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Martin\Blymire
Billings
July 17, 1990
Draft Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANTI-DRUG RALLY \ BILLINGS, MT
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1990 \ 8:55 A.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. I'm happy so many of you could join us this morning in Daylis Stadium -- home of the "Big Sky State Games". ((Cycling, golf, handball, shooting, swimming, tennis, track and field . . . sounds like a typical weekend at Camp David. What I can't figure out is why there's no horseshoe pitching?)) I am very pleased to see sports play a prominent role in education, drug awareness programs, and scholarship activities. Best of luck to all of tomorrow's participants.

And I would like to thank -- ALL OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS -- for their hospitality. I am especially honored to be able to congratulate the fifth and sixth grade graduates of the D.A.R.E. program who are out there in the crowd. These kids are setting a wonderful example, not only for their friends and classmates, but for adults as well. They are proof that each of us -- no matter how young or how old -- has a part to play in the war on drugs.

The drug problem facing America is the reason I'm here today. For over 100 years now, the people of Montana have been known as proud, hardworking, community-minded people. And that is where the answer to this nation's drug problem lies -- in the community. There is no problem so great, that all of us working together cannot solve.

We are beginning to see signs that our efforts against drugs are working. Last summer, a major nationwide survey found that

the number of current drug users in America had dropped by almost 40 percent in just 3 years. Then in mid-February, another survey showed that the number of high school seniors using drugs declined in 1989, a long-term trend that has brought seniors' drug use to its lowest level in 15 years. But, the good news isn't limited to national statistics. Last year, the state of Montana reported a decrease in the number of drug abuse violations. It is news like this that deepens my faith that, together, we can win this war.

But like all wars, we must be united in our efforts as a country and as a community. Parents, teachers, children, law enforcement officials must join as one. Business, labor, the professions -- all must be a part of this crusade for a drug-free America.

Each of you here today, by your presence, is sending the dealers of death a strong Montana message: We will not surrender our children. We will not surrender our community. Billings, Montana is in this fight to win -- and win we will.///

I know you will win because this state, like so many other across this great land, is taking the initiative -- fighting back. Last year, the Montana Board of Crime Control began the innovative Drug Abuse Resistance Education program throughout the state. For those of you not familiar with DARE, it is a unique program that targets primarily fifth and sixth graders by using well-trained uniformed officers to teach kids about the dangers of drug use. The program helps students recognize and resist the

subtle pressures that influence kids to experiment with drugs and alcohol. Over 7,500 children statewide received instruction in the program's first year and this number does not include the kids in kindergarten through fourth grade who were taught about drugs through another program designed especially for them. let's give a pat on the back to all the kids who've said no to drugs, and our thanks to the law enforcement officers who have gone beyond the call of duty to help them say no. Keep up the good work. You're making America proud.///

Another example of community involvement with young people are the anti-drug programs supported by the Freemasons of America like the Center for Adolescent Development's Montana Teen Institute. This innovative center takes at-risk teens who are willing to commit to swear off drugs and gives them the tools they need to avoid drug-use. Teens like Manual Zuniga. An alum of the Teen Institute, Manual's new goal in life is to be a U.S. Marshal so he can help others. Manual says "all kids need the help of parents and all adults to fight the bad guys . . . I would rather be a role model to my community and have made a stand to live a drug-free life."

Often, kids, themselves, are some of our best troops on the front lines against drugs. They understand the enormous power of friendship in helping one another avoid drugs. One such program gaining recognition not just around the country, but around the world, is Youth to Youth -- a community drug prevention program for middle school and high school age young people. Recognizing

the influential force of peer pressure, the Youth to Youth program uses that pressure to encourage young people to live alcohol and drug-free lives. Proof that kids talking to kids can make a difference, is reflected in the words of a young man in Landisville, PA who said, "All my friends are drug free so I've learned that drug free is the way to be." Wise words.

Parents will agree that there is nothing more heartwrenching than to witness something as sinister as drugs and alcohol dim the sparkle of our childrens' eyes, steal their exuberance, and destroy their dreams. But, parents don't have to stand by and hope their kids are spared from this devastation. Instead, each and every one of us -- that means grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, neighbors, friends, anyone -- can make a huge difference by setting a good example, and by watching for the overt signs of trouble.

But, the most effective way to reach our kids is by talking to them about drugs, and even more important -- listening to them -- listening to their questions, their fears, their curiosity, and their hopes. Then, through information, caring, and, yes, discipline -- fight back. When a kid has someone who cares enough to listen, he won't care about drugs.

But, kids, communities, families and friends have some special allies in this battle. In towns as small as Laurel and as big as Los Angeles, brave men and women who believe that this country is worth fight for face danger and death everyday. They form the "thin blue line" between good and evil protecting our

children from drugs -- protecting all of us from the terrible threat of crime.

Right here in Montana, you know all too well that sometimes these modern day champions are called upon to pay the ultimate price. You've lost one of the town of Hardin's finest in Janet Rogers and our hearts go out to George Rogers and his three boys, Jace, Logan, and Chad here today. Your wife, your mother was a true American hero.///

But heros alone can't win wars so in Washington the Administration is taking action to help support our law enforcement officers across the country. As we meet today under this beautiful Montana sky, we are still waiting for the House to act on our Anticrime Package. Earlier this year, we were pleased that Congress passed our request for more agents, more prosecutors, and more prisons to get criminals off the streets and behind bars where they belong. But we must do more.

I urge the House to pass a major portion of the Violent Crime Act. Legislation that will back up our new lawmen with new laws -- laws that are fair, fast, and final. // Fair -- an exclusionary rule designed to punish the guilty -- and not good cops who have acted in good faith. Fast -- we need habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And final -- fair, constitutionally sound death penalty provisions. To win the war on drugs, we must have a united effort.

It's time for Congress to act. Our children, our communities and our cops have waited long enough. ///

As I look out over the audience -- an ocean of red, white, and blue, I see America at her best. This country's strength has always been her people, people who for generations have always helped, not only for the neighbor next door, but the stranger in trouble down the street. This was true over a hundred years ago, when this great land -- Montana -- became a state. Back then the sight of smoke on the horizon, a sure sign of trouble, farmers would drop their plows, mountainmen would leave their traps, and shopkeepers would abandon their stores, to help a neighbor in distress. Some of our first points of light. In 1990, this sense of community and caring still remains, as Americans support one another in the battle against drugs. Today, there is again smoke on the horizon, and all of you in this stadium are here to help. You're a community bound together not by geography, but by caring. And you should be very proud. God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you very much.

#

Public speech planned during Bush's stopover

by JACQUELINE JOHNSON
of the Gazette Staff

President George Bush will bring his anti-drug message to Billings Friday morning in a free public speech at Daylis Stadium.

To support Bush's message, area fifth-graders involved in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program, and Big Sky State Games athletes on hand for the games that open Friday at Daylis, will surround the stage from which Bush will speak in the stadium field. Ten thousand others are expected to take in his speech from the stadium's grandstands.

Gates will open at 7 a.m. and the festivities will begin at 8:15 a.m. with music by the Al Bedoo Shrine Band and members of the Billings Community Band. For security reasons, only the Grand Avenue gate will be used that morning. Bush will begin his 20- to 30-minute speech at 9 a.m.

Tickets will not be issued to the talk. People will be admitted to the stadium on a first-come, first-seated basis.

Doris Poppler, U.S. attorney for Montana, is coordinating Bush's talk, which she described as a non-political event.

Her only real concern, she said Friday in making the announcement, is parking.

"It's going to be very much like a Senior-West football game," she said. "We're encouraging people to car-pool if possible."

To avoid congestion, Poppler is attempting to coordinate bus service to help get people to the stadium.

Security will be tight at the stadium and every member of the audience will be required to pass through a metal detector. All purses, backpacks and other carry-alls will be checked by security personnel, under the direction of the Service. To speed up entrance to the stadium, Poppler advises spectators to leave purses and backpacks at home.



BUSH anti-drug

No signs of any kind will be allowed into the stadium, Poppler said, because they could restrict the audience's view of the president.

Letters are being sent out to 5,000 athletes who have participated in the Big Sky State Games, inviting them to come to the speech and sit in a designated area on the field near the stage where Bush will speak. Tom Osborne, director of the games, said Bush's anti-drug speech ties in with what the Big Sky State Games is all about.

"We're promoting athletics, health and fitness," Osborne said. Athletes should wear their Big Sky State Games T-shirts or other athletic clothing to distinguish them from the rest of the audience. DARE students will wear their black DARE T-shirts that they received upon graduation from the program.

(More on Bush, Page 12A)

Bush

From Page One

"We think it's real exciting for these youngsters to see the president — that's the icing on the cake for them as they complete their program," Poppler said.

Other members of the audience are encouraged to dress in red, white and blue, Poppler said.

"It's going to be a patriotic event," she said.

About 3,500 DARE youngsters, police officers who work with them and athletes are expected to participate in the president's visit.

One hundred members of the national press corps are expected to be in Billings to cover Bush's visit. Presidential Advance Officer Ed Cowling, who is in Billings to help set up Bush's visit, said preparations will begin Monday to accommodate members of the press. He said members of the national press may be working out of the Senior High School library. If

so, Senior High Principal Jim Rickard said, US West will begin installing 40 telephones in the library next week.

Rocky Bowl at Rocky Mountain College was considered for use for the president's talk, but was ruled out for reasons of security and convenience.

"Frankly, the Big Sky State Games tipped the scales for us because it's going to be a wonderful event. Also, they had already set up the decorations, the stage, the Porta-Potties," Poppler said. "It couldn't be better timing for us. Daylis is also nicely secure."

Bush is expected to leave Billings for Cheyenne, Wyo., shortly after his talk at Daylis Stadium. Details of his agenda are to be released on Monday.

Earlier this week, it was announced that a \$100-a-plate breakfast with Bush will be held Friday morning, preceded by a \$1,000-a-person session with the president. Bush's visit to Billings Thursday and Friday is intended to help raise money for Lt. Gov. Allen Kolstad in his race against U.S. Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont. His visit coincides with the state Republican Party's three-day convention at the Holiday Inn.

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THE BILLINGS GAZETTE

ports

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Sunday, July 15, 1990



Football Tournament at Castle Rock Park Saturday afternoon. Play concludes today with games beginning at 7 a.m. at Castle Rock.

State Games
keep growing

In just 5 years, Big Sky Games have nearly doubled in size

By JOE KUSEK
Of the Gazette Staff

Bigger and bigger and bigger and bigger ...

With the appropriate emphasis on the first word, the Big Sky State Games enters its fifth year bigger than ever.

The Games begin Friday evening with opening ceremonies at Daylis Stadium, including the traditional lighting of the torch. The gates open at 5 p.m.

Competition for most of the 21 sports will be Saturday and Sunday. Some volleyball competition begins Friday morning.

Athletes will be able to check-in starting at 5 p.m. at Daylis Stadium and each sport's commissioner will be in attendance to clear up any concerns or problems, according to Executive Director of the BSSG, Tom Osborne.

The competing athletes are invited to sit with school-age students active in Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) to hear an anti-drug speech by President George Bush Friday at 8 a.m. at Daylis Stadium.

An expected 7,000 athletes — up from 3,400 in 1985 — will be competing during the three-day event.

"It's grown over what we originally thought," said Osborne, who said the first year drew 3,500 participants. "Our expectations have been fulfilled."

"I had seen that type of growth in other states. Some started with just 600 athletes and are now up to 3,400 ... Indiana is at 12,000. I had the luxury of watching other state games from around the country and then modifying to fit our state's needs."

"And we've been very lucky. We have that winning combination of weekend warriors as well as the top athletes competing in the games. That's a hard mix to achieve."

Hand-in-hand with the yearly growth has been the addition of sports. This year, equestrian events, karate and another shooting category — sporting clays — has been added.

But demand and popularity does not always mean a sport will be added to the following year's agenda.

"Eighty-percent of our sports have to be Olympic or Pan American sports," Osborne explained. "So we always have to be aware of that when adding another sport. A sport can be added if the board of directors receives a petition, then the board of directors has to vote on it."

“It's grown over what we originally thought. Our expectations have been fulfilled.”

—Tom Osborne
BSSG director

looks at some of the factors ... organization, who's running it, the quality of the sport. Then the board makes the decision whether or not to add it.”

Much of the growth has come in two sports — basketball and bowling — necessitating the need for regional competition. And those regional competitions could be the next area of large growth of the BSSG.

“We're considering regionals for softball in the future,” said Osborne. “We're still working out the logistics. That could be a huge area of growth for the Big Sky State Games.”

“We're at about our limit here (in Billings). We still have to have the big show at one place. Regional competition is where our growth potential is. To get the Miles Cities, Glendives, Bozemann, Great Falls and towns like those involved, the whole state becomes involved.”

Osborne is quick to credit the success of the BSSG to the 2,000-plus volunteers that work the games every year. And the volunteering extends beyond people.

“Each sport has its own commissioner and they recruit their own volunteers,” Osborne said. “We have some sports commissioners that have been here since the first year and we've burned out some sports commissioners. But the success of the games is the individuals who are involved.”

And the business community makes donations, our computers for the games have been donated. District 3 lets us use the school building every year. It's a true community effort. We need that combination of the public sector and private sector to keep growing. There are many challenges.”

Racist co has

consecutive Grand Prix.

...they are getting William-Blair Syndrome.

...she said. "I thought I'd be out in a

...didn't know how serious it was."

(More on Distast, Page 48)

Big Sky State Games are about competition, fun

Competition. We thrive on it.

There is no more satisfying feeling than walking away after administering a good butt-kicking, whether it be in the work place, classroom or within the confines of athletics.

Competition is the test, against others and against oneself. It is the payoff for the long hours of repetitious practice, the reason for early successes, the learning tool of failures.

We compete every day of our lives. We compete at work, trying to better our situation for ourselves and our families. We compete in the classroom, pointing ourselves toward better grades to keep us one step ahead of our peers. And we compete in athletics, chasing those elusive championships, mythical or real, against real opponents or those imaginary to push ourselves to be better.

Competition teaches us. We learn to win with humility and be gracious in defeat. We learn that to achieve goals, we must sometimes work in sync with others, putting team

goals ahead of individual goals. And we learn that we must work hard. Competition does not tolerate those looking for the easy path.

The Big Sky State Games is about competition. Young competitors get their first taste of winning ... and losing. While older competitors seek to recapture that feeling, the competitive fires, that burned many years ago.

They compete for a myriad of reasons. Some are out to win, nothing less is acceptable. Others to have fun, share a laugh during a race, then go home and let the memories build. Competition brings all these reasons into one place, one special time.

The majority do not compete to see their names in the newspapers or to see their face on the television screen. And those that do, have entered for the wrong reasons. They have already lost.

The concept for the 1990 Big Sky State Games is "Serious Fun." Yes, the competition is serious, you should always compete to win. But the focus should be on the latter, fun. Fun

Sports Commentary



Joe Kueck

had before competing, while competing and after competing. It is a word that many fail to couple with competition.

A person should compete hard every day. Compete from within to make yourself a better person, compete to help family and friends, but don't let competing in athletics overwhelm your life.

Compete hard every time out. But remember why you're competing in athletics. So have fun. Seriously.

Say you're bored and there's nothing to watch? There will be no excuses in Billings this coming weekend.

Take your pick: there is minor league baseball with the Mustangs at Cobb Field, golf with the Men's State Amateur Tournament beginning Wednesday at Yellowstone Country Club, football with the second Class B Big Sky All-Star game at Dwyer Stadium Saturday night, the biggest motorcycle hill climb of the year Sunday at South Hills with the Annual Great American Hillclimb, and almost every other sport under the sun with the Big Sky State Games.

As Bo says, just do it. Or at least watch it.

Great Falls, Billings, Butte and Malta have all had Todd Foster headline a fight card. Now Miles City wants to join the list.

The idea is reasonable, the timing is a little wrong. Nothing has been signed, sealed or delivered, it rarely ever is in the world of

professional boxing, but organizers in Miles City want a fight card Saturday, Sept. 1.

That weekend also happens to be the first weekend for the high school sports season. Which means most of the state's media will be leaning toward other events rather than a Todd Foster fight against the always, "tough opponent."

The minimum cost to bring Foster to Montana is \$50,000, which means plenty of tickets have to be sold, which means people have to attend, which will be difficult since there will be high school football and girls' basketball games being played at the same time.

And in Montana, high school sports are the stronger ticket.

Foster fighting in Miles City is a good idea. If the organizers can pull it off, why not? But knowing what the competition is for people's attention, is it worth the financial bath?

Of course, maybe if Foster fought after a football game and before a girls' basketball game ...

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Sports

Section
B

Monday, July 16, 1990

morning line

MONDAY

PRO BASEBALL: Mustangs at Gate City, 7 p.m.

LEGION BASEBALL: Colorado Springs, Colo., vs. Billings Scarlets, Royals, Cobb Field.

GOLF: Pro-Am, Lewistown.

Ellis wins Budweiser 300

Tommy Ellis held off a charging Harry Gant by about three car lengths on Sunday, ending a year of frustration by capturing the inaugural Grand National Budweiser 300 at New Hampshire International Speedway in Loudon.

Ellis, driving a Buick, averaged 85.787 mph for the caution-marred race, slowed 17 times by yellow flags and halted for nearly 13 minutes by a red flag after an eight-car pile-up.

King sits on U.S. Open throne

DULUTH, Ga. (AP) — Betsy King got a victory she didn't expect in the U.S. Women's Open and it brought her a piece of history.

"I didn't even think I was in the event until the last 30 holes," King said Sunday after overcoming an 11-shot deficit to beat broken-hearted Patty Sheehan by one shot for her second consecutive Open victory.

"If Patty had been able to have a night to sleep on her third round and then practice, she may have done better," King said.

Sheehan, leading player on the LPGA Tour this season, didn't get that chance though.

It took three days to play the first two rounds on the rain-drenched 6,200-yard Riverside Course at the Atlanta Athletic Club, requiring the field to face a marathon test of 36 holes on Sunday.

The wheels began falling off for Sheehan in the morning round, when she double-bogeyed 18 for a 75 that left her at 209 with a four-shot lead

over Mary Murphy going to the final 11.

King, who became the fifth player to win successive Opens, had a 71 in the morning round and then finished with a 70 for a 72-hole score of 4-under-par 286.

It gave her the one-shot victory over Sheehan, who was 73-285 in the afternoon round.

"I just didn't feel very well all day," Sheehan said immediately after she finished, breaking into tears during a television interview.

"I figured if I played like this on the first two days, I'd have missed the cut, so I can look at it in a positive light.

"It's not the end of the world," she said later. "I tried very hard. It just wasn't my week. I know one day I'm going to win a U.S. Open. It just wasn't this year."

It was the third time she's been a runner-up in this championship she's never won.

"I don't think you'll see Patty falter that

badly very many times," King said.

It was the 22nd career victory for the 34-year-old King and her second major title this season. She won the Dinah Shore in April.

The victory was worth \$25,000, lifting her season's earnings to \$351,431.

King will get a chance next year to become the first player to win three Opens in a row.

Others who have consecutive titles are Hollis Stacy, 1977-78, Susie Maxwell Bernard, 1972-73, Donna Caponi, 1960-70 and Mickey Wright, 1958-59.

"I'm too old to win a record number of Opens," King said.

King played a steady final round.

