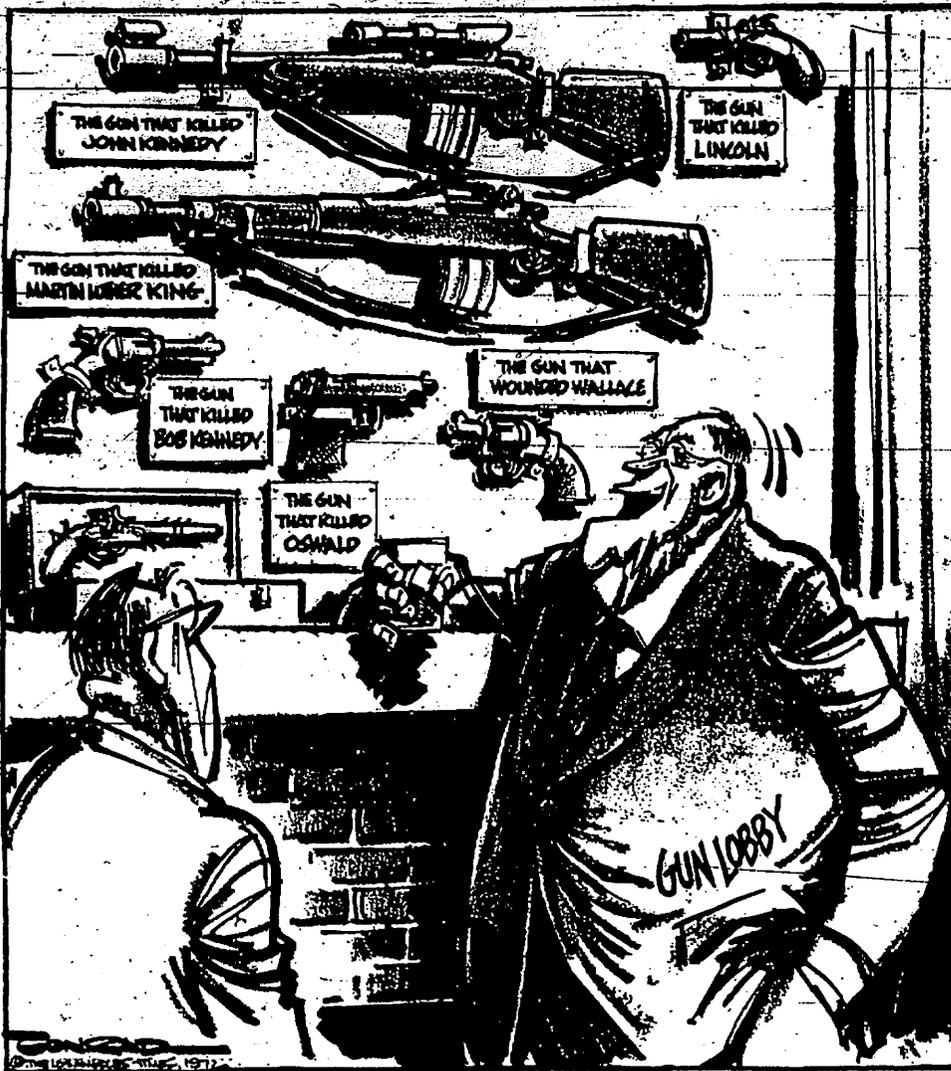
To correct any misunderstanding concerning the endorsement of the proposed Constitution by the Montana Farmers Union, it should be known that it was not a decision made by one person. The decision was agreed to by a unanimous vote of the board of directors of our family farm and ranch organization, after a careful and thorough consideration of all articles.

We believe that basically it is a document that is good for the people of Montana and we deplore the misinformation which is being used to discredit the work of the delegates.

I join with the other board members of the Montana Farmers Union in urging your serious consideration of the document and your

W. F. Bucklev Jr.

'Oh, it's just kind of a hobby with me . . . ?'



James Resto

WASHINGTON — President Nixon has now completed a dramatic experiment of his long career, and while the long time before the practical results of his trips to the Soviet Union are known, his efforts to reach accommodation with the Communist world have to be regarded as the bravest diplomatic initiative of the post-war period.

Maybe Willy Brandt's moves to bring about a rapprochement between West Germany and the Soviet Union should be put high up in this same category, because he took the risk and he had more to lose than Nixon, but for the time being President deserves the gratitude and respect of his countrymen.

'Everything depends on your approach' — President's journeys to Peking and Moscow

It is right and even essential that his limited discussions with Premier Chou En-lai and his strategic arms talks with Chairman Brezhnev should be examined with care and even skepticism, but the President has shown vision for that.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who is the most serious student of the strategic arms problem, is obviously afraid that the President has gone too much in Moscow. "At first glance," he said, "freezing (of the arms race) appears to be on the right side, while most of the warming up is on the Soviet side. And he may be right, but Jackson sounded off even before the President had time to get home and explain what he had done, and in any event, the arms agreement was not by the President in the form of a treaty, which must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate, so Jackson will have plenty of time to examine the hard realities later on.

THE MAJOR PROBLEM of the post war world is the danger of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the heart of this problem has been the lack of trust of the leaders of these two nations. Both have been under the dominion of fear: That each was out to get the other; and the wars in Vietnam, Korea, the Middle East, the Congo, plus the military crisis in Cuba, have dramatized this fear that the balance of power might be upset and lead to a third world war.

What President Nixon has tried to do by compromise with China and the Soviet Union is to get rid of this fear. He can argue that he has given too much on Taiwan and too much on strategic arms in Helsinki and Moscow, and on the other side, that he is being too brutal, stubborn, personal, and political in Vietnam. But in his dealings with China and the Soviet Union, he was at least trying to reduce the mistrust, which is at the root of the major world problem.

THERE ARE OBVIOUSLY great risks in all this. A foolproof inspection of the arms agreements, despite the use of satellite cameras in the skies. There is still a lack of trust in Washington, Moscow and Peking.

Also, by reaching out to Peking and Moscow for compromise, Nixon has raised new anxieties and doubts in Japan, Western Europe, whose rising economic power may be important to the United States in the next decade, and anything else. But even so, the President's mission of accommodation with the Communist world are likely to be

Our readers' opinions

Board endorsed unanimously

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people lost because the state could not enter the case for or with them, as we have nothing in our Constitution that says the water belongs to the state, the people or the public.

Colorado has both constitutional and statutory sections saying the water is property of the public. In two decisions handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court on March 24, 1971 (referred to as the Eagle County cases) Colorado won over the U.S. government. One held, "The state court has jurisdiction to adjudicate the reserved water rights of the United States." In the other it was held "Section 666 (a) is an all-inclusive statutory provision that subjects to general adjudication in state proceedings all rights of the United States to water within a particular state's jurisdiction, regardless of how they were acquired."

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FRANK DANIELS, Sidney
(Vice President, Montana Farmers Union)

'Good sense to vote "Yes"'

If we can agree that most of the new Constitution is an improvement on the previous document, then it makes good sense to vote for it, thus making good our half-million dollar investment in the convention. It would also be appropriate to begin immediately working systematically to revise those sections which are viewed as inadequate, which would be much more easily accomplished in a short time period under the new Constitution. There would be no restrictions on the number of amendments that can be submitted to vote, as there are in the existing document.

It is quite evident that local and state governments increasingly have been losing power in relation to the federal government. This has happened in major part because of inflexibility in local and state governmental structures, which has often rendered them incapable of meeting citizen demands. Hence, federal programs have been instituted to fill the gaps.

The proposed new Constitution vastly increases the potential for modernizing and increasing the effectiveness of local and state governments. This should increase the power of citizens to participate in decision-making at the local level, where government is close enough to be understood and thereby can remain subject to "democratic" rather than largely "bureaucratic" process (as is often the case with federal programs).

As I read it, the proposed Constitution increases the power of elected representatives and citizens to participate effectively in decision-making. Many of the criticisms I read and hear are related to increased freedom of the legislature or local government to change the taxation system. But if we cannot trust our elected representatives to produce decisions about taxation or other issues, under the watchful overview of governors, mayors, judicial officers and the other "checks and balances," then it seems to me we have a decided distrust for the democratic process.

WILLIAM R. LASSEY, Bozeman

'Can't fiddle' any longer

The water rights section of the proposed Constitution is catching unwarranted criticism. As vice chairman of the committee which wrote it, I would like to explain a cold fact: Under our present Constitution, it is possible for a federal agency to appropriate any water originating on federal lands.

If a person has an 80-year-old right and the water comes off federal property, he has a claim only against others in the state. If a general bureaucracy wants to take it, they can. It's not like water in the Rock Creek Canyon. The only way to get the water back is to sue against the federal government.

...the case for or with them, as we have nothing in our Constitution that says the water belongs to the state, the people or the public.

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We have to be in a position where these decisions will apply to Montana. What we did in the convention was to combine the language of the Wyoming and Colorado constitutions to give the strongest possible position for water users of this state, to protect them against the federal bureaucracy.

Another overlooked point that should be considered is, "Whom does the water belong to now?" I believe constructive thinking will lead to one of two places - the state or federal government.

Those who followed my voting record in the Convention know that I can hardly be classified as a liberal. However, I believe this water rights section is so necessary and so urgent for us to have, that I am going to vote for the proposed Constitution. There are things I dislike heartily, but I feel we can amend to take care of them.

I feel very strongly that we cannot afford to be without water, and time is running out very fast - the 10-year water moratorium is almost half gone, and so far we have done almost nothing to protect and preserve our water. We just can't afford to "fiddle" any longer.

ERV GYSLER, Fort Benton
(Vice Chairman, Constitutional Convention Natural Resources Committee)

Bill of Rights is 'model'

The Bill of Rights is the most important part of any constitution.

The proposed Montana Constitution not only retains all of the citizens' rights in the 1889 Bill of Rights but adds important new rights. The people are guaranteed the right to a clean and healthful environment; the right to know (including the right to attend meeting of public agencies and to examine the agencies' records); the right of privacy; the right to sue the state and subdivisions for negligent injury to person or property; the right of participation in governmental decision making, and the right against discrimination in exercise of civil and political rights.

The new Montana Bill of Rights will be a model for other states. I strongly support the proposed Constitution as will all other Montanans after they have compared it to the 1889 Constitution.

A. G. FRISKINE, Missoula

Today's quote

Experience is important only in the early stages of a rider's career, to give him or her confidence. Later, it has little to do with success.

What President Nixon has tried to do by compromising with China and the Soviet Union is to get rid of this fear. You can argue that he has given too much on Taiwan in Peking and too much on strategic arms in Helsinki and Moscow, and, on the other side, that he is being too brutal, stubborn, proud, personal and political in Vietnam. But in his missions to China and the Soviet Union, he was at least trying to ease the mistrust, which is at the root of the major world conflict.

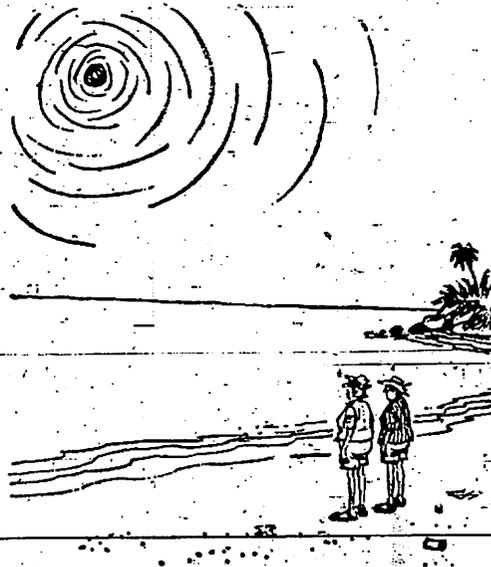
THERE ARE OBVIOUSLY great risks in all this. There is no foolproof inspection of the arms agreements, despite the miracle of the satellite cameras in the skies. There is still great mistrust in Washington, Moscow and Peking.

Also, by reaching out to Peking and Moscow for compromise, Nixon has raised new anxieties and doubts in Japan and Western Europe, whose rising economic power may be more important to the United States in the next decade, than almost anything else. But even so, the President's missions of reconciliation with the Communist world are likely to be regarded by historians at the end of the century as the major event, if not the most successful achievement, of his term in office.

MOSCOW AND PEKING obviously gained a great deal from these missions. China has got her place in the United Nations and has found a way to remind Moscow that she is now in touch with Washington about the peace and future of Asia. The Soviet Union has won recognition by West Germany and the United States of its political and territorial gains from the last world war, and it now has the opportunity of gaining access to the advanced technology of the United States, Germany and Japan, which it needs to compete in the modern scientific world.

But it has been part of the President's approach to all this that it may be all to the good to have China part of the world and to have the Soviet Union increasing its standard of living, and to remove the fear of being destroyed by war.

That, at least, is something in a world spending over \$200 billion a year on arms while half of the human family lives on the verge of starvation. Nixon has been very bold in his diplomacy and very cautious about attempting too much. The accommodations are very limited. The mistrust, the arms race, and the struggles for position in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere still go on; but he has made some progress, not much but some, and it is no wonder that Congress gave him the homecoming he deserved.



DRERANCO/MILWAUKEE TIMES

"It's vast all right, but man's ability to pollute is vaster!"

Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGEY

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 on national and international events.

Need to eliminate two-mill state levy limit explained by convention official

By JOHN H. TOOLE

(Editor's note: John H. Toole, a Missoula insurance man, was first vice president of the Constitutional Convention.)

THIS IS A BUSINESSMAN'S view of the elimination of the two-mill levy limitation in Montana's proposed new Constitution.

Montana's 1889 Constitution contains a limit of two mills which the state may levy on property. The farmers wished to avoid excessive taxation on property, particularly that of large mining and industrial concerns. Income taxes and sales taxes were not controlled in our old Constitution because they did not exist. Counties were permitted to levy property taxes to finance cities, counties and schools.

IT SOON WAS FOUND that some counties were rich because of industrial plants or productive resources. Some counties were able to support their schools adequately with low rates of taxation while others had poor schools despite high rates of taxation. In addition, some county assessors were subject to political pressures from influential citizens and corporations which further aggravated the problem.

In the 1940s, the state attempted to remedy this situation with what came to be known as the School Foundation Program. Under his program, the state agreed to equalize the imbalance between rich and poor counties with state funds. It was a good idea except that the state could never come up with enough money to implement the program. The inequities and discrimination against children continued.

In 1971, the Supreme Court of California put an abrupt halt to this evil. In *Serrano vs. Priest* the Court ruled that discrimination against children, due to the wealth discrepancy between school districts, violated the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and voided the procedure in that state. Other states quickly followed the lead of California and outlawed the financing of schools at the county level.

NOW A CASE has been filed in the U.S. Supreme Court to make the ruling nationwide. There is no question but that local taxation for schools will be held unconstitutional. But what is Montana to do with its 82 year old two-mill limitation on state level property taxation? It has several alternatives.

1. It can eliminate the two-mill limit as proposed in our new Constitution and tax property on an equal basis at the state level. If this were done, all local school taxes would be eliminated.

2. It could convene the Legislature and enact an 8 per cent sales tax. This would be the amount of sales tax required to make up local levies. But, of course we might still have the two-mill levy.

3. It could increase its income tax by two and a half times, although our present income tax is one of the highest in the nation, and we might still have the two-mill levy.

These are the unpleasant alternatives available to Montana if it does not eliminate its ancient two-mill levy limitation.

SO THE QUESTION for Montana is not whether the two-mills limitation is eliminated, but when. Some argue that we could eliminate the limitation for schools only. This is a half-measure. Suits are now being filed in some states which declare that Welfare cannot be financed on a local level and use the same arguments as are used in the school cases. The death knell of the two-mill levy is now being sounded. Your Constitutional Convention faced the problem squarely and did away with it.

It frees the Legislature to appraise, assess and equalize property taxes at the state level and provides for Boards of Appeal. Property taxes will not go up. Taxes on property are regressive taxes. The Montana Legislature is known to be hostile to any kind of regressive taxation.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION provides a modern, responsive legislature with annual sessions. Any increase in the state property tax level will be quickly stopped by the voters. And please remember that all local school taxes will disappear.

No Montana voter should oppose the new Constitution because of the elimination of the two-mill levy limitation. The new Constitution contains other great reforms. To oppose it just to salvage for a year or so an outmoded tax limitation which will be declared void by the U.S. Supreme Court would be foolish indeed.

More readers' opinions

People's will is final check

Much of the opposition to the new Constitution seems to be against the greater freedom allowed the legislative body. Some people fear that the representatives will have a free hand at law-making, taxing and appropriating funds.

People tend to forget that a democracy functions on the will of the people and that they have the final say in all matters of government. The new Constitution provides for this far better than the old. The secret and closed door sessions will be opened. A representative will be very carefully tuned to the voice of his constituents.

Examine the old Constitution and keep in mind the times when this document was written. The 1890 census revealed that 70 per cent of the people in Montana were rural: Farmers, ranchers and miners, people who lived away from the population centers. Communication was by telegraph mail and word of

'One more reason to vote "Yes"'

If Stephen Birch is correct, some highway funds are NOW being used (for other than highways). He says "for advance to cities and towns for their exclusive use"—then it had better be STOPPED!

Any fool can see it is just as unconstitutional to do that (according to our old Constitution) as it is to pay highway patrolmen with highway funds.

One more reason to vote for the new Constitution is so we may LEGALLY use highway gas taxes, that we all pay, for city streets, county roads, highway patrol and drivers' education.

S. L. BLANCHARD, 1425 13th St. S.

Old one not perfect, either

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Examine the old Constitution and keep in mind the times when this document was written. The 1890 census revealed that 70 per cent of the people in Montana were rural: Farmers, ranchers and miners, people who lived away from the population centers. Communication was by telegraph, mail and word of mouth. Transportation was by train, if you lived near a railway, or by horse or horse drawn vehicle. Newspapers were much in demand and were numerous but they could only print the news as they received it. All in all, most of the populace got the news when it was recent history.

Under these conditions only a few could have reacted in time to unpopular legislation. Consequently "special interest" groups stayed close to the action and needless to say their presence was felt. Example: Mines which exported millions of dollars of minerals from the state each year were taxed at the rate of \$2.50 to \$5 dollars per acre, and still are.

A quick review of the history of Montana politics at the turn of the century will reveal that even the complicated check-and-balance system of the Constitution failed to insure moral legislation. Montana politics became the scandal of the nation. Things got so bad that the United States Constitution was amended to prevent further occurrences of such flagrant disregard for the law and the principles on which the republic was founded.

Today's concerned citizen is aware, within minutes, of what is going on anywhere in the world. A citizen, or group of citizens, can express their opinion within the hour and, if they desire, can appear in person in a few hours. In short, the cumbersome check-and-balance system is working against the people instead of for them. Needed legislation is still swayed by "special interest" groups that haunt the capital and have "ins" with committee members and are acutely attuned to every bill that concerns them. Many bills are passed or defeated solely as a result of a political trade.

Today, modern communications allow anyone who has an interest to keep current, whether he lives in Eureka or Ekalaka, providing the information is made public. The new Constitution requires that it will be so. The new Constitution does give the legislature more freedom to act, but they had better act as the constituents desire because the final power belongs to the people and it is time they had a better opportunity to use it, fairly and openly.

EUGENE A. JOHNSON, Vaughn

'Infinitely superior'

The League of Women Voters of Great Falls is on record in support of passage of the proposed new Constitution for the State of Montana.

The public should know that any position taken by the League of Women Voters is the result of study in depth. For the past three years our members have considered Montana's state Constitution, studying first the present one and then the new one proposed by the Constitutional Convention, and comparing the two documents.

Within the League, our members tell the local League what position it is to take, and the local Leagues tell the state League what position the state League will take. It is significant that Montana's local Leagues, urban and rural, unanimously agreed that we should encourage passage of this new and much-improved Constitution.

Our members are truly representative of their communities. We have Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, of all ages and from all classes of society. We do have an ax to grind: Our "special interest" is efficient and economical government that is responsive to the will of the people. We find the proposed new Constitution to be infinitely superior from this point of view, and we urge our fellow Montanans to vote YES on June 6.

MARY (Mrs. E. W.) HEMPLEMAN, 1100 Avenue B, NW
(President, League of Women Voters of Great Falls)

LEGALLY use highway gas taxes, that we all pay, for city streets, county roads, highway patrol and drivers' education.

S. L. BLANCHARD, 1425 13th St. S.

Old one not perfect, either

It is ironic that a great many of those opposed to the proposed Constitution are the same ones who admonish youth and other dissatisfied elements to work for change "within the political system." Yet they refuse to give us a system compatible with the changes we will see in our lifetime, let alone those of future generations. They insist on saddling the state with a Constitution that really has not served anyone very well, except the mining interests and a few others who rather like ineffective government.

If more people would look critically at Montana government in 1972 and read the Constitution of 1889, the need for change would be evident. Yet most of the letters in your paper seem to attest to the notion that not only "all is well" in Montana government, but also that those wanting change seek to make things worse. It is obvious that there is not only a misunderstanding of Montana's present, but the past as well.

One letter remarked that if the proposed Constitution was as well documented as the old one, it would not have to be sold to the voters. It is interesting to note what happened in the 1889 campaign for ratification of that Constitution—a campaign of one and one-half months, not the two and a half months of today's campaign. Not only did that 1889 convention have an ample supply of public funds to educate the voters; they really did not have to explain what was in the proposed Constitution.

In 1889 a vote for the Constitution was a vote for statehood and a vote against it was a vote against statehood and a "no" vote was a hard vote to cast. And very few Montanans cast a "no" vote. Very few even cared that the Constitution was not really a Montana Constitution, but was the Colorado Constitution of 1876 with minor changes. (And the Colorado Constitution was really the Illinois and Pennsylvania Constitution of 1872.) Nor did many Montanans seem to mind that the mining interests had cemented into the new Constitution a tax exemption on mines and mining property. Nor does that seem to bother Montanans today.