She made birdies from 18 and 15 feet on the third and fourth holes and sank a 30-foot putt for another on 11. Her only bogey came on 12 when she drove in the rough.

Sheehan had a great start, making birdies on the second and third holes in the morning

round to go 12 under for the tournament. At that point she had an eight-shot lead on the field and an 11-shot lead over King.

She bogeyed the seventh, then was eight over par in a 14-hole stretch that carried through the front side of her afternoon round — the bogey on No. 9 knocking her out of the lead for the first time since the tournament began. It left her one shot behind King, who was four under at that point.

Sheehan later bogeyed the 12th, but made two birdies on 14 and 15 to regain a share of the lead. She lost her chance at a Monday playoff when she bogeyed 17.

While most of the gallery was focused on the King-Sheehan battle, Dottie Mochrie got in position to share the lead.

Mochrie, shooting 72 and 66, was within two shots with three holes to play, but ran out of birdies.

A SINKING FEELING



All-Stars seeking to impress recruiters

'Tire King' Wins: Merchant Defeats Vietnam Dogma

By BARRY WAIN

HANOI—In his own quiet way, Nguyen Van Chan revels in the fact that he has beaten the system.

The system in question is that practiced by the Vietnamese Communist Party in this nation of 66 million. Like all totalitarian systems, it is at times tyrannical, abusive and arbitrary. Despite extensive political, social and economic reforms it remains a system of men and caprice rather than one of institutions and principle.

Mr. Chan, 65, is one of its better-known victims. The majority of the tormented have remained anonymous, suffering out of sight. But for various reasons, though mostly luck, Mr. Chan became a cause célèbre at home and abroad, and that accounts in large measure for his success against the system.

Largely uneducated, Mr. Chan has an entrepreneurial flair, but he had the misfortune to try to put his natural business instincts to work in Hanoi at a time when socialist principles required everyone to be equally, usually in poverty.

First, he invented a fountain pen that he and his family produced from plastic waste. Later, he marketed glue that he developed to enable him to make rubber sandals. Both his pens and his glue were immensely popular, for the simple reason that they worked better than what came out of the government production line.

For his troubles, Mr. Chan was jailed several times between 1960 and 1974. His operation was properly registered and used legal scrap, yet he was accused of conducting illegal business and possessing illegal materials. On one occasion he was held for five months without being charged.

Undeterred, he graduated to heavy-duty cycle tires, finally producing one that, again, easily outlasted its state-produced rival. By 1982, he was selling thousands of tires. Newspapers published articles about him, and he was widely hailed as "the tire king." His efforts earned a medal at a national exhibition—and attracted renewed envy and attention from all authorities.

In familiar fashion, district police in descending on Mr. Chan's suburban residence, which he and his large family used both residence and factory, and demanded proof that the house and equipment were his. "When I proved that everything was legal, that was the first time they lost and I won," he says.

Invited to the district police station, he required to explain the production process by step, supposedly to show that he was a real working man or an enterpriser. "When I showed it was from my brain, they lost for the second time," he says.

Nevertheless, a few days later the police accused him of stealing electricity, acting rubber without permission and using stolen socialist property. Warned he was to be jailed again, he fled to countryside while firing off protests to authorities. His family was given three hours to leave before the house contents were confiscated.

After six months on the run, Mr. Chan learned that the order for his arrest had been canceled. He rejoined his family in 1984 and began a long struggle for freedom. Mr. Chan achieved a breakthrough in 1987 when an investigative reporter, allying on reforms then being introduced, got Mr. Chan's story published in a Western newspaper. In 1988, 18 months after the Communist Party's sixth congress ended family-run private enterprise, the authorities allowed him to resume work, but they released only one of his ma-

By FRED BARNES

Far-reaching legislation that extends the power of the federal government and burdens American business with new costs cleared Congress Friday. But don't expect a presidential veto. On the contrary, the bill, which bans discrimination against the disabled, passed with President Bush's strong encouragement. Now Mr. Bush is eager to sign it into law.

There's an echo of an earlier administration in this episode, as there is in the president's reversal on raising taxes—Richard Nixon's. The Bush presidency is regularly likened to Ronald Reagan's or Gerald Ford's, but it is the Nixon model (pre-Watergate, of course) that Mr. Bush is following. The result: a moderate-to-conservative president, but liberal government.

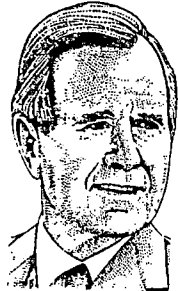
The Nixon-Bush Strategy

Confronted with a hostile Congress dominated by liberal Democrats, the Nixon-Bush strategy calls for selective endorsement of liberal themes. Mr. Nixon did this on civil rights, arms control, détente with the Soviet Union, the environment and taxes. Mr. Bush has done it on all these, plus disabled rights, minimum wage and child care. There's an understandable political motive behind the strategy. Mr. Bush wants to neutralize liberal issues that might be used against him in 1992. And he's succeeding at this quite well.

There's a downside. The conservative agenda that is supposed to be Mr. Bush's blueprint for government has fallen by the wayside. This wasn't Mr. Bush's intention, but it was inevitable, given his strategy. Congress, controlled by liberals, has tossed aside conservative issues and seized on liberal ones that Mr. Bush supports (and thus are easier to pass). So the Americans with Disabilities Act, the disabled rights bill, was approved by Congress overwhelmingly and extension of the Clean Air Act is nearing passage. But a cut in the tax rate on capital gains and a constitutional amendment outlawing flag desecration were defeated. Democrats can argue, correctly, that they've been bipartisan and met Mr. Bush halfway. They gobbled up the liberal half.

That doesn't mean that they've actually warmed up to Mr. Bush or are willing to give him any credit. They didn't like Mr. Nixon either, no matter what he did. "In many ways Nixon turned out to be a liberal president, but one who infuriated liberals in the process," writes political analyst Michael Barone in "Our Country," a political history of the past 60 years. "It is hard to think of things the federal government could do which it wasn't already doing under Nixon," Mr. Barone says. Still, liberals "were not inclined to charge with overliberalism."

One source of their animosity was the way Mr. Nixon campaigned. As a candidate, he pressed conservative hot buttons—crime, the flag, national defense. Mr. Bush did the same in 1988, stigmatizing Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis as a liberal weenie. Once elected, these campaign themes did not become mandates driving the Bush administra-



Bush Agonistes

tion—defense is an exception to this rule. But liberals nevertheless remain angry over the 1988 campaign.

One legacy of the campaign, the "no new taxes" vow, was kept alive by Mr. Bush for 17 months. Liberals regarded it as demagogic, and they had a point. The tax pledge was merely an appealing theme for the administration, not a policy. Mr. Bush's 1991 budget, for example, included nearly \$14 billion in new tax revenues. Mr. Bush has refused to use his national pulpit to press Congress for enactment of a capital-gains cut. (Mr. Nixon campaigned as pro-business, then doubled the capital-gains rate in 1969.) When the House Ways and Means Committee passed a cut in 1989, this was a spontaneous action of Republicans and conservative Democrats. Mr. Bush had given them no encouragement.

Because only liberal issues succeed under the Nixon-Bush strategy, Mr. Bush has

Richard Nixon was saved in 1972 by having an extraordinarily weak opponent. George McGovern. George Bush may not have that luxury.

been forced underground to press conservative issues. Now his chief vehicle for protecting a reasonable level of Pentagon spending, seeking domestic spending cuts or entitlement reform, and gaining budget process changes is private talks with Democratic congressional leaders. Just to get these talks going, Mr. Bush had to pay a price. He was required to drop his "no new taxes" pledge. Even so, he got no promise from Democrats of concessions on conservative issues.

By relying on private negotiations, Mr. Bush avoids the need to be publicly confrontational. Mr. Reagan, in contrast, relished confrontation, and so his strategy was different. He stuck to the conservative agenda (lower taxes, less domestic spending, more military spending, an assertive, anticommunist foreign policy) and left liberal issues alone. He produced conservative government for six years.

In his last two years, Mr. Reagan faltered. He dabbled in the Nixon strategy with disastrous results. In 1988, Mr. Reagan proposed a catastrophic health insurance program. Congress responded by expanding the size and cost of the program, but Mr. Reagan signed the bill anyway. Soon, elderly citizens were staging noisy protests against the costly new premiums required by the program.

That should have been a lesson to Mr. Bush, particularly after a coalition of conservatives and moderates in Congress rose up in 1989 and eliminated the program. It wasn't. At Mr. Bush's behest, White House chief of staff John Sununu now is desperately seeking a compromise with liberals on the 1990 Civil Rights Act. Mr. Bush insists he doesn't want a bill that will lead to quotas. But he doesn't want to veto the bill and alienate the black leaders he's been courting either. His solution is to split the difference by weakening, but retaining, a provision likely to promote quotas.

Like so many of Mr. Bush's policies, his stand on civil rights bears an eerie resemblance to Mr. Nixon's. Mr. Nixon didn't like quotas either, but in 1969, his

administration approved the so-called Philadelphia Plan for building trades unions. It set a quota for black membership, but called it a goal. "It was under Nixon that first the executive branch and then the Congress explicitly endorsed what amounted to a racial quota," Mr. Barone points out.

The same is true with clean air legislation. In 1969, Mr. Nixon proposed the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency. Now Mr. Bush has worked out a compromise with congressional Democrats for widening the power of the agency through revisions of the Clean Air Act. EPA also will be raised to Cabinet status. The bill gives EPA authority to issue permits to as many as 150,000 American businesses, from small dry cleaning shops to large industries, depending on how well they contain any of 191 air pollutants. Without an EPA permit, the businesses will have to shut down.

Mr. Reagan managed to thwart new anti-pollution measures simply by refusing to play along. He won re-election anyway. Mr. Reagan sent no major environmental legislation to Congress in his eight years, and none passed. Mr. Bush could have gotten by with this approach. (It might have worked on disabled and civil rights, too.) Revisions of the Clean Air Act are not needed. The air, after all, is getting cleaner, not dirtier.

One irony of the Bush strategy is that the leading conservative in the White House, Mr. Sununu, may have negotiated the three most liberal pieces of legislation to pass Congress in a decade—the clean air, disabled rights, and civil rights bills. The first two are certain to become law this year, and the civil rights bill has a better than 50-50 chance.

Second-Term Precedent

In the face of a record like that, it is safe to say that the Nixon-Bush approach is not serving Republicans or conservatives well. It may backfire on Mr. Bush in 1992 as well. Bush is well positioned to claim the political center, but the right is a potential trouble spot. Conservatives are increasingly upset with the consequences of Mr. Bush's presidency. He may face a challenge for the GOP nomination in 1992 (as Mr. Nixon did in 1972). No doubt Mr. Bush will win (as Mr. Nixon did), but the fight won't aid his re-election.

Mr. Bush's strong suit now is foreign policy. "He's gotten a once-in-a-lifetime halo effect from events abroad," says GOP consultant Jeffrey Bell. Mr. Bush is following Nixon's détente model and has developed strong ties to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. But what if Mr. Gorbachev falls, and events take a turn for the worse in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe? "A different trend abroad could bring a surprisingly sudden reversal of his overall rating," argues Mr. Bell.

Mr. Nixon was saved in 1972 by having an extraordinarily weak Democratic opponent, George McGovern. Mr. Bush may not have that luxury. If Gov. Cuomo of New York announces early next year for the Democratic nomination, he'll probably scare off other candidates. Then, in 1992, he'd lead a united Democratic party against divided Republicans. Would the folks Mr. Bush has wooed with, say, the disabled rights bill, stick with him against Mario Cuomo? Don't bet on it.

Mr. Barnes writes the White House Watch column for the New Republic.

U.S. Is in Better Shape Than Figures Show

Prices.

That's the way that John O'Riley, a retired assistant managing editor of this newspaper, sees the U.S. economy.

credit for it.

One example: computers. In the early 1950s electronic computers began appear-

Whatever the problems, Prof. Gordon is convinced that the agencies could do a better job. He hopes that his 200-page book

Parolee was on course for disaster

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

Montana parole officers said Wednesday that Ronnie Duckworth never should have been in Billings.

Two parole officers said they told Rocky Mountain College officials last summer that Duckworth, 23, would be trouble and refused to approve a transfer of his parole supervision from Mississippi to Billings.

Duckworth was in Billings with hopes of playing football for Rocky Mountain College.

"He was like a fish out of water," said Phil Sanderson, supervisor of the state Adult Probation-Parole Office in Billings. "He didn't have the mental capacity to make it on his own. He had no support here."

Barbara Nihill, a probation and parole officer, conducted an investigation of Duckworth before refusing his transfer in July 1988.

"Essentially, the situation is that Mr. Duckworth is a mentally retarded

“He was like a fish out of water.”

—Phil Sanderson
Parole supervisor

parolee who has been brought to this state by a small private college seeking to enhance its football team," Nihill's report said.

Duckworth returned to Mississippi shortly after the refusal was issued, the officers said. But sometime, during the last one or two months, he violated his parole by coming back to Billings on his own and without permission from his Mississippi parole officer, Sanderson said.

For the past two weeks, Police Detective Alex Mavity had been investigating Duckworth on domestic abuse and theft charges, Sanderson said. Mavity was waiting for a warrant from Mississippi and it arrived Tuesday

afternoon, Sanderson said.

Test evaluations at the Mississippi Department of Corrections indicate that Duckworth is mildly mentally retarded and has a reading and writing level of a third grader, the office's report said. He also was rated as having a 53 percent chance of returning to prison as a parole violator, the document said.

The parolee also admitted that he was addicted to marijuana, and that he had been "hanging around" with other users, the report said.

"Limited mental capacity with accompanying poor judgment and high suggestibility of this man would create greater than the usual difficulty in supervising him," Nihill wrote as a reason for denying his supervision transfer.

Duckworth came to Billings last summer after his release from prison, where he had been serving a sentence for multiple burglary convictions, Sanderson said. Nihill said he also had a history of assaultive behavior.

He told officers that he had a job in Billings, but nothing ever materialized.

The original plan submitted by Duckworth said that he would live with then-RMC Coach Lee Dobyns, but instead he lived with two other young men.

The parole officers also received reports that a Tennessee attorney would pay for Duckworth's school and living expenses in exchange for representing him if he later signed a pro football contract, but that information was never confirmed.

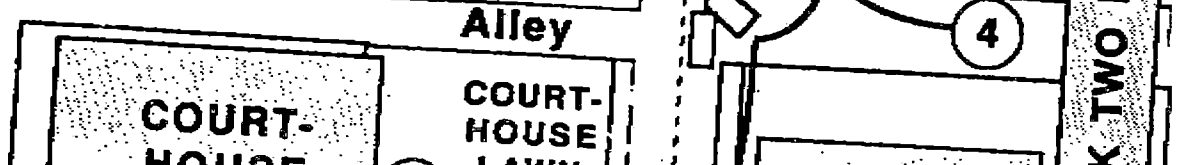
During the office's investigation, it was learned that Duckworth fled from Montana Highway Patrol officers who attempted to stop him on July 24, 1988. He panicked and attempted to evade the officer, first in the vehicle and then on foot.

Sanderson said Duckworth also reportedly stole a gun from a man he lived with, then hawked it at a local pawn shop. The victim never pressed charges.

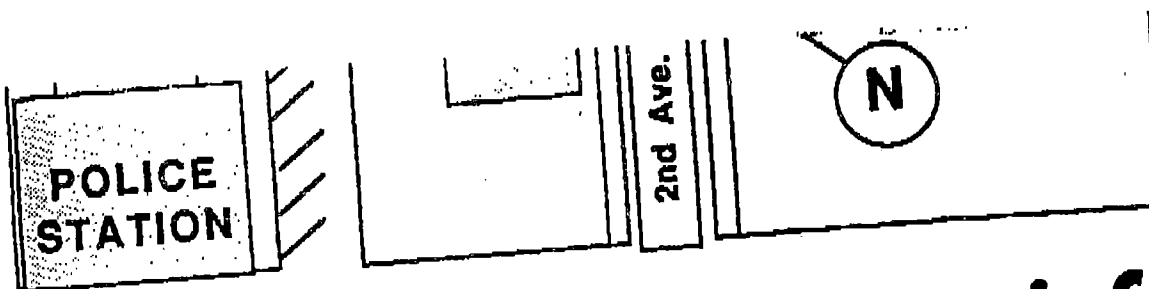
"He was a tragedy waiting in the wings," Nihill said. He didn't have the coping skills that most people have, she said.

SCENE OF THE CRIME

1. Ronnie Duckworth escapes from Detective Alex Mavity and a chase ensues.
2. Duckworth tries to get in a Jeep Wagoneer pulling out of the alley. The Jeep rolls into Mavity's car; Mavity pulls Duckworth from the Jeep.
3. Duckworth runs to a parking lot off the alley and Mavity follows. They wrestle for Mavity's gun, shots are fired. Officers found Duckworth lying here with the gun next to him.
4. Mavity moves away from Duckworth, and was found by officers lying here in the alley.



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Police close ranks in grief

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

Billings police officers wore black bands across their badges Wednesday to mourn a brother who died in the line of duty Tuesday night.

The mood at the Billings Police Department was somber Wednesday as officers and commanders tried to go about business as usual. At times, there were hugs and tears and quiet talk of shock and disbelief about the death of Detective Alex Mavity, an eight-year veteran of the department.

"There's obviously a lot of strain and hurt," Police Chief Gene Kiser said.

Kiser spent the afternoon "debriefing" each shift of officers. He and other commanders told the officers of the circumstances that led up to Mavity's death and encouraged them to talk to each other about their feelings.

Supervisors were asked to observe officers on their shifts to identify any who might have trouble coping with their loss.

The chief and a professional counselor are scheduled to meet with the wives and girlfriends of the police force's remaining 100 officers on Sunday afternoon to talk with them.

Group counseling sessions may continue for as long as five or six weeks, Kiser said.

The fatal shooting has brought members of the Billings Police Department closer together, Assistant Chief Jack Samson said.

"As tragic and senseless as this is, some good comes out of it. The cohesive factor increases tenfold."

City Manager Alan Tandy ordered flags on city property to fly at half-mast through the end of the week to mourn Mavity's death.

Flags also flew at half-mast Wednesday at Billings Deaconess Medical Center, where Mavity's wife, Joyce, is a nurse, and at Perkins on North 27th Street, where police officers frequently take their coffee breaks.

Hundreds of officers expected at funeral

Several hundred law officers from all over the region are expected to attend the Friday funeral of slain Detective Alex Mavity.

Services for the 28-year-old officer are scheduled for 1 p.m. at the Shrine Auditorium, 1125 Broadwater Ave. Burial will follow at Mountainview Cemetery.

An honor guard will be led by the 100 sworn members of the Billings Police Department's force.

KULR starts trust fund for slain officer's baby

A Billings television station has started a trust fund for the infant daughter of slain police officer Alex Mavity.

KULR-TV (Straight 8) established the fund on Wednesday, after Mavity was shot and killed in the line of duty on Tuesday evening.

Mavity's mother, Jeanette, retired as the station's bookkeeper just last week after 30 years of service.

Contributions may be sent to: Alexis Mavity Trust Fund, c/o First Bank, P.O. Box 30678, Billings.

members of the...
The Yellowstone County Sheriff's Department will handle all of the city's calls, as well as the county's, from noon to 3 p.m. on Friday so that the entire force can attend their fellow officer's funeral, Undersheriff Chuck Maxwell said.

The Montana Highway Patrol will investigate any injury accidents within the city limits during that time, Police Chief Gene Kiser said.

Police Sgt. Dennis Trimbo sent a teletype Wednesday morning to all law enforcement agencies in the region asking officers to notify the department if they are coming to Mavity's funeral. Within a couple of hours, Trimbo had received confirmations from more than a dozen agencies, he said.

Trust Fund, c/o...
Mont., 59115.

The Mavity family has requested that no flowers or food be sent. Instead, they ask people to make a contribution in Alex's name to the United Way of Yellowstone County Fund or the Al Bedoo Shriner's Transportation Fund for Children.

Mavity's fellow officers on the Billings police force also set up a fund of their own Wednesday.

Anyone wanting to send sympathy cards or letters to the officer's family is asked to mail them to: The Mavity Family, c/o Billings Police Department, P.O. Box 1554, Billings, Mont., 59103. The Police Department will see that the Mavities get the correspondence.

people

Billings

Saturday, February 18, 1989 C

Billings, Montana 59103

Ducksworth seized man for a shield

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
and VIKKI McLAUGHLIN
Of The Gazette Staff

A parole violator who killed a Billings police officer this week tried to use a hostage as a shield, Police Chief Gene Kiser said Friday.

Kiser revised his account of what happened in a downtown Billings alley Tuesday evening based on a new witness, statements from other witnesses and preliminary autopsy reports that were released Thursday.

Detective Alex Mavity died in surgery Tuesday night after being shot three times with his own gun by Ronnie Ducksworth, 24, a parolee from Mississippi. Ducksworth also was fatally shot as he grabbed for Mavity's gun.

Billings police officers carry department-issued six-shot, .357-caliber Magnum handguns with the police standard .38-caliber ammunition.

Police had initially thought that Ducksworth had jumped out of Mavity's detective car and fled when it pulled up to the rear of City Hall.

But a witness Thursday told police that Ducksworth jumped out of the moving car as Mavity slowed down on Second Avenue North and began turning into the alley between Broadway and North 27th Street that

leads to the Police Department. The witness said Ducksworth ran straight down Second Avenue North and Mavity backed up his car to go after him.

Kiser described the following chain of events:

Mavity could see Ducksworth at the alley entrance behind Norwest Bank, trying to pull attorney Andy Patten out from behind the wheel of his Jeep Wagoneer. Mavity pulled his car up to block the alley entrance and jumped from the car, drawing his weapon. Patten's Wagoneer rolled into the front of Mavity's car.

Ducksworth then stopped wrestling with Patten, went around his vehicle and up over a snow bank. He grabbed Thomas McClellan, who was walking in the area, and used the hostage to shield himself.

McClellan, a 41-year-old area exploration manager for Meridian Oil, told the Gazette Friday night that he was leaving the Norwest Bank building, going home from work at about 5:45 p.m. He came out near the south end of the building and was walking toward Second Avenue North when he saw Ducksworth move away from the Wagoneer.

"After Ducksworth came out of the Wagoneer, he started high-tailing

(More on Shooting, Page 15A)

ea for release

The wife of Marine Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, king on the anniversary of the U.N. officer's action in Lebanon, joined U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Washington on Friday plea for her husband's release.

"Today is a special day. It is an anniversary. A is an awful long time for someone who is ing with the United Nations, serving for the e of peace and freedom, to be deprived of his," Higgins said.

Mrs. Higgins, who has rarely commented ically since her husband's abduction, spoke briefly reporters after a speech by the secretary ral. She said she chose to speak out because of, ngth of his captivity.

ght to be aborted

Japanese balloonist Fumio Niwa is giving up ttempt to cross the Pacific Ocean alone use of uncooperative winds, and he plans to g his craft down on the sea, officials said ay

Project spokesman Ken Kato said an airplane d determine Niwa's location early Saturday, hat Niwa then planned to bring his giant ge-and-blue balloon down to wait for a ship to him up.

Niwa lifted off early Wednesday from his town of Yokohama with the goal of becoming rst person to travel 5,000 miles across the n alone in a balloon. But the flight was rated from the start by winds that blew to the rather than to California, where Niwa had d to land on Sunday.

ys ed debated

New Jersey Gov. Thomas H. Kean squared off National Football League quarterback Ron rski on national television over the governor's al to stop requiring gym classes in public schools.

"I think parents and teachers ought to be the to decide how much gym somebody ought to " Kean said during an interview Thursday on TV's "Good Morning America."

Kean has proposed allowing school districts to requirements for high school physical education es. New Jersey currently requires all high d students to participate.

Among those protesting the change is rski, a West Berlin, N.J., resident. "A strong gets a strong mind," said Jaworski, who als are with Kean on the program. "I think they nd in hand." Jaworski, a Miami Dolphins p quarterback, said the United States ranked l last" in fitness tests among students in 24 ries.

zism alleged

Former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke spen a Monday to form Saturday's election for the

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Of 11

CONTINUED STORIES

Shooting

From Page One

at down the alley," McClellan said. "He was walking fast at the beginning, then running. I saw the detective right away, running after him. I believe I heard him say 'stop.' Ducksworth was running down the alley, approaching where the parking lot starts.

"I could see him coming at me for a couple seconds before he got down there. I knew there was some kind of trouble going on. I didn't know what to do. When he was about 15 feet from me, I knew that wasn't where I wanted to be. He was an awfully big guy."

McClellan said he jumped over a snowbank into the parking lot behind Smith Funeral Chapel, but Ducksworth kept coming at him.

"He veered right over and scrambled over the bank. Before I could run, he jumped me. He grabbed me from behind in a big bear hug and we went down on the ground. My intercase flew off. I could feel him pulling me up to his chest, and I could see it was for protection because he was being chased. I was on my hands and knees, scrambling around trying to get away and he was trying to get a good grip on me. I thought, 'Oh my God, I'm in trouble. Big trouble.'"

McClellan said Mavity came up quickly and told Ducksworth to stop or he would shoot.

"I continued to try to get away and then suddenly I got free. My assumption was that Ducksworth let go because the detective was there and that was a bigger concern. As I stepped back toward the bank — I was about five to eight feet away — I looked back and I couldn't see any

Trust fund climbs

In just three days, a trust fund for the infant daughter of slain police officer Alex Mavity has climbed to \$2,680.

The fund was started Wednesday by KULR-TV (Straight 8) in honor of 6-month-old Alexis "Ali" Mavity. Her father, Detective Alex Mavity, was shot and killed in the line of duty last Tuesday night.

Contributions to the fund can be sent to: Alexis Trust Fund, c/o First Bank Billings, P.O. Box 30673, Billings, Mont., 59115.

back doors locked, he went around to North 27th Street and to the west entrance to the building. He said he had rounded the first corner from the alley when he heard two more shots.

"I called 911 and they already knew of the chase. While I was inside the building, I heard three more shots in rapid succession go off."

After his phone call, McClellan said, he went up to his office on the eighth floor and looked down to the alley. He saw two ambulances and people working on the two men.

"Ducksworth looked like he was still right where he tackled me and the detective was in the alley."

Looking back, McClellan said the incident was "something you never want to go through."

"It all happened very quickly — every phase of it. Just bang, bang, bang."

Kiser said that Mavity's weapon was still drawn when he approached Ducksworth, telling him to let McClellan go. McClellan ran away

the bullet struck the detective in the arm and caused him to release his grip.

Ducksworth then took the gun and fired the remaining cartridges at Mavity, Kiser said. One bullet grazed the front of Mavity's clothing, striking a notepad in his breast pocket and continued past him, probably into a building. Another bullet went into his left side and exited his right shoulder, he said. As Mavity backed away, he took another bullet in the front torso.

Detective Dave Hinkel pulled up to the scene just as Mavity staggered backward and fell. A sixth shot was fired, but it didn't strike anything, Kiser said.

Ducksworth then collapsed with the gun still in his hand. As other officers approached, he tossed the gun away.

All shots occurred within seconds and were fired at close range, Kiser said.

Ducksworth died at St. Vincent Hospital about 1½ hours after the shooting. Mavity died while in surgery at Billings Deaconess Medical Center about 5½ hours after the 5:45 p.m. shooting.

Mavity had arrested Ducksworth on a parole violation warrant from Mississippi that afternoon. The warrant was issued after Ducksworth left Mississippi without his parole officer's permission and returned to Billings within the last month or two. Mavity also had been investigating Ducksworth in connection with a theft.

Police said Mavity and Ducksworth obviously had built a rapport during that investigation, which may have been the reason that Ducksworth was not handcuffed when arrested.

Detective Capt. John Hall said Thursday that there was some indication that Ducksworth might have

Funeral

From Page One

Sheriff's deputies patrolled the city and manned the police station's command center while city officers attended the funeral but the streets of Billings, a city in mourning, were

quiet, said Sheriff's Capt. Nico Brennan.

Brennan said deputies were dispatched on only four calls from noon until 3:30 p.m. Friday.

"It's been my observation and that of several other deputies that the people in our community have reacted differently toward the officers (since Mavity was shot)," Brennan said. "And it's my impression from

these observations and from the lack of criminal activity today during the time of the funeral, that our community has been seriously affected."

"This town is back on its heels," Brennan said.

Deputy Tom Taggart said he received two telephone calls while working at the police station from out-of-state law enforcement agencies offering their condolences on Mavity's death.

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BILLINGS GAZETTE

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Billings police officers who served as pallbearers at the funeral for slain fellow officer Alex Mavity Friday are, from left, Jim Cunningham, Keith Dukart, Rich St. John, Ron Cummings, Len Knutson and Dave Hinkel

Billings honors slain detective

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

Two thousand people braved the bitter cold Friday to say goodbye to Alex Mavity, a Billings police officer who died protecting his community.

About 600 law officers from Montana, Wyoming and Washington, including all but a few of the Billings Police Department's 100-member force, paid tribute to Mavity. All wore black bands across their badges to mourn him.

Representing city, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies, the officers filed out of the Shrine Auditorium into sub-zero temperatures to salute Mavity as his casket was carried to a waiting hearse.

The 28-year-old detective was gunned down Tuesday evening while trying recapture a parole violator, Ronnie Ducksworth, who had escaped his custody. Ducksworth also was fatally wounded in a struggle for the officer's service revolver.

Mavity's hour-long funeral included Masonic services and scripture readings by The Rev. William Burkhardt of Mayflower Congregational Church and The Rev. Nathaniel Bourke of St. Thomas the Apostle Church.

In a touching eulogy, Burkhardt called Mavity "one of the best any of us will ever know."

Inside:

- Officer to be included with others in state law museum (2A)
- Police chiefs discuss adjusting to work after an officer's death (2A)

He described Mavity as an achiever who was highly motivated and had high moral standards. The only reason he became a police officer was to help people, Burkhardt said.

"Alex was one who could cross boundaries," Burkhardt told mourners. "He treated all with respect."

He spoke of how Mavity was the favorite on his block while growing up in Billings and how all the fathers in the neighborhood had wanted to adopt him as a son. As an adult, he passed up a job offer from an insurance agent and instead chose to be a policeman.

On behalf of the officer's parents, Bill and Jeanette Mavity, his sister, Yvette, and his widow, Joyce, Burkhardt thanked the community for its support.

Most mourners were visibly moved when Burkhardt read a letter that Yvette had written and



Gazette photo by Judy Tell

Flanked by her father, Roy Meyer, and brother, Keith, Joyce Mavity is led from the gravesite Friday following the conclusion of services for her husband, slain Billings police detective Alex Mavity.

placed in her brother's casket.

A Billings Fire Department fire truck led a procession of more than 30 law-enforcement vehicles and several MET buses out Broadwater Avenue and 15th Street West to Mountainview Cemetery on Central Avenue. The fire truck pulled across the eastbound lanes of traffic on Central Avenue to allow the funeral procession to enter the cemetery.

Cars carrying people who didn't attend the services lined up in parking lots and side streets along the route to watch, while others gathered inside businesses looked out the windows to see the procession pass.

After brief graveside services, many of the mourners returned to a reception at the Shrine Auditorium.

(More on Funeral, Page 15A)

CONTINUED STORIES

Shooting

From Page One

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"I could see him coming at me for a couple seconds before he got down there. I knew there was some kind of trouble going on. I didn't know what to do. When he was about 15 feet from me, I knew that wasn't where I wanted to be. He was an awfully big guy."

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McClellan said Mavity came up quickly and told Ducksworth to stop or he would shoot.

"I continued to try to get away and then suddenly I got free. My assumption was that Ducksworth let go because the detective was there and that was a bigger concern. As I stopped back toward the bank — I was about five to eight feet away — I looked back, and I couldn't see any daylight between them."

McClellan said he heard a gunshot and believed that Mavity had shot Ducksworth. "I was looking at them when the gun went off. They were very, very close together. But I could see the detective had his arm in a position that he would be holding the gun. I noticed no recoil or Ducksworth falling down."

Mavity told McClellan to call an ambulance and McClellan ran back down the alley. When he found the

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"It all happened very quickly — every phase of it. Just bing, bing, bing."

Kiser said that Mavity's weapon was still drawn when he approached Ducksworth, telling him to let McClellan go. McClellan got away when Ducksworth relaxed his grip while lunging toward Mavity, Kiser said. Ducksworth grabbed the detective's gun with one hand, Kiser said.

Ducksworth pulled the gun toward him and the jerking motion caused the gun to fire and a bullet to strike him in the chest, the chief said. He continued to pull on Mavity's hand and turn the gun barrel toward the detective.

Kiser said the gun discharged a second time while Mavity held it, but

the bullet struck the detective in the arm and caused him to release his grip.

Ducksworth then took the gun and fired the remaining cartridges at Mavity, Kiser said. One bullet grazed the front of Mavity's clothing, striking a notepad in his breast pocket and continued past him, probably into a building. Another bullet went into his left side and exited his right shoulder, he said. As Mavity backed away, he took another bullet in the front torso.

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Police said Mavity and Ducksworth obviously had built a rapport during that investigation, which may have been the reason that Ducksworth was not handcuffed when arrested.

Detective Capt. John Hall said Thursday that there was some indication that Ducksworth might have been giving Mavity information as an informant.

Kiser said he would continue meeting with his officers throughout the weekend to talk about the shooting, the first for the city's police force in 72 years. The chief also has a counseling session planned for the wives and girlfriends of the officers on Sunday afternoon.

A coroner's inquest into the deaths is required by state law and will be conducted sometime next month.

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Funeral

From Page One

Sheriff's deputies patrolled the city and manned the police station's command center while city officers attended the funeral, but the streets of Billings, a city in mourning, were

quiet, said Sheriff's Capt. Rico Brennan.

Brennan said deputies were dispatched on only four calls from noon until 3:30 p.m. Friday.

"It's been my observation and that of several other deputies that the people in our community have reacted differently toward the officers (since Mavity was shot)," Brennan said. "And it's my impression from

these observations and from the lack of criminal activity today during the time of the funeral, that our community has been seriously affected.

"This town is back on its heels,"

Brennan said.

Deputy Tom Taggart said he received two telephone calls while working at the police station from out-of-state law enforcement agencies offering their condolences on Mavity's death.

B The Billings Gazette Tuesday, March 27, 1990 5-C

Fairview murder suspect still in hospital

PAT BELLINGHAUSEN
The Gazette Staff

A Fairview man charged with shooting the town's police chief will be prosecuted for deliberate homicide as soon as he is out of the hospital, the deputy Richland county attorney said Monday.

The murder suspect, Jim Allen, 58, was in good condition Monday at Community Memorial Hospital. Dr. Edward P. Bergie said didn't know when his patient would be discharged.

Allen was under intensive care for days after the March 17 gun battle in which Police Chief Orville Sharbono died. The 65-year-old officer suffered six gunshot wounds, according to the county coroner.

Allen was shot once in the lower abdomen.

Deputy County Attorney Phil Carter is preparing to try the first murder case Richland County has had in nearly 11 years. "We'll do our very best to make sure this man is convicted," he said Monday.

The county's last homicide case was the May 8, 1979, shooting of Brian Lee Kantrie in Sidney. Dale Randall Blankenship pleaded guilty to the crime.

A sheriff's department investigator has interviewed Allen, the prosecutor said. Authorities also have talked with "two very good eyewitnesses."

But both Carter and Undersheriff Marvin Johnson said they still weren't certain of the motive for Sharbono's shooting.

They do know, however, that Sharbono had driven to the small house where Allen lived alone to serve civil court papers. The

papers concerned sale of farm equipment to satisfy a debt Allen owed the Fairview Bank.

According to Richland County Clerk of Court Arlene Riggs, the court had awarded the bank \$24,223 plus attorney's fees and other costs in a lawsuit against Allen. The judgment was entered on Aug. 7, 1989.

Four days before Sharbono was shot to death, Allen was notified that papers involving that judgment would be served on him.

According to the affidavit Carter filed with the homicide and felony assault charges, one eyewitness saw Sharbono walk up the steps to the west entrance of Allen's home.

Sharbono suddenly appeared startled, the witness said. He stepped back and ran around to the north side of the house.

Seconds later, Allen came out of the house with a gun and fired at least one shot.

The witness then saw Sharbono limping. The chief went around the northwest corner of the house and drew his pistol. A gun battle ensued.

Eventually, Sharbono stepped away from the house, apparently to get a better shot, the prosecutor said. The chief was hit several times, once in the head. Sharbono was dead when a Montana Highway Patrol officer and other lawmen arrived.

Justice of the Peace Greg Mohr went to the Sidney hospital last week to arraign Allen and set bond at \$250,000.

Local law enforcement officers have posted a 24-hour guard on Allen's hospital room. Guard duty and the continuing homicide investigation have kept the seven-officer Richland County Sheriff's Department extremely busy, Undersheriff Johnson said Monday.

County jailers and Sidney city police officers have helped with the hospital work on their off-duty hours, Johnson said. County deputies also have tried to put extra patrols in the Fairview area, he said.

In Fairview 14 miles northwest of Sidney, the county seat, residents pulled together after losing the man who was their top lawman for 22 years. City Clerk Jean Lanouette said Monday.

"Everything's pretty well under control here," she said by telephone from Fairview City Hall. "I don't think we've had any disturbances."

Police Sgt. Arnold Howard, the town's only officer now, has been named acting police chief while the city council conducts a search for a new chief. Lanouette said four people have already applied for the job, and others have inquired about it. The council plans to take applications until late April.

Closed All Day Tues.

MAR. 20TH IN HONOR
AND MEMORY OF Police
Chief ORVILLE SHARBONO

Gazette photo by Evelyn Boswell

Fairview City Hall offices were closed Monday.

MAR 20 1990

Fallen officer honored by city

By EVELYN BOSWELL
Gazette Correspondent

FAIRVIEW — Fairview Police Officer Arnold Howard will serve as interim police chief until the Fairview City Council can decide how to replace Orville Sharbono, who was killed Saturday while serving civil papers to a Fairview man.

Trying to restore police protection quickly, the Fairview City Council decided Monday night to appoint Howard who has served on the Fairview Police force for 13 years.

"As soon as we can get it accomplished we will," Fairview Mayor Bryan Cummins said of finding Sharbono's replacement.

Fairview City Attorney Mike Weber recommended that police authority be returned as quickly as possible to Fairview. "The authority figure in town as been violently removed and I think that unsettles most of the citizens," Weber said. I think a very visible show of law enforcement in the next few weeks would be good."