There is great alarm that the proposed Constitution will cause taxes to soar. Yet there is absolutely nothing in the 1889 Constitution that has prevented our taxes from increasing every year. The two-mill limit on property tax has not kept our property tax down in Missoula, how about in Great Falls?

One of the things I do notice in the proposed Constitution is that whatever the tax is and how much it is, everyone must pay an equal share. This certainly has not been the case under the present Constitution.

There is great hue and cry that the proposed Constitution takes away the right of the people in voting on debts of over \$100,000, and that the state will go into debt as soon as the new Constitution is adopted. The fact of the matter is that, as of March 1971, Montana had debts of over \$100 million—most of which had not been voted on by the people. Actually, the proposed Constitution makes it more difficult to create any state debt by requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature.

It seems that those things people object to having been left out of the new Constitution really have not worked well in the old one. If only they would realize that the Montana Constitution and any other Constitution is only as good as the men who set it in motion.

One of the reasons that the U.S. Constitution has stood the test of time is that it is brief, flexible, simple, and understandable. The 1889 Montana Constitution is none of these things and is in great need of change.

MARTIN MELNER, Missoula.

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Agencies Join in ABM Talks

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HELENA (AP) — A special team from various federal agencies will be in the Great Falls-Conrad area June 8-10 to discuss the Montana Safeguard ABM project pullout with state and local officials.

Sens, Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf, both D-Mont, made the announcement from Washington Friday after meeting with Department of Defense officials.

The senators said the group of eight to 10 specialists will be led by W. J. Sheehan of the Defense department.

Mansfield said both he and Metcalf were advised that no action will be taken to dismantle or remove ABM components from the Conrad area until the treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union limiting the arms buildup is ratified by Congress.

Municipal utilities and educational projects under construction will proceed on schedule, the senators said.

The two senators stressed that the adverse economic impact can be eased considerably if the administration will take prompt action to release impounded federal highway monies for badly needed public works projects in Montana.

Every effort, they said, will be made to involve all federal departments and agencies in solving the problem faced by Montana.

HAVRE — A Hill County senator has taken issue with Gov. Forrest Anderson, in the latter's efforts to halt Montana natural gas shipments to the midwest.

Republican Senator Stan Stephens of Havre declared, "I am shocked that a time when the state's economy is receiving so many setbacks, the governor would ask the Federal Power Commission to deny an already approved opportunity for economic development."

Involved is the Tiger Ridge and related gas field developments in the Havre area. The fields are considered among the major natural gas deposits in the nation.

Northern Natural Gas earlier applied for and received a permit to ship huge quantities of the

gas via a network of pipelines in Montana, Canada and the midwest. Work on the Montana section of the network is about ready to begin.

However, Montana Power Co., saying the reserves are needed in the state, has asked the FPC for a review of the permit, and if this fails the company has said it will go to court in an effort to halt the shipments.

The governor has taken the same position as Montana Power, saying the gas deposits should not be taken from the state.

Stephens, however, insists the major benefactors of the Tiger Ridge field will be the family farmers "many of whom are just hanging on," Stephens said.

an export permit to Northern Natural Gas will only further depress the economy," he declared.

"The governor has asked the FPC to consider the 'Public Interest', the senator continued.

"The public interest isn't served by a rash of farm auction sales and that's what we've been seeing for the past decade in north Montana."

Stephens pointed out both Northern Natural Gas and Montana Power had received full and complete hearings before the FPC. He expressed the view, that with the hearings concluded and Northern Natural having been granted the export permit, the company is deserving of cooperation and not continuing resistance from the governor's office.

Bull Mountain Coal Test Receives Reclamation Clearance From Court

By JOHN KUGLIN
Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Dist. Judge Gordon Bennett has ruled against Bull Mountain landowners, in a lawsuit filed to protest administration of the state's new strip-

mining law in coal-rich eastern Montana.

Attorneys representing Roundup area landowners had filed the suit, alleging that the Montana Board of Land Commissioners — composed of the state's four top elected officials — had failed to comply with the law in granting a controversial strip mining permit to Consolidation Coal Co.

The Pittsburgh-based energy company, after it received a mining permit last July from the reclamation commissioner, Ted Schwinden, opened a 15-acre test pit on the Steffans Ranch 4½ miles east of Roundup. Coal from the pit was then shipped for testing in electric generation plants in Chicago.

When lawyers for the landowners, Consolidation Coal and the state appeared at a hearing before Bennett in April, most of the argument centered in three areas: 1. Whether the Environmental Policy Act was violated because the required impact statement was not submitted, 2. Whether a "qualified specialist" in mined land reclamation, as required in the Reclamation Act had reviewed

the permit and 3. Whether the law allowed experimentation, instead of reclamation at the test pit.

Attorneys for the state argued that Schwinden's office "did everything humanly possible" to comply with the Environmental Policy Act. They argued that the Environmental Policy Council, which administers the act, was not operational at the time the permit was granted.

Attorneys for the landowners argued that the experimental reclamation plan for the mined area did not comply with the reclamation law passed by the legislature.

In dismissing the landowners' appeal, Bennett said there was no violation of law by the commissioner or Consolidation Coal in granting the mining permit and approving a reclamation contract.

Bennett also found the court was not authorized by Montana statutes to substitute its opinions and judgment for the opinions and decisions of the land commissioners.

Consolidation has not been active in the Roundup area, following the

Yellowstone Jail Shakeup Triggered by May Probe

BILLINGS (AP) — Major changes have been instituted at the Yellowstone County Jail following a May investigation of institution operations ordered by Sheriff James Meeks.

Head jailer Sgt. Melvin Boyce, 54, was placed on probation Thursday and Lt. Bernard Milam assumed the newly created post of jail supervisor. Milam, 58, a veteran of 16 years in the sheriff's department, would interview new jailers, make security inspections, enforce jail policy and help prepare budget proposals.

ground-level where a girl was discovered trying to tie a whiskey bottle to the rope.

In April, Larry Woods, 21, a convicted felon, was involved in a number of disturbances. Once he was injured in what officials called a "fall in the shower" but what Woods claimed was a knife fight. On April 13 Woods and others were involved in what Meeks called "a near riot." After that outbreak, two jailers were suspended.

Complaints continued that security over the flow of drugs, weapons and other objects was lax

No Threat, But Flood-Watch Kept in Sun

A flood-watch was maintained in the community of Sun River Friday night but Civil Defense Director William Murray told the Tribune that the Sun River situation was not a dangerous one in terms of an over-all threat.

"The reason the watch was conducted," Murray said, "was because the Sun River School

is located at such a low elevation that we felt it was necessary to stave off intrusion of water at the floor levels.

Murray said Cascade County Surveyor Robert Batista's department was maintaining a bridge watch along the Sun River against the threat of floating trees uprooted by the surging Sun.

John Toenyes, director of the Cascade County Mosquito Abatement District, flew over the flooding river area Friday afternoon and reported some unimproved access roads, pastures and a few structures surrounded by water but no flooding of a serious nature was noted.

Toenyes, who has five two-

man crews working on mosquito control at the perimeter of the flooded area, said he felt from his observations — that the flood crest was just south of the Lowry Bridge site early Friday afternoon.

"We are going to have a few adult mosquitoes," Toenyes said. "There is no way that we

can stop it. We have four trucks and our vehicle in addition to distribution of bio-degradable insecticide and we are going to keep the adult at a minimum."

Murray said the level of the river is expected to be at least as high as it was until Monday with c-

Commissioner Explains High Drug Cost for Welfare

"It's understandable why the costs of prescription drugs run higher for welfare patients in Cascade County than for their counterparts in Yellowstone County," Commissioner Chairman John St. Jermain said.

"For the first thing, we have a whole lot more of them than does Yellowstone County."

St. Jermain and the other commissioners, Edward L. Shubat and Milo F. Dean, agreed that there were a number of other reasons why the county's expenditure for drugs was up.

had spent \$73,311 on drugs for indigent persons compared to \$13,131 for Yellowstone County, which has a case load about one-sixth the size of Cascade County's.

The commissioner chairman pointed out that the \$73,311-figure does not include drugs dispensed by the county's pharmacy.

"The bills come in and they are paid," she said.

St. Jermain said the \$73,311-figure does not include the extra \$10 the county pays and other additional drug costs with the cost to the county running about \$1,000 per month above the listed figure.

Innocent Plea Entered to Three Charges

Innocent pleas were entered Friday by Martin Louis Wells, 43, 915 3th Ave. S., to charges of second-degree assault with the intent to commit rape, committing a lewd act on a 13-year-old girl and contributing to the delinquency of a minor by furnishing her with liquor.

Wells, who is being held under \$5,000 bail, entered the pleas before Dist. Judge R. J. Nelson who noted the case would be set for trial when a jury list is drawn.

The commissioners pointed out that, under federal law, those under the Aid to Dependent Children and Medicaid programs can go anywhere they like to have prescriptions paid by the state up to \$15 a month.

The county then will pick up another \$10 of the cost but after that point is reached, the patient is required to get his prescriptions filled at the county pharmacy.

Laulette Hansen, director of the county Welfare Department, said that during the first 10 months of this fiscal year — through April 28 — the county pharmacy had paid out \$52,000 to drug wholesalers while the figure one year ago at the same time stood at \$48,000.

Harney Rites Set

Funeral services for Mrs. Robert (Alice Marion) Harney, 52, 2626 Central Ave., who was killed Thursday in an automobile accident near Billings, will be Monday at 11:15 a.m. at St. Gerard's Church. Rosary will be recited Sunday night at 7 at O'Connor Funeral Home. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The assault and lewd act charges are felonies; the contributing, a misdemeanor. The offenses allegedly occurred May 20.

Those under general assistance are required to get all of their prescriptions from the county pharmacy at the Convalescent Hospital, St. Jermain noted and added:

"Prescribed drugs for Medicaid patients were prescribed for 1,274 patients during April of this year," Mrs. Hansen said. "This was at a total cost of \$14,800 of which Cascade County paid 17 per cent."

Competition Planned by 4-H Speakers

Cascade County 4-H speakers will compete Saturday, beginning at 9 a.m. at the county Extension Service offices, 4930 9th Ave. S.

Boy and girl winners from the senior division will represent the county at the state contest during 4-H Congress in Bozeman in August. Winners also will be selected in a junior division.

Judges will be Dick Marberg and Curt Ammondson, members of the Toastmasters Club.

"It is the feeling of the commissioners that it does little good to send a sick man to a doctor if the doctor isn't going to give him the prescription medicines to cure him — and we want him to be cured. It costs the county far less money that way."

"During the same period, Yellowstone County had prescriptions for 955 patients at a cost of \$9,320."

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The commissioners were discussing a recent Tribune article in which it was pointed out that the state audit of welfare spending had shown Cascade County

Mrs. Hansen noted that where the cost per patient prescription during the month exceeded the \$15 figure, the county had to pick up the difference. She said the budget does not provide a differentiation between the costs of county pharmacy drugs and regular commercial prescriptions.



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Support the New Constitution Concerned About Environment Member of Organized Labor

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The 1889 Constitution requires all voters VOTE FOR THE

Pad Political Advertisement Billings

GOP Gubernatorial Candidate Updates Contributions

DAGMAR (AP) — Republican gubernatorial candidate Ed Smith, Dagmar, updated Saturday his list of campaign contributors, at the same time urging other candidates with lack of candor and good faith because they have failed to keep with the voters.

Smith who made public a list

when he filed said his second list showed \$24,626.22 up \$9,958.07 from the first list.

He said the largest contributors were his sons, both farmers in the Dagmar area who gave \$1,000 each last month.

George and Hertha Lund of Reserve and Ing Svarre of Sidney were shown as \$250 contrib-

utors.

Giving \$200 each were John J. Vujovich of Cameron, Loren J. O'Toole of Plentywood, and John H. Anderson, Alder.

Clean B. Graves, Roundup, contributed \$150.

Shown as \$100 contributors were Andrew B. Kelly, Cameron; David Beardsley, Bozeman; Huntley Child Jr., Billings; Charles McRae and Floyd Isaac, no address given; Russell Scott, Wolf Point; Gerald Gibbs, Jordan; Robert Simons, Bozeman; Patrick J. McDonough, Billings; Ronald E. Torgerson, Sidney;

Clean Miller and R. L. Johnson, both of Plentywood; Edward Augsvick, Medicine Lake; J. B. Wallander, Froid; Les Wilhamson, Plentywood; Louie Perry, Malta; D. D. Davis,

Townsend; Riley W. Childers, Great Falls; Dr. Bernard J. Winter, Kallispell; Horace Koessler, Missoula; Eldon E. Kemmis, Sidney and Margaret R. West, Victor.

He also listed all others contributing smaller amounts.

"It can be significant who is giving \$99 or \$75 or \$50 and I cannot understand why a candi-

date should be ashamed or secretive about any contribution" Smith said.

Here's the Place to Buy Your
HUFFY LAWN MOWER
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Constitution Film Planned

BILLINGS (AP) — A movie for worldwide distribution featuring Montana's constitution is aimed by the United States Information Agency, if the amendment passes, according to Robert Kelleher, D-Billings.

Kelleher said he was told of the federal agency's plans by Paul Starzynski, project officer of the agency.

Kelleher said the film crew will begin in Sidney and cover the state in a wide arc through Butte up to Kallispell, beginning in July.

"The film will emphasize the role played by the news media in keeping citizens informed during the Constitutional Convention," Kelleher said.

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"The film will emphasize the role played by the news media in keeping citizens informed during the Constitutional Convention," Kelleher said.

Father's Day Is June 18 Don't Forget!

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Vacation Time Special!
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Travel Sets

Perfect for summer travel... light, cool and washes, dries in a wink. Your choice of pink or blue; sm, med. lg.

Shift gown	5 ⁹⁹
reg. 8.00	
Pajamas	7 ⁹⁹
reg. 10.00	
Robe	10 ⁹⁹
reg. 13.00	

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Paper Backs Constitution

DILLON (AP) — The Dillon Daily Tribune-Examiner wholeheartedly endorsed the proposed state constitution Friday in a front-page editorial.

The editorial maintained there is a need for substantial revision and improvement in the proposed constitution and gave its endorsement because "it is superior to the outdated 1889 document."

Bear Tooth Opens

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (AP) — Officials of Yellowstone National Park announced Friday that the spring plowing operation on the Cook City-Red Lodge Highway, otherwise known as the Bear Tooth Highway has been completed. The road will be officially opened Saturday.

Butte Bond Posted In Murder Charge

BUTTE (AP) — A Butte man charged with second-degree murder posted \$10,000 bond and was released from Silver Bow County Jail Thursday.

Bond for Harold B. Smith, 37, was reduced from \$25,000 by District Court Judge James D. Freebourn.

Smith is charged in the May 14 strangling death of his estranged wife.

Public Notices

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Flamingo
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Benny Gies and
Chuck MacDonald
Dancing Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
Also Sun., 8-1.
Music by the Cascades.

Bridge - Pinochle
Etc. Drawings and Dessert.
\$1.50 June 7th 1 P.M.
Sponsored by Unity Church
To Be Held at 600 3rd Ave. N.
Call 453-4124 or 453-2703

Collins Museum
Opening Sun., June 4, 2-7 p.m.
North 87, 10 miles to Portage
turnoff. 452-5071.

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Legal Advertising

Office of Public Hearing, Notice is Hereby Given that the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences will hold a public hearing on the 24th day of June, 1972, at the hour of 3:00 o'clock p.m. at the Highway Department Auditorium, 6th and Roberts in the City of Helena, Montana. The purpose of affording interested persons the opportunity of submitting relevant data, views or arguments with respect to a proposed regulation entitled "Proposed Regulation for the Control of Water and Air Pollution from Confined Livestock Feeding Operations" is to implement the Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Air Act Montana as they pertain to confined livestock feeding operations, and the promulgation of guidelines which, generally, assist operators to comply with the title and regulation of the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences; that proposed regulation required a permit to be obtained from the Department of Health before new or enlarged confined livestock feeding operations or facilities are commenced, and for permits required from existing feeding operations which at any time discharge sewage water or manure to a state river or is causing or contributing to air pollution; that said proposed regulation has been approved, in general, by an advisory committee of the livestock feeders, but that the general public, by this notice, is to be given an opportunity, along with other interested persons, in presenting data, views or arguments with respect to said proposed regulation; that a copy of the said proposed regulation may be obtained from the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Helena, Montana, 59601; interested persons wishing to appear are urged to present in writing at least two weeks prior to the hearing a brief statement of their views; testimony may be either oral or written statement. If written testimony is submitted, ten copies of said statements are requested but are not required; interested persons may appear for appearance at said hearing or to the time for the hearing. Dated at Helena, Montana, this 31st day of May, 1972. S. Charles L. O'Donnell, Attorney-Hearings Officer. 6-4-11-18

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Nellie Wallace, Deceased. Notice is Hereby Given by the undersigned Executor of the estate of Nellie Wallace, Deceased, to the creditors of said person, to show claims against said Deceased, to take them with necessary witnesses, within ten days after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of Church Harris Johnson & Wells, 302 Great Falls, National Bank Building, Great Falls, Montana, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County Cascade.

Dated May 19th, 1972.
LEIGH A. WALLACE JR.,
Executor of the estate of Nellie Wallace
Deceased. 5-21-72, 6-4-72

CALL FOR BIDS

The Board of Trustees of School District No. 29, County of Cascade, Montana, will receive bids for furnishing transportation on an approximate 26 mile round-trip route through the Elk and Carner area in the Belt schools for a year period, beginning the school year 1972-73. A suitable bus with a minimum seating capacity of 42 must be provided, as well as bus driver and all operational costs and must meet state requirements. Bids will be considered at regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of School District No. 29, June 13, 1972 at 2:00 p.m. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ETHEL M. KENNEDY,
Clerk School District, No. 29, Cascade, Montana
5-21-72, 6-4-72

Office of Public Hearing, Notice is Hereby Given that the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences will hold a public hearing on the 24th day of June, 1972, at the hour of 8:30 o'clock a.m. at the Highway Department Auditorium, 6th and Roberts in the City of Helena, Montana. The purpose of affording interested persons the opportunity of submitting relevant data, views or arguments on the following proposed amendments to Regulations of the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences with respect to the Clean Air Act of Montana; each of the following proposed amendments will be considered separately, and testimony, either oral or written, may be submitted in each or all proposed amendments; testimony or argument, must be relevant and confined to the specific proposals issues herein noted, and no other testimony is submitted, ten copies of written statement are requested, but are not required; interested persons wishing to appear are urged to present in writing, at least two weeks prior to the hearing, a brief statement of their views and a copy of such statement of said views will be submitted to each member of the Board prior to the hearing. The following are the specific amendments proposed and which will be the subject of said public hearing: 1. Delete subsection 3 and subdivisions thereunder of Part VI

Late Dance, Lunch Set For Seniors

The three Great Falls high schools are holding their 1972 graduation ceremonies today and Monday.

Monday evening over a thousand students from the three schools will come together for a dance and early morning lunch sponsored by the Great Falls Ministerial Association.

Great Falls Central baccalaureate services begin this morning with a 9 a.m. mass at the school chapel, followed by an 11:30 breakfast at the Rainbow Hotel. Central commencement exercises will be held at 8:15 this evening in the school auditorium. Speaker is Right Rev. Monsignor Anthony M. Brown, president of the College of Great Falls.

CMR graduation ceremonies began June 2 with a senior luncheon at the Rainbow Hotel. Baccalaureate will be held this evening, 8 p.m., with Rev. Harold Arbanas, constitutional convention delegate and principal of Great Falls Central delivering the address.

CMR commencement is Monday, 8 p.m. Donald Hovland, principal of North Junior High School is speaker. Both commencement and baccalaureate will be held in the CMR field house.

Great Falls High School students will attend baccalaureate services this evening at 8 p.m. Speaker is Rev. H. E. Anderson, pastor, First Presbyterian Church.

GFHS commencement is scheduled for Monday at 8 p.m., with William J. Kliber, campus pastor at the University of Montana, and director of the Wesley Foundation principal speaker. Both ceremonies will be held in the auditorium and closed circuit television will be available for those who can't find seats.

The annual tri-school dance, which runs from 11 p.m. Monday to 4 a.m. Tuesday morning, will be held in the Agriculture Building at the fairgrounds.

Sponsors will offer a lunch at 1 a.m. The Western Davis Review Band will play. Organizers expect a maximum of 1200 students to attend.



MIDNIGHT SNACK — Revs. John Dimke, Paul Strawn and Paul Axness preparing a 1 a.m. snack for over a thousand graduating seniors expected attend the dance sponsored by the Great Falls Ministerial Association. A dance will be held in the Agriculture Building at the fairgrounds, from 11 p.m. Monday to 4 a.m. (Staff Photo)

Building Trades Council Okays New Constitution

The North Central Montana Building Trades Council has everyone to vote for the new constitution. He said that while everyone to vote for the new proposed state constitution.

Council president Bill Christman said the council is urging

He said there was much discussion about specific parts of the constitution at the Council's Thursday evening meeting. He feels there is nothing specifically effecting labor in it, but

CEIGH A. WALLACE JR., principal of North Junior High School is speaker. Both commencement and baccalaureate will be held in the CMR field house.