The city police commission will meet Wednesday to talk about advertising for a new police officer. Cummins said he would also meet with the Richland County sheriff and Sidney police chief Wednesday to look at vacation schedules for their officers. Vacationing officers from those departments could be used to help patrol Fairview until

another police officer is found.

At the council meeting Monday night, the council also voted to pay Sharbono's salary through the end of March. The council passed a resolution honoring Sharbono for his 22 years of service to the community and offering sympathy to his family.

The city owes a debt of gratitude to Orville Sharbono that it can never repay, the resolution said in part.

Earlier Monday, Cummins issued a proclamation that said that all U.S. flags in Fairview should be flown at half mast through April 1 to honor Sharbono.

Memorial services were held Monday night in Sidney for Sharbono's family. Sharbono's funeral will begin at 2 p.m. today in the Fairview High School Gym. Law enforcement officers from Billings and "every town in this end of the state" are expected to attend, said Fairview City Clerk Jean Lanouette who fielded calls all day Monday.

Sharbono, 60, had served 22 years as head of the two man Fairview Police Force when he was killed by a bullet to the head about 5 p.m. Saturday. The bullet was one of six allegedly fired by Jim Allen, 58, who lived alone at 322 W. Sixth in Fairview.

Richland County Undersheriff Marvin Johnson said Monday, that he still had no idea

(More on Sharbono, Page 12A)

Continued stor

Sharbono

From Page One

why the shots were fired and said his investigation would continue another week or so.

Meanwhile Allen's condition was upgraded Monday from critical to serious at Community Memorial Hospital in Sidney. Dr. Edward P. Bergin said, Allen was still in intensive care and he didn't know how long he would remain in that condition. Bergin performed emergency surgery on Allen Saturday night.

"Allen had received a gunshot wound to the lower abdomen and had lacerated some major arteries to his right leg," Bergin said.

A Richland County sheriff's deputy was still guarding Allen's room on Monday, Bergin said.

Chief Prosecutor and Deputy County Attorney Phil Carter said Monday evening that he planned to file one count of deliberate homicide and one count of felony assault against Allen, but those had not been filed Monday. Carter said a motion was filed Monday afternoon to file information directly into District Court.

Sharbono, meanwhile, has been inducted into the Montana Law Enforcement Memorial at Deer Lodge.

He has a place on "Honor Row," next to the 84 other Montana law officers known to have died in the line of duty before him.

On Monday, Terry Tyler, coordinator of the Montana Law Enforcement Museum, had already begun preparing Sharbono's biography for the memorial's display. It is Tyler's job to make sure that those who gave their lives while serving, protecting and assisting the people of Montana are not forgotten.

Monday was a sad day, he said. "We don't like adding names."

Gazette reporter Rita Munzen rider contributed to this story.

MAR 20 1990

THIS OFFICE WILL BE

Hundreds attend lawman's funeral

By EVELYN BOSWELL
Gazette Correspondent

MAR 2 1 1990

FAIRVIEW — More than 1,100 people jammed the Fairview High School Gymnasium Tuesday afternoon to honor Fairview Chief of Police Orville Sharbono, who was slain Saturday in the line of duty.

People of all ages and dress started filling the gym more than an hour before the funeral began. Those who couldn't find a seat had to stand in back of the gym during the 45-minute service in this small town just inside Montana on the state line with North Dakota and near the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

Sharbono, 60, died from a gunshot wound to the head when he tried to serve civil papers to Jim Allen, 58, of 322 West Sixth St., at about 5 p.m. Saturday. Sharbono, who was wounded six times in the shootout, was the 85th law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty in Montana's history.

Phil Carter, chief prosecutor of the Richland County attorney's office, said charges of deliberate homicide and felony assault were filed against Allen in District Court Tuesday in Sidney. Allen has been in the Community Memorial Hospital in Sidney with a gunshot wound to the abdomen since the shooting.

Funeral

From Page One

Carter said he believed that Allen's condition had been upgraded to fair on Tuesday.

Warrants for Allen's arrest — carrying a bond of \$250,000 — will probably be served Wednesday morning, Carter said. A county deputy continues to guard Allen in the hospital, he said.

The only sound at the beginning of Sharbono's funeral was that of about 136 law enforcement officers from Montana and North Dakota filling two-by-two into the gym.

Skies were overcast as Fairview ministers reminisced about Sharbono and tried to comfort those attending his funeral.

Pastor Ed Rudiger admitted asking the same questions and feeling the same emotions as everyone else who knew Sharbono.

"In sadness, we ask why," Rudiger said. "Why did this happen to one of the nicest guys around. A man that was willing to give himself for his family and his community, and why did this happen to such a good police officer. One who was honest, dedicated and conscientious, yet one who

was not so tied to the letter of the law that he wouldn't give a guy a break if he felt that it was the thing to do. Why did Orville die?

"In our confusion we ask why did God let it happen to such a caring man, to such a good father and husband."

Rudiger admitted that he didn't have the answers. "I'm with you in asking the questions," he said. "I'm with you in feeling the sadness and anger and the confusion and I'm with you in trying to find a reason, some reason, for what happened."

There were three things however of which he was sure, Rudiger said. Those were the promises of God, that people can share their feelings with others, and that "we can look forward to the future" when "we will see Orville again."

Pastor David Lam, also a member of the Fairview City Council, said everyone around Richland County knew Sharbono by his first name. "All you had to do was say Orville. If you were talking about another Orville you had to explain," he said.

As the crowd left the gymnasium Tuesday afternoon it was raining outside. A long stream of cars, many of them with flashers, followed Sharbono's body out to the Fairview Cemetery, where his remains were buried with law enforcement honors.

Fairview replaces slain officer

JUN 8 1990

By EVELYN BOSWELL
Gazette Correspondent

FAIRVIEW — The Harlem police chief has been hired to replace the Fairview police chief who was killed March 17 in the line of duty, Fairview Mayor Bryan Cummins said Thursday.

Jim McDaniel, 31, will start his new job about June 7, Cummins said. McDaniel has been Harlem's police chief for the past two months.

Meanwhile, an Oct. 15 trial has been set for Jim Allen of Fairview who is accused of killing Orville Sharbono, said Richland County Undersheriff Marvin Johnson. The trial will be in Sidney.

Sharbono, 60, was shot in a gunfight with Allen, while the sheriff tried to serve legal papers on Allen. Allen remains in the Richland County Jail in Sidney in lieu of \$150,000 bond. He is charged with one count of deliberate homicide and one count of felony assault.

Allen was critically wounded in the gunfight, but he is now "pretty much back to normal," Johnson said Thursday.

Richland County Clerk of Court Arlene Riggs said Allen will be sent to the Montana State Hospital in Warm Springs for a mental evaluation.

Phil Carter, chief prosecutor of the Richland County attorney's office, said Allen may leave for Warm Springs in 1½ weeks. A report

on his mental condition should be available within 60 days after that, Carter said.

Allen's attorney hopes to rely on the defense that Allen has a "mental disease or defect," Carter said.

The motive in the shooting is still unclear, Carter said. It's his opinion, though, that Allen was "angry that they were trying to foreclose on his farm machinery ... but you never know."

Fairview's new police chief was one of about 25 candidates from all over Montana and North Dakota, Cummins said. Before serving as Harlem's police chief, McDaniel was senior patrolman in Plentywood. He worked in the Plentywood Department for about four years.

"I think Jim's going to work out real well for us," Mayor Cummins said. "He's got the kind of attitude that we need to have in a small town such as Fairview."

McDaniel said he wasn't nervous about replacing a man who'd been killed in the line of duty and added, "I'm looking forward to getting back to that area."

Some Fairview residents were concerned because city officials didn't hire a new police chief earlier, Cummins said.

"But I was convinced in my mind that it wouldn't work that fast," he said.

Fairview Police Officer Arnold Howard filled in as temporary police chief while the city interviewed applicants for the job, Cummins said. Howard, who also applied for the post, also received help from the Richland County Sher-

Widow sues accused mar

SIDNEY — The widow of the slain Fairview police chief is suing the man accused of killing her husband, according to records in the Richland County Clerk of Court's office.

Pauline Sharbono has filed two of the three civil cases that have been filed in connection with the death of Orville Sharbono, Clerk of Court Arlene Riggs said Thursday.

In one case, Pauline Sharbono sued Jim Allen of Fairview for the wrongful death of her husband. Allen signed a paper that said he is willing to give her some kind of compensation, Riggs said. The judge will decide the amount after a hearing on June 5 in 7th Judicial District Court.

Allen has been charged with one count of deliberate homicide and one count of aggravated assault in the March 17 shooting of Sharbono.

In the second case, Sharbono sued Allen and the Moses Law Firm of Billings. In that case, Pauline Sharbono said Allen transferred

the title of land he owned in Vernon (Mo., to Moses, the law firm that was his case when it first came up. Sharbono that a receiver be placed in charge of property in Missouri and Montana, an Allen be prevented from disposing of his property. She asked that the Billings law firm Allen's titles to him.

A third suit related to the Sharbono will apparently be dismissed, Riggs said. Richland County had asked that a judge decide should have to pay for Allen's expenses, but the county has since with its request. Allen was injured during the fight with Sharbono. The Community Memorial Hospital in Sidney had presented a \$19,967.20 to the county.

Judge Nat Allen of Roundup, no relation to Jim Allen, will preside over the civil Riggs said. The judge will meet with the attorneys on June 5 to schedule various steps cases.

iff's Department in patrolling the town.

Howard will continue serving as a Fairview police officer, and Fairview will con-

tinue to have a two-man police force, Cummins said. Fairview has about 1,000 residents on the Montana-North Dakota state line.

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Gazette

Continued story

Shooting

from Page One

County, said the suspect appeared to be a white man in his 40s.

Cooke said a shotgun and at least one handgun were recovered from the suspect's car. Janet and George Rogers each carried .45-caliber handguns, one deputy said.

A coroner's inquest into the shooting deaths will be held, Cooke said. All weapons involved in the shootings will be sent to the Montana Crime Lab in Missoula for ballistics tests, she said.

Employees of First Interstate Bank were suspicious of the man's appearance when he entered the bank and they activated the security cameras and alarm system, FBI agents said. The FBI was called in from Billings to investigate the robbery and shooting.

Medicinehorse said the suspect wore a fake beard, wig, makeup and sunglasses. He was dressed in a beige leisure suit. Money from the robbery was later found in a pocket of the suit, FBI agents said.

The suspect ordered a teller to hand over the money in her drawer. Although the robber implied that he had a gun, the teller never saw one, FBI agents said.

The robber left through the back door of the bank, which opens onto the parking lot, just one block from the Sheriff's Department.

Medicinehorse said Janet Rogers was in the sheriff's office when the call came in and she and other deputies responded.

Rogers pursued the vehicle through residential neighborhoods.

Robert Wiley said he was driving down Third Street and was almost hit when the deputy's patrol car and the suspect's car turned left in front of him. Janet Rogers was immediately behind the suspect and George Rogers was behind her, Wiley said.

FBI agents said the pursuit took the suspect and deputy through an alley. As they came out of the alley, the agents said, Janet Rogers apparently tried to pull her patrol car in front of the suspect's car to cut him off. The cars' front bumpers collided in the middle of the block on Second Street West, between North Crawford and Choteau avenues.

What happened next was unclear Thursday night. Officials said

Janet Rogers got out of her patrol car, but they weren't certain if she approached the suspect's car or used her own car as a shield.

Witnesses said numerous shots were fired.

Janet Rogers was found lying unconscious about 20 feet from her car. The suspect was dead and remained slumped in the front seat of his car while law officers from the Montana Highway Patrol, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Big Horn County assisted the FBI with the investigation.

Doctors at the Hardin hospital treated Janet Rogers and prepared her for the transfer to Billings.

Meanwhile, St. Vincent Hospital assembled a surgical team and called in Dr. Fred Schneider, a vascular and thoracic surgeon in Billings.

A HELI' flight nurse and an emergency medical technician gave Rogers cardiopulmonary resuscitation throughout the 45-minute trip on the medical plane from Hardin to Billings, according to Dr. James Roslough, emergency department physician at St. Vincent.

The deputy had no pulse, no blood pressure and was not breathing on her own when she arrived at St. Vincent shortly before 5 p.m. She was

taken directly to an operating room, where she died in surgery at 5:30 p.m.

Darby Hutz, deputy coroner of Yellowstone County, said preliminary indications are that the bullet struck a major blood vessel in Rogers' abdomen. The preliminary cause of death was loss of blood.

Big Horn County Coroner Terry Bullis said autopsies are tentatively scheduled today in Billings.

Witnesses in the neighborhood said the shooting happened very quickly.

Charles W. Anderson said he was just sitting down to watch television at his home a half-block away. He said he heard a series of shots and ran outside and saw the deputy lying on the ground.

"It sounded like a drug war out here," Anderson said. Other deputies arrived with their weapons drawn, he said.

Wiley said he arrived at the scene after a "hail of bullets had already been fired."

Another witness, who asked not to be identified, said he was working on a street construction crew a block and a half down Second Street West when he heard the shots. He estimated that as many as 20 shots may have been fired.

Slain deputy's fellow officers mourn

By RITA MUNZENRIEDER
Of the Gazette Staff

HARDIN — Law enforcement officials Thursday night mourned the death of Janet Rogers, the first woman law officer killed in the line of duty in Montana's history.

"It's a real sad time in Big Horn County," said Christine Cooke, the county's chief prosecutor.

"It's just nothing you'd expect in Hardin," Cooke said. "This just reinforces that these things are random and can happen any time, any place, and we are not immune to it."

Colleagues described Rogers, 39, as a hard-working, dedicated law officer. A deputy for almost nine years, she was one of the senior members on the force of 15, said Big Horn County Chief Deputy Larson Medicinehorse. Her husband, George, a sheriff's detective who has been on the force about 10 years, was Janet's backup on the robbery call.

The couple has three sons. Their oldest son, Jace, 17, watched officers investigate the shooting scene late Thursday afternoon before learning

of his mother's death.

Jace said he was at work when he heard that a deputy had been shot after a bank robbery. He said he knew it was his mother.

His grandfather and father drove to Billings to be with his mother and he awaited word from them.

Jace expressed anger and said of the suspect, "I'm glad he's dead."

The teen said it has always scared him that both his parents were in law enforcement.

"It was inevitable," he said of the shooting. "It was bound to happen sometime in this town."

Thursday's shooting was the first time a Big Horn County deputy has been killed in the line of duty, as far as officials know.

Janet Rogers was the 90th law officer killed in the line of duty in Montana since 1884, according to records kept by Terry Tyler, director of the Montana Law Enforcement Museum in Deer Lodge. Tyler said his organization knows of no other female officers who were killed doing their jobs.

Janet Rogers will be inducted

into the museum's Honor Row, a memorial to the fallen officers.

Deputy Bob Runge called Janet Rogers, his former partner, a "damn good officer."

Thursday's shooting made him "mad and hurt," Runge said. "It's senseless," he said, as he stood guard at the scene of the shooting in a Hardin neighborhood shortly before learning of Rogers' death.

Runge described her as conscientious and cautious. "She's one of the best backups I ever had."

Cooke echoed Runge's comments. "She was a good, solid street officer," the prosecutor said. "She had a tremendous amount of compassion."

"She was caring, understanding and excellent at what she did. She's going to be a true loss, not only to law enforcement, but to the community."

Deputies were struggling Thursday night to cope with the loss of their fellow officer.

"It's a small department and we have close ties," said Runge.

Members of the Billings Police Department's critical incident team,

a group of officers who provide peer counseling for those involved in shooting incidents, went to Hardin Thursday night to help their law enforcement colleagues. A psychologist from the Montana Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman also was sent to Hardin, said Medicinehorse.

Big Horn County deputies were under a great deal of stress as they went about their duties Thursday afternoon and worried about Rogers' condition, Medicinehorse said.

Janet Rogers was the second law officer killed in the line of duty this year. On March 17, Orville Sharbano, 60, the police chief of Fairview, was fatally shot while serving civil papers on Jim Allen, who also was wounded. Allen is awaiting trial on deliberate homicide charges.

Cooke said Big Horn County deputies had a difficult time coping with the death two years ago of an officer from a nearby agency. Leroy A. Pine Jr., a BIA officer at Crow Agency, was killed July 23, 1988, when his patrol car was struck broadside while he was preparing to make a traffic stop.

Slain suspect mysterious

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

6-16-90

The man who fatally shot Big Horn County Deputy Janet Rogers Thursday after robbing a Hardin bank had no known criminal record, law officers said.

The suspect, who also was killed when law officers returned fire, was identified as Clinton Thompson, 58, of Billings, said Big Horn County Sheriff Ed Whaley. Thompson had just robbed First Interstate Bank of Hardin of an undisclosed amount of money and was being pursued by Rogers just before the gun battle.

The sheriff said Thompson was raised in Hardin, but investigators

knew few other details about him Friday as they continued to piece together what occurred during the shootout on a Hardin residential street just before 2 p.m. Thursday.

Thompson was shot eight times, but authorities still aren't certain from whose gun the bullets were fired, Whaley said. The slain deputy emptied her .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun of seven bullets, while her husband and fellow deputy, George Rogers, and a third officer also fired. Up to 20 rounds may have been discharged, he said.

Whaley said Janet Rogers, 39,

(More on Shoot, Page 13A)

Funeral is Tuesday; state flags fly at half-staff

Funeral services for slain Big Horn County Sheriff's Deputy Janet Rogers will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday at the Hardin Middle School auditorium.

It is customary for law officers to travel from all over the region to attend funerals of fallen colleagues. Big Horn County Sheriff Ed Whaley said he expects many officers from across the state to attend Rogers' funeral.

The Billings Police

Department, the Yellowstone County Sheriff's Department and the Montana Highway Patrol will be among those represented.

On Friday, Gov. Stan Stephens ordered state flags lowered to half-staff in honor of Rogers, 39. She was the first woman law officer killed in the line of duty in Montana history.

Saying he was sad to receive the news of the deputy's death, Stephens called her death "a great

personal loss for her family, Big Horn County and the state of Montana.

Rogers will be inducted into the Montana Law Enforcement Museum's memorial in Deer Lodge as the 60th officer killed in the line of duty in the state since 1945.

A memorial scholarship fund has been established through the Hardin High School. Contributions may be sent to First Interstate Bank of Hardin.

Continued stories

Shoot

From Page One

as shot once in the abdomen with a .357-Jagnum revolver when she approached Thompson's car after a pursuit that took her about six blocks from the downtown bank. She died during surgery at St. Vincent Hospital in Billings about 3½ hours after the shooting.

Investigators also recovered the handgun and a loaded shotgun from Thompson's brown Volkswagen Rabbit, Whaley said.

George Rogers also carries a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun, the sheriff said. He declined to identify the third officer involved in the shootout because he works undercover in the Big Horn County Sheriff's Department.

Because the bank robbery led to the

shootings, the case is being investigated by agents from the Billings office of the FBI, Whaley said. All weapons involved in the shootout, as well as slugs taken from Thompson's and Rogers' bodies during autopsies Friday, will be sent to the FBI Crime Lab in Washington D.C. for ballistics tests, the sheriff said.

An inquest into the shooting is planned, but no date has been scheduled.

Rogers, who began as a Big Horn County jailer in 1980 and became a deputy in September 1981, is the mother of three boys. She worked the day shift in the patrol division and was one of the senior deputies on the force of 15.

Her husband, a sheriff's detective, was



ROGERS slain deputy

her backup on the call, as he was on many occasions during the couple's tenure on the department, Whaley said.

Because of the size of the department, "everybody backs everybody up," the sheriff said. "George happened to be there in the office and he said 'I better go back her up.'"

Janet Rogers' pursuit of Thompson took them down an alley in a residential neighborhood. As they came out of the alley, the deputy apparently attempted to pull her car in front of Thompson's to cut him off. The cars' front bumpers collided in the middle of the block on Second Street West, between North Crawford and Choteau avenues.

For whatever reason, Whaley said, "She got out of the car and approached the vehicle. He shot her almost right away."

Rogers, like all Big Horn County deputies, was wearing a bulletproof vest. However, the bullet entered her abdomen below the vest.

George Rogers and the undercover officer arrived on the scene about the same time

and "saw the whole thing from different angles," Whaley said.

Thompson apparently went to a great deal of trouble to disguise himself before the bank holdup, Chief Deputy Larson Medicinehorse said on Thursday.

Employees of First Interstate Bank were suspicious of his appearance when he entered the bank and therefore activated the security cameras and the alarm system.

Investigators said Thompson wore a fake beard, wig, makeup and sunglasses and was dressed in a beige leisure suit. Money from the robbery was found in a paper sack inside his coat.

Wyoming license plates had been wired on Thompson's car, and law officers found additional license plates inside the car.

The bank robber had ordered a teller to hand over the money in her drawer. Although the robber implied he had a gun, the teller never saw one, officers said.

The robber left through the back door of the bank, which opens onto a parking lot, just

one block from the Sheriff's Department.

On Friday, deputies were in different stages of grieving over their fallen colleague, the sheriff said.

"We're all coping well with it," Whaley said. "Some are too busy right now to think about it and others are coping with the grief. We're helping one another."

The sheriff said the shooting has brought his already tight-knit force even closer together.

On Thursday night, three officers from the Billings Police Department who are members of that agency's critical incident team traveled to Hardin to counsel the surviving deputies. Whaley said they will be called back in to help if needed.

"Right now, everything is running as good as or better than can be expected," he said. But Whaley is concerned that once the activity in the department settles down and his deputies have a chance to think about what happened, some could have problems coping with the incident.

Billings Gazette

Friday, June 15, 1990 B

Billings, Montana 59103

106th Year, No. 44

2 left dead after shootout

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

HARDIN — Janet Rogers, a Big Horn County sheriff's deputy and mother of three, was fatally shot Thursday by a bank robbery suspect, who also was killed when lawmen returned fire.

Rogers, 39, had responded to an alarm at First Interstate Bank in downtown Hardin just after 1:30 p.m. and was in pursuit of the suspect as he left in a brown Volkswagen Rabbit. The chase ended when the cars driven by the deputy and the suspect collided on a residential street about six blocks from the bank. Rogers and the suspect were both shot during a gun battle that then took place.

George Rogers, the deputy's husband and fellow officer, was his wife's backup. He reportedly arrived on the scene immediately after his wife and saw her fall with a fatal gunshot wound.

Janet Rogers, like all Big Horn County deputies, was wearing a bul-

Officers mourn/ 9A

letproof vest. However, a single bullet struck her in the abdomen below the vest.

She was unconscious when an ambulance took her to Big Horn County Memorial Hospital. She was taken by airplane to St. Vincent Hospital in Billings, where she died in surgery about 5:30 p.m.

Details of the shootout were vague Thursday night, but authorities believe that shots were fired by the suspect and by both Janet and George Rogers. Two other officers who arrived on the scene a short time later didn't see the shootings, said Big Horn County Attorney Christine Cooke.

The suspect's identity was not released Thursday night, but FBI agents said they believe he was a Billings man. Larson Medicinehorse, chief deputy sheriff of Big Horn

(More on Shooting, Page 9A)



FBI Special Agent Blaise Mikulewicz of Billings photog-

graphed the car. Academy in Bozeman also was sent

07/13/90

17:07

BILLINGS GAZETTE

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TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

Officer John Reitz

Officer Steve Garcia

Deputy Terry Jessee

Sgt. Dennis Trimbo

The Yellowstone County D.A.R.E. officers would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people and businesses that were involved in the 89-90 school year D.A.R.E. program.

D.A.R.E. stands for Drug Abuse Resistance Education and is under the auspices of the Community Crime Prevention Council. The 17-week curriculum taught by uniformed officers in a classroom setting focuses on five major areas:

1. Providing accurate information on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.
2. Teaching students decision-making skills.
3. Showing students how to resist peer pressure.
4. Helping students build self-esteem.
5. Giving students ideas for alternatives to drug use.

The D.A.R.E. program was positively accepted and reached more than 2,000 students. Thank you all again for your help and support.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Mike Bowman
Marvin Carter
Chere Ring
Gail Van Valkenberg
Beverly Platen
Keith Kohinke
Kay Gannon
David Sharstrom
Bik Hope
Jo Swain
Jim Stracker
Edward Jones
David Munson
Del Christman
Carol Wright
Ruth Tiggas
Fred Brinkman
George Nelson
Cindy Holtz
Ron Scherry
Londa Carlson

SCHOOL SECRETARIES

Penny Parson
Gladys Besel
Janet Baum
Bessie Kitcham
Phyllis Christopherson
Ramona Stout
Eileen Diener
Donna Dierenfield
Christen Linn
Ardyth Hawkins
Judy Lowry
Bill Laurson
Marlene Ponce
Alice Lundgren
Shirley Frolich
Verona Butak
Rita Huck

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Suzie Armstrong
Sheri Reitz
Vernon Scott
Ethel Anderson
Kathleen Natzel
Karen Ziegler
Beverly Silwood
Karen Cox
Blake Forseth
Carol Dyk
Dave Kirkness
Lucille Hable
Ted Munsch
Linda Smith
Mona Langston
Debbie Kirkness
Tom Dyson
Jann Lappion
Judy Fulghum
Nancy Peterson
Joe McCracken
Elaine Shong
Joni Borer
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Donna King
Joe Hubbar
Sandra Schumacher
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Shelley Brown
Hank Yasevak
Daryl Miller
Dick Swander
Vicky Hedrick
Denise Lemke
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Marie Anderson
Nicky Wolf
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Jim Black
Kristi Tolliver
Mary Anderson
Linda Luse
Wayne Ziegler
Marcie Seitz
Sandy Bernhagen
Janet Weber
Karen Ahlgren
Ron Bender
Don Olsen
Denise Huvaere
Sharon Harris
Barbara Asleson
Jenna Allie
Kathy Gibson

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Castle Rock Jr. High
Slayview High School

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Dennis Cox
Jessica Anderson
Nicky Wichman
Erica Johnson
Lori Taylor
Heddi Wall
Eldena Bear Don't Walk
Christy Baldner
Matt Dreyer
Tate Kale
Linda Meyer

Manuel Zuniga
Amy Iman
Jason O'Brian
Karen Fossin
Kristi Aaby
Melissa Wilson
Tracy Elineth
Lynetta Galmrett
Scott Lorking
Leo Wohler
Peggy Parker
Nicole Miller
April Miles
Kristi Wiederiem
Janette Padilla
Stacy Bryce
Bowen Greenwood
Brandi Cernohlavak
Karen Smith
Jody Jennison

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Gary Rogers
Helen Ryan
June Lowmyer
Dave Oberly
Joyce Baritz
Sandra Mossman
Cindy Carnow
Channell 21
Jenniffer Brevik
Eric Peterson

KTVQ-2
Gus Koernig

KULR-8
Julie Hutchinson

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The Billings City Council

The Yellowstone County Commission

Wayne Schile and the Staff of the Billing Gazette

Frontier Chevrolet
Dennis Menhoff

KCTR Radio
Bruce Jensen
Glenn Hebert

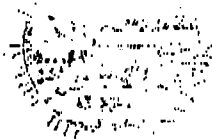
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George Selover

Riverside Optimists
Trimline of Billings
Kenny Kautzman
Pozza Hut (Central Ave.)
Carlene Brevington
Genex
Heights Lion Club
Billings Adjusters Association

ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF MONTANA

Marc Racicot
Attorney General



Justice Building
Helena, Montana 59620

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 10, 1990

For further information contact:
Margaret Morgan
444-2026

MARIJUANA ERADICATION PROGRAM

Attorney General Marc Racicot and U.S. Attorney Doris Poppler today hosted a joint press conference to update and remind Montanans of the Marijuana Eradication Program in place in their state.

Public lands over the last few years have become increasingly popular for the growing and harvesting of marijuana. With high-grade marijuana selling for as much as \$2000 per pound, the profits from this activity can be extraordinary.

The State of Montana, in conjunction with federal law enforcement agencies, is once again participating in the Montana Marijuana Eradication Project which first began in 1982. The three most actively involved federal agencies are the Drug Enforcement Administration, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management.

Montana has received \$17,000 from the federal Drug Enforcement Administration to fund this year's program which includes money to pay rewards to individuals providing information resulting in seizures, expenditures for overtime, equipment and supplies, and other expenses.

Funds originally allocated to the state for this program were not received from the Drug Enforcement Administration last year because of an administrative oversight in Washington D.C. As a result, there was a decline during the last year in the number of plants destroyed, arrests made, and property seized when compared to the record number of seizures the previous year.

This last year because of the lack of funds only a toll-free "hotline" monitored by the Montana Criminal Investigation Bureau was available to the eradication project. Information gathered by way of that hotline focused upon 17 outdoor grow operations and 9 indoor grow operations and identified 47 suspects. According to Drug Enforcement Administration statistics, approximately 4700 marijuana plants were seized by state, local, and federal authorities during the last year. On the state level, there were 1325 drug cases reported in 1989 and 72 percent of these cases included marijuana.

A public service announcement involving actor Patrick Duffy was provided to all Montana television stations as part of last year's eradication program. The announcement focused on the use of the toll-free number, 1-800-65-GRASS, used to report drug activity in Montana.

There are vast tracts of National Forest land in Montana that are difficult to police, making these areas attractive to marijuana cultivators. Over 600 plants were eradicated on or near National Forest lands in 1989. It is believed that these figures represent only a portion of what was actually grown. Three drug labs were also located on or near National Forest land in 1989. The value of property seized in conjunction with drug operations on National Forest land in Montana in 1989 was \$614,000.

The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Montana National Guard continue to cooperate in aerial surveillance of marijuana grow operations during the growing season as they have done in the past.

TOLL FREE # 1-800-65-GRASS CAN BE USED TO REPORT ALL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS ON OR OFF PUBLIC LANDS, REMAIN ANONYMOUS, AND POSSIBLY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A REWARD.

Those available for information:

Attorney General Marc Racicot
U.S. Attorney Doris Poppler
Tom King, Regional Special Agent, Forest Service
Jack Putsche, Special Agent, Bureau of Land Management
Gary Carroll, Division Administrator, Criminal Investigation Bureau
Jim Seykora, Chief Criminal Assistant U.S. Attorney

DON'T Let Montana Go To Pot



Up To \$1000 Reward

For Information Leading to the
Seizure of Growing Marijuana

Call Toll Free 1-800-65GRASS 24 Hrs.

Remain Anonymous

Montana Marijuana Eradication Program

** TOTAL PAGE.05 **

Martin\Blymire
Billings
July 17, 1990
Draft Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANTI-DRUG RALLY \ BILLINGS, MT
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1990 \ 8:55 A.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. I'm happy so many of you could join us this morning in Daylis Stadium -- home of the "Big Sky State Games". ((Cycling, golf, handball, shooting, swimming, tennis, track and field . . . sounds like a typical weekend at Camp David. What I can't figure out is why there's no horseshoe pitching?)) I am very pleased to see sports play a prominent role in education, drug awareness programs, and scholarship activities. Best of luck to all of tomorrow's participants.

And I would like to thank -- ALL OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS -- for their hospitality. I am especially honored to be able to congratulate the fifth and sixth grade graduates of the D.A.R.E. program who are out there in the crowd. These kids are setting a wonderful example, not only for their peers, but for adults as well. They are proof that each of us -- no matter how young or how old -- has a part to play in the war on drugs.

The drug problem facing America is the reason I'm here today. You may ask, "Why Billings"? The answer is simple. For over 100 years now, the people of Montana have been known as proud, hardworking, community-minded people. And that is where the answer to this nation's drug problem lies -- in the community. There is no problem so great, that each of us working together cannot solve it.

We are beginning to see signs that our efforts against drugs are working. Last summer, a major nationwide survey found that the number of current drug users in America had dropped by almost 40 percent in just 3 years. And then in mid-February, another survey showed that the number of high school seniors using drugs declined in 1989, a long-term trend that has brought seniors' drug use to its lowest level in 15 years. But, the good news isn't limited to national statistics. Last year, the state of Montana reported a decrease in the number of drug abuse violations. It is news like this that deepens my faith that, together, we can win this war.

But like all wars, we must be united in our efforts as a country and as a community. Parents, teachers, children, law enforcement officials must join as one. Business, labor, the professions -- all must be a part of this crusade for a drug-free America.

Each of you here today, by your presence, is sending the dealers of death a strong Montana message: We will not surrender our children. We will not surrender our community. Billings, Montana is in this fight to win -- and win we will.///

I know you will win because this state like so many other across this great land is taking the initiative -- fighting back. The Montana Board of Crime Control began the innovative Drug Abuse Resistance Education program throughout the state. For those of you not familiar with DARE, it is a unique program targets primarily fifth and sixth graders by using well-trained

uniformed officers kids about the dangers of drug use. The program helps students recognize and resist the subtle pressures that influence kids to experiment with drugs and alcohol. Over 7,500 children statewide received instruction in the program's first year and this number does not include the kids in kindergarten through fourth grade were taught about drugs through a program designed especially for them. A pat on the back is in order for the kids and all of our thanks to law enforcement officers who have gone beyond the call of duty to instruct these kids. Keep up the good work. You're making America proud.///

Another example of community involvement with young people are the programs supported by the Freemasons of America. One such program is the Center for Adolescent Development's Montana Teen Institute which takes at-risk teens who are willing to commit to swear off drugs and gives them the tools they need to avoid drug-use. Teens like Manual Zuniga. Manual's new goal in life is to be a U.S. Marshal so he can help others. Manual says "all kids need the help of parents and all adults to fight the bad guys . . . I would rather be a role model to my community and have made a stand to live a drug-free life."

Sometimes, kids, themselves, are some of our best troops on the front lines against drugs. They are realizing the enormous power of friendship as they set out to help one another avoid drugs. One such program gaining recognition not just around the country, but around the world, is Youth to Youth -- a community drug prevention program for middle school and high school age

young people. Recognizing the influential force of peer pressure, Youth to Youth uses that pressure to encourage young people to live alcohol and drug-free lives. Proof that kids talking to kids can make a difference is reflected in the words of a young man in Landisville, PA who said, "All my friends are drug free so I've learned that drug free is the way to be." Wise words.

Parents will agree that there is nothing more heartwrenching than to witness something as sinister as drugs and alcohol dim the sparkle of our childrens' eyes, steal their exuberance, and destroy their dreams. But, parents don't have to stand by and hope their kids are spared from this devastation. Instead each and every one of us -- that includes grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, neighbors, friends, anyone -- can make a huge difference by setting a good example, and by watching for the overt signs of trouble.

But, the most effective way to reach our kids is by talking to them about drugs, and even more important -- listening to them -- listening to their questions, their fears, their curiosity, and their hopes -- then through information, caring, and, yes, discipline -- fight back. When a kid has someone who cares, he won't care about drugs.

But, kids, communities, families and friends have some special allies in this battle. In towns as small as Laurel and as big as Los Angeles, brave men and women who believe that this country is worth fight for face danger and death everyday. They

form the "thin blue line" between good and evil protecting our children from drugs -- protecting all of us from the terrible threat of crime.

Right here in Montana, you know all too well that sometimes these modern day champions are called upon to pay the ultimate price. You've lost one of the town of Hardin's finest in Janet Rogers and our hearts go out to George Rogers and his three boys, Jace, Logan, and Chad here today. Your wife, your mother was a true American hero.///

And heros alone can't win wars so in Washington the Administration is taking action to help support our law enforcement officers across the country. As we meet today under this beautiful Montana sky, we are still waiting for the House to act on our Anticrime Package. Earlier this year, we were pleased that Congress passed our request for more agents, more prosecutors, and more prisons to get criminals off the streets and behind bars where they belong. But that isn't enough. I urge the House to pass a major portion of the Violent Crime Act. Legislation that will back up our new lawmen with new laws -- laws that are **fair, fast, and final**. // **Fair** -- an exclusionary rule designed to punish the guilty -- and **not** good cops who have acted in good faith. **Fast** -- we need habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And **final** -- fair, constitutionally sound death penalty provisions. To win the war on drugs, we must have a united effort. It's time

for Congress to act. Our children, our communities and our cops have waited long enough. ///

I must say, that as I look out over the audience -- a sea of red, white, and blue, \\ with the good showing by kids wearing black, \\ it makes me quite proud. Assembled in this stadium is a community bound not by location, but by caring. The people of Billings -- like your sister communities around this great country -- are ~~bonding to~~^{ing} form a united front, with soldiers young and old, that will win this war once and for all. God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you very much.

#

*tradition
Old West - who matter what you're doing
Smoke*



U.S. Department of Justice

*United States Attorney
District of Montana*

ADDRESS REPLY TO
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

Post Office Box 1478

406/657-6101

Billings, Montana 59103

FTS/585-6101

July 13, 1990

Kristina Martin
White House
17th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Room 121
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Martin:

Enclosed please find the information packet you requested which consists of:

1. Big Sky State Games flyer.
2. Average Montana Funded Drug Task Force - Two Year Average.
3. Board of Crime Control - Drug Free Schools and Communities - DARE Program.
4. Montana Adolescent Health Status.
5. Drug Use Among Indian Students Attending Schools Served by the Billings Area Office of the Indian Health Service.
6. Drug and Alcohol Use Among Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium Students.
7. 1989 Crime in Montana Annual Report
8. Press Coverage of Slain Montana Law Enforcement Officers.
9. Press Coverage of two Montana OCDETF cases - "Big Wog" and "Operation No Name."

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	James Seykora to Kristina Martin; personal information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Anti-Drug Rally, Billings MT 7/20/90 [1]

Date Closed: 10/19/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 08314

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Kristina Martin

July 13, 1990

Page 2

Please feel free to give me a call. My home telephone number is

Sincerely,

DORIS M. POPPLER
United States Attorney

JAMES E. SEYKORA
Assistant U.S. Attorney

Kristina Martin

1000 1st St.

San Francisco, CA

94104-1211

Old Executive Office Bldg.

JES:mah

Depr Mr. Martin

Enclosed please find the information requested which consists

1. Big Sky State

2. George M. ... Two Year ...

CHRISTINA'S DRAFT

1740
Martin\Blymire
Billings
July 15, 1990
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANTI-DRUG RALLY \ BILLINGS, MT
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1990 \ 10:30 A.M.