CALL FOR BIDS
The Board of Trustees of School District No. 29, County of Cascade, Bell, Montana, will receive bids for furnishing transportation on an approximate 28 mile school bus route through the Elk and 4-Corner area to the Bell schools for a 4-year period, beginning the school year of 1972-73.
A suitable bus with a minimum seating capacity of 42 must be provided, as well as bus driver and all operational costs and must meet all state requirements.
Bids will be considered at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of School District No. 29, June 13, 1972 at 8 p.m.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
ETHEL M. KENNEDY,
Clerk School District No. 29, Bell, Montana, 5/21-28, 6/4

Notice of Public Hearing. Notice is Hereby Given that the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences will hold a public hearing on the 24th day of June, 1972, at the hour of 8:00 a.m. at the High-way Department Auditorium, 6th and Roberts in the City of Helena, Montana, for the purpose of affording interested persons the opportunity of submitting relevant data, views or arguments on the following proposed amendments to Regulations of the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences with respect to the "Clean Air Act of Montana; each of the following proposed amendments will be considered separately, and testimony, either oral or written, may be submitted on each or all proposed amendments. Testimony or argument must be relevant and confined to the issues herein noted, and no other testimony is submitted, ten copies of written statement are requested, but are not required; interested persons wishing to appear are urged to present in writing, at least two weeks prior to the hearing, a brief statement of their views and a copy of such statement of said views will be submitted to each member of the Board prior to the hearing. The following are the specific amendments proposed, and which will be the subject of said public hearing: 1. Delete subsection 2 and subdivisions thereunder of Part VI and Regulation 90-001, and substitute in place thereof the following: "3. Substantial as appearing in subsection 2(b) of this section VI shall be defined as follows: (1) Increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted, or which results in the emission of any pollutant (to which a standard applies) not previously permitted, except that: (a) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered as alterations, and (b) The following shall not be considered a process change: i. An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the original design capacity of the affected facility; ii. An increase in hours of operation; iii. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if the affected facility is designed to accommodate such alternative use." 2. Amend Part VIII of Regulation 90-001 to read: "Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as relieving any permittee from full compliance with all laws of the State of Montana and any applicable Federal laws respecting the subject of air pollution and all other regulations, rules and standards heretofore or hereafter adopted by the Board of Health or applicable Federal agency respecting air pollution, including, but not limited to, all present and future provisions of the air pollution control statutes of the State of Montana, further regulations governing permits of any kind, and emission standards; no approval of plans and specifications under this regulation or issuance of a permit under this regulation excuse anyone from full compliance with any of the foregoing." 3. Delete Part I of Regulation 90-008 (Restrictions of Sulfur Oxide Emissions) Part I referring to "Ground Level Concentrations" for purpose: To regulate or no practical value of enforcement of the act; Ambient Air Standards and Emission Standards accomplish the results of this Part I of the regulation. 4. Amend Part III, Regulation 90-008, to read: "The effective date of this Section III for existing plants shall be June 30, 1976." Purpose: To extend the compliance date from June 30, 1973 for a period of three years to enable the affected industries now engaged in extensive enlargement and modifications more time of comply with present emission standards. 5. Amend paragraph of Regulation 90-009, Control of Odors in the Ambient Air, by adding to the paragraph the boldface words in said paragraph C: "C. Odor Control Equipment and Odor Control of Agricultural or Animal Waste. 1. Any person, operating any business, including agricultural pursuits or animal husbandry, or using any machine, device, equipment, or other contrivance or process which discharges into the outdoor air any odorous matter or vapors, gases, dusts, or any combination thereof which create odors, shall provide, properly install, and maintain in good working order and in operation such control devices as may be specified by the Director. 2. No person shall operate any business, including agricultural pursuits or animal husbandry, or use any such machine, device, equipment, or process in such manner to create a public nuisance." Purpose: To include any type business which does not specifically use odor control equipment, but which may discharge odors in such a manner as to constitute a public nuisance, which situation was not provided for in the present regulation. Interested persons wishing to offer testi-

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Final Rites Set
Funeral services and burial for Gordon Edward Smyth, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon H. Smyth, 1108 4th Ave. N., will be held in Keene, N.H. The baby was dead at birth Friday at Matmstrom Air Force base hospital. Croxford and Sons Mortuary handled local arrangements.

Legal Advertising
INVITATION FOR BIDS
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by School District 5, Sand Coulee, Mont., for a new school bus. Specification sheet may be obtained at Centerville School or mailed by calling 736-5123.
The Board of Trustees will open the bids at 8:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1972 in the high school cafeteria.
ETTA YOUNG, Clerk
5/19-20-21-27-28, 6/7-34

Notice of Public Hearing. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences will hold a public hearing on the 24th day of June, 1972, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock a.m. at Highway Department Auditorium, 6th and Roberts in the City of Helena, Montana, for the purpose of affording interested persons the opportunity of submitting relevant data, views or arguments with respect to the following proposed amendment of Regulation 90-017, of the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences: With respect to maximum allowable emissions of fluoride in the existing regulation the effective date of said regulation for existing plants is June 30, 1973; that the total substance of the proposed amendment to said regulation is to amend the regulation to set the compliance date for existing plants for the 0.050 pounds per hour of fluoride per reduction cell to June 30, 1976. Purpose: To give aluminum plant an additional three years for said plants to comply with the fluoride standards under present regulations. Testimony or argument must be relevant and confined to the specific proposal as above noted, and no other testimony will be permitted; persons interested and who wish to appear to present views and data are requested to present in writing at least two weeks prior to the hearing a brief statement of their views; if written testimony is to be submitted, ten copies of statements are requested, but are not required; testimony, either oral or written, may be submitted; registration of interested persons will be held prior to the time for said hearing. Dated at Helena, Montana, this 6th day of April, 1972.
Charles L. O'Donnell, Attorney - Hearings Officer. 6-4-11-18

MIDNIGHT SNACK — Revs. John Dimke, Paul Strawn and Paul Axness preparing a 1-a.m. snack for over a thousand graduating seniors expected attend the dance sponsored by the Great Falls Ministerial Association. Dance will be held in the Agriculture Building at the fairgrounds, from 11 Monday to 4 a.m. (Staff Photo)

Building Trades Council Okays New Constitution

The North Central Montana Building Trades Council has taken a unanimous position favoring adoption of the proposed state constitution.

Council president Bill Christman said the council is urging

everyone to vote for the new constitution. He said that while the constitution won't satisfy everyone to vote for the new

He said there was much discussion about specific parts of the constitution at the Council's Thursday evening meeting.

He feels there is nothing specifically effecting labor in it, but especially good points include the bill of rights which insures privacy and protection of the environment.

Single member legislative districts will afford better response between individuals and their legislators, he said.

He said the provision on local government will make government more responsive to people trying to improve it.

"The constitution was endorsed by our parent body, the state AFL-CIO, and we appreciate their leadership and their effort when the constitution was put together."

Junior High Students at West Honored

Outstanding citizenship was recognized Friday during the awards assembly at West Junior High School.

Daughters of the American Revolution citizenship awards were presented to Carl Richlef Reid and Lori Lea Johnson. Stacie Foster received the DAR history award and Bromley Person was runner-up.

American Legion citizenship awards went to James Stephen Grant, Michael P. Kronovich, Lisa Ann Allen and Kathy Marie Wright.

Named to the National Junior Honor Society were:

- Seventh grade - Katherine Jones, Julie Hanson, Lisa Lauritzen, Linda Nelson, Ray Tracy, Allison Brown, Brocky Donohue, Cathy Hinglund, Laurie Hensley, Gina Schmidt, Kathleen McDonnell, Michael McGovern, Susan Henselin, Tanna McLamant, Floyd Behm and Carla Bloemendaal.
- Eighth grade - Julie Curtis, Lori Johnson, Douglas Johnson, Cheryl Dick, Robin Johnson, Cheryl Joyal, Allison Smith, Janice Briscoe, Robbie Childs, Michelle Daly, Bernal Dougherty, Terri Edwards, Scott Kowal, Karl Schomann, Erik Vineson, Lisa Alter, Darlene Nash, Joan Nelson, Barbara Hankman, Karen Jenkins.
- Ninth grade - Lynn Jarmin, Janette Collins, Mirna LeCocneur, Linda Staley, Orange Suck, Vickie Warrington, Brian Willey, Debra Buchanan, Mark Cooper, Virginia Eschenbacher, Mary Griev, Penny Hinrichs and Dale Marie Boon.

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WILLIAM T. DEMO

5% PASSBOOK ACCOUNT WITH YIELD

Community Awareness Committee Supports Proposed Constitution

The Great Falls Community Awareness Committee, a non-partisan group composed of about 110 citizens, is going on record in support of the proposed new Constitution.

The committee charges that "the old Constitution has robbed Montanans of billions of dollars which have left the state since 1889 because of provisions that protect corporate interests."

William Clark, known as the Copper King, was president of the 1889 convention, the committee notes, and the majority of delegates had direct special interests. Coal mining lands were valued by these special interests at \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, and this situation still exists.

"We have so much in natural resources in this state and so little to show for it because of the old Constitution," the committee states. Joseph F. Rutan is chairman of the group.

The new Constitution is a

"people's document," the release contends. The delegates enabled the people to change it by themselves without involving the legislature.

Many honest citizens are concerned about the 2-mill limit on property taxes being removed, the committee feels, but points out that Montanans pay the second highest property taxes in the country, indicating provisions in the old code did not protect taxpayers. "The state has shifted the burden of property taxes to the county. If the burden is lifted from the county to the state level as a result of U.S. Supreme Court decision, approximately 80 per cent of the people in the state stand to benefit," the release states.

Some of the sections particularly noted as favoring the people are consumer protection, right to a clean and healthful environment, small claims courts, protection of water and a tax appeals board. The lieutenant governor could serve as the people's advocate instead of

presiding over the senate and doing nothing.

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Falls Woman Wins 1,000 Gallons of Gas

Hazel I. Nelson, 8 14th St. S. is this week's grand prize winner of 1,000 gallons of gasoline from Roy McDun's Standard Service, 920 20th St. S.

She qualified for the grand prize by winning 50 gallons of gasoline previously. Each participating dealer offers 50-gallon weekly prizes and enters those winners in the 1,000 gallon grand prize sweepstakes. The contest ends June 25.

GIANT IRIS LESS THAN 1/2 PRICE

8 Beautiful Varieties • 8 Different Gorgeous Colors
BIG HUSKY OREGON GROWN PLANTS

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BLACK SWAN. One of the finest near black varieties. Very large bloom.

ORCHID BEAUTY. Labeled among pink red. Extra fine substance.

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RIMFIRE. Brilliant white and red petals. Large bloom.

- ALL 8 VARIETIES (catalog value \$10.00) \$ 3.95
- TRIPLE COLLECTION (24 plants) for only \$10.00.

Walter Marx Gardens, Boring, Oregon 97009
Box 38

Dimke, Paul Strawn and Paul Axness are a thousand graduating seniors expected to Great Falls Ministerial Association. The Building at the fairgrounds, from 11 p.m.

Council Institution

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WILLIAM G. (BILL)



...proper signals. Kindergarten through sixth graders were in the program and about 300 bicycles were inspected. (Staff photo)

...dent of the Montana Association of Mutual Fire Companies. Serving will be Robert Kur Falls, vice president J. Thuesen, D. retary-treasurer. The association met at the Ponderosa a Lodge for annual n

...dent of the Montana Association of Mutual Fire Companies. Serving will be Robert Kur Falls, vice president J. Thuesen, D. retary-treasurer. The association met at the Ponderosa a Lodge for annual n

Mrs. Babcock Continues Backing Pressure Doesn't Sway Constitution Support

Pressured by supporters of former Gov. Tim Babcock, Babcock's wife Betty, Constitutional Convention delegate, has been advised she and her husband would fail to receive political support in the future if they continued to favor the proposed constitution.

"I don't have any particular interest except what is right for Montana," said Mrs. Babcock on a recent visit to Great Falls. "It was my duty to do the best job I could at the convention and to explain the document afterward."

"I have not and no other Con delegate has tried to 'sell' the document," she stated. "Sell" is a word that was misconed right at the beginning.

Mrs. Babcock believes everyone has a right to disagree with the document but that they should understand it before they disagree with it.

She took particular exception to critical remarks made by state representative D. L. Knudsen, Glasgow, who called the proposed constitution "one gigantic urban renewal program." He said that if it passes, urban centers can go to the legislature for financial help, and "you and I will end up bailing them out of their financial disaster."

He was critical of the "selling tactics" of convention delegates and accused them of speaking in vague generalities, instead of giving specifics. He said that the elimination of county boards of equalization would set the state back 50 years.

"The board of equalization wasn't done away with," Mrs. Babcock asserts. "Its constitutional status was removed, but there still is a board of equalization."

"I believe citizens should understand that no one can offer the new constitution as a cure-all for our sundry political ills.

It holds only possibilities for the future and how it works depends on the effort, vigilance and wisdom of Montana citizens."

She emphasized that the provision allowing diversion of gasoline tax monies to the general fund in times of need

can only be accomplished with a vote of three-fifths of the legislators.

"There is nothing to prevent an amendment being proposed if the majority of the people prefer not to have the gasoline tax diverted. I didn't approve of the diversion of funds and was one of the delegates that tried to have it placed on the ballot as a separate issue, but a compromise was made."

Mrs. Babcock also took issue with Knudsen's statement that the finance article allows unlimited debt in both state and county.

"This isn't true," she said. "The proposed constitution does require a balanced budget. The state may not go into debt to cover deficits incurred because appropriations exceeded anticipated revenues. No state debt can be run for construction of public buildings except those authorized by a two-thirds vote of the legislature or the electors voting thereon. Strict accountability of all revenues is require."

"I feel that the delegates made good decisions and have produced a balanced and flexible structure of government," she ended. "Implicit in their

deliberations and decisions is a strong faith in Montanans. This, deal

of course, is the American

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- 7 Are your funds insured safe by an agency of the U.S. government?
- 8 Do you enjoy the peace of mind that comes with saving at a large, important savings institution?
- 9 Does your savings institution have substantial reserves?
- 10 Can you get your money quickly if you need it?

Other considerations

- 11 If you have a certificate account can you add to it at any time?
- 12 Can you choose the types of accounts that best suit your needs?
- 13 Are your funds immune from market risk?

If you can answer "YES" in all of these questions you

Youth Hospitalized
Rodney W. Oelke, 18, 200

ABM War Funds Should Be Used for Peace

"I wonder if there's any chance they could transfer all that energy from war weaponry to peace-time use right here in Montana?" Asking the question is Larry Holtz, who farms 10 miles west of Fairfield. "I suppose with all the bureaucracy they will say they can't transfer funds like that. But if I was the president, that's what I'd do," Holtz said.



Holtz

Holtz, 35, is past president of both the Cascade County and Chouteau County Farmers Union organizations. He is on the board of directors of Co-operative Publishing Co., which published the weekly People's Voice for many years. He also operates a farm unit west of Great Falls.

Holtz's immediate project would be to use some of the men and equipment to fight the mud in Muddy Creek. This would keep the ABM labor force working, he reasons, keep the federal funds in the same general area and produce the bonus of clear Sun and Missouri rivers.

Holtz said Muddy Creek picks up water from northwest of Power, then flows southeaster-

ly, remaining clear until it hits unstable soil in an area northwest of Vaughn, which was once known as Gordon. It is here, where the soil washes off the banks and into the stream, that Muddy Creek gets its name.

West of Vaughn the Sun River is clear as a mountain stream, Holtz said. "It is muddy now, because of the spring runoff," he said. "But it's clear in the summer. I found that out once when I was helping a guy hay and I had to ford the river."

Below Vaughn, the Sun runs turbid with silt. "That's why there's no plant life in the river," Holtz explained. "This pollution then flows on into the Missouri."

Holtz gave an illustration of the mass of silt carried by Muddy Creek into the Sun. He

has a pump intake in the Sun. In the past mud accumulated around it, early in the spring but the fast flow of the water later in the spring could wash the mud out. Two years ago a vicious cycle began. So much mud came down the stream that it slowed the current. Additional mud settled as the current slowed so less mud washed out. Last year dynamite was required to clear the mud so water could get to the intake.

The solution Holtz envisions is a combination of settling ponds, a concrete channel for Muddy Creek through the Gordon area and "all that sort of thing."

He advocates starting right away "without scrapping all the equipment and buying it over again."

Insurance Unit Chose Mosby Again

Kenneth Mosby, Lewistown, Saturday was re-elected president of the Montana Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Serving with him will be Robert Kudrna, Great Falls, vice president, and Donald J. Thuesen, Dagmar, secretary-treasurer.

The association met Saturday at the Ponderosa and the Elks Lodge for annual meetings.

View School. Children test on bicycle pass an inspection course while giving enough sixth graders 300 bicycles were

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LEGISLATURE

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- Graduate, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania
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The new Constitution—'Yes'

The Tribune, as expressed in editorials on Thursday and Saturday, is supporting the new constitution and recommends its passage.

We recognize there are sections that upset some people for good reasons of their own. The Tribune is not pleased with the Right To Know section of the new document.

The new constitution, however, is so superior to the old 1889 document that we think this consideration overrides all of the arguments against it.

Opponents of the new constitution are trying to make it appear as if the 1889 constitution somehow was the work of the Almighty whereas in truth it has helped to keep Montana in the dark ages. The scare tactics used by special interest groups are enough in themselves to recommend passage to reason-

able citizens. Most of these groups are merely trying to perpetuate their advantages, of course.

It should be remembered also that the citizens voted overwhelmingly for a convention because they recognized the many faults of the 1889 constitution.

We know the Tribune has devoted more columns of news and editorial space to this issue than probably any other in its history. Hundreds of readers have taken advantage of the opportunity to express themselves in letters to the editor.

It is time to vote Montana into the 20th century and to get the state out of the bind of an 1889 constitution.

We recommend a favorable vote for the new constitution and hope that it passes by a wide margin.

Softening the impact of ABM order

It's encouraging to hear that Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird plans to send a team from the Defense Department to Montana to see what can be done about softening the impact of the cancellation of the gigantic ABM program in the Conrad area.

Secretary Laird is sending the team here at the request of the entire Montana congressional delegation, headed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

The Defense Department team will try to determine what steps can be taken to alleviate the unemployment situation in Montana, now made more serious by the ABM cancellation order.

In addition to studying ways to improve the employment outlook, the team probably will listen to businessmen of the Conrad area who invested in enterprises military representatives encouraged them to undertake in anticipation of the ABM construction boom. The boom was punctured when President Nixon signed an historic nuclear arms limitation agreement with Russian leaders in Moscow last week.

Since the ABM cancellation is such an economic blow to Montana, any steps that can be taken to provide more jobs or help those who cooperated with the ABM program will be more than welcome.



Our readers' e

Former legislator urges 'Yes'

Having carefully considered the proposed new Constitution for Montana, I am confident that the people will adopt this much-needed modernization of state government, in order to properly meet the challenges of Montana's future.

As a former legislator (from Cascade County), I am addressing this letter to the matter of the unicameral. I would urge that this (one-house) plan be adopted and can think of no good reason for continuing a two-house legislature.

Voters should bear in mind that aside from Congress, there are almost no REAL legislative bodies in the world that are not unicameral bodies.

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The fear Legislatu the propo cratic gov faith than

The propo and not j Constituti for a vot tion signa I feel that Legislatu has been the propos



James J. Kilpatrick

SCRABBLE, Va. — It is no bad thing to draw a perspective on the summit talks in Moscow from a field of hay in the Blue Ridge Mountains. From here the journey seems, in the deliberate choice of a shopworn word, fantastic.

"to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence." And to demonstrate good faith, we will mine the harbor at Halphong and they will have their missiles hurled upon An Loc.

...good reason for continuing a two-house legislature.

Voters should bear in mind that aside from Congress, there are almost no REAL legislative bodies in the world that are not unicameral bodies.

Many students of state government feel it is only a matter of time before most states will adopt unicameralism. Some wag has stated, "One house would be only half as bad as two!"

Perhaps the greatest asset of the unicameral would be the elimination of those vicious joint conference committees where cute little deals are made in the secrecy of smoke-filled rooms and foisted on the citizenry as "legislation."

Montanans would do well to take this giant step forward on June 6.

JOHN B. WILLITS, Washington, D.C.
(National Mediation Board)

Tremendous improvement

Over the years, the League of Women Voters, as well as many other citizen groups in the state, found that every state program led directly into a discussion of the Constitution, and concluded that the 1889 Constitution does not meet the needs of today's complex society.

The '67 Legislature directed the Legislative Council to conduct a study and in '69 approved the referendum calling for a Constitutional Convention. This challenge created by the '69 Legislature was met and realized beyond expectation in November '70 when the Montana electorate voted in favor of calling the Constitutional Convention—a clear mandate from the people for change that would enable us to meet the needs of today.

I feel we elected 100 delegates to this convention that have a real concern for the public interest. They created an adequate, comprehensive constitution that also retains the checks and balances needed for good government. It is a tremendous improvement for dealing effectively with the many problems of state and local government today. Let's vote for this constructive document and not hamstring progress any longer. It is truly a document for the people and by the people.

JANE BAKER, 1216 4th Ave. N.

'Decided improvement'

To listen to some individuals, one would think our present Constitution, written in 1889 by the railroad, lumbering, and mining interests under the chairmanship of the top man in Marcus Daly's Anaconda Mining Co., was written by a group of saints!

Some of the present members of the Legislature are trying to stir up opposition to the new Constitution by telling us that we will lose control of government and that our taxes will increase. The reason some of these legislators actually oppose the new document is that it makes them each run from a single district and thus the voters will have only one representative's activities to follow in the legislature.

Presently, with from two to a dozen representatives to vote on, a voter has little knowledge of all the candidates' qualifications

and not just legislators (as under the present Constitution) to place any issue on a ballot for a vote with a small percentage of petition signatures. As a rancher and taxpayer, I feel that this protects us against a particular Legislature's levying excessive taxes, which has been an argument used to create fear of the proposed document.

The present North Dakota Constitution allows this right of referendum by the voters and it was used very effectively a few years ago after the North Dakota Legislature passed what seemed to many an excessive increase in property taxes. A group petitioned for the tax increase to be placed on the ballot for a vote and the increased tax was vetoed by the electorate and since then the North Dakota Legislature has been very careful of its tax increases. Thus, the proposed Montana Constitution has a built-in safeguard against the passage of excessive taxes.

Let us not vote against a document which has some major improvements just because of special interests and individuals who automatically oppose everything. These individuals are picking out sections and stretching interpretations to absurd extremes.

I am a rancher, pay taxes, and still know that the proposed Constitution will be a decided improvement over the one written by Anaconda Co. sympathizers in 1889.

EDWARD B. BUTCHER, Winifred

Veteran refutes claim

The letter from Ray Campbell purportedly endorsing the proposed Constitution, but apparently designed to slander Dick Dzivi's legislative record with veterans, should be exposed.

Anyone who knows Senator Dzivi is keenly aware that he is one senator who doesn't base his position on whether or not his vote is recorded. He has always had the courage of his convictions.

Dick Dzivi consistently has supported veterans' legislation. The bill Campbell referred to was drawn to benefit only career servicemen. All of us veterans who fought for the country and chose not to make the service a career would have been excluded. Senator Dzivi merely asked the Senate to give all veterans equal treatment.

I am a World War II veteran with 36 months of combat service who knows Dick Dzivi is a friend of veterans.

ROBERT L. COATE, Forsyth

(Editor's note: The letter referred to by Reader Coate should have read "Had this provision been in effect in 1967, veterans in Montana would NOW be enjoying a \$2,700 (income tax) exemption." Due to a mechanical error, the Campbell letter read "would NOT be enjoying" a \$2,700 exemption.)

'Cannot accept'

I cannot accept the proposed Constitution because of Article 10, Sections 1, 2 and 3.

As a parent I am concerned with the education of my four children. This is a duty of the parents and not the state.

I urge everyone to study these documents and don't trust your Legislature to make your

in the present and may sign agreements to snow their relation with one another and with third countries while the most savage bombing of the century still goes on in Vietnam.

So it is not easy to estimate where all this human nature conflict will come out, and nobody knows this better than Nixon. He has done very well in foreign policy, and seen beatable in early June, back from his triumphs and in disarray of the Democratic Party.

But if there is any coherent point to all these changes in politics at home and abroad, it is that people governments, whatever their ideologies, tend to act in realities. And no sooner had Nixon got back to Washington from his mission to Moscow than the realities of the Vietnam and the American economy were back in the lines.

HANOI was denouncing his agreements in Moscow, directly condemning Brezhnev, and vowing to carry on war indefinitely, and his own labor department was announcing that there were still over five million Americans unemployed — 5.9 per cent out of work for the third straight month, Negro unemployment up to 10.7 from 9.6, and about a million young servicemen still without jobs.

Accordingly, it will take some time to work all this out. The thing is moving in this country which the candidates, the voters, and the reporters cannot quite fathom. The machinery of the parties and the labor unions has broken down. The new McGovern organization, which has been well when it could concentrate on the primary states, is to be tested in the nation. And there are still the problems of the war and the economy, which nobody can foretell between now and November.

So it is hard to see ahead. Memories are short in America and what happens in the war and the economy may seem more important after Labor Day than the visits to Peking and Moscow. This is McGovern's hope and Nixon's fear.



"Well, as somebody once said: The only good Communist is a dead Communist!"

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.

Basis for Supreme Court's Constitution stand given

By ELLIS WALDRON

(Second of two articles)

IN ARTICLE III, section 2 of their present constitution, Montanans reserve to themselves the power "to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government, whenever they may deem it necessary", subject to restrictions of the national constitution and provisions of process stated in Article XIX. But since 1960 there also has been the court-contrived Livingstone license to shoot down the process with any restriction the court can find anywhere else in the constitution, that the court thinks might apply.

Prior to 1960, the Montana Supreme Court invalidated several proposals of constitutional amendments and one already ratified, for procedural departures from the requirements of amending Article XIX. It construed the language of that article with notable rigor until the 1923 Tax Commission case approved the amendment establishing the State Board of Equalization.

In that process, "substantial compliance" with Article XIX was sufficient. The court said that when the legislature proposes constitutional amendments it "is not in the exercise of its legislative power or any sovereignty of the people that has been entrusted to it, but is merely acting under a limited power conferred upon it by the people" to initiate constitutional revision. The tax commission could go ahead and tax.

THE COURT expressed a common understanding of two centuries that American constitutions, both national and state, are special higher law more important than ordinary law, and that this law is changed only by special processes and by its own special rules. The people and their representatives (whether legislators or convention delegates) are exercising a "constituent power," not an ordinary legislative power and function.

In 1960 four members of the Montana Supreme Court chose to ignore this elementary principle and the wisdom of 1923; it subjected the constitutional revision process to constitutional requirements for ordinary legislation. It held the governor must have a chance to approve or veto legislative proposals of constitutional amendments, with a two-step argument: Both legislative houses must approve amendment proposals, and the legislative article (V, Section 40) said "every order, resolution or vote in which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary" must go to the governor.

A DETAILED REQUIREMENT of ordinary legislative process was made to limit the amending process of Article XIX, because "the constitution, like a statute, must be considered as a whole." On this shaky court interpretation of a court-contrived rule of interpretation, three legislative proposals of amendments were stricken from the 1960 ballot because they had not been sent to the governor.

The court could cite not a single case authority from any jurisdiction for its rule. Chief Justice James T. Harrison and Justice Wesley Castles concurred in the holding and reasoning. Justice Angsman rejected the reasoning with arguments that stated the universal understanding earlier expressed in the 1923 Tax Commission case. But the court now had a hunting license to search every nook and cranny of the constitution for language which it thought could restrict the "constituent power" of the people. This was the Livingstone hunting license.

TEN YEARS LATER the people authorized a constitutional convention and the 1971 Legislature prepared for the event. Legislators asked the Supreme Court, in the Lennon case, whether they could seek election as delegates and serve in a constitutional convention. The answer was that they could.



"Is it real or is it a hoax?"



Rev. Lester Kinsolving

The 37 Presidents of the United States have come into the office with a variety of prior occupations: 22 attorneys, 5 soldiers, 2 teachers, a newspaper publisher, an engineer, an author-politician, a planter, a tailor and a haberdasher—but not a single minister.

But if the South Dakota prairie fire which has been burning up the Democratic primaries continues hot through November, the White House may have its first resident pastor, the (nearly Rev.) George McGovern.

A pastor for President?

Senator McGovern was never ordained, although as a student at Garrett Theological Seminary he served as pastor of Diamond Lake (now Mundelein) Methodist Church, just north of Chicago.

He might just as well have been ordained, for his parishioners recall his having exercised all the sacramental and preaching functions of the Methodist ministry. And according to one of his successors as pastor of the church, the Rev. George Groh: "He was very much loved by his congregation."

McGovern's biographer, former Time magazine staffer Robert Sam Anson, makes brief mention of this one-year pastorate, in a book with which McGovern cooperated, but readily agreed to make no attempt to edit. As a result, Anson claims the South Dakota Senator left the ministry and switched to teaching, because "He had long since become disillusioned of the value of organized religion."

But during an interview, the Senator told me: "I think Anson has superimposed his own views. I have talked about the limitations of the Church—and of all other human institutions for that matter—but the Church has played an enormous and generally uplifting role in human society."

More

Delegate says

The people of Montana along with the prairie understand Constitution which will advance into a bright future.

The present Constitution and three out of four that a Constitution ever deeper problem session. To put it: The criticism of the people do not try to represent them.

I believe it is time in our government to political office, filling the difficult good cooperative people. We have sent us in our partisan politics, have not allowed.

The 100 delegates sent them at the end of life; and all we were transferred, competent: Endless hours of exacting debate a all of us Every way in the present Constitution—it was devoted to the success.

Where we were I were hesitant we of one another we Our debates and change of sarcasm.

For these good to Leo Graybill Jr., a most difficult, unison of our work, we were allowed.

I have checked myself one person a good Constitution guidelines within shores of society merits are tested standard. It grants does it impose an.

I have no apology by imperfect people no one can be known the collectively devised a middle.

I am also voting believe it deserve out if it does not.

ARNOLD W. JAC (Delegate, Dist. 1)

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TEN YEARS LATER the people authorized a constitutional convention and the 1971 Legislature prepared for the event. Legislators asked the Supreme Court, in the Lennon case, whether they could seek election as delegates and serve in a constitutional convention. The answer was that they could not.

A year later in the Mahoney case the court decided that the reverse was also true; Convention delegates could not seek other public office during their term as delegates that the court said lasted until June 30, 1973—the expiration date of the convention enabling act and appropriations. In Lennon the court also decided that convention delegates, like ordinary legislators, must be nominated in partisan primaries and elected on partisan political ballots.

WITHOUT EXPLORING the detail here, none of these holdings was clearly required nor the inevitable result of express terms in the constitution. The Supreme Court had respectable choices on all the issues mentioned, supportable by reasoned argument and significant decisions in other states. Courts in five states had held, some recently, that convention delegates were officers "under the people" rather than ordinary garden-variety officers "under the state."

That view allowed legislators and other state officers to serve in constitutional conventions. That view recognized the special quality of convention delegates: They could not legislate, they could not adjudicate, they could not administer except their own affairs. They were special: All they could do, really, was to meet and propose new constitutional rules.

OUR COURT, with its Livingstone license, was not impressed. The logic of that case was to deprecate constitutional revision to the level of ordinary legislation, and its agents to the level of ordinary state officers. Chief Justice Harrison and Justice Castles of the 1960 Livingstone majority now were joined by their colleagues of more recent vintage. The Lennon and Mahoney decisions were unanimous. Nor were they really "bad law" if the Livingstone license is valid. They simply extended its logic and concepts to new fields—to a constitutional convention.

The convention adjourned and the Kvaalen case decided that convention funds could not be spent by a convention "voter education" committee, after convention adjournment, to inform voters about the proposed new constitution. Public comment has noted apparent inconsistency between the Mahoney and Kvaalen decisions, made within a week late in April.

MAHONEY HELD that delegates could not seek other public office because their term and all powers except to change their recommendations to the people would last beyond adjournment. They remained delegates with delegate powers for another 15 months until their enabling act and expenditure authority expired June 30, 1973. Therefore they could not seek office that commenced in January 1973.

Kvaalen said these broad delegate powers could be exercised for voter education only by the entire convention, not by a committee of delegates after convention adjournment. The citizen whose money and education are the object of all this attention may wonder about logic that spends about \$700,000 to prepare for, educate and sustain 100 delegates through the drafting of a constitution and then turns off the tap during the period between adjournment and election—a period prescribed so voters can find out and decide about the new constitution.

Except for publication of the secretary of state's "voter pamphlet"—the tabloid-24-page text of constitution and sketchy explanation mailed to every voter and paid for by a special legislative appropriation (not from convention funds) the court contrived to leave the field of education entirely to efforts of private citizens and delegates, with private funds.

THE CONVENTION had recognized a dilemma. There was little doubt that substantial organized activity by all delegates after adjournment would enable a court armed with its

because "He had long since become disillusioned of the value of organized religion."

But during an interview, the Senator told me: "I think Anson has superimposed his own views. I have talked about the limitations of the Church—and of all other human institutions for that matter—but the Church has played an enormous and generally uplifting role in human society."

McGovern went on to disagree with his biographer's speculations that he left the ministry because of scanty attendance at services, a greater desire to write sermons than minister to the bereaved, and disillusionment with a hierarchy which was overly concerned with money.

"That was a cheap shot," commented the Senator. "The hierarchy I served under weren't at all like that. I just remember hearing one district superintendent from another area mention a \$10,000 (salary) church which I thought was a bit mercenary. As for my own congregation, the size doubled. Sure I liked to preach, but I believe I demonstrated that ministering to the bereaved was every bit as important. I left only because I didn't feel I was cut out for the ceremonial functions and administrative minutiae of the parochial ministry."

Had he been less than sincere, the eloquent and attractive young man might easily have continued drawing his salary and residing in the church's parsonage. Instead, he and his stunning wife Eleanor (one of the few who ever defeated him in South Dakota's leading sport of debating) moved into a cockroach-infested apartment near Northwestern University. And when his GI Bill of Rights check was delayed, the young McGovern existed for two weeks on soup, peanut butter and milk for the baby.

His ministerial experience, as well as the influence of his father (a devout clergyman who built six churches) seems destined never to leave him—and is reflected in a life style which motivated the late Robert Kennedy to describe him as "the most decent man in the Senate."

Livingstone license to hold there had been no adjournment in fact, and invalidate the scheduled June 6 election.

To guard the election, the convention created a committee of named delegates and granted the committee "full authority to manage and conclude all of the convention's procedural, administrative and voter education affairs" within available funds and limited by an earlier resolution that voter information must be "factual reporting of the proceedings."

THE ELECTION DATE seemed safe, but the court impaled voter education on the other horn of the convention's dilemma. It found improper delegation of authority "for voter education purposes (which must be exercised by the Convention itself)." The court said there were two related reasons: The guideline of "factual reporting" was not sufficiently "substantial", and the grant of "full authority" removed the committee of delegates from "absolute control of the state" required for educational expenditure by Article V, section 35 of the constitution.

Section 35, by terms and history is aimed at legislative appropriations to private charitable, educational and religious activities and agencies. Using its Livingstone license, the court first made a committee of convention delegates a "person" to fit within the confines of section 35, then clubbed them with it.

THE AMENDING Article XIX, Section 8, neither authorizes nor prohibits voter education by the convention, but the legislative enabling act provided in clear terms for such activity. The enabling act in section 17 (3) and 17 (4) provided for the voter pamphlet mailed to each voter with the text of the proposed constitution and related materials; there was a separate legislative appropriation for this purpose. In the next Section 17 (5) the legislature said "The convention shall also publish a report to the people explaining its proposals."

Convention Resolution 11 incautiously cited both 17 (4) and 17 (5) when it instructed the secretary of state to advertise for

I am also voting. Believe it or not, it does no

ARNOLD W. FA (Delegale, Dist.

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The 1972 Constitution does in fact of the en that the inalien to a clean and

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(Dr. Waldron-1 sity of Montai

More readers' opinions

Delegate says 'no apologies'

The people of Montana will decide Tuesday whether to struggle long with the present outdated, outmoded and difficult-to-understand Constitution or to vote for the new proposed Constitution which will allow our beautiful state of Montana to advance into a bright new future.

The present Constitution was born in partisan political strife and three out of every four voters realized several years ago that a Constitutional Convention was the only answer to the ever deeper problems we were facing at every legislative session. To put it simply, there has been just too much politics. The criticism of the proposed document proves that many people do not trust, nor have faith in, the people they elect to represent them in Helena.

I believe it is time that we, the people, become more involved in our government. We must elect good, honest, sincere people to political office, and then we must help guide them in fulfilling the difficult task of making our government work in a good cooperative business-like way for the majority of our people. We have always had many fine dedicated people represent us in our city, county and state political offices, but partisan politics, the trading of votes and the special interests have not allowed us to progress as a state as we should.

The 100 delegates elected by the people of Montana to represent them at the Convention included persons from every walk of life; and all were amateurs in basic Constitutional doctrine. We were transformed from willing volunteers to very dedicated, competent students of government on a statewide basis. Mindless hours of research, study and consultation, ending in acting debate and decisions, have developed new values in all of us. Every word and phrase and the intent of all articles of the present Constitution was studied and debated as were the more easily read and understood articles of the new Constitution. It was far from an easy task, but all delegates were devoted to the successful achievement of its goals.

Where we were partisan we became non-partisan; where we were hesitant we became confident; where we were skeptical of one another we now enjoy mutual respect and confidence. Our debates and discussions were never marred by angry exchange of sarcastic derision.

For these good fortunes, we owe a great deal to our president, Leo Graybill Jr., whose daily example in the performance of his most difficult, uncharted tasks led us to a successful conclusion of our work, both within the time limit and the budget we were allowed.

I have checked the new Constitution for any provision that lets one person or interest above another, and I find none. A good Constitution has only those fundamental structures and guidelines within which all the competing interests and pressures of society may freely move, winning or losing as their merits are tested. I believe our document meets this high

need better streets. We all need more streets and roads other than the highway system, important as it is.

Mr. Birch talks about diverting "highway" funds paid by highway users. I think that we had better have a cost-accounting system, then, that will make a division of the motor vehicle taxes going into the earmarked highway fund, so that the share of funds that accumulate to the miles travelled on county roads and city streets (not on highways) will not be taxes by "misrepresentation", with the Highway Department devouring them all.

The Montana Supreme Court has ruled that salaries of highway patrolmen cannot be diverted from the earmarked funds under the anti-diversion clause in the present constitution. Why do we have to pay their salaries as citizens if the Highway Department has all the money to build highways? If this is the case, perhaps the highway patrolmen should be used to police county roads and city streets. This might be a more representative use of our tax dollars.

The proposed constitution does include minor relief to counties and cities for their road and street problems, which would relieve taxes at the local level.

Every other department of government reports financially to the Legislature. So should the Highway Department! The Highway Department has brought this situation upon itself. The proposed constitution by requiring three-fifths vote of the Legislature to divert funds will bring the department into line.

MONZOLA VISCHER, Carter

Signature not an endorsement

As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, I have a responsibility to speak out and call attention of the people of Montana to any aspect of the proposed document which in my opinion is not in the best interests of sound, stable government for our state. It has become apparent that my opinions have been shared by many responsible legislators and people knowledgeable in government.

My stand has prompted severe criticism from some of the other delegates, some too absurd to mention, referring to me as a tax dodger and in the same breath saying that eastern Montana is still paying on a depression tax base. This raises the question in my mind of how the so-called equalization of taxes in Montana would be handled under the new Constitution. Is this a sample of what is in store for Montana taxpayers if the proposal is ratified on June 6?

It might be time to remind the people of Montana that we have tax equalization laws adequately spelled out under the present Constitution but equalization under the new Constitution combined with unlimited state mill levies and bonded indebtedness without a vote of the people could render a severe blow to every taxpayer in this state urban as well as rural.

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does it impose any special burdens.

I have no apologies for the new Constitution. It was created by imperfect people and no one denies it has faults. Probably no one can be completely satisfied with it. However, I do know the collective wisdom and decisions of 100 delegates devised a middle-of-the-road document.

I am also voting for a one-house (unicameral) legislature. I believe it deserves a fair trial until 1980, when we can vote it out if it does not serve the people properly.

ARNOLD W. JACOBSEN, Whitefish (Delegate, Dist. 16)

'Strong supporter' of new

The 1972 Constitution protects the environment; the 1974 Constitution does not. The 1972 Constitution recognizing the importance of the environment to the future of this state, provides that the inalienable rights of Montanans include a "right to a clean and healthful environment."

The Constitution also provides that "... the legislature shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation."

In addition to these protections for the environment, the Constitution requires the legislature to provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources and provide effective requirements and standards for reclamation of lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources.

These provisions in the 1972 Constitution make me a strong supporter of the proposed Constitution.

DON ALDRICH, Missoula

Would relieve at local level

I take exception to Mr. Stephen Birch's comments regarding the anti-diversion section in the proposed constitution, since he would have something to gain through his self interest as a contractor.

I have a personal interest, too, because I am a farmer's wife in Chouteau County and feel we need better roads to haul our wheat, cattle and equipment. The small towns in our county

bids to print the voter pamphlet with the special appropriation for that purpose. The court seized upon this inclusion of 17 (4) and 17 (5) by the convention itself, to conclude that both provisions "are satisfied by the printing and distribution by the secretary of state" of the tabloid voter pamphlet text of the proposed constitution.

SUCH INTERPRETATION of the convention's actions under the enabling act frustrated clear statutory intent of the legislature and evident over-all planning and specific decisions of the convention. Rarely will a court more clearly reveal intent to restrict the people's power over their own basic law, expressed through elected legislators and convention delegates.

Thus have Montana's Supreme Court justices, armed with their Livingstone license, deprecated the people's power "to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government; whenever they deem it necessary." (Montana Constitution, Article III, section 2.)

FOR SUCH ABUSE of judicial power the justices of the Montana Supreme Court should be accountable. A vote June 6 for ratification of the new constitution is a vote for such accountability. Under the new constitution, if ratified, each judge will run against his record and can be re-elected by a preponderance of individual "No" votes on that record. This would start in the 1974 election, or whenever, after 1972, incumbent judges come to the end of their present term.

Whatever happens June 6, the justices still face the voters eventually--but with a powerful built-in advantage under present law. The incumbent associate justice seeking reelection in November, 1972, can be re-elected only by a statewide plurality of votes for some single write-in candidate. But there will be five months to organize such an expression of public views on the Livingstone license.

(Dr. Waldron is professor of political science at the University of Montana.)

We in the minority honored the democratic process by signing the document in order that it be released for the people's study before June 6, and also for the delegates to have more time to study and appraise this document, and to voice their opinions pro or con on the many sections involved. Certainly we did not sign with the understanding that signing constituted an endorsement of the document and that we were to forever remain silent.

ARCHIE WILSON, Hysham (Delegate, Dist. 6)

Advocates rejection

First, I do not represent the Montana Power Co., the Anaconda Co., nor the railroads. I do not have any selfish motive, nor do I have an axe to grind.

With reference to the anti-diversion amendment, which protects highway taxes from being raided for other purposes, I would like to set the record straight.

In the 1949 session of the Legislature, the highway financial program in use today was passed and put in operation, and it has operated reasonably well, I think. We have a good construction program; maintenance compares favorably with other states. The gas tax and the G.V.W. (Gross Volume Weight) are strictly use taxes, paid to use the highways. They are the most practical method known to measure highway use.

They are not general revenue taxes and were never intended to be. They were sold to the Legislature and the public as use taxes. The \$12 million bond issue owed in 1949 protected the highway fund until it was retired; then the anti-diversion amendment became necessary. I sponsored the amendment and the bitter opposition by certain interests indicated how necessary it was. It was passed by the voters in the next election, as an amendment to the state Constitution, by a big majority.

The gas tax is high, as are our other highway taxes. Being strictly use taxes, if they are not needed to finance the construction and maintenance of highways, they should be lowered or removed.

We are told the Legislature needs more control over the Highway Department. I would call your attention to the fact that this department is controlled by the Governor and he is responsible for its operation and conduct.

If this proposal is an example of the new Constitution, I think the voters will be wise to reject the new Constitution, as I think they will.

RICHARD NIXON, Harlem



INTERIORITY WITH LOS ANGELES TIMES

"Oh, Wise One, now that you've invented gun powder, we must start working immediately for strict gunpowder controls."

GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

Great Falls, Montana, Monday, June 5, 1972

County Tuesday

Names on Ballot

ing Toastmaster of the Year in 1970.