((Thank you for that warm welcome. I'm happy so many of you could join us this morning in ^{Dallas} ~~Dallas~~ Stadium -- home of the "Big Sky State Games". SPORTS JOKES TO COME. ^R And I would like to thank -- ALL OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS -- for their hospitality. I am especially honored to be able to congratulate the fifth and sixth grade graduates of the D.A.R.E. program ^{Cut Bank?} who are out there in ~~there~~ the crowd. These kids are setting a wonderful example, not only for their peers, but for adults as well. They are proof that each of us -- no matter how young or how old -- has a part to play in the war on drugs.))

The drug problem facing America is the reason I'm here today. You may ask, "Why Billings"? The answer is simple. For over 100 years now, the people of Montana have been known as proud, hardworking, community-minded people. And that is where the answers lie -- in the community. There is no problem so great, that each of us working together cannot solve it.

We are beginning to see signs that our efforts are working. Last summer, a major nationwide survey found that the number of current drug users in American had dropped by almost 40 percent in just 3 years. And then in mid-February, another survey showed that the number of high school seniors using drugs declined in 1989, a long-term trend that has brought seniors' drug use to its lowest level in 15 year. ? (The good news isn't limited to the

national front either)- last year the state of Montana reported a decrease in the number of drug abuse violations. It is news such as this that deepens my faith that we are going to win this war, and win it soon.

In the late eighties, you -- the people of Montana realized ~~that~~ the "rural-ness" of your beautiful state did not give you immunity from substance abuse. It did, however, ^{SP}create additional challenges ⁱⁿ to delivering assistance to the populations that are susceptible. You realized that your problems are not unique, but that the solutions may have to be. And together the community resolved to fight, with each person pulling their own weight.

→ First, you began with the children. In 1989, the Montana Board of Crime Control made a wise decision to dedicate a substantial portion of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Funds to instigate the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program throughout the state. For those of you not familiar with DARE, it is a unique program that uses well trained uniformed officers to teach a formal curriculum to students, targeting primarily fifth and sixth graders in elementary school. [?] [The program emphasises are recognition and resistance of subtle pressures that influence kids to experiment with drugs and alcohol.] Approximately 7,500 children statewide received instruction in the program's ~~the~~ first year. And this number does not include the groups of younger kids in Kindergarten through fourth who ^{will} are instructed through a curriculum that had been designed especially for them.

I believe applause ^{is} are in order for ~~all~~ the kids and for ~~all~~ the law enforcement officers who have stepped beyond the call of duty to instruct these kids. Keep ^{up} of the good work.

7.3 { To the parents of ~~the kids who are the future of Montana~~ -- and parents all around the country: As parents of five and grandparents of twelve, Barbara and I can empathize with the you on how very difficult it is to witness something as sinister as drugs and alcohol dim the sparkle of ~~in~~ our childrens' eyes, steal their exuberance, and destroy their dreams. But, parents don't have to stand by and hope their kids are spared from ~~the~~ this devastation. Instead each and every one of us -- that includes grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, neighbors, friends, anyone -- can make a huge difference by setting a good example, discussing it in an open and informed manner, and most importantly listening to our kids and watching for the overt signs of trouble.

I'm sure many of you have seen the television ad where an angry father with ^{hands} box of drug paraphernalia ~~is standing~~ in his son's room demanding to know where he learned ~~how~~ about drugs, ~~and~~ his son looks him square in the eyes and answers truthfully . . . from you, Dad. Parents, we must never forget that we are setting an example with our every action. There is no room for hypocrites in this battle. The most effective way ~~we have~~ to reach our kids is through discussion, and the key to success is listening -- listen [?] to their questions, their fears, their curiosity, and their hopes -- then through information, caring,

and, yes, discipline, your family can be a success story that will endure the test of time for generations to come.

Webster's defines community as "a group of people residing in the same locality and under the same government". While Montanans are displaying the awesome power of the community; local, state, and federal government is doing it's part to provide the tools with which to fight. *protect + support*

Law Enforcement will always be our first line of defense when it comes to drugs. Local law enforcement officers are out in full force in our communities every day and night protecting our families, ~~and destroying the marketing operations of drug dealers.~~ These uniformed men and women are using economics to out smart not just the dealers, but the users. The strategy isn't complex: the market is divided and isolated, then due to a reduction in availability and loss of convenience, the price goes up driving some buyers out and making it easier ^{to} locate the remaining transacting parties. The good news is it's working; in Montana alone last year 373 arrest were made by state and local drug task forces -- 57% were arrested for the sale of drugs and 34% for possession. These are statistics of which to be proud.

The strength of character displayed by officers around the U.S. should not go unrecognized by those ^{for whom} they risk their lives to protect. Communities from Los Angeles to Miami, from Houston to Billings need to rally behind that thin blue line of brave souls who must regularly confront the angry drug forces and its *dangerous* offspring ^{the} street gangs, the thieves, and the killers. The

3-17-90
ONille
Shalboro

5

Feb 14 '89
Det Alex
Marilyn
Joyce
Alexis
Catherine

citizens of Billings, especially the town people of Hardin, can identify with the pain of losing one their finest deputies, Janet Rogers. My condolences to George Rogers and his three boys.

At the state level, Governor (Stan) Stephens has . . .

6/14/90

AWAITING INFO FROM GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

And finally in Washington, your representatives in Congress are not letting anyone gloss over Montana when it comes to drug intervention talks; men like Senator Conrad Burns and Congressman Ron Marlenee are reminding people in the Capitol that ^{presently} Billings is ~~serving as~~ a major hub for the trafficking of narcotics to Canada and surrounding metropolitan areas. Congress has approved funding for new agents, new prosecutors, and new prisons that this Administration ^{requested} ~~asked for~~ to catch, convict, and contain America's most dangerous drug offenders. But we still await approval of the anticrime proposal which ^{has} ~~have~~ been submitted to Congress. I believe the men and women on the Hill will put forth laws ^{as} ~~as~~ equally severe as the problem plaguing this nation.

And to bring home some national efforts, allow me ^{to} ~~point~~ out that if Congress approves the proposed 1991 budget, the Bureau of Justice's Block Grants that are directed to the state of Montana for it's fight against drugs would be triple that of fiscal year '89 -- and ^{an} ~~and~~ increase of almost one and half million dollars. ^P Also on the national level, the Department of Education has published a book of which every parent should own at least one copy. It's entitled "Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention". This book maps out ways parents can most effectively discuss drugs

with their children. It stresses⁵ the importance of praising children for knowing right from wrong -- thus forming the base for a child of impeccable character. In step with this guidebook, the Department of Education will set a precedent in the Fall by announcing a suggested criteria for public schools around the country for Drug-related education. You will be hearing more about these two items in September when the Montana school systems begin their new school year. Be on the look out, and be prepared to address this topic in your local PTA meetings.

JOKE ABOUT MONTANA OR CHEYENNE, WY

God bless the people of Billings, ^{and} God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

#

FUN



J U L Y 2 0 - 2 2

1 9 9 0

B I L L I N G S

M O N T A N A

BIG SKY STATE GAMES

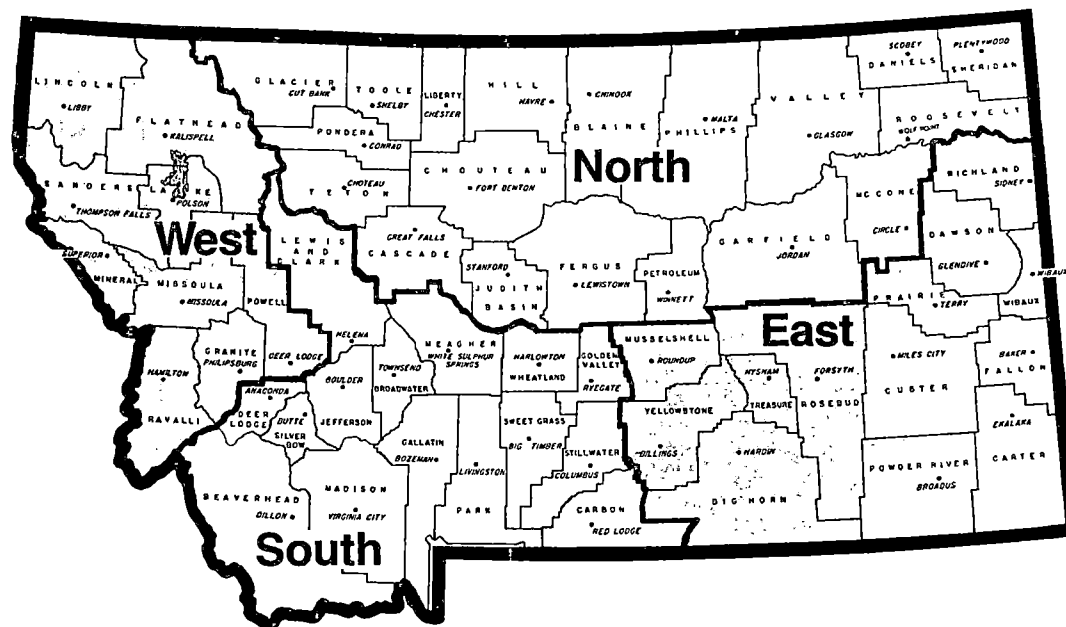


First Banks
Members First Bank System



MONTANA'S BIG SKY STATE GAMES

... Serious Fun



Nine thousand Montana amateur athletes, having some serious fun, that's the goal for the 1990 Big Sky State Games July 20-22 in Billings. Regional Festivals to qualify for the finals will be held in four areas; Bozeman, Great Falls, Miles City/Glendive and Missoula. The statewide regionals will be held in June in Basketball, Volleyball, Bowling and Track (5 events in track).

North Region: Great Falls-June 15th-17th

West Region: Missoula-June 15th-17th

South Region: Bozeman-June 29th-July 1st

East Region: Miles City/Glendive-June 29th-July 1st
Billings-June 9th (Bowling & Track only)

New Sports

The Games will feature two new sports this year with the addition of Equestrian and Karate. The shooting competition will be expanded to include the Sporting Clays event.

1989 Highlights

In the past four years of competition, 20,000 athletes from 235 Montana cities and towns have participated in the Big Sky State Games. It has become the largest multi-sport event in the history of Montana. A special highlight of the 1989 Centennial Games was the lighting of the Torch by Abel R. Kiviat, age 97, America's oldest Olympic medal winner. Another highpoint was the 60 meter race between two entries from Forsyth, 2 year old Tyler Wetsch and 100 year old Ella Beals.

Athlete Check-In

Athlete Check-In will be held at Daylis Stadium July 20th just prior to Opening Ceremonies.

Athlete Check-In — 5:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Opening Ceremonies — 8:00 p.m.

Opening Ceremonies

Opening Ceremonies Friday, July 20th, at Daylis Stadium, will be a star-spangled experience, sponsored by the Billings Gazette. Gates open at 5:00 p.m., meals and concessions will be available. The first event of the State Games is the 5K race which will finish in the Stadium during the Opening Celebration. Governor Stan Stephens will officially open the Ceremonies at 8:00 p.m., followed by the Parade of Athletes, fireworks, music, dancing, skydivers, balloons, pigeons and the traditional lighting of the Big Sky State Games Torch. The public is encouraged to attend.

Major Sponsors

For five consecutive years — since its inception in 1986 — the Big Sky State Games has become a reality through the sponsorship of Coca-Cola, First Banks and Kampgrounds of America.

Montana Officials Association Clinic

The Montana High School Association will conduct a clinic for Basketball and Football officials just prior to the Big Sky State Games. John Clougherty, a Final Four Official, is the featured banquet speaker and clinician for the MOA festivities.

Class B All-Star Football Game

The Second Annual Class "B" All Star Football Game will be held in Billings, Saturday, July 21st at Daylis Stadium at 7:30 p.m.. The game will be a featured weekend event of the Big Sky State Games. Seventy-two Class B Football players from 41 different communities will participate in the game. The public is encouraged to attend.

State Games Dance

Plan to attend the Big Sky State Games Dance Saturday, July 21st, at the Billings Holiday Inn from 9 p.m. to Midnight.

National Congress of State Games Gains USOC Membership

In February of 1990 the United States Olympic Committee House of Delegates voted to admit the membership of the National Congress of State Games (NCSG). The Big Sky State Games is a member of the NCSG.

Games Nationwide

Four hundred thousand athletes participated in State Games in 40 states across the nation in 1989. State Games feature the sports of the Olympic and Pan-American Games as well as an occasional local favorite. They attract athletes of a wide variety of ages, backgrounds and skill levels, bringing out former and future Olympians

as well as athletes for whom State Games are a real career highlight. Many State Games play prominent roles in education, drug awareness programs, scholarship activities, sports medicine and coaching clinics. State Games are each state's sports melting pot, welcoming athletes with a unique sense of state pride.

Montana Senior Games

Seniors, 55 and older, may qualify in the Big Sky State Games for the United States National Senior Championships. For information contact: Don F. Tivolacci, P.O. Box 1457, Billings, MT 59103. Phone: 252-2795

THANKS

Thanks to the efforts of thousands of athletes, volunteers and sponsors, the Big Sky State Games continues to showcase the Montana spirit of sportsmanship and participation. The success of the Games is directly the result of your support.

Entry Forms Available

Pick up your entry form at First Banks, Universal Athletic Stores, Wendy's or YMCA's statewide.

The United States Olympic Committee and the Big Sky State Games are nonprofit organizations supporting amateur athletics.

I would like to make a contribution to:

☐ Big Sky State Games ☐ U.S. Olympic Committee
☐ Both the Big Sky State Games & the U.S. Olympic Committee

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Please clip and mail with donation to:

Big Sky State Games, P.O. Box 2318, Billings, MT 59103

Event Sponsors

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Opening Ceremonies July 20th, 8:00 p.m.
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For More Information Contact:

Big Sky State Games
P.O. Box 2318
Billings, Montana 59103
(406) 245-8106

Average Montana Funded Drug Task Force
Two (2) Year Average

A. The statistics for the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Multi Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Project, has not been included in the makeup of this average task force report for obvious reasons.

B. Average Grant Awards:	1st Year	\$51,990.00	Federal
		13,109.00	Local match
	Total	\$65,099.00	
	2nd Year	\$42,963.00	Federal
		19,403.00	Local match
	Total	\$62,366.00	

C. Average Number of Counties in Jurisdiction: 2.43

D. Jurisdiction Covered By All Seven (7) Task Forces:	Big Horn County
	Blaine County
	Custer County
	Dawson County
	Fallon County
	Flathead County
	Hill County
	Lincoln County
	McCone County
	Missoula County
	Prairie County
	Richland County
	Sheridan County
	Roosevelt County
	Valley County
	Wibaux County
	Yellowstone County

E. Average Expenditures:	1st Year	\$49,293.00	Federal
		13,109.00	Local
		\$62,402.00	Total
	2nd Year	\$45,162.00	Federal
		20,178.00	Local
		\$65,340.00	Total

F. Average Law Enforcement Personnel:	2.6	Full-Time Grant Funded Officer
	1.71	Est. Overtime Funded Officers
Prosecution Personnel:	.59	Estimated Funded and Non Funded.
Support Staff:	.64	Funded

G. Average Purchase of Evidence and Information: First Year \$3,583.00
 Second Year \$5,181.00
 Total \$8,764.00

H. Equipment Purchased: Listed are the most common equipment purchased by the seven (7) drug task forces during the first two (2) years.

Equipment	Average
Surveillance Equipment	\$5,540.00
Communication Equipment	\$2,260.00
Photo & TV Equipment	\$1,577.00
Computer and accessories	\$2,438.00
Other	\$231.00
Total	\$12,046.00

I. Average Arrests:

	Manufacture	Sell	Possess	Other	Total
Cocaine		11	4		15
Marijuana	1	20	20	5	46
LSD		1			1
Meth/Amph	1	3	2		6
Other Drugs		2	2	2	6
Total	2	37	28	7	74

J. Average Arrest Profile:

	Male	Female	< 18	18 >	1st Off	Repeat Off	Unk Off
Caucasian	48	16	4	60	38	16	12
Black	1			1	1		
Hispanic	1			1	1		
Indian	5	3	1	7	3	1	2
Totals	55	19	5	69	43	17	14

K. Average Convictions:

	Manufacture	Sell	Possess	Other	Total
Cocaine		6	4		10
Marijuana		10	16	4	30
Meth/Amph		2	1		3
Other Drugs	1	1	1	2	5
Totals	1	19	22	6	48

Page 3
Average Montana Drug Task Force

L. Average Sentences:

	Prison	Jail	Prob	Jailprob	Susp	Other	Commserv	Fine	Total
Cocaine	3	1	2		1	2			9
Marijuana	2	2	3		8	10		4	29
Meth/Amph	1					1			2
Other Drugs					1	1			2
Totals	6	3	5		10	14		4	42

M. Average Drug Removal By Amounts:

	*Measure	Seizure	Purchase
Cocaine	Grams	326.38	99.06
Hashish	Grams	13.47	
Marijuana	Ounces	213.52	16.50
Marijuana Plants	Number	364	
Morphine	Grams	3.43	
Opium	Grams		.06
Other Narcotics	Grams	4.0	
Other Hallucinogens	Grams	4.14	.48
Meth/Amph	Grams	213.29	178.81
Other Drugs	Grams	.91	
Meth/Amph	Dosage Units	1	30
LSD	Dosage Units	24	10
Other Stimulants	Dosage Units	3	19
Barbiturates	Dosage Units		3
Other Depressants	Dosage Units	21	12
Other Drugs	Dosage Units	540	
Unknown Drugs	Dosage Units	86	

* 28.35 grams = Ounce

N. Average Property Seizures:

	Number	Value
Vehicles	9	\$21,980.00
Currency	3	\$14,830.00
Real Property	1	\$8,786.00
Weapons	11	\$2,627.00
Other	16	\$7,264.00
Totals	40	\$55,487.00

O. Average Property Forfeitures:

	Number	Value
Vehicles	5	\$9,095.00
Currency	2	\$10,310.00
Weapons	2	\$543.00
Other	1	\$576.00
Totals	10	\$20,524.00



Montana Adolescent Health Status

March, 1990

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The success of the Adolescent Health Survey has resulted from the cooperation and participation of many people and agencies both in Montana and other states. The Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies staff and local coalitions provided the management direction, coordination, and enthusiasm necessary to keep a project of this magnitude on-track and moving forward. The Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (AIDS/Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, Montana Perinatal Program, Chronic Disease Program, and Family Planning Program) and the Montana Office of Public Instruction (Health Education Program, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program, and AIDS Education Program) eagerly endorsed this project and provided technical assistance and guidance to ensure that objectivity and scientific methods were an integral part of data analysis and report preparation. Funding for the survey was provided by The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Stuart Foundations, the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, and the Montana Office of Public Instruction.

Survey questionnaires were designed and assistance with survey administration and statistical summaries was provided by the University of Washington/Group Health Cooperative. In addition, the Group Health staff provided invaluable training and assistance with survey administration. Reports of the Adolescent Health Survey prepared by the University of Minnesota were useful references for designing report format to enhance reader interest and comprehension. A very special thank you to Lois Geer Bergeisen, University of Minnesota Project Director, for her expert counsel, support, and guidance in the development of this project. Special thanks are also due to Linda D. Priest, a Helena-based private consultant, for her ability to transform thought fragments into meaningful text; her superb technical writing skills, report organization, and editing.