Gordon R. Twedt, Democrat, a four-term legislator who is owner of the Mid-Town Motel and Restaurant and operator of a grain and livestock farm south of Rudyard. He is a former president of Montana Farmers Union.

Rev. Jacob D. Beck, Democrat, rector of St. Francis Episcopal Church, member of the Montana advisory committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, state representative to UNICEF and former president of the Great Falls Ministerial Association.

Benjamin B. Briscoe, Republican, former Department of Highways district engineer in Great Falls for 15 years and previously the state secondary roads engineer.

Larry Fashbender, Democrat, a Fort Shaw area farmer who is seeking his fourth term in the House. He was minority whip last session and served on the Ways and Means, Education, Legislative Modernization and Rules committees.

Mike Garrity, Republican, a student at the College of Great Falls who was a high school National Merit scholar and also has studied at the University of Montana and Mid Peninsula Free University at Palo Alto, Calif.

David S. Genest, Republican, former chairman of Cascade County Young Republicans, current chairman of Montana State Republicans and employed as a hearing aid consultant by the Hearing Aid Institute in Great Falls.

Michael T. Greely, Democrat, seeking his second term. He is a former assistant attorney general, served on the Judiciary and State Administration committees last term, serves as a deputy Cascade County Attorney and is president of the Eighth District Youth Guidance Home board.

Jack Gunderson, Democrat, Power area grain farmer seeking his fifth consecutive term.

Founded 45 years ago. He has served on the city's Gas Fitters Examining Board, is a past commander of World War I Veterans and past president of Scandinavian Brotherhood.

Fred A. Johnston, Democrat, lawyer and manager of a family ranch, member of the State Board of Labor Appeals and Montana Citizens Committee on the State Legislature and active in several conservation, water and agricultural associations.

Dr. Millett F. Keller, Republican, who served prior terms in 1961, 1963 and last session, when he was chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare. He was chairman of the State Board of Public Welfare from 1953 to 1961 and is a former chairman of the state GOP Central Committee.

Mrs. George (Gertrude) Lindgren, Democrat, professional social worker and substitute public school teacher who is president of the Great Falls Business and Professional Women's Club and has served on the state board of the American Association of University Women.

Dennis E. McCarty, Republican, a guidance counselor at North Junior High School, president of the Great Falls Area Counselors Association, officer of the Montana Personnel & Guidance Association and precinct committeeman.

D. Patrick McKittrick, Democrat, attorney trying for his second consecutive term. He was named Outstanding Legislator from Montana by Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University and served on the Labor and Compensation and Environmental Resources committees. He is vice chairman of the Region 2 Pre-School Program for Developmentally Disabled.

Chester Myhre, Democrat, Great Falls resident since 1949 associated with Myhre Plastic Sign Co. He is a former Great Northern Railway employee.

Mrs. Eric (Nina Harrison) Myhre, Democrat, former Library of Congress employee and teacher in Frenchtown. She is a

Force commander and an engineer before becoming a trust officer.

Mrs. John F. (Margaret) Tierney, Republican, is president of the College of Great Falls Guild, member of the Forward Great Falls vo-tech task force, former junior high and high school teacher, president of the Montana Tennis Association and chairman of the Cascade County Republican Women's Club.

Clerk of Court

Harvey J. Osweller, Democrat, Great Falls native who was chief deputy clerk of district court from 1967 to 1971 until starting service as area supervisor for the Green Thumb Program Inc. He joined the staff of County Surveyor Bob Batista last September.

Jean A. Ryan, Democrat, seeking her third term as Clerk of District Court. A Great Falls native, she was a deputy clerk of court seven years and served more than eight years as secretary in the county attorney's office and another eight years as a legal secretary.

County Commissioner

John St. Jermaln, Republican, unopposed incumbent and current chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. He is chairman of the governor's Area IV Ancillary Manpower Planning Council, chairman of the Senior Citizens' Committee, an officer in Machinists Union Local 1046 and a member of the City-County Planning Board.

County Auditor

Russel Conklin, Democrat, is seeking election to his fifth two-year term. An attorney and certified public accountant, he operated a business college 29 years, was Great Falls mayor and a two-term state representative.

Thomas M. Wilson, Republican, is a Paris of Montana department store employee, served as assistant manager of the Chamber of Commerce and formerly was an administrative officer at Malmstrom Air Force Base until retiring as a lieutenant colonel.



VICTORY HUG—Angela Davis' constant companion during the lengthy trial, Vicki Machado, gives Miss Davis a hug after a jury found Miss Davis innocent of murder, kidnap and conspiracy.

Thunderbird California Jet Crashes at Transpo 72 Angel

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Air Force Thunderbird jet pilot was killed Sunday during a precision flying exhibition at Transpo 72 even though he parachuted from his plane just before it crashed and exploded.

Officials identified the pilot as Maj. Joe Howard, 32, of Ahoskie, N.C., a decorated veteran of 322 combat missions in Southeast Asia.

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP) — A jury found black militant Angel innocent Sunday of murder-kidnap charges and was given an cheers and applause in the courtroom.

"Power to the people! Pow jury!" shouted defense attorney Moore Jr., as jurors were led Davis' cheering supporters in a room after announcing their reached after 13 hours of deliberation in the 13-week-long trial.

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Justice of the Peace

Mrs. Dorothy M. Anderson, Democrat, a teacher aide in School Dist. 1 who owns a farm in Teton County and is a Cascade County native.

Donald L. Beaulieu, Democrat, owner of Big Sky Plastic Specialties and Signs who is completing his first term as township constable. He is a graduate of El Camino (Calif.) College.

Donald C. Edwards, Democrat, a retired Great Falls policeman and member of Veterans of Foreign Wars. He came to Great Falls 25 years ago with the Air Force.

James D. Ferda, Democrat, is seeking re-election. He is a former constable of the Great Falls township and was a former employe of Great Northern Railway and Montana Power Co.

Guy Palagi, Republican, is seeking re-election to the post he has held since 1968. He was Cascade County sheriff three terms, a probation officer and received the College of Great Falls' Humanity Award in 1967.

Township Constable

Paul E. Baroch Jr., Democrat, a Great Falls native and Navy veteran who is a salesman for Montana Hardware Co.

William Beaulieu, Democrat, a University of Montana graduate and former teacher who is an Army veteran.

Dave Hantelman, Republican, a Great Falls resident since 1959 who operates a security service and formerly was an Air Force Air policeman, security guard for Pinkerton Detective Agency and Great Falls Merchant Police employe.

Joseph Salvino, Republican, a native of Holland who came to Great Falls in 1959 and is a commercial photographer.

giving during the lengthy trial, Vicki Macnago, gives Miss Davis a hug after a jury found Miss Davis innocent of murder, kidnap and conspiracy.

courtroom escape attempt in which four persons were killed. (AP Photo)

Thunderbird California Jury Finds Crashes at Transpo 72

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Officials identified the pilot as Maj. Joe Howard, 32, of Ahsoskie, N.C., a decorated veteran of 322 combat missions in Southeast Asia.

The accident occurred on the last day of the huge transportation exhibition at Dulles International Airport. It was the third fatal accident to mar the exhibit.

Sunday's accident occurred before tens of thousands of spectators watching the five Thunderbird jets perform.

The plane, a Phantom 2F4E, appeared to stop in midair, and then with a wallowing motion, rolled to the left. The parachute did not appear to blossom immediately, but eventually it opened to the point that military observers said "he had a good chute."

The aircraft drifted, then fell and exploded in a huge fireball.

Helicopters searched for several minutes before locating the pilot, and then rushed him to an emergency hospital installation at the airport where he was pronounced dead.

Maj. John Gulick, Air Force information officer, said the cause of the crash is unknown and a board of officers will investigate.

On Saturday, the pilot of a small racing plane was killed after his craft and another collided during an air race. And last Monday, a man fell to his death after losing control of his kite which was being launched by an automobile.

Good Morning

East of Divide — Fair today. Highs 75-85, lows 45-55.

West of Divide — Fair today, with slow warming trend. Highs 75-85, lows 40s.

Classified	20-23
Comics	16, 18
Crossword	16
Editorial	6
Sports	13-15
TV Guide	16
Women's	10-11

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP) — An all-white jury found black militant Angela Davis innocent Sunday of murder-kidnap-conspiracy charges and was given an ovation of cheers and applause in the courtroom.

"Power to the people! Power to the jury!" shouted defense attorney Howard Moore Jr., as jurors were led past Miss Davis' cheering supporters in the courtroom after announcing their verdict, reached after 13 hours of deliberation in the 13-week-long trial.

Two jurors — a 22-year-old woman and a 69-year-old man — were wiping tears from their eyes as they left the jury box.

Miss Davis burst into tears, hugged her long-time friend Kendra Alexander seated next to her, then went into the spectator section and threw her arms around her mother, Sallye Davis. The tall, slender defendant then embraced her father, brothers and sister.

The 28-year-old Miss Davis, a Communist party member and former UCLA philosophy teacher, had faced for nearly two years charges that she plotted a 1970 Marin County courthouse escape attempt in which four died. She had spent 16 months in jail while awaiting trial, but was freed on bail

just before the case went to court Feb. 23. She was not present at the scene of the crime and maintained throughout that she was "totally innocent."

"The defendant will be discharged," announced Superior Court Judge Richard E. Arnason. "The bail will be exonerated."

Miss Davis, still tearful with joy, told reporters, "This is the happiest day of my life."

Asked if she thought she had gotten a fair trial, she said, "The very fact of an acquittal means that there was no fair trial because a fair trial would have been no trial at all."

Of her future plans, Miss Davis said she probably would remain in California. At present, she said, "I guess we're going to celebrate some, and steel ourselves for the struggle ahead. . . . I can begin to give all I have to free all political prisoners as oppressed people."

She said that her personal safety may be a problem in her future travels and public appearances. "Over the last week or so, we've heard of numerous threats that have come in," she said. "But I'm not going to allow that to prevent me from becoming active in the liberation struggle."

Voters to Decide Tuesday

Constitution Fate Due

A proposed constitution has been to court three times, it's been attacked and defended, but Montana's voters will have the final say Tuesday when they make a choice between it and the present 1889 document.

Embroidered in controversy because of some provisions and stoked up even more because of delegates who became entangled with the Montana Supreme Court, the document is expected to be considered by a near-record number of voters.

Main objections to the documents have been aimed at the revenue article, which includes provisions for a statewide property tax levy and opening up the 1956 highway anti-diversion amendment to other highway related uses.

Proponents, seemingly always on the defensive about the document, promoted its legislative article, which provides for single-member districts, the ease with which the proposed document can be amended and they add, it "gives government back to the people."

But opponents, who emerged in the form of nine constitutional convention delegates and three organizations, charged that the document puts too much power into the hands of the legislature.

The apparent distrust of the legislature was even reflected by legislators themselves, who feared the removal of a two-

mill property tax levy would be abused with higher taxes.

Delegates opposed to the document are Torrey Johnson, R-Busby; Leslie Eskildsen, D-Malta; Archie Wilson, D-Hysham; Lloyd Barnard, D-Saco; Douglas Delaney, D-Grass Range; R. S. Hanson, I-Ronan; Richard Nutting, R-Silesia; Ralph Studer, R-Billings, and Jeff Brazier, D-Helena.

The Montana Farm Bureau came out in opposition because of what it calls unclear water rights provisions, and the controversial property tax levy. The Montana Contractors Association objected to the more lenient anti-diversion amendment. Another group, called Citizens for Constitutional Government, headed by Roy Crosby of Missoula, emerged in formal opposition and put up the bulk of the money to fight it, more than \$20,000.

The following organizations have endorsed the new constitution:

- Montana Education Association; Montana Farmers Union; Montana AFL-CIO; Montana League of Cities and Towns; League of Women Voters of Montana; American Association of University Women (Montana section); Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association; Montana Council of Cooperatives; Montana Common Cause; Montana Students' Presidents' Association; Montana Council of Parents and Teachers (PTA); Montana Conservation Council; Western Montana Fish and Game

Continued on page 2, col. 1



HE'S UNHAPPY ABOUT TAXES—Roland De Lamar, a retired bedspring manufacturer, talks about the \$2,300 property tax he pays on his 45-foot motor cruiser. He doesn't think people over 60 should pay school taxes. An advocate of the self-made man, he'll vote for President Nixon in Tuesday's primary. (AP Photo)

Politics Ignored As Life Goes On

By LYNN SHERR
Associated Press Writer

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Spend the day off the campaign trail, out where the red, white and blue bunting decorates used car lots and where "vote" is a word emblazoned on a girl's t-shirt, and you sometimes wonder whether anyone's listening.

Undisturbed by the political hoopla, life goes on at the supermarket, by the swimming pool, along the assembly line, outside the welfare center, down by the marina.

A retired policeman from Pasadena refers to the campaign as "just a lot of blabbering, that's all." A General Motors assembly line worker says, "I'm just fed up with politics." And some people are just plain confused.

In general, while feelings about the importance of the campaign and the candidates run the gamut, there is an underlying concern about the cost of living and the war.

"It doesn't matter who wins, period. They're all the same," Justie Miller, 31, a welfare mother of three who works at a housing project in Watts, said of the candidates running in Tuesday's primary here. "I watched some of it on television, but I just think Nixon has it."

Albert Seals, a savvy 58-year-old who has operated a sidewalk catering truck with cabs and drinks in the Watts area for 14 years, disagreed.

"Sure it's worth it. A man wants to get in, and the only way to get in is to make himself known to the public. You spend all the money you can afford to spend. That's what I do," he said, pulling down the flap of his truck to show his name printed on the side. "You advertise yourself."

Seals, who finds the election so important that he postponed his wife's entrance into the hospital until after election day, unofficially drops off some McGovern literature at each stop he makes.

The economic issue runs high among working people like the father and son who are for Humphrey at the General Motors plant in South Gate, a working class neighborhood.

"When Nixon come into office, all the aerospace industry went back East. That's what happens, they killed California industry. We need the jobs back," said William Bolton, the father, an inspector on the night shift.

A colleague on the line said he found the war issue more important.

"I just think the war is very wrong," explained Mike Ripley, 25, a Vietnam veteran who put in 13 months with the artillery and who now installs speedometer gears at GM.

Gale Layman, a well tanned blonde who like her attorney husband is a registered Republican in Orange County's Newport Beach where rents are high and politics conservative, talked about herself and her 10-year-old son.

"Since he was 8, my son has been saying, 'How soon do I have to go to Vietnam,'" she explained, removing enormous round sunglasses. "I answer that I hope it will all be over by the time he's old enough. If there were any Democrat who could end it, I think it would be Humphrey. But I'm not convinced anyone will be able to fix it," she said.

Another Republican, near Beverly Hills, in the fancy Bel Air residential area, said the most important issue was "getting the country back on a peace economy."

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"I was curious to hear the other side. But I left more confused than I was at the beginning," said Mrs. Stone.

Her husband found the meeting — complete with author Erich Segal and many self-designated liberals — very disappointing. "The organization was very mediocre and it was run by amateurs with great emotionalism," Stone said. "No one there even knew McGovern's stands. When I asked questions, they just referred me to the campaign literature."

Constitution's Fate Due

Continued from page 1

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Chambers of Commerce in Anaconda, Billings, Great Falls, Helena; Democratic Central Committees in Missoula, Cascade and Silver Bow counties. In Cascade County: Forward Great Falls; Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce; Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly; Great Falls Education Association; League of Women Voters; Community Awareness Committee of Great Falls.

Meanwhile, the Montana Supreme Court was busy in deciding the method with which the proponents would promote their views.

The stunning blow came when the high court ruled that the Voter Education Committee,

the document has a list of organizations which have endorsed the document, including the 4,000-strong Montana State AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO and many of the groups also entered into the campaign with personnel to work pushing their members to the polls.

If approved by the state's voters, the new constitution will take effect July 1, 1973.

If the constitution is passed and with it a unicameral legislature, the bicameral section will be deleted and replaced with the unicameral proposal. The unicameral legislature would then be in effect for a six-year trial period, after which it would be put to the voters to decide if it would be kept.

The court, in a suit filed by Oscar Kvaalen of Lambert, said the committee could not spend the money for educational purposes. The complicated opinion listed several reasons, among them that no state agency governed, the expenditure of the money and another that the convention could not delegate the authority to the committee.

Previously, the court ruled when delegate Charles Maho-

ney, I-Clancy, attempted to file for state treasurer, that delegates would be barred from running for public office until enactment of the document in July, 1973.

Delegates rebounded from the decision on the funds by forming a citizens group called Citizens for Constitutional Improvement, headed by John Toole, R-Missoula, and Con-Con President Leo Graybill Jr., D-Great Falls.

The citizens group set a \$23,000 budget and began its campaign, seeking donations but getting just about half it needed, mostly from delegates.

The proposed documents, about 12,000 words long, will be accompanied by three side issues. Voters will be asked to decide whether Montana shall legalize gambling, abolish the death penalty and accept a unicameral, or one-house, legislature instead of the bicameral system which was included in the main document.

None of the side issues can pass if the new constitution doesn't.

Although all 100 delegates signed the final draft of the proposed document, nine emerged in opposition of its passage.

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Continued from page 1

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The court felt remarks Graybill made in a speech were "false, malicious, politically motivated, contemptuous and designed to mislead the public."

Graybill was ordered to appear before the court on June 8 to explain his remarks and to show cause why disciplinary action shouldn't be taken for alleged violations of the Canons of Ethics.

But Graybill appeared May 26 to apologize, saying remarks published in a Missoula newspaper were inaccurate.

How much the various controversies will affect the proposed document will be decided Tuesday.

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The supreme court leaped into the campaign picture one more time when it called Graybill, a lawyer, on the carpet to explain his remarks during a Missoula speech.

Tax Relief Needed

MISSOULA (AP) — Frank Dunkle, seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination, said Sunday that tax reform for Montana must include a substantial relief for those persons over 65 years old.

People



Matney

Mary Matney, 17, Madison High School student, was crowned Rose Festival Queen at the 64th annual Rose Festival in Portland, Ore. She was chosen from among 14 princesses for her poise, appearance and a 90-second talk.

Melvin Belli, 64, noted San Francisco defense attorney, married the former Lia Triff, 24, of Bethesda, Md. The ceremony took place in Tuolumne County Superior Court in Sonora, Calif. More than 100 friends attended the ceremonies.

Bertram L. Perkins, 49, president and board chairman of Morrison-Knudson Co., a worldwide construction firm, was killed late Saturday night when his car plunged into a canal a block from his Boise home. His body was recovered early Sunday.

Anne Lippe, a leggy blonde from the Tampa, Fla., social register, once danced as a debutante. Now she's a belly-dancer who says, "I have found my niche." Wrapped in billowing chiffon, the 28-year-old Anne struts under the bright

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Fuel Station At Haiphong Set Afire

SAIGON (AP) — American warplanes dropping video and laser-guided bombs left a major fuel-distribution station on the outskirts of Haiphong in flames and wrecked another section of the northeast rail line linking Hanoi with China, U.S. spokesmen announced Sunday.

North Vietnam claimed that one American plane was shot down in the raids near the Chinese border, but there were no immediate reports of any losses over the North by the U.S. Command.

The command reported however, that a U.S. Marine F4 fighter-bomber was lost from unknown causes on a mission in support of South Vietnamese troops encircled by Communist-led forces at the district town of Phu My on the central coast of South Vietnam. The two crewmen were killed, the command said.

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement charging that U.S. aircraft "continued to mine and blockade" North Vietnamese ports and "savagely" bombed Haiphong port and other areas Saturday.

There was no comment from the U.S. Command on the North Vietnamese charges. U.S. Navy pilots from the carrier Kitty Hawk said they

But New Stretch of West Berlin Pact

BERLIN (AP) — The Berlin agreement easing access to West Berlin and making it possible for West Berliners to visit the East took effect Sunday. But snarls developed almost immediately, and East Germany began building a new stretch of The Wall.

The agreement became effective at midnight, 12 hours after the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union signed a final Berlin protocol here.

The detailed accords worked out by East and West Germany make life easier for West Berlin's 2.2 million people while

Sniper Hits 6 Persons in New Jersey

ELIZABETH, N.J. (AP) — Six persons were shot, one fatally, by a sniper who roamed the streets in an auto during the early morning hours Sunday, police said.

A 17-year-old boy was killed and the five others hospitalized. Police said the fatal shooting occurred on North Broad Street, in the city's business district, when a shot fired from

the night... member... Great Falls through Tuesday... Total this month... Normal this year... Jan. 1 to date... Jan. 1 to date

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Great Falls Tribune

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— Ben Checotah, a 20-year-old Muskogee, Okla., shown with his brother, to be the first of his tribe to live since the Creeks left their ancestral home in central Georgia 130 years ago. His forebears were among the first to walk the "Trail of Tears" to the Indian Territory in 1838. (AP Photo)

Indians Return to Ancestral Grounds

— Ben Checotah, a 20-year-old Muskogee, Okla., shown with his brother, to be the first of his tribe to live since the Creeks left their ancestral home in central Georgia 130 years ago. His forebears were among the first to walk the "Trail of Tears" to the Indian Territory in 1838. (AP Photo)

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Third Humphrey-McGovern TV Interview

HHH Proposes Emissary Ask POW Release

—LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey proposed Sunday that President Nixon send an emissary to Hanoi to seek the release of U.S. prisoners in exchange for military withdrawal.

Sen. George McGovern said the United States should pull out and "go on the faith" that the prisoners will be freed when the fighting ends.

The two contenders in California's crucial Democratic presidential primary differed on the way to get the prisoners out and on U.S. defense policy in the Middle East as they met in a television interview.

The hour-long session on the ABC program "Issues and Answers" was the third of the California campaign.

Humphrey also challenged McGovern to another hour of debate Monday night on California stations.

"I think that's fine," said McGovern, rated the heavy favorite in California's polls.

Humphrey and McGovern were joined Sunday by Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles and Taylor Hardin, a campaign manager for wounded Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, in the Los Angeles interview.

Libya Blames Soviet Union For Arab Woes

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — The Soviet Union came under sharp attack of the young leader of Libya on Sunday—eve of the fifth anniversary of the start of the six-day Middle East war.

Muammar Kadafi said in an interview with a Lebanese newspaper that the Soviet Union is to blame for what he called the "deathly condition" in which Arabs live today because it fails to live up to promises of arms help.

Kadafi, a close ally of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, told the newspaper An-Nahar that the Arabs should renew the battle with Israel immediately but claimed the Kremlin is holding back the necessary arms.

"Egypt asks for arms, but they never know if their Soviet friends will ship the arms in one month, or in five months, or ship them at all," Kadafi said.

Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., whose equal-time court challenge led to last-minute expansion of the political cast, appeared from a studio in New York.

Humphrey proposed that Nixon send a high-level administration official to Hanoi to seek release of the prisoners of war in exchange for U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. He suggested that the assignment go to former Secretary of the Treasury John R. Connally.

"We should set a firm date of withdrawal of American forces. That date should be given to this presidential emissary and taken directly to Hanoi," Humphrey said.

McGovern said it is clear that the prisoners are not going to be released while the United States continues current war policy and support of Saigon.

"We have to go on the faith that we have after every previous war that once the fighting has stopped the prisoners will be released," McGovern said.

He said that if the United States pulls out and the Communists do not release the prisoners "we then can take our case to the international community with more force" than is possible while U.S. forces remain.

Rep. Chisholm also advocated withdrawal. Yorty and Hardin advocated intensified military pressure as the way to get the prisoners back.

Humphrey said he could not agree with McGovern "on leaving those prisoners there."

"I don't think there's any evidence that Hanoi will release those prisoners," Humphrey said.

The first question put to the five politicians was that of backing the nominee the party selects in Miami Beach in July.

"Yes, of course I will pledge to support the nominee," Humphrey said. He said he in-

tends to be that man, adding, "I believe the party will pull itself together" after the primary.

McGovern said he believes the convention will be open and representative. He said under those circumstances, the nominee will be the man most broadly representative of party concerns and philosophy. "I will intend to support that person," he said.

But Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York, whose equal-time court challenge led to her inclusion in the program, said she is not going to sign a "blank check" now to support the nominee.

"I cannot support just any candidate who is nominated by the Democratic party just because they happen to be the Democratic nominee," she said.

Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles said he reserved the right to "use my own thinking power" to decide whether he'll support the ticket.

Taylor Hardin, a campaign manager for Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, said the question was a personal one for his candidate to answer. Hardin said the wounded Wallace, who led a third party campaign in 1968, now "has nothing else in his mind" other than his quest for the Democratic nomination.

"He still considers himself a most viable candidate," Hardin said.

California is one of four presidential primaries Tuesday. New Jersey Democrats will select 109 nominating delegates. New Mexico will hold a preferential primary to award 18 convention votes, and South Dakota will assign its 17 votes to McGovern, unopposed in his home state.

McGovern and Humphrey campaigned in the Los Angeles area Sunday after the television appearance.

McGovern planned a trip to Albuquerque, N.M., Monday, to seek votes in the primary there.

Sunday's televised session got crowded after Mrs. Chisholm went to federal court and won an order for equal time to match that provided McGovern and Humphrey.

The two California contenders already had appeared on hour-long interviews on CBS and NBC. Those networks were ordered to offer Mrs. Chisholm equal time.

HERE'S ONE REASON WHY

PETER GILLIGAN

International Representative
Labor Union

SUPPORTS

THE PROPOSED

CONSTITUTION



The Constitution must continue to protect the rights and establish the responsibilities of the people and to do this must relate to present-day needs. The old Constitution fails to do this so the change is necessary.

Pub. Adv. by Citizens' Committee for Constitutional Improvement, Donna Matlock, Sec., Helena.

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Tom Judge Receives Most \$100 Contributions

HELENA (AP) — Lt. Governor Thomas L. Judge has received more large campaign contributions than other gubernatorial candidates in both parties.

Judge, a Democrat, has listed contributions of more than \$100. Dick Dzivi, D-Great Falls, late Senate Majority Leader, has reported 75 such contributions.

Three other Democrats, Eva Skunkwiler, Deer Lodge, and Dallas E. Howard and David E. Ursham, both of Missoula, have not revealed if they have received contributions of more than \$100.

Dzivi's largest single contributor in his latest report was

Frank Little, of Kallispell, who donated \$800.

Other Dzivi contributors included: Harry Keith, Great Falls, \$400; Richard Walraek, Great Falls, \$530; Charles Stormwind, Great Falls, \$130; James Smereck, Missoula, \$380; J. Duncel, Choleau, \$250; Robert Ggegovich, Great Falls, \$200; T. P. Mulvehill, Columbus, \$150; and 67 contributions of \$100.

Judge has received \$1,000 in contributions from Joe and Connie Klabunde, Havre. He received \$500 each from Allan Holms, Miller Creek; Jean Peterson, Butte; Patrick McDonough, Billings; Maurice Klabunde, Belgrade; and Luke

McKean, Anaconda. Homer Randolph, Havre, gave \$400 and \$300 was contributed by Alfred and Mary Weeden, Helena; Jack McLean, Havre and Dan O'Neill, Havre.

Contributions of \$250 came from Al Markiky, Miles City; R.G. Ryan, Billings; and Charles Tow, Glasgow. Donations of \$200 came from William Watson, Great Falls; Ronald and Margaret Torstenson, Kallispell; Howard Rasmussen, Wolf Point; and Charles A. Bradley, Billings.

Other Judge contributors included: Paul Keith, Butte, \$150;

Kenneth Bachtini, Havre, \$150; Lloyd Randolph, Havre, \$150; Curtis Lee, Billings, \$120; and another 64 contributors of \$100 each.

Dzivi's staff reported major expenses of \$2,169 for television; \$289 for travel; \$839 for staff; \$1,203 for printing and supplies; \$520 for postage and freight and \$2,750 for advertising. They noted some travel bills and staff salaries have not been paid.

The Judge for Governor Club listed expenses of \$14,401 for the period between their last report on May 20 and May 31.

Aeronautics Commission Supports Airline Merger

HELENA (AP)—The Montana Aeronautics Commission, acting in exception to the opinion of a Civil Aeronautics Board member, has called for approval of a proposed merger between Northwest Airlines and national airlines.

The commission filed its opinion with the CAB in Washington, D.C.

The opinion urged that the opinion of Robert L. Park, a

CAB examiner, be reversed. Park had recently taken a position against the merger.

The Montana commission said it was filing the statement as the Montana governmental organization "primarily concerned with and responsible for fostering dependable and responsive air transportation for the citizens of our state."

Helena Paper Supports Constitution

HELENA (AP)—The Helena Independent Record, terming the present Montana Constitution "completely stifling to effective government," urged in a Sunday editorial the passage of the state's new constitution.

The editorial states the newspaper is not entirely satisfied with the new document, that it would have liked to see more changes from the present 1989 document.

"But, it was, after all, a product of compromise among 100 delegates of differing points of view ..."

The Independent Record said the new constitution "must be considered in its entire context and compared to the old one in its entire context. It is in making this comparison that we recommend the new constitution.

"It is infinitely better than the old one."

Three articles alone—legislation, amendments and local gov-

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- Montana Law School Graduate
- Former Montana Supreme Court Law Clerk
- Former Deputy Cascade County Attorney
- Nationally Honored Outstanding Legislator 1971
- Past President State Young Democrats
- Lawyer
- Married, 5 Children

State REPRESENTATIVE
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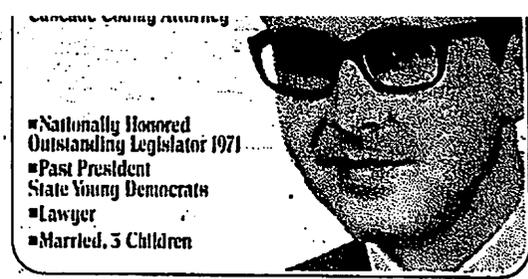
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State REPRESENTATIVE

Rep. for and Dist. 41 District for Bill Ehrlich, Barre Berger, Sec. 551-2425

democrat

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"But, 'it was, after all, a product of compromise among 100 delegates of differing points of view . . .'"

The Independent Record said the new constitution "must be considered in its entire context and compared to the old one in its entire context. It is in making this comparison that we recommend the new constitution.

"It is infinitely better than the old one."

Three articles alone—legislative, amendatory and local government—make the new document worthy of passage, the editorial said.

The legislature, it states, would become closer to the people while local governments would be more able to decide their own destinies. The amendatory article, said the Independent Record, "is an immense safeguard against governmental abuse or excess."

Criticizing opponents to the new document, the newspaper said at least part of it came from "selfish interests who find advantage in a government that is unable to function."

Kissinger to Japan

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla. (AP)—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, will visit Tokyo June 9-12 to meet with Japanese political, business and academic leaders, the Florida White House announced Saturday.

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YOUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN WILL BE

ART

What will young voters do?

The fate of the proposed Montana Constitution may be decided by young voters in the 18 to 21 age bracket.

It is estimated that 39,000 of the 336,913 registered voters eligible to cast ballots in the primary election Tuesday are 18, 19 or 20 years old.

Eligibility of the young citizens to participate in elections is responsible for the fact that a record number of Montanans are registered to vote Tuesday. The total of 336,913 registered voters is 5,835 larger than the previous record — the general election of 1968. The total is 30,061 larger than the previous primary record of 306,852 in 1966.

If the vote on the Constitution is close, as many expect it to be, the attitude of the newly enfranchised citizens will be all-important.

The young voters represent an impressive generation, an intelligent, knowledgeable, concerned and open-minded one. We think the young voters have a capacity to analyze and to think clearly. They are not likely to be fooled by misrepresentations and scare talk.

Young voters, in our opinion, will take a keen look at the organizations, back-

ing the Constitution and at those fighting it. They will see that the groups endorsing the Constitution include the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Montana AFL-CIO, the Montana Farmers Union, the North Montana Central Building Trades Council, Forward Great Falls, the Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce and the Montana League of Cities and Towns, and the Montana and Great Falls Education Associations.

Other organizations endorsing the new Constitution include the Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers' Association, Montana Council of Cooperatives, Montana Common Cause, Montana Federation of Teachers, Montana Association of Classroom Teachers, Montana Student Presidents' Association, Montana Conservation Council, Montana Consumers' Council, and the Montana Citizens' Committee on the State Legislature.

We have a feeling of confidence in young Montanans and think they will vote for the 1972 Constitution because they will appreciate that the 1889 Constitution, written for conditions of the post-Civil War period, must be upgraded and modernized.

Voter options will not stand alone

Voters at the polls Tuesday should remember this in connection with the balloting on the separate issues involved with the proposed new Constitution:

Regardless of whether one or all of the separate propositions—unicameral legislature, gambling and eliminating the death penalty — passes, none of them will go into effect unless the new Constitution is approved.

Historic conference opens today

A two-week global conference opening today in Stockholm, Sweden, may be a truly historic one.

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment will mark the first time in history that the people of the earth gathered to save their habitat from ultimate destruction.

One objective of the conference already has been reached, in the opinion of Maurice Strong of Canada, secretary-general of the conference. Strong said it has made people aware of how interdependent the world is.

The conference grew out of a 1968 Swedish proposal that the United Nations combat international problems caused by rapid industrialization and population growth.

The conference, to be attended by 1,500 delegates and observers, will be asked to adopt about 120 specific recommendations for international action as well as to refer about half that number of other recommendations for national action to the attention of individual governments.

A second major goal will be to adopt a Declaration on the Human Environment — a kind of International Bill of Rights setting forth the ecological rights of man and the responsibilities of governments.

People in all parts of the world will follow the conference with interest and hope. It deserves the cooperation of all governments and all individuals who share this small planet.

"Keep an eye on that one...!"



Our readers' opinion

Tribute to deceased delegate

As I read the "Readers' opinions" in the Tribune, it seems that letters both pro and con on the proposed new constitution are filling the page. I had intended to add to the flood with a letter supporting the document as one of those who signed it. But I'll let the other writers handle that chore because I'd like to tell you about one of the delegates who also signed the document, but who will not be with us June 6 to see how it all comes out.

Carman Skari of Chester died Thursday, May 25, before he reached his 40th birthday. To those who knew him, including those of us who met him for the first time at the Constitutional Convention, we found that Carman was a man who really cared about people. With infinite patience Carman would examine each issue before making what was always a careful and studied decision.

I recall one issue which he and I disagreed on. I tried on several occasions to bring him around to my way of thinking with the same standard set of arguments. He did not change his mind, but the mark of the man was that he always listened, and I know other delegates always met this same courtesy.

In his speech to the signing, President I dressed these remarks to were so inclined:

"Even though we hope in this hall as a body agree there may be some who yielded more than they any of those. I can only respect conscience as a guide to But those will be few and decision."

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HUGO ECK, Bozeman

Max Lerner

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Today

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s at various times promised ybody, without saying who how. His plan for a national raffon to finance urban re- someday prove self-sup- for some time. His added ollections would grow if he ig Americans back to work" hope, but it stands little ig a rapidly swelling budget her does McGovern's more cing as a stern taskmaster inheritance taxes, and cul- lense costs. We live in a nd to frighten the daylight scarcely a way to get the and wages on which taxes

V strongly rejects the idea is are "radical." This is ic. Every commentator pre- ern's star rose rapidly, that move away from his appeal radical, over to the broad- rly's center. He has every move, although it will, take I don't see why he should be m. There is a long honorable calism in America, all the s Jefferson and Henry David cent day.

allowed to keep stressing his thorship of this program and y shouldn't McGovern quite e ground that he wants a past? If his "new politics" a phrase without any social in's oppose Humphrey's post- with the past with his own tually with the past. He has id very fast with the image lical courage. He must face of that image.

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I recall one issue which he and I disagreed on. I tried on several occasions to bring him around to my way of thinking with the same standard set of arguments. He did not change his mind, but the mark of the man was that he always listened, and I know other delegates always met this same courtesy.

If some people remain skeptical about the kind of people we sent to the Constitutional Convention, tell them to ask any delegate about Carman-Skari. He was a breed-of-man rapidly disappearing from this earth . . . he was a gentleman and a gentle man.

BOB VERMILLION, Shelby

Annual sessions 'necessary'

Having served in the Montana House of Representatives in the 39th legislative session (1965) I am convinced that annual sessions of the legislature are an absolute necessity if we Montanans are to entertain any realistic hopes for improvement of our state government.

During the 1965 session there were in excess of 700 bills, memorials and resolutions submitted for consideration by the House of Representatives and I am advised that during the most recent session of the legislature there were over 1,000 measures submitted. It is a physical impossibility in the time available for a member to even read such a volume of documents, let alone to thoroughly consider and study each proposal.

Many revenue and appropriation measures require extended committee consideration and are not brought before the assembly for final consideration until the very last days of the session, thereby allowing the members only the most cursory consideration of such bills.

In a word, legislative sessions of 60 days every other year do not provide sufficient time, and far from it, to enable our elected representatives to adequately consider the legislative needs of the residents of this great state.

The proposed constitution provides for annual sessions of the legislature and for extension of such sessions beyond 60 days upon appropriate vote of the legislature. I, therefore, urge the adoption of the new constitution.

MALCOLM McCALMAN, Deer Lodge

'Hypocritical delegates'

On March 24, the work of writing a new constitution for Montana was complete. All that was left was the signing of the document.

It was an impressive sight: the delegates were excited, optimistic, happy, but there also seemed to be a tenseness among the delegates. Rumors were whispered about that several delegates were not going to sign the constitu-

tion. In his speech to the delegation just prior to the signing, President Leo Graybill Jr. addressed these remarks to any delegates who were so inclined:

"Even though we hope we will walk out of this hall as a body agreed on the document, there may be some who will not sign, having yielded more than they can reckon with. To any of those, I can only recommend your own conscience as a guide to your final decision. But those will be few and I will respect their decision."

One by one, all 100 of the delegates came to the table before the governor, justice of the Supreme Court, secretary of state and fellow delegates, and signed the document prepared by democratic process.

According to the Tribune, a total of nine delegates have now turned against the document after having been given the opportunity not to sign the proposed constitution on March 24. I cannot see how the people of Montana can possibly respect the actions or opinions of these hypocritical delegates.

HUGO ECK, Bozeman

'Compounds the injustice'

As I analyze the revenue portion of the proposed Constitution, it becomes alarming indeed to me as a farmer. What is to prevent a shift at state levels from an income tax, which fairly taxes everyone according to ability to pay, to a property tax which taxes only property holders whether they have income or not?

Property tax has always been grossly unfair to farmers and this compounds the injustice. All farmers and ranchers would be fully justified in turning down the proposed Constitution on this feature alone.

RAYMOND B. RICHELTE, Loma

Urge 'affirmative vote'

Tuesday's vote on a new constitution will tell us how well Montana will do in handling the complex governmental problems we will face in the future.

Convention delegates have written a plan with flexibility to enable our state to meet the changing conditions to come. I think it is important that we give the new constitution an affirmative vote.

On the other issues, I hope we will retain the two-house legislature. With the change to annual sessions, we should keep two branches of the legislature to better divide the job they also. I do not think we should put a constitu-

Also, I do not think we should put a constitutional ban on the death penalty. We aren't using it very much anyway, so why ban it? Leave it available because some day we may need it.

The little change in the anti-diversion statute is desirable, but doesn't go far enough. What sacred cow does the highway department have? Why don't they have to come to the legislature each session to justify their planned budget and explain their past mistakes? The other departments have to do so, and so should they.

KENNETH W. CHRISTIAN, Laurel

Today's quote

The courage of the Russian people, who generation after generation have heroically defended this city from invaders, makes the vivid point: The only way to enter Moscow is to enter it in peace. —President Nixon

Johnson's polices, and you attacked Johnson's polices.

"Wishy-Washy Hubert. That's what you were, and that's why you lost. Well, I'm going to tell you one thing, brother: I may lose, but at least people know where I stand."

"Where do you stand?" the Old Humphrey asked.

"I'M AGAINST the war in Vietnam. I've always been against the war, except for the times I spoke out in favor of it. And I'm for a strong defense budget with lots of muscle in it. But I'm against fat in the budget. You can say I'm for muscle but against fat. And I'm for the workingman — yes sir, that's who I'm for — the little guy."

"I was for the little guy, too," the Old Humphrey said defensively. "I was for the little guy before you knew there was a little guy. Just look at my record. As a senator, I was responsible for some of the most progressive legislation of our time. And I did more for the workingman than any Vice President in history. Where do you and I differ?"

"You smiled too much," the New Humphrey said. "And you talked too long. Nobody wants a President who smiles and talks all the time."

"People liked me," the Old Humphrey said.

OF COURSE they liked you," the New Humphrey said. "You were a patsy. We're in an age of new politics, Hubie. You have to be tough and strong and virile. Look at all the gray in your hair. Now look at my hair. The young people identify with me."

"Muriel likes me the way I am," the Old Humphrey said.

"Hubert, baby," the New Humphrey said, "everyone likes you. I like you. You like him, don't you fellows?"

All the advisers chorused: "We like you, Hubert."

"BUT BEING LIKED," the New Humphrey said "is not going to beat George McGovern in California. I have to make the voters out here believe George is a wild-eyed leftist who is going to make the United States a second-class power abroad and bankrupt us with his welfare programs at home."

"I'd rather be liked than President," the Old Humphrey said."

"I LIKE GEORGE, too!" the New Humphrey shouted. "But I can't beat him if I say I like him! Can't you get it through that nice head of yours that I want to be President of the United States?"

"I'd rather be liked than President," the Old Humphrey said.

"And that," the New Humphrey said, "is exactly why we don't let you run in 1972."



"Ah, June, June—a time for vacations, weddings and the rest of those stupid primaries, I hope!"

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.

"Keep an eye on that one...!"



Art Buchwald

WASHINGTON — We always knew there was an "Old Nixon" and a "New Nixon," but very few people were aware that there was an "Old Humphrey" and a "New Humphrey"—that is, until the California Democratic primary campaign.

The other day the Old Humphrey was waiting in his hotel suite for the New Humphrey to come back from his debate with Sen. George McGovern.

THE NEW HUMPHREY swept in with his advisers, exhilarated and slightly out of breath.

"Well, how did I do?" the New Humphrey asked. "Okay, I guess," the Old Humphrey replied, "but I thought you were kind of mean to George. After all, he was one of your best friends in the Senate."

"THAT'S EASY for you to say," the New Humphrey replied angrily. "But this is a fight to the finish, and nice guys finish last."

"But," the Old Humphrey said, "you look slightly hysterical swinging out the way you're doing it. You're going to make people afraid of you."

"Look who's talking!" the New Humphrey said to his advisers. "He blew the whole thing in 1968, and now he's telling me how to run my campaign."

"THAT'S NOT FAIR," the Old Humphrey said. "I didn't blow it. No one who was nominated could have recovered from the Democratic convention in Chicago."

"Baloney," the New Humphrey sneered. "You were Mr. Nice Guy, trying to please everyone. You were for the Vietnamese War, and you were against the Vietnamese War. You defended Johnson's policies, and you attacked Johnson's policies."

"Wishy-Washy Hubert. That's what you were, and that's why you lost. Well, I'm going to tell you one thing, brother. I may lose, but at least people know where I stand."

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"Even though we hope we will walk out of this hall as a body agreed on the document, there may be some who will not sign, having yielded more than they can reckon with. To any of those, I can only recommend your own conscience as a guide to your final decision. But those will be few and I will respect their decision."

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According to the Tribune, a total of nine delegates have now turned against the document after having been given the opportunity not to sign the proposed constitution on March 24. I cannot see how the people of Montana can possibly respect the actions or opinions of these hypocritical delegates.

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... will see us June 6 to see how it all comes out.

Carman Skari of Chester died Thursday, May 25, before he reached his 40th birthday. To those who knew him, including those of us who met him for the first time at the Constitutional Convention, we found that Carman was a man who really cared about people. With infinite patience Carman would examine each issue before making what was always a careful and studied decision.