In spite of the extensive efforts of the health professionals who worked on the project, the surveys could not have been conducted without the cooperation and participation of Montana students, teachers, school boards, superintendents, and parents. Acknowledgement and special thanks go to the 2,571 students who shared their thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

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INTRODUCTION



I. INTRODUCTION

Montana's young people are a treasured natural resource whose health, education, and well-being are vital concerns of family, school personnel, and members of the community. The common concern over the health of our adolescents is based on the knowledge that youth are at risk for certain diseases, accidents, and trauma because of their inherent vulnerability. In addition, in their formative years, they are making personal choices about behaviors which can have life-long effects on their health. Although all youth do not exhibit unhealthy behaviors, it is necessary to identify potentially unhealthy behaviors to ensure that appropriate prevention methods are addressed by families, schools, and the community.

Today, death and disability among Montana's young people increasingly stem from lifestyles and environmental conditions which cause stress, anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem. These complex expressions of psycho-social discontent often lead to self-destructive or health-threatening behaviors such as drug and alcohol abuse, teenage pregnancy, eating disorders, risk taking, and hostility toward parents, teachers, and society. Because it is apparent that unhealthy social behaviors are the primary threats to the health and well-being of adolescents, effective prevention and intervention strategies need to be developed.

During the 1988-89 school year, randomly selected high schools in Montana participated in a western United States Adolescent Health Survey. This survey was a collaborative effort involving The Montana Coalition of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies; the Montana Office of Public Instruction; the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences; the University of Washington; and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. The survey was designed with the primary objective to determine the most effective means of addressing the health needs of Montana's young people. The survey results will assist educators, health professionals, and the people of Montana to identify and address the characteristics, causes, and potential remedies of behavioral-based threats to adolescent health.

The Adolescent Health Survey was designed with assistance from numerous professionals throughout the United States to include such topics as:

- Primary worries and concerns of youth
- Social and mental health
- Risk-taking behaviors
- Nutrition and eating behaviors
- Alcohol, tobacco, and other substance use
- Sexual behavior

This report summarizes some of the most important information provided by 7th, 9th, and 12th grade students. Those questions and responses thought to be most interesting and useful to school administrators and health professionals are included in this report. For some questions, responses provided by Montana 12th grade students are compared with 12th graders throughout the nation.

The results of this survey will be made available to participating agencies, community groups involved in health planning and intervention including the Montana PATH Project (Promoting Action for Teen Health), schools, and other interested groups. These survey results will be used as baseline data to evaluate the efficacy of future community-based health promotion programs. In addition, aggregate school data from the Adolescent Health Survey will be disseminated for the general purposes of:

- Identifying adolescent needs
- Developing curricula
- Designing age-appropriate educational materials
- Designing inservice training
- Developing grant proposals and grant reporting
- Providing information to school counselors, nurses, curriculum specialists, and special programs such as drug-free schools
- Informing policy makers
- Developing Year 2000 Health Objectives
- Supporting school health initiatives
- Understanding how behaviors relate to death, disability, and disease
- Identifying risk behaviors related to high-risk profiles
- Increasing public awareness of health-related problems of youth
- Developing community and statewide interventions to reduce high-risk behavior
- Developing health promotion programs for youth

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Adolescent Health Survey is a statewide survey of Montana youth to evaluate students' knowledge and personal behavior concerning eating habits, safety, self-esteem, smoking, drug/alcohol use, nutrition, and sexuality. The University of Washington, School of Public Health and Community Medicine, developed the survey methods and data analysis techniques.

Methodology

Montana schools were randomly selected using a stratified cluster sampling procedure designed to provide a statistically valid sample representative of students throughout the state. Both urban and rural schools, as well as schools in the east and west extremes of the state, were surveyed.

In each of the schools, all students in the designated grades were asked to complete a questionnaire in the classroom. Trained survey administrators were present to answer students' questions, to protect students' anonymity, and to administer the survey in an unbiased and uniform manner. Participation in the survey was voluntary. Parents could choose not to have their children participate or the student could decline to participate, turn in blank or incomplete survey forms, or quit completing the questionnaire at any time. Overall, the majority of 7th, 9th, and 12th grade students of participating schools took part in the survey.

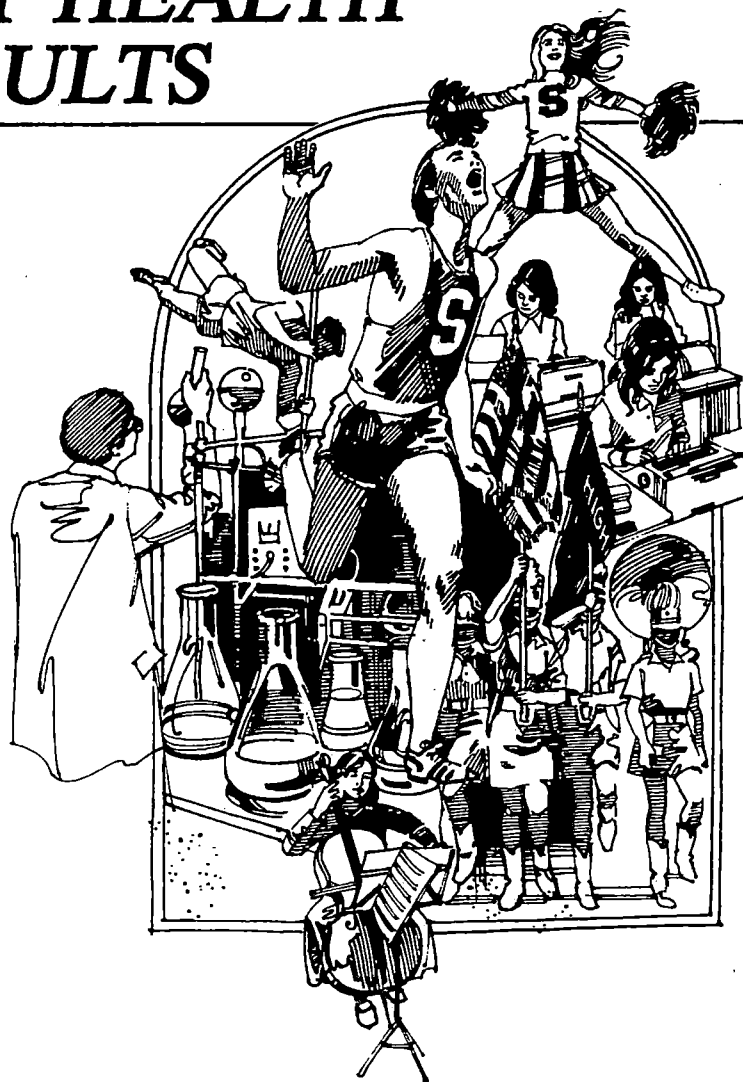
Studies have shown that survey validity is often a concern when dealing with self-reported information on sensitive topics. Some students, particularly in the younger age groups, may be reluctant to provide honest responses to very personal or sensitive questions. If a student perceives all aspects of his or her responses would be kept strictly confidential, reluctance to provide accurate answers is greatly reduced. A detailed protocol was followed during survey administration to foster the students' sense of privacy and anonymity.

Student Characteristics

The information presented in this report is based on responses of 2,571 students from 20 schools, representing about 8 percent of the total state enrollment in grades 7, 9, and 12. Of the 2,571 students, 21 percent were enrolled in the 7th grade, 37 percent in the 9th grade, and 42 percent in the 12th grade.

Gender of students participating in the survey was almost evenly split, with 51 percent males and 49 percent females. Eighty-three percent of the students described their race as white, while the remaining 17 percent were Native American, Hispanic, or other.

ADOLESCENT HEALTH SURVEY RESULTS



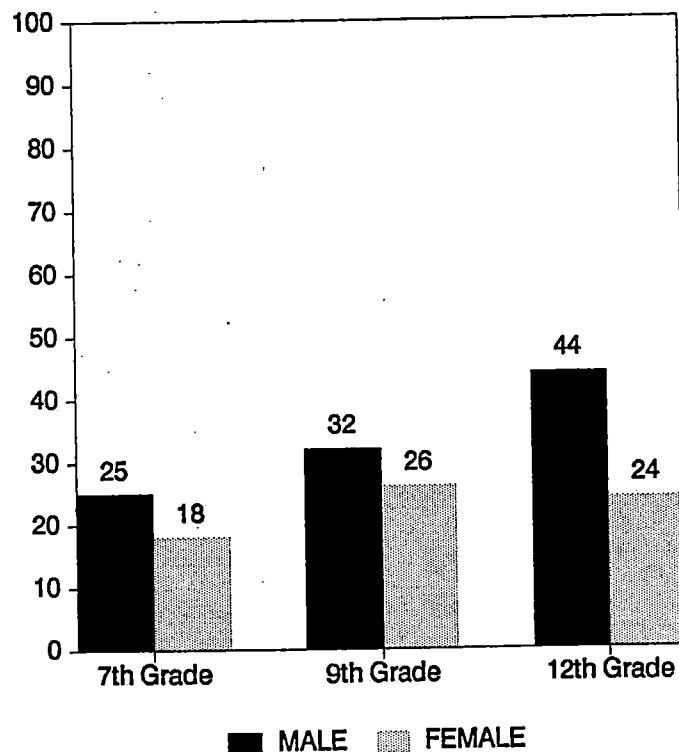
III. INJURY PRONE BEHAVIORS

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death among Americans in the 1 to 34 age group. In response to the risk of accidental death and injury in automobile accidents, the Montana Legislature passed Montana's Safety Belt Use Act in 1987. This law requires that drivers and passengers wear seatbelts while traveling in motor vehicles. Seatbelt use can reduce the number of serious injuries by 50 percent and fatalities by 40 to 60 percent. In spite of the fact that seatbelt use saves 40 to 80 lives annually and prevents 700 injuries each year in Montana, some people, in violation of the law and at greater personal risk, refuse or neglect to buckle up.

Wearing helmets while riding motorcycles or bicycles reduces the risk of sustaining serious or fatal head injuries resulting from accidents. Studies of motorcycle accidents in states which do not require helmet use revealed that accidents resulted in three times as many fatal or serious head injuries as compared with states that require safety helmet use. Death or disability resulting from accidents not only affects the victim, but also has economic, social, and psychological costs for family members and society as a whole.

- Seatbelt use decreases as adolescents grow older; however, 43 percent of the 12th grade students reported wearing seatbelts most or all of the time.
- In general, Montana adolescents are not wearing safety helmets when riding a bicycle. Of the adolescents who had ridden a bicycle within the past year, 96 percent reported rarely or never wearing a safety helmet when riding a bicycle.
- Adolescents are more likely to wear a safety helmet when riding a motorcycle than a bicycle. About one-half of Montana students who had ridden a motorcycle within the past year reported wearing a safety helmet always or most of the time when riding a motorcycle.

Percent of students who rarely or never wear a seatbelt



IV. PHYSICAL HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND EATING BEHAVIORS

Physical Health

Good physical health and the perception of having good physical health are important in the development of self-esteem and emotional well-being in adolescents. Distorted perceptions of being overweight, for example, can result in unhealthy weight control activities such as fasting, skipping meals, use of diet pills, forced vomiting, and binge eating. The perception of being overweight and subsequent unhealthy eating behaviors have been shown to result from complex emotions linked to family caring, physical and sexual abuse, and other factors that reduce self-esteem.

- Most Montana adolescents (91 percent) view themselves as being in good to excellent health.
- Sixty percent of the surveyed students reported having a physical examination within the last year.
- More male (65 percent) than female (53 percent) adolescents felt that they were the "right" weight.
- Female adolescents more often reported feeling overweight than males and, by the time they reach the 12th grade, 46 percent of females and 17 percent of males felt they were overweight. Conversely, more male (20 percent) than female (3 percent) 12th graders reported that they were underweight.
- Twenty-one percent male and 72 percent female 12th graders reported that they have dieted at least once during the last year. Of the females who have dieted, 13 percent indicated that they were "always on a diet."
- Twenty-five percent female and 4 percent male 12th graders have taken diet pills to lose weight.

Nutrition

During adolescence, growth and development accelerate leading to dramatic physical increases in height, weight, development of organs, and sexual maturation. Adequate nutrition is essential for normal development during adolescence and for long-term health in adults. Nutritional and dietary deficiencies have been linked to infant mortality, tooth decay, obesity, anemia, and retarded mental development in children and adults.

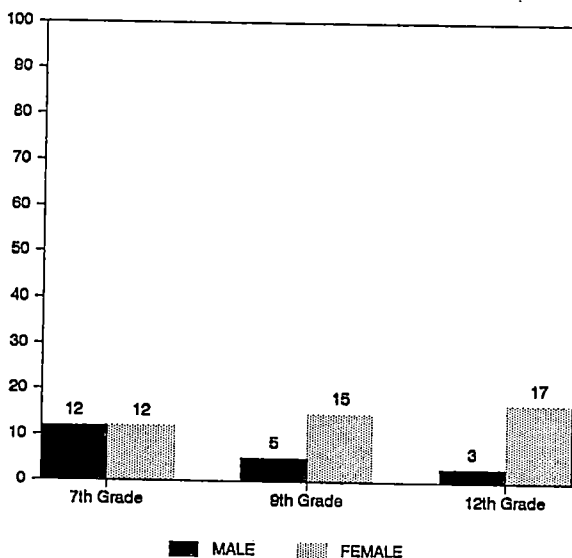
In general, diseases resulting from nutritional deficiencies have diminished; however, they have been replaced by diseases of dietary excess and imbalance. Disproportionate consumption of foods high in fats, often at the expense of foods high in complex carbohydrates and fiber, are typical eating patterns of adolescents.

- Daily consumption of meat increased with age of the adolescents. Fifty-nine percent of 12th graders ate beef, pork, or mutton at least once a day as compared with 46 percent of 7th graders.
- Eighty-four percent of Montana students surveyed drank milk at least once a day, whereas 6 percent reported never or rarely drinking milk.
- Eggs and dried beans were reported to be among the least eaten foods by the surveyed adolescents. About 25 percent of the students indicated that they never eat dried beans, peas, peanut butter, or eggs.
- Approximately 55 percent of Montana adolescents from all grades surveyed ate "junk food" (sweets, soft drinks, and chips) at least once a day, while 9 percent reported never eating "junk food."
- Twenty-five percent of the adolescents ate "fast food" items such as hamburgers and french fries at least once a day.

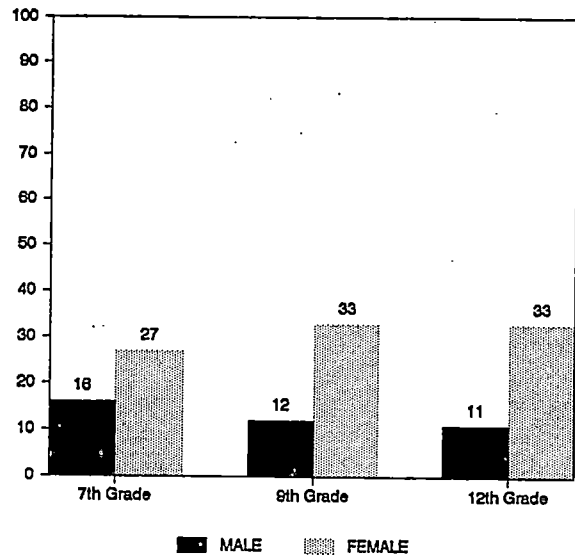
Eating Behaviors

Eating disorders include overeating related to tension, poor nutritional habits, and food fads as well as the psychological disorders of anorexia nervosa and bulimia. The incidence of both anorexia and bulimia is increasing, particularly among teenage girls. Adolescents suffering from anorexia starve themselves in the irrational pursuit of thinness, whereas bulimia sufferers alternately binge on high caloric food and then induce vomiting or use laxatives. Both anorexia and bulimia can seriously impair health due to dehydration, hormonal imbalance, depletion of minerals and vitamins, and damage to internal organs.

Percent of students who have vomited on purpose after eating



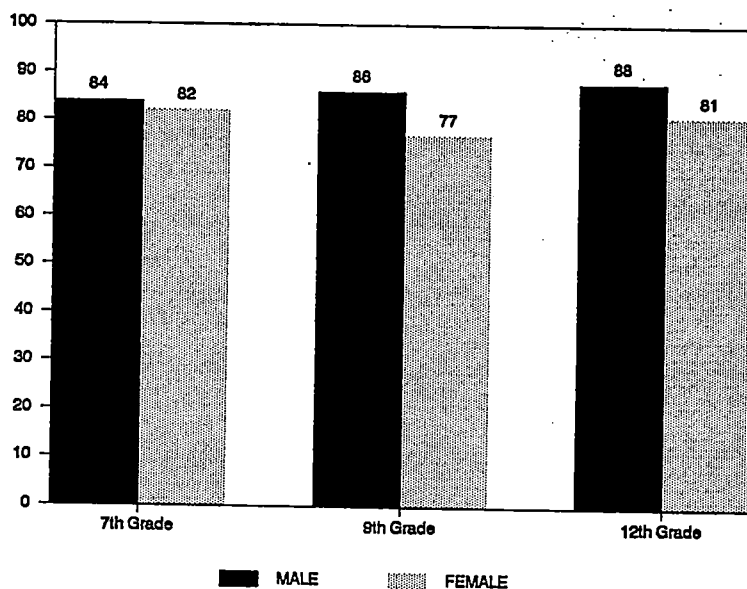
Percent of students who reported out-of-control binge eating



- Twenty percent of female adolescents indicated that they were afraid to start eating for fear they would not be able to stop, as compared to 4 percent of males who shared the same fear.
- More female than male students at all grade levels surveyed reported that they have eaten so much food in a short period of time that they felt out-of-control and would be embarrassed if others saw them (binge eating, gorging, or bulimia).
- At the 9th and 12th grade levels, more female than male students indicated that they have vomited on purpose after eating.

V. SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

**Percent of students who
are satisfied with themselves**



Self-Esteem

Low self-esteem has been related to eating disorders, antisocial behavior, depression, and the tendency to commit suicide. The factors that lead to a poor self-image may be related to idealized concepts of physical appearance, sexual and physical abuse, or perceived failure to accomplish personal or family expectations.

- Overall, the surveyed adolescents have a positive self-image; however, 52 percent female and 37 percent male 12th graders indicated that they wished they had more self-respect.
- More female (55 percent) than male (42 percent) seniors indicated that, at times, they feel useless. Similarly, more female (42 percent) than male (25 percent) 12th graders reported that, at times, they think that they are no good at all.
- Moderate to extreme feelings of "blaming themselves for things" within the past year was expressed by 24 percent of male and 36 percent of female adolescents.