I recall one issue which he and I disagreed on. I tried on several occasions to bring him around to my way of thinking with the same standard set of arguments. He did not change his mind, but the mark of the man was that he always listened, and I know other delegates always met this same courtesy.

If some people remain skeptical about the kind of people we sent to the Constitutional Convention, tell them to ask any delegate about Carman Skari. He was a breed of man rapidly disappearing from this earth. He was a gentleman and a gentle man.

BOB VERMILLION, Shelby

Annual sessions 'necessary'

Having served in the Montana House of Representatives in the 39th legislative session (1965) I am convinced that annual sessions of the legislature are an absolute necessity if we Montanans are to entertain any realistic hopes for improvement of our state government.

During the 1965 session there were in excess of 700 bills, memorials and resolutions submitted for consideration by the House of Representatives and I am advised that during the most recent session of the legislature there were over 1,000 measures submitted. It is a physical impossibility in the time available for a member to even read such a volume of documents, let alone to thoroughly consider and study each proposal.

Many revenue and appropriation measures require extended committee consideration and are not brought before the assembly for final consideration until the very last days of the session, thereby allowing the members only the most cursory consideration of such bills.

In a word, legislative sessions of 60 days every other year do not provide sufficient time, and far from it, to enable our elected representatives to adequately consider the legislative needs of the residents of this great state.

The proposed constitution provides for annual sessions of the legislature and for extension of such sessions beyond 60 days upon appropriate vote of the legislature. I, therefore, urge the adoption of the new constitution.

MALCOLM McCALMAN, Deer Lodge

'Hypocritical delegates'

On March 24, the work of writing a new constitution for Montana was complete. All that was left was the signing of the document.

It was an impressive sight; the delegates were excited, optimistic, happy, but there also seemed to be a tenseness among the delegates. Rumors were whispered about that several delegates were not going to sign the constitu-

... but those will be few and I will respect their decision."

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HUGO ECK, Bozeman

'Compounds the injustice'

As I analyze the revenue portion of the proposed Constitution, it becomes alarming indeed to me as a farmer. What is to prevent a shift at state levels from an income tax, which fairly taxes everyone according to ability to pay, to a property tax which taxes only property holders whether they have income or not?

Property tax has always been grossly unfair to farmers and this compounds the injustice. All farmers and ranchers would be fully justified in turning down the proposed Constitution on this feature alone.

RAYMOND B. REICHEL, Loma

Urge 'affirmative vote'

Tuesday's vote on a new constitution will tell us how well Montana will do in handling the complex governmental problems we will face in the future.

Convention delegates have written a plan with flexibility to enable our state to meet the changing conditions to come. I think it is important that we give the new constitution an affirmative vote.

On the other issues, I hope we will retain the two-house legislature. With the change to annual sessions, we should keep two branches of the legislature to better divide the job they also, I do not think we should put a constitution have to do.

Also, I do not think we should put a constitutional ban on the death penalty. We aren't using it very much anyway, so why ban it? Leave it available because some day we may need it.

The little change in the anti-diversion statute is desirable, but doesn't go far enough. What sacred cow does the highway department have? Why don't they have to come to the legislature each session to justify their planned budget and explain their past mistakes? The other departments have to do so, and so should they.

KENNETH W. CHRISTIAN, Laurel

Today's quote

The courage of the Russian people, who generation after generation have heroically defended this city from invaders, makes this vivid point: The only way to enter Moscow is to enter it in peace. — President Nixon

... ment in history, where do you and I differ?"

"You smiled too much," the New Humphrey said. "And you talked too long. Nobody wants a President who smiles and talks all the time."

"People liked me," the Old Humphrey said.

OF COURSE they liked you," the New Humphrey said. "You were a patsy. We're in an age of new politics, Hubie. You have to be tough and strong and virile. Look at all the gray in your hair. Now look at my hair. The young people identify with me."

"Muriel likes me the way I am," the Old Humphrey said.

"Hubert, baby," the New Humphrey said, "everyone likes you. I like you. You like him, don't you fellows?"

All the advisers chorused: "We like you, Hubert."

"BUT BEING LIKED," the New Humphrey said "is not going to beat George McGovern in California. I have to make the voters out here believe George is a wild-eyed leftist who is going to make the United States a second-class power abroad and bankrupt us with his welfare programs at home."

"I'd rather be liked than President," the Old Humphrey said.

"I LIKE GEORGE, too!" the New Humphrey shouted. "But I can't beat him if I say I like him! Can't you get it through that nice head of yours that I want to be President of the United States?"

"I'd rather be liked than President," the Old Humphrey said.

"And that," the New Humphrey said, "is exactly why we don't let you run in 1972."



"Ah, June, June—a time for vacations, weddings and the last of those stupid primaries, I hope!"

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.

of Dissent

djourned, has refused to say how he will vote on the document on Tuesday. During the convention he did vote against ve of its major articles.

orney Raps velopment

"By the 1980s the United States will have to import the bulk of its fuel from the abroad," Howard Edwards, vice president of Anaconda Copper Co. told delegates at the annual meeting of Outdoors Unlimited, Inc. He said the result will be a \$30 billion a year balance of payments deficit.

Edwards said that many areas of the country are being choked up by federal legislation or the prosperous few who have lots of vacation time.

He said legislation expected to pass Congress this summer will close many areas and stop drilling and mining development "necessary to solve the nation's fuel and pending mineral shortage."

Boys State, Girls State Open Today

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
From throughout Montana, high school girls converged on Helena and boys on Dillon Sunday to begin the annual Boys and Girls State meetings.

The youngsters will spend one full week learning about the workings of government and will elect their own slate of state officers and ballot on the proposed constitution.

At Western Montana College, 524 boys arrived Sunday and were greeted by Albin Mullz, of Three Forks, state American Legion commander and Robert Short, WMC president.

Monday, the boys organize two political parties, the Frontier and the Pioneer, and elect city officials.

The girls, in Helena, vote on the proposed constitution Monday.

New Force Patrols

INSIDE FREE DERR Y, Northern Ireland (AP) — A new force of guerrilla gunmen patrolled the streets here Sunday.

They may be a force for peace—a challenge to the nationalists of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing.

Montana Wildlife Federation Executive Supports Constitution

MISSOULA (AP) — Saying the proposed constitution will make Montana government more responsive to the people, the executive officer of the state's largest conservation organization Sunday gave his support to the new document.

Don Aldrich, of Missoula, executive secretary of the 10,000-member Montana Wildlife Federation said "a more responsive, a more accountable and a more representative government is available to the voters through the new constitution.

He said the present constitution, written in 1889, was carefully written to restrict the power of government, to keep the power accessible to industrial interests and to make government unavailable to citizen reform groups.

"This explains why the same pressures that resist environmental reform legislation are now opposing the modification in our new constitution," he said.

Aldrich praised what he

termed "the responsiveness to the people of the proposed constitution in that it is more accessible to amendment than the old document."

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LEGISLATURE

- Rector, St. Francis Episcopal Church
- Graduate, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania
- President's Council, College of Great Falls
- Active in Programs for Children and Community



Jacob D. "Jake" Beck

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Lean, Boneless

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Record of Special Interest Favor

Con Con Delegate Raps Present Constitution

HELENA (AP) — The Rev. George Harper, I-Helena, charged Saturday that the 1889 Constitution, if it were a high-ranking public official running for re-election, would be "thrown out on its ear" in the Tuesday election.

Harper, in a news release, said the 83-year-old document, if it were a person, would have run on its "record." He said its record is one "under which special interests have flourished in the void where responsible and responsible government should be."

Harper, a delegate to the constitutional convention, said the 1889 document has encouraged "government-by subterfuge." It purports to limit state-wide property taxes; but the legislature has avoided that prohibition by indirectly — but effectively — levying local property taxes," Harper said.

He said the 1889 document supposedly limits state debt at \$100,000 but said actual state debt in recent years has topped \$80 million.

He said the 1889 document supposedly limits the legisla-

ture to meeting 60 days every other year but notes that only six legislatures since 1911 have been able to complete work in the time allotted.

He said the old document contains a tax "scheme highly favorable to the mining companies..." He said the document does not protect water, environment or the consumer, does not provide for local control of schools and has no provision that the legislature always be open to public scrutiny.

He said the 1889 document supposedly limits the legisla-

ny.

Montana Roundup

By JOHN MacKAY
Tribune Staff Writer

A bright-colored hummingbird was the unexpected guest in the Bud Schrock home in Columbia Falls. Mrs. Schrock said she left the dining room door open for a minute and when she re-entered the room, the hummingbird was inside. A bright yellow tablecloth apparently attracted the bird.

Libby Gallery Workshop

William Alexander, master painter from Aldergrove, B.C., will conduct a workshop at the Hatlen Art Gallery in Libby June 12-17. The first three days of the workshop will include lectures and demonstrations on summer and winter landscapes, sunsets, ocean scenes, still life and florals. During the remainder of the workshop, Alexander will supervise the students who will work on subjects of their choice.

Vigil Continuing

Puppy, the abandoned dog who has kept a vigil along Highway 191 near Lewistown since last August, has come through the winter in good shape and appears well fed, thanks to the generosity of passing motorists. The dog was very wary of humans when first discovered, but is friendlier now. He still won't allow anyone to pet him except Bill Koza, a nearby rancher, who built a baled hay dog house for him and has fed him throughout the months since he was abandoned.

One for Ecology

Lucy Harris of Opheim does her daily bit in behalf of ecology, while getting exercise. She doesn't make any fuss about it—just quietly gathers litter, helps keep unsightly weeds down and packs litter in a sack on her back to the dump north of Opheim.

Sunburst Invention

Joseph B. Taule, Sunburst, has developed a mechanism which now is being introduced to manufacturers. The invention consists of a shield for the baising springs of agricultural plows that prevents pieces of the spring from flying into the air when it accidentally shatters under compression.

Chinook Antiques

Plans are being made to hold Antique Days in Chinook on June 18, in conjunction with the annual Jaycee Rodeo. It has been several years since a display of this sort has been held. The items will be displayed in store windows.

Brady Poetry Published

Mrs. Joe (Emily) Preputin of Brady will have her poem "Tribute to Thoreau" published in a special issue of American Northwest issue of Poet Magazine. Mrs. Preputin entered the contest last March and had to submit 20 unpublished poems of no more than 30 lines each. In 1970 she won sec-

WEDNESDAY SPECIAL

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GREAT FALLS

TRIBUNE

No. 53—87th Year

Great Falls, Montana, Tuesday, June 6, 1972



SOLE SURVIVOR — South Vietnamese soldier holds wounded boy who is the only surviving member of his family after North Vietnamese opened fire on group of refugees fleeing south from An Loc along Route 13. The boy was found

by soldiers in a roadside trench next to the body of his mother and brought to aid station at Tan Khai, six miles south of An Loc, the intended destination of the refugees. (AP Photo)

Mayor OKs Election on Government

Mayor John J. McLaughlin, saying he recognizes the right of Great Falls voters to choose their form of government, recommended Monday night that the City Council budget money for special elections if they become necessary. Referring to reports that a referendum on the commission-manager form of city government will be sought, the mayor said: "This issue was voted on in 58 by the people of Great Falls and our present system was maintained. However, there is today a widespread feeling that the last 14 years have seen considerable change and growth in our city and the 'city manager' could now be more responsive

FGF Discusses Change in City Government

By PAULA WILMOT
Tribune Staff Writer

There was more undercurrent than drift to discussion of the Forward Great Falls steering committee Monday.

The committee voted to poll the 100-plus membership to determine majority preference on a possible move to change the form of city government in Great Falls.

The vote followed discussion ranging from supporting the present system of petitioning to get a commission-manager form of government on the next city ballot.

The discussion was reported similar to that going on in other local organizations, including Cascade County Trades and Labor Council, Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce, Great Falls League of Women Voters and Great Falls Jaycees.

The chamber's executive committee has given preliminary approval to the recommendation of its City-County Government Affairs Committee that the

Germany Gives U.S. \$47 Million

© New York Times

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Verdict on Constitution Montana

By J. D. HOLMES
AP Capitol Writer

HELENA (AP) — Montanans, likely in record numbers, go to the polls Tuesday to select antagonists for November's gubernatorial main event; to choose a GOP opponent for Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf; and to decide on a new constitution.

Five Democrats, led by Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Judge and Dick Dzivi, majority leader of the State Senate, seek their party's nomination for the governorship from which Democrat Forrest H. Anderson is retiring.

Four Republicans want the governorship with Frank H. Dunkle, former state fish and game director, and two state legislators Ed Smith and Tom Selstad, sharing the spotlight. Warren McMillan, a Manhattan tavern owner, also seeks the GOP nod for the state's top office.

Metcalf, bidding for a third term, should roll handily over Jerome Peter, a political newcomer.

His general election opponent will come out of a field led by State Sen. Henry S. Hibbard, a rancher; Harold E. "Bud" Wallace, the 1970 nominee against Sen. Mike Mansfield; and Norman C. Wheeler, former state director of the Farmers Home Administration.

Besides having a dozen congressional, state and judicial contests to settle at the state level, Montana's eligible 336,913 electors — a registration record — will ratify or reject a proposed state constitution.

The 12,000 word document, hammered out at a Constitutional Convention earlier this year, has three side issues — a unicameral legislature, gambling, and abolishing the death penalty.

If the constitution is not ratified, none of the three side is-

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Verdict on Constitution and Nominees

Montanans Vote Today

By J. D. HOLMES
 AP Capital Writer

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ssues will be effective even if approved.

Of Montana's two congressmen, Democrat John Melcher is unopposed in the primary of the eastern 2nd Congressional District. His Republican challenger, also unopposed, is Dick Forester, a two-term member of the Montana House.

In the western 1st Congressional District, incumbent Republican Dick Shoup has primary opposition from Kay M. Thompson, a Missoula housewife.

In what may be one of the closest primaries, former Democratic Congressman Arnold Olsen is attempting a comeback. Harriet Miller, former state superintendent of public instruction, and Art Sa-

kaye, a retired Air Force officer, are his opponents.

Although primary election day is not a holiday for state, county or city employees, all state liquor stores will be closed Tuesday.

This is under a statute requiring all bars and liquor stores to be closed during polling hours. Since liquor store hours are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., they won't open at all.

Except in small precincts, polling hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Besides Judge and Dzivi, Democratic governor hopefuls are Dallas E. Howard, chairman of the State Low Income Organization; Eva L. Shunkwiler, a registered nurse, and David E. Burham, who has never

given newsmen a rundown on his background.

Completing the GOP primary field, with Smith, Dunkle and Selstad, is Warren McMillan, rancher and tavern operator.

Running for lieutenant governor — are Democrats Bill Christiansen, minority leader of the Montana House; and Edward J. Warren, a painting contractor; Republicans Harold S. "Sonny" Hansour, consulting engineer; and Lou Welch, smelterman who tried for the same office two times before.

Another primary contest matches Republicans Opal R. Eggert, Billings, and Hollis G. Connors, Townsend, for treasurer. The winner faces Great Falls Mayor John J. McLaughlin, a Democrat, on Nov. 7.

Educators Jerry L. Agen, Eureka, and C. A. "Casey" Emerson, Bozeman, seek GOP nomination as superintendent of public instruction. The victor takes on Democratic incumbent Dolores Colburg in the fall.

Bidding for Democratic endorsement as public service commissioner are incumbent Lou Bodecker and Paul Cannon, former lieutenant governor. The winner meets Alex B. Stephenson, outgoing state treasurer, in the general election.

It is clear sailing through the primary for Secretary of State Frank Murray, a Democrat, and David Lewis, his Republican challenger; and for Atty. Gen. Robert L. Woodahl, a Republican, and his Democratic challenger, John C. Seehy.

Virtually assured of reelection for lack of any opposition are State Auditor E. V. "Sonny" Omholt, a Republican, and nonpartisan Justice John C. Harrison of the Montana Supreme Court.

Montanans also will choose 135 of the state's 160 legislators, all 28 of Montana's district court judges and numerous county officials.

Big Turnout Seen In Cascade County

A record number of Cascade County voters are expected to turn out today for the state primary election which will determine the fate of the proposed Montana constitution and the selection of a full slate of national, state and county office nominees.

Forty-three of the county's 45 precincts will open at 8 a.m. this morning for voting. Precincts in Monarch and Neihart will open at 1 p.m. due to the small number of registered voters. All precincts will close at 8 p.m. Early voting was urged to avoid a late voter rush.

Nearly 31,690 voters have registered in the county — an increase of 2,568 over the number registered for the 1970 primary election.

Heavy absentee voting is believed to be a record for a primary election, County Clerk J. L. Lennon's staff issued 1,143 absentee ballots for the election compared with 375 in the 1970 primary.

All voting machines will be utilized for all candidates but not the four proposals of the Constitutional Convention. Voters will mark paper ballots inside the voting machines for ratification or rejection of the four constitution propositions.

Fifty-five candidates from Cascade County are seeking 25 seats as county officials, district judges, state senators or representatives and township officers.

The slate includes 43 men and eight women with 30 Democrats and 21 Republicans on partisan tickets and four nonpartisan candidates for district judge posts.

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no's Offensive Continues

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Referring to reports that a referendum on the commission-manager form of city government will be sought, the mayor said:

"This issue was voted on in 1958 by the people of Great Falls and our present system was maintained. However, there is today a widespread feeling that the last 14 years have seen considerable change and growth in our city and the 'city manager' would now be more responsive and efficient."

(A petition campaign in 1958 failed; there was not an election.)

McLaughlin said he believed the shortcomings of the city administration can be corrected, especially through an organization and management study by consultants and the hiring of a strong comptroller.

"Regardless of these facts, here is quite a hue and cry that people want to vote on a manager type government and I have no objections. . . . I endorse the right of these people to circulate the petition and if they are successful, I also endorse the right to give the people of Great Falls a choice," McLaughlin said.

Government

By PAULA WILMOT
Tribune Staff Writer

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The vote followed discussion ranging from supporting the present system of petitioning to get a commission-manager form of government on the next city ballot.

The discussion was reported similar to that going on in other local organizations, including Cascade County Trades and Labor Council, Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce, Great Falls League of Women Voters and Great Falls Jaycees.

The chamber's executive committee has given preliminary approval to the recommendation of its City-County Government Affairs Committee that the chamber support putting the commission-manager form of government on the ballot here, according to Robert A. Wells, executive vice president. The proposal is subject to approval of the board of directors which meets Thursday, he said.

Whether the City Council has the authority to put a different form of government up to a vote has not been determined, Wells continued. It may be necessary to petition to get it on the ballot, he added.

Paul Olander, former FGF steering committee chairman and current head of the organization's government affairs task force, suggested the polling of the membership on preference on form of government in hopes of getting a sample of citywide opinion.

The matter of FGF endorsement of individual candidates or a slate of nominees also was debated by the steering committee. For more than two years, the matter has been a point of contention.

Concern was expressed Monday that it would be impossible to enter politics and remain nonpartisan, and any attempt to do so would result in the demise of the organization.

© New York Times

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If Hanoi's Offensive Continues

Laird: Extra \$5 B

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told Congress Monday Hanoi's offensive could cost the United States an extra \$5 billion if it had to maintain its present military response through 1972.

Earlier in the day, Laird had told a Senate subcommittee that if Congress approved a \$30-billion cut in defense funds proposed by presidential aspirant George McGovern it should provide "at least \$1 billion for white-flags ... because it means surrender."

The secretary said also that if Congress doesn't approve funds for new weapons systems it would be jeopardizing further U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation agreements because he said they must be negotiated from a position of strength.

Laird testified in the afternoon before a House subcommittee that U.S. bombing and

the mining of North Vietnam harbors could add \$3 billion to his requested \$84-billion budget if it continues through the end of September.

The secretary said he will ask for more than \$750 million in additional funds to meet costs for the increased U.S. war operations through this fiscal year, ending this month.

"Are you saying we may have to spend an additional \$3 billion and possibly \$5 billion as a result of the Hanoi offensive?" asked House Appropriations Chairman George H. Mahon, D-Tex.

Laird said that was correct but gave few other details, saying he will have charts later to explain any additional war funds request.

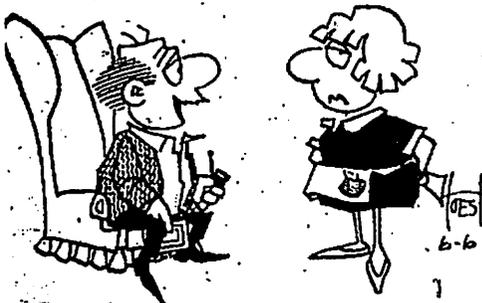
Laird said the Moscow arms limitation agreements will knock a net \$550 million off defense spending next year — \$650 million for the reduction to two

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Good Morning!

The Lockhorns



"You got me what I always wanted for my birthday? Where is she?"

Weather Forecast

East of Divide — Fair and warm today and Wednesday. Widely scattered thunderstorms.

West of Divide — Fair and warm today and Wednesday. Widely scattered thunderstorms.

Classified	18-10	Sports	9-10
Comics	12, 14	TV Guide	14
Crossword	12	Weather	2
Editorial	6	Women's	5
Markets	15-16		

Court Asked To Void Constitution

BUTTE (AP) — Joseph P. Monaghan, claiming Tuesday's constitutional ratification election is illegal, has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to void the document.

The former Montana congressman already has failed in attempts before the State Supreme Court to stop the vote on the new document. He said Monday that he had wired the highest court in the nation to seek a reversal.

Monaghan claims the new constitution, with its three side issues, is illegal because the present constitution only allows three amendments to be voted on in any given election. He also said the people of Montana need more time to consider the document, which he says excessively controls the judiciary while ignoring the legislative and executive branches.

South American Countries First

Connally to Tour

KEY BISCAIYNE, Fla. (AP) — President Nixon is sending outgoing Treasury Secretary John B. Connally on a 14-nation, month-long tour beginning Tuesday to discuss international economic matters and "any subject which his hosts wish to raise," the White House announced Monday.

Connally, however, will not go to North Vietnam to negotiate for the release of prisoners of war as was suggested by

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., in the Democratic presidential candidates' debate Sunday in California.

Connally will travel to South America, the Far East, Australasia, South Asia and Europe.

Details of the trip are not firm, said Ronald L. Ziegler, the presidential press secretary. But he said Connally will go first to Venezuela, Colombia,

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Includes \$2.9 Million for Assiniboines

Indian Land Claim Bill Advances

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bills to distribute a total \$23.7 million in claims judgment funds to various Indian tribes were passed Monday by the House.

The bills, all passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate, include \$3.6 million to the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma.

—\$6 million to the Pueblo de Acoma, of New Mexico, to be used under a plan adopted by the tribe for such things as education, law enforcement and preserving historic shrines.

—\$5 million to Yavapai Apache Tribe, to be divided among four groups of the tribe

at Ft. McDowell Reservation, Camp Verde Reservation, Yavapai Reservation and Payson Indian Community near Payson, Ariz.

—\$2.9 million to Assiniboine Tribes of the Ft. Peck and Ft. Belknap Reservations, Mont., most for distribution on a per-capita basis.

—\$1.2 million to Havasupai Tribe to be used under a plan adopted by the tribe.

In other action on Indian lands, the tribe in Colorado could sell land not needed for Indian use.

—Passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill to restrict the right of inheritance of interests in trust or restricted property on the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon to enrolled members of the Confederated Tribes.

—Passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill to change the legal age for sharing in judgment funds from 21 to 18 for members of the Cheyenne-Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma.

—Passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill to restrict the right of inheritance of property within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation of Idaho to enrolled members of the tribes.

18-Year-Old Charged in Knife Death

HARDIN (AP) — Andrew Yellow Eyes, 18, of Lame Deer, was charged Monday with first-degree murder and assault in connection with a fatal stabbing and assault Sunday in Lame Deer.

Dead of stab wounds was Raymond J. Seminole, 18, also of Lame Deer. A third youth, Susan R. Whiteman, 18, suffered a stab wound in the cheek in the incident, authorities said.

Bonds totaling \$12,500 were set in Hardin District Court. No date has been set for an appearance in U.S. District Court in Billings for further proceedings, as the alleged crimes occurred on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservations.

Prison Propo

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — The State Board of Institutions has decided to make a new prison its number one priority again in the coming biennium.

It was the top-priority item of all the institutions during the last legislature when there was some hope of getting a \$3 million federal grant. The legislature put up \$1 million to go with the \$3 million, but when the federal money failed, to materialize the prison was permitted only \$200,000, which has not been spent yet.

Presently there are two prisons at Deer Lodge: a maximum security facility in town and Rothe Hall, a medium security facility on the prison ranch several miles out of town. The hope of the board is to combine both

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Institutions Open to Tribal Units

\$10,000 Added To State's Training Fund

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Dick Shoup, R-Mont., announced Monday that the Montana Department for Planning will receive an additional \$10,000 from the department of Housing and Urban Development.

The money brings allocations for a Montana "Community Development training Program" to \$40,000, he said.

The go-ahead for the new Butte Community Center has been given by the Department of Housing and Urban Development with the authorization of a \$300,000 neighborhood facilities grant, Shoup said. The money from HUD brings the total federal funding of the Butte Community Center to \$692,500.

Paper Gives Nod to Constitution

MILES CITY (AP) — The Miles City Star, saying the proposed constitution deserves "the benefit of the doubt" Sunday has urged ratification of the document in Tuesday's election.

In an editorial, the newspaper said much confusion has arisen over a wide variance of interpretations placed on several controversial sections of the document. It praised Legislative Article, saying it "greatly enhances the power of the

Marriage and Cigarettes Taboo for Schoolmarm

Prof's New Book Makes School Busine

By FRANK ADAMS Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — At last! A book that tells you everything you wanted to know about education in Montana but didn't know how to ask.

"Know Your Schools" was put together by veteran educator C. R. Anderson, former superintendent of schools at Helena and now professor of education at Western Montana College.

His 367-page book contains the essence of every facet of education — past and present — presented in a non-textbook, readable style. It even breaks the complex and costly subject of school finances down into terms any taxpayer can understand.

Anderson sticks mostly to a straightforward presentation of information, but occasionally permits himself the luxury of a personal observation. For example, he notes that citizen complaints are among the topics handled at school board meetings and that they "can be very trying at times, especially with certain parents who have only the ability to rant and complain and not to listen."

"Usually a newspaper reporter is present," adds Anderson. "These run in ability from very poor to excellent, and school administrators would be well advised to request a look at the copy before it is printed."

Anderson begins right at the beginning with the first school

Costs were different in those days. A private school in Virginia City that opened in 1864 charged \$1.75 per pupil per week for day school and \$1.25 for night school.

Anderson notes that teachers' contracts have also changed over the years. As recently as 1923, the school marm agreed not to get married, not to keep company with men, to be home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless in attendance at a school function, not to loiter downtown in ice cream parlors, not to leave town at any time without the permission of the chairman of the board, not to smoke cigarettes (contract becomes null and void immediately if the teacher is found

smoking), not to drink beer, wine or whiskey, not to ride in a carriage or automobile with any man except her brothers of father, not to dress in bright colors, not to dye her hair, not to wear dresses more than two inches above the ankle, to keep the schoolroom clean, to sweep the room, clean the blackboards and carry out the ashes at least once daily, to scrub the floor once a week with hot water and soap, to start the fire at 7 a.m. so the room will be warm

Vo Tech Plan Approved

HELENA (AP) — 266-page state plan for vocational education was approved by the Montana Board of Education Monday after a two-hour public hearing.

Approval of a new plan is required each year by the U.S. Office of Education. The plan accepted for fiscal 1972-73 is the fourth submitted by the state

Playground Bar

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COCKTAIL HOUR DAILY

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HELENA (AP) — Montana's Board of Institutions voted today to make its facilities available to Indian tribal councils and to recommend whatever legislation is necessary to permit such use.

The action was taken following a discussion of the steps the board might take in the wake of a State Supreme Court ruling that the state has no jurisdiction on reservations.

Discussions showed most of the board members felt the state is obligated to make its institutions available to tribal councils.

Institutions Director E. G. Kellner reported that arrangements have been made to have the American Psychiatric Association evaluate the medical treatment program at Warm Springs State Hospital.

Kellner said the survey will be made later this year.

He also said figures provided by John Cross, Glendive board member, show salaries paid doctors at Warm Springs are below those paid for comparable positions in North Dakota.

Kellner recommended the employment of some ex-convicts at institutions.

Willis M. McKeon, Malta, presided at the meeting. Other members, besides Cross, are Richard V. Bottomly, Great Falls; Dr. John W. Strizich, Helena; and Floyd C. Hamilton, Livingston.

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Half in Poverty

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — A survey by the Institute of Race Relations reports that about half of all black households in the greater Cape Town area in 1970 lived below the poverty line. At that time the monthly minimum income judged necessary for a family of six was \$94.61.

Motorbike Accident Kills Son of Conrad Rancher

CONRAD — The body of Jeff Johnson, 22, was recovered early Monday after he apparently was killed Sunday in a motorbike accident on his family's ranch.

Officials said Johnson was apparently riding his bike through hilly pasture land. He had climbed a steep hill, came over a rise and into a sharp drop. He was airborne about 45 feet. The motorbike apparently jackknifed on impact and a part of the machine struck Johnson on the head.

Those at the ranch, three miles southeast of Conrad, did not become concerned over the young man's absence until Sunday evening, and searchers did not discover the body until Monday morning.

Johnson was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Johnson.

The body was taken to Wysee Funeral Home in Conrad where services are pending.

New Flathead Waste Plan To Be Explained Thursday

KALISPELL — A public meeting to explain the operation of a solid waste collection

The money brings allocations for a Montana "Community Development training Program" to \$40,000, he said.

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In an editorial, the newspaper said much confusion has arisen over a wide variance of interpretations placed on several controversial sections of the document. It praised Legislative Article, saying it "greatly enhances the power of the people."

The newspaper opposed side issues to abolish the death penalty and establish a unicameral or one-house legislature, but supported the gambling provision.

"We hope the constitution is approved, ushering in an era of action that should spell progress for Montana."

in Montana-but didn't know who to ask.

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Anderson sticks mostly to a straightforward presentation of information, but occasionally permits himself the luxury of a personal observation. For example, he notes that citizen complaints are among the topics handled at school board meetings and that they "can be very trying at times, especially with certain parents who have only the ability to rant and complain and not to listen."

Anderson begins right at the beginning—with the first school act by the Montana territorial legislature in 1865 which provided for establishment of the territorial school fund from receipts of two sections of land granted to Montana for that purpose by the federal government. However, he says, no sales were made or rentals earned from the lands—and consequently no distributions to the schools—until after statehood.

The first public school in the territory was organized in Virginia City — the capital at that time — in the spring of 1866 with two teachers and 80 pupils.

Anderson notes that before the 1865 school act, all schools in the territory were supported by private subscription and tuition; and many of them were operated by missionaries.

Anderson notes that teachers' contracts have also changed over the years. As recently as 1923, the school marm agreed not to get married, not to keep company with men, to be home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless in attendance at a school function, not to loiter downtown in ice cream parlors, not to leave town at any time without the permission of the chairman of the board, not to smoke cigarettes (contract becomes null and void immediately if the teacher is found

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Approval of a new plan is required each year by the U.S. Office of Education. The plan accepted for fiscal 1972-73 is the fourth submitted by the state board since the first one in 1969.

About \$12 million in programs, including operation of the five vo-tech centers, is administered by the state plan. Of the total, about \$2.2 million is federal funds. Local and state funds make up the remainder.

Seven of the 11 Board of Education members attended the hearing. Represented were all five vo-tech centers, Flathead Valley Community College and Northern Montana College.

The State Vo-Tech Advisory Council was represented. Public Instruction Supt. Dolores Colburg presided.

The plan now goes to the Denver regional office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, before being sent on to Washington, D.C.

colors, not to dye her hair, not to wear dresses more than two inches above the ankle, to keep the schoolroom clean, to sweep the room, clean the blackboards and carry out the ashes at least once daily, to scrub the floor once a week with hot water and soap, to start the fire at 7 a.m. so the room will be warm

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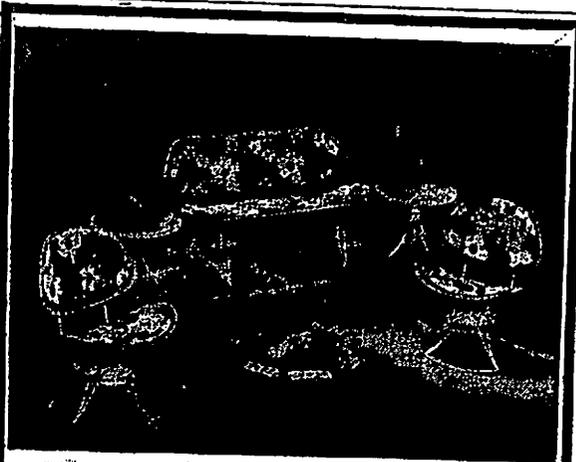

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Great Falls, Montana, Wednesday, June 7, 1972

Constitution Hits Snag in

HELENA (AP) — Rural Montana voters rose up against the proposed Montana Constitution in a building trend Tuesday night with the state's more urban areas yet to be heard from in the tedious counting of paper ballots.

An early lead was whittled at mid-evening and a late-moving flood of voters from southeastern and central Montana put the proposed constitution behind the opposition—with a vote of 3,652 against to 3,078 for.

That was with 73 of the

state's precincts and only a handful of city votes in, however.

The issue of a unicameral legislature appeared dead — buried under a trend of more than three to one. Legalizing gambling held favor with the voters, however, by a margin of 3,813 to 2,896.

Abolishing the death penalty met a two-to-one burial at the hands of the voters in the early returns.

One precinct of Big Horn

County of south-central Montana tallied 11 votes against the constitution with none for. A Sanders County precinct on the other side of the state showed 27 votes against the document to only six for.

Early indications from the agriculturally rich eastern portion of the state were of light voting, but proponents of the new constitution had figured for a heavy turnout of city voters to balance an expected tide of antirevision sentiment from

farm areas.

The constitution runs to some 12,000 words and voters were given a choice on the issues of adopting a unicameral, or one-house legislature; abolishing the death penalty and legalizing gambling.

The body of the proposed document contained provisions to keep a two-house legislature and retain the present document's prohibition on gambling.

Advocates of the unicameral legislature largely gave up the active fight to make Montana

the second state adopt a one-house branch. The only legislature in operation in Nebraska.

The unicameral seeing that the in for tough sledding merits, three behind passing a amendment, which was easier to characterize present constitution. present document amended 37 times and no more than

Task Force To Study ABM Pullout Effect

A 17-man task force representing seven federal agencies is scheduled to begin Thursday an investigation of the impact on northcentral Montana of ABM pullout.

According to John Lynch of the Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment who arrived Great Falls Tuesday, of primary importance on the team's three-day schedule are workshop sessions, scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. Friday in Conrad. The workshops are being conducted to give people an opportunity to express to the task force specific problems caused by the shutdown in the areas of education, labor and employment, small business, agriculture and community development.

The team's visit is a fact-finding mission, Lynch said. The officials will be here to listen and learn. To talk, he added. He is the advance man sent to make arrangements for the arrival of the other members of the team.

The officials will have a short briefing Thursday morning at Hotel Rainbow before departing for the M. construction sites near Conrad. Col. Tom Kes, site activation team commander, will meet with them on their arrival. That afternoon they will meet with Conrad and Pondera County representatives and tour the area.

Friday morning will be devoted to meeting with Shelby and Toole County representatives and later with Chester and Liberty County representatives.

A concluding summary session with local officials is scheduled for Saturday morning. In the afternoon, the team plans to meet with Montana's congressional delegation. That meeting is likely to be in Washington, D.C., Lynch said, although some representatives might come here to meet with them.



IN VENEZUELA—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally talked with newsmen Tuesday on his arrival in Caracas, Venezuela, the first stop on his 15-nation tour for President Nixon. At Connally's left is press aide Dan Garcia. He will talk with Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera on U.S. oil interests. Talks also will cover Venezuela's attempt to get preferential treatment for its exports in the U.S. market. Nixon has refused to grant such treatment. (AP Photo)

For U.S. Senate Seat

Hibbard Faces Metcalf

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farm areas. The constitution runs to some 12,000 words and voters were given a choice on the issues of adopting a unicameral, or one-house legislature; abolishing the death penalty and legalizing gambling. The body of the proposed document contained provisions to keep a two-house legislature and retain the present document's prohibition on gambling. Advocates of the unicameral legislature largely gave up the active fight to make Montana

the second state of the 50 to adopt a one-house legislative branch. The only one-house legislature in operation now is in Nebraska. The unicameral supporters, seeing that the constitution was in for tough sledding on its basic merits, threw their efforts behind passing the basic document, which would be much easier to change than the present constitution. The present document has been amended 37 times since 1889 and no more than three amend-

ments can be presented to the voters at any given time. The state election laws built in a slow count on the constitutional proposal. The election was held concurrently with the partisan primaries but was, in effect, a completely separate election. Voting machines, which are used in the most populous counties, were reserved for the regular primary election and all the voters on the new constitution were counted on paper ballots.

Nine delegates who signed the new constitution changed their minds and actively opposed it. Opposition came to the sweeping new powers given to the legislature in general and specifically on the chance of higher taxes. The 100 convention delegates finally decided to remove an outside limit of two mills on property taxes and also left out an existing \$100,000 limit on state debt contained in the new constitution.



etary John B. Connally talked with newsmen s, Venezuela, the first stop on his 15-nation tour; left is press aide Dan Garcia. He will talk with sidera on U.S. oil interests. Talks also will cover ntial treatment for its exports in the U.S. market. eatment. (AP Photo)

Judge, Dunkle For Governor

HELENA (AP) — Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Judge partially capped a decade-long drive toward the top Statehouse office by capturing the Democratic nomination for governor—the job he held Tuesday on an acting basis.

In 75 of Montana's 91 precincts, Judge held almost a 2-1 lead over Senate Majority Leader Dick Dzivi. It was Judge 10,390 and Dzivi 5,881 in their Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Gubernatorial also-rans were Democrats Eva L. Shunkwiler, a Deer Lodge nurse, 787; Dalia E. Howard, head of the Montana Low Income organization, 642; and David E. Burnham, a political unknown, 310.

In the Republican governor primary, Frank H. Dunkle, former state fish and game director and one of the state's leading environmentalists, had a 2-1 lead over his closest competitors—two state representatives. In 20 of 981 precinct, Dunkle

had 1,888 votes; Big Ed Smith, the legislator who broke party ranks to vote against a sales tax one year ago, had 1,129; and Tom Selstad, legislator-businessman, had 1,112.

Also running, with 116 vote, was Warren McMillan, tavern operator who favors gambling.

The governorship they seek is being vacated after one term by Democrat Forrest H. Anderson, currently in Houston, Tex., attending the National Governors Conference.

The primary political uproar reached a mild climax late in the campaign when Dzivi accused Judge's backers of using state employes in his campaign efforts. Judge, of course, denied this and Dzivi asked for an investigation from the Legislative Audit Committee—which turned down the result flatly.

Smith, meanwhile, pushed his campaign on the basis of honesty and published periodically a list of all contributors to his campaign. All the major candidates released lists of contributors, most concentrating on those donating \$100 or more.

Dzivi stressed tax reform as his major campaign issue promising that if elected, "that's going to be my program." Dzivi also charged Judge with opposing labor; youth and wage earners, a statement that brought a hosly denial from the Judge camp.

Judge campaigned hard on a theme of tax reform, and said he would seek the removal of the 40 per cent surcharge on personal income tax and would veto any bill to use revenues from a statewide property tax for anything but education.

He called the state's top priority creating new jobs.

While the Judge-Dzivi battles were continuing, GOP candidate Tom Selstad was stirring up one of his own when he came out solidly against the proposed new constitution. In an interview, Selstad said the new document wasn't needed; the old one could have been amended to update it; and the new one would allow use of anti-diversion funds for uses other than intended.

at Faces Metcalf

ver his closest GOP op- state superintendent of public

McGovern's Democrats Picking McGovern

committee women will meet soon in county conventions to choose 250 delegates and 250 alternates to the state Democratic nominating convention June 16-17.

Cascade County will send 23 delegates to the Helena convention.

Based on the one Democratic vote principle heavy Democratic counties like Cascade will have a heavier weighted vote at the convention. The voting strength of county delegations is determined on the basis of votes cast for Democrats in four previous elections.

At the state nominating convention 126 delegates representing the western congressional district and 124 from the eastern district will meet separately but under the same roof to each choose seven delegates with a full vote to send to Miami. Alternates will also be chosen.

Then delegates from the congressional districts will meet together to choose six delegates with half a vote and their alternates. Four presidential electors will also be chosen.

There will be "no free rides" to Miami for state Democratic office holders says Evan Barrett executive secretary of the Montana Democratic Central Committee. Although the office holders will not be automatically assured places as a delegate or alternate in Miami they can still seek election. However Barrett said that Democratic office holders at the state level will probably bypass the opportunity to allow greater participation by grassroots Democrats.

Slate-making caucuses will meet just prior to the election of delegates and alternates June 17.

Barrett said that a McGovern slate an uncommitted slate and possibly other slates will be submitted to the congressional district conventions and to the state convention.

Once the 20 delegates representing Montana's 17 votes are chosen Barrett said the delegates are under no obligation to support any presidential candidate. In some states committed delegates are pledged to support a candidate for only one ballot.

But because the delegates chosen to represent Montana in Miami may commit themselves to support one candidate "they might be dead politically if they later voted another way" Barrett said.

state-making caucuses that attempts will probably be made to choose delegates who represent a fair cross-section of Montana Democrats including young voters women and members of minority groups.

Barrett said the activities for the "Democratic weekend" will actually begin June 14 when the Democratic State Women's Convention meets in Helena. More than 200 women are expected to attend and hear speeches by U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf, Eastern District Congressman John Melcher attorney general candidate John Sheehy and the winners of the Democratic primary in the gubernatorial and western congressional district races.

Speakers at a banquet June 16 will be Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina a presidential candidate and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut a McGovern supporter.

Prison Hunting For Walk-Away Ranch Inmate

DEER LODGE (AP) — A Montana State Prison inmate walked away from the prison's ranch 6 miles west of Deer Lodge Monday after serving less than two months of a 3-year sentence.

Warden Robert W. Crist said he was last observed at 5:30 p.m. walking in the direction of the ranch's stock area presumably to feed cattle.

However, said Crist, he failed to return within an hour. Prison officers, with assistance from the Powell County sheriff's office, searched for Beckstead throughout the night.

Crist said Beckstead was a minimum security prisoner and "not known to be violent."

The Idaho native had been serving a sentence for grand larceny out of Beaverhead County and was admitted to the prison April 25.

Crist said the search was continuing.

After 'Intemperate' Remarks on R UM's Forestry Dean

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) — The dean of the University of Montana's forestry school has disowned remarks of a fellow professor attacking competence of research done at the University of Washington and Oregon State University.

A letter from Robert F. Wambach of the University of Montana was read into the minutes of Tuesday's State Board of Natural Resources meeting.

termining remarks at a meeting last month by Robert R. Curry "intemperate and unjustified."

The letter was addressed to University of Washington forestry Dean James S. Bethel, who, as a member of the board, clashed with Curry and environmentalists at the May

Constitution Ban Rejected

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here denied without comment Monday a 10-page petition from Joseph P. Monaghan, of Butte, Mont. seeking to bar Tuesday's vote on the Montana state constitution.

Monaghan claims the new constitution is an illegal document and had earlier been denied a similar petition by the Montana Supreme Court.

The former congressman, now a Butte lawyer, has now requested a ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court.

One of the justices to study the petition was James R. Browning, a native of Bell, Mont.

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Polyester double knit sport coat with shaped 2 button styling. Some with belted back or deep center vent. In brown, blue, olive tones. Solid, too ... of 39.95.