School Environment and Educational Plans

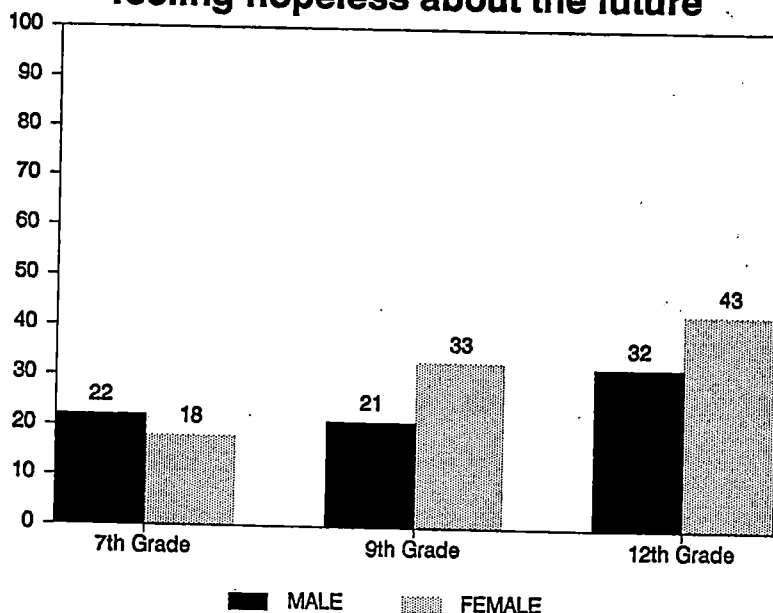
Today, school has become involved in traditional family functions such as sex education, personal relations, and marriage and adulthood preparation. Education includes not only the transmission of factual knowledge, but also helps prepare adolescents for future citizenship and family life. Failure to attend or actively participate in school deprives a young person of opportunities to develop social skills, personal values, and concepts of good physical and emotional health.

Data from the Montana Office of Public Instruction (1987) indicate that 86 percent of enrolled 9th grade students completed high school, which is higher than the national average of 72 percent. In 1987, Montana ranked sixth in the nation for number of enrolled 9th graders completing high school.

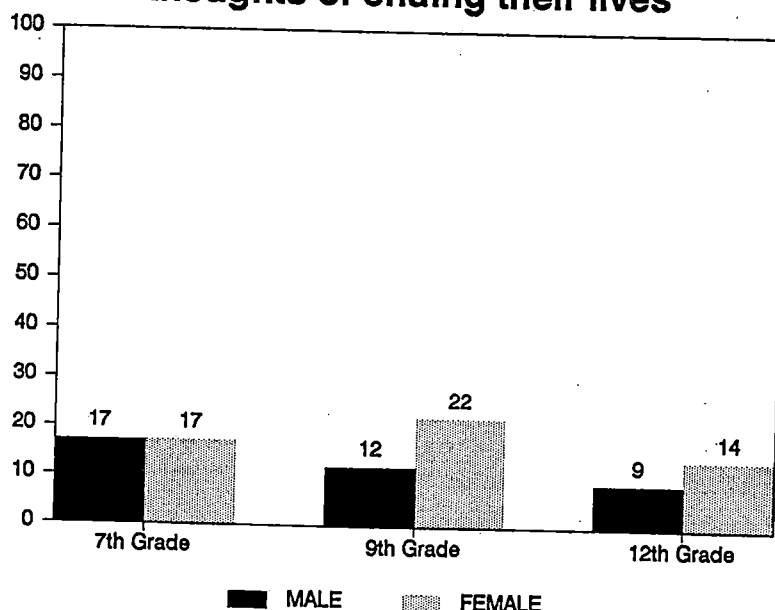
- Six percent male and 2 percent female 7th graders felt they probably or definitely would drop out before completing high school. Two percent male and no female 12th grade students identified themselves as probable or definite dropouts.
- Twenty-two percent of the surveyed students reported no participation in any extra-curricular activities such as school sports, student government, or community- and church-related activities.
- Approximately one-third of the adolescents felt that school people care about them either quite a bit or very much.
- Statistics (1986) from the Montana Office of Public Instruction indicate that 60 percent of graduating seniors in Montana go on to college. Thirty-one percent of the seniors in the Adolescent Health Survey expect to graduate from a 2-year college, while 73 percent anticipate graduating from a 4-year college.

Percent of Students who Reported Skipping at Least One Day of School Within the Past Month		
Grade Level	Male (Percent)	Female (Percent)
7th Grade	9%	12%
9th Grade	17%	16%
12th Grade	36%	28%

**Percent of students who
have been distressed by
feeling hopeless about the future**



**Percent of students who
have been distressed by
thoughts of ending their lives**



Suicide

Suicide was the second leading cause of death of Montana youth in 1987. Nationwide, an average of 18 young people between the ages of 14 and 24 kill themselves each day and 57 youth attempt suicide each hour in the United States. Between 1960 and 1985, the suicide rate for the age group 14 to 24 rose 300 percent, while the rate for other age groups rose less than 20 percent.

Suicide involves complex behaviors that result from psychological or social pressures that may be difficult to detect and understand; however, suicidal behaviors can be diagnosed, treated, and prevented as more information becomes available and timely and appropriate interventions are implemented.

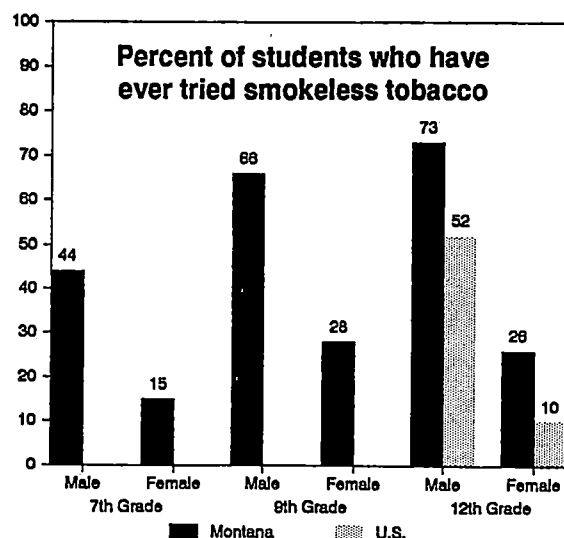
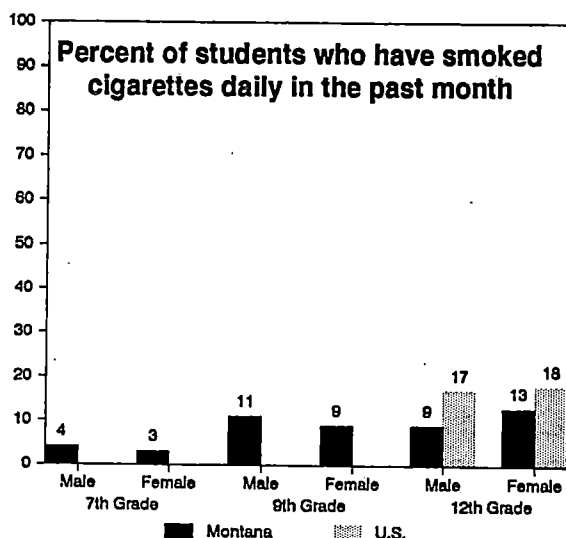
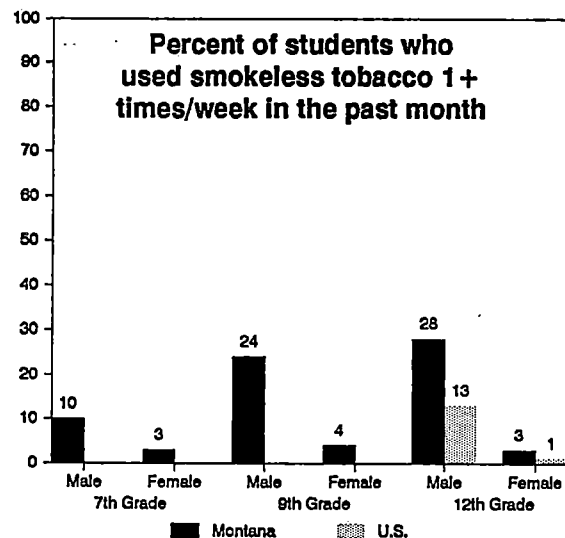
- Attempts of suicide were higher for female than male adolescents. Nine percent of male adolescents reported attempting to commit suicide as compared to 18 percent of female adolescents.

VI. SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE

Tobacco

The 1989 Report of the U.S. Surgeon General confirmed that cigarette smoking remains the single most preventable cause of death and disability from cancer and other diseases. Smoking is responsible for more than one of every six deaths. Smokers have a 50 to 100 percent greater chance of heart attack than non-smokers and heart attacks are more severe when they occur. The national average death rate for heavy smokers between the ages of 25 and 65 is double that of non-smokers. Smokeless tobacco increases the risk of gum disease, tooth loss, and cancers of the mouth, cheek, and gums. In spite of widespread education, publicity, and warnings of tobacco products, adolescents in Montana continue to experiment with and use tobacco on a regular basis. Each day more than 3,000 American teenagers start smoking.

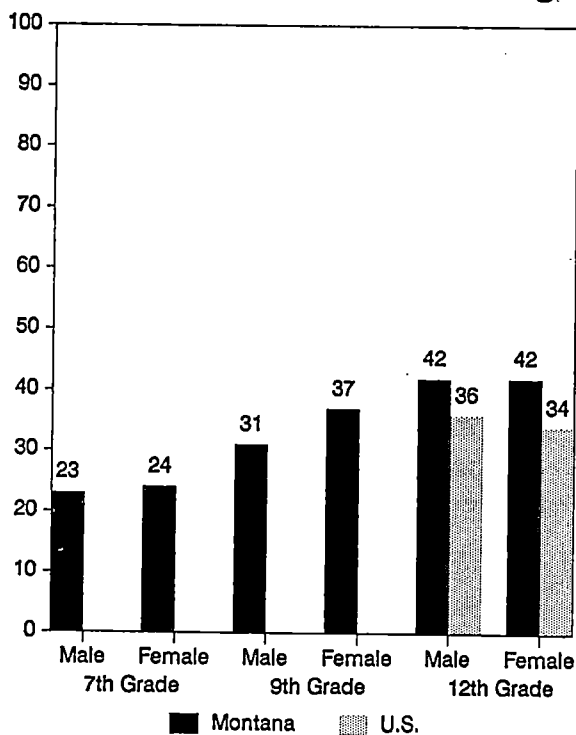
- Forty-five percent of 7th grade Montanans have experimented with smoking cigarettes, as compared to 59 percent of 9th graders and 61 percent of 12th graders. The percent of 12th graders who have experimented with smoking cigarettes is consistent with the national average.
- Of the 12th grade students who have experimented with smoking cigarettes, only 4 percent reported smoking 1 pack or more a day within the past 30 days.
- The percentage of Montana 12th grade youth who have tried smokeless tobacco products is well above the national average.



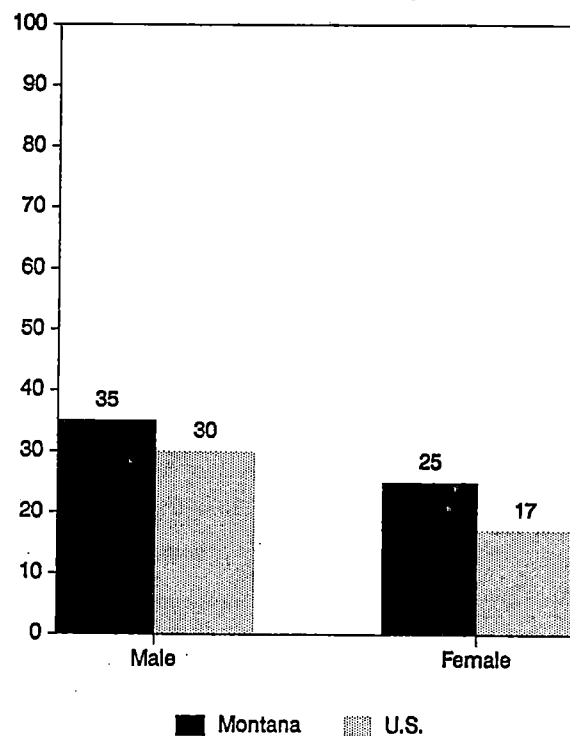
Alcohol

Alcohol, the major drug of choice for all grade levels and both sexes in Montana, appears to be widely available in the state. Although there has been considerable information in the news media that drinking and driving greatly increases the risk of accidental death or injury in automobile accidents, many Montana youth drink and drive or ride with a driver who has consumed alcohol. Driving after drinking alcohol not only threatens the driver and passenger, but also jeopardizes the safety of other drivers, passengers, and pedestrians.

**Percent of students who rode
in the past 2 weeks with a
driver who had been drinking**

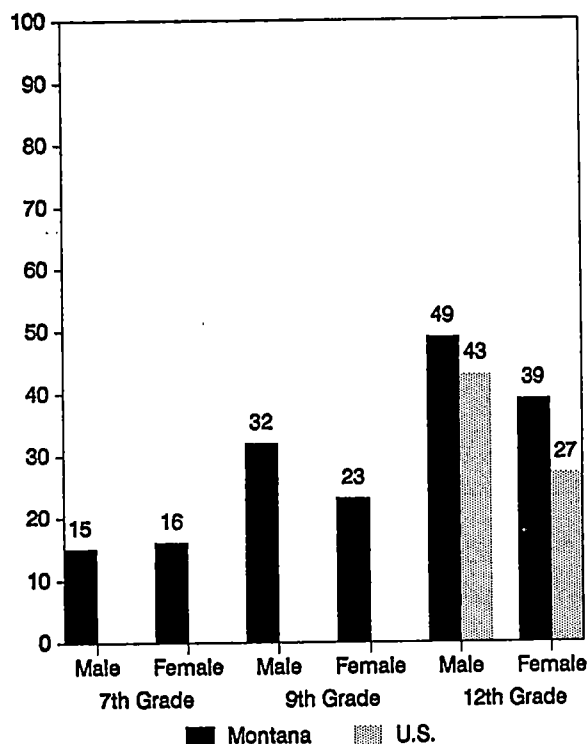


**Percent of 12th graders
who drove in the past 2 weeks
after drinking**



- Sixty-seven percent of Montana 7th graders, 86 percent of 9th graders, and 95 percent of 12th graders have drunk an alcoholic beverage. The number of 12th graders who have drunk an alcoholic beverage is slightly higher than the national average of 92 percent.
- Surveyed students reported that they first drank an alcoholic beverage at grade 6 or earlier. Peak experimental usage of alcohol for 12th graders occurred in grades 7, 8, and 9.
- Of the adolescents who reported experimenting with drinking alcoholic beverages, approximately 38 percent of 7th graders indicated drinking an alcoholic beverage within the past month. The incidence of alcohol use increases with level of grade, with about 71 percent of 12th grade students reportedly drinking alcohol within the past month, which is consistent with the national average.
- Almost one-quarter of the surveyed adolescents worry somewhat, quite a bit, or very much about the amount of alcohol that their parents drink.

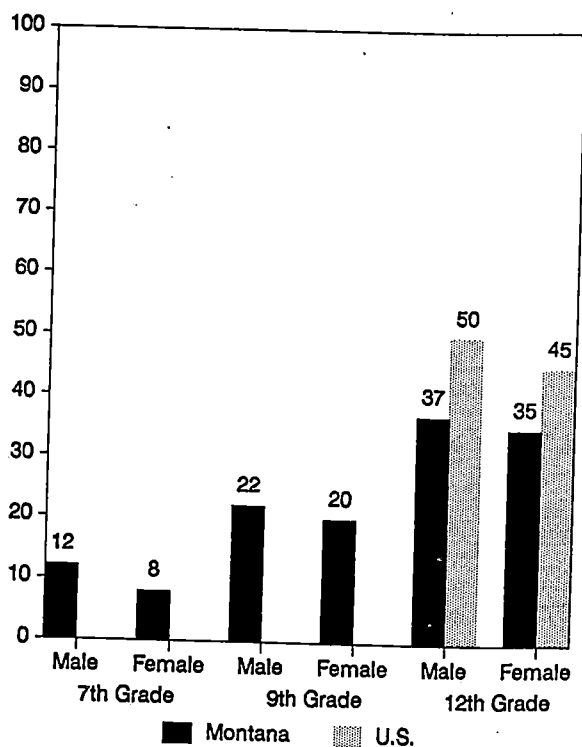
Percent of students who had 5+ drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks



Other Substances

Drug use among Montana 12th grade youth is lower than the national average; however, it is a major problem throughout the state. The use of drugs such as marijuana, hashish, and cocaine indicates that drugs common in larger metropolitan areas are also available in Montana.

**Percent of students who
have ever tried
marijuana or hashish**



- Ninety-five percent of Montana adolescents have never tried cocaine.
- Sixty-seven percent of Montana 7th graders have taken drug education courses in school and, by 12th grade, 83 percent reported having taken drug education courses.
- Participation in school drug education programs by Montana 12th graders is slightly above the national average.
- Approximately 5 percent of the surveyed adolescents worry about the amount of marijuana or other drugs that their parents use.

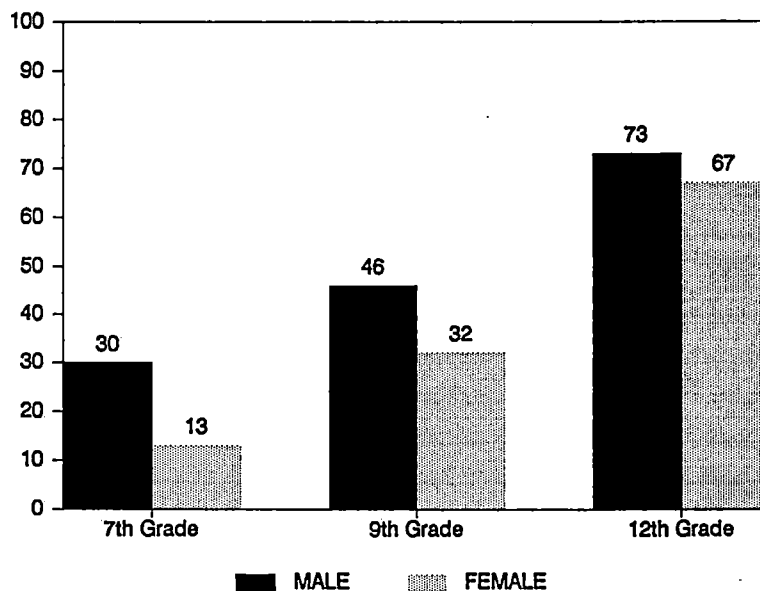
VII. PERSONAL HEALTH AND BEHAVIORS

Sexual Behavior and Attitudes

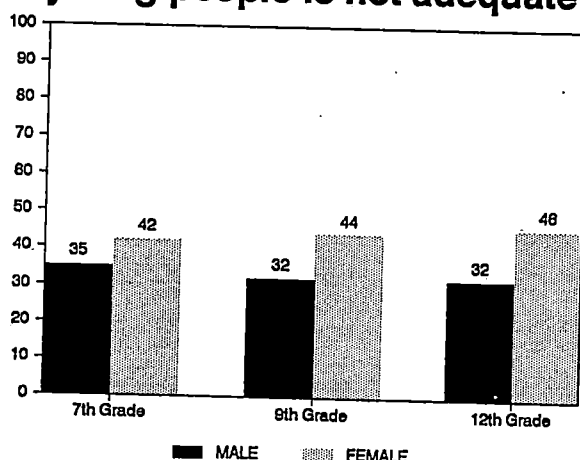
Two-thirds of the total number of gonorrhea and syphilis cases occur in people under the age of 25. Sexually active women under 20 years of age have chlamydia infection rates two to three times higher than women over 20 years of age. Similarly, the rates of urethral infection among younger men are higher than for older men. Because of the known association with human papillomavirus, cervical cancer now is considered a sexually transmitted disease, related to the age at first intercourse and number of sexual partners. These problems can be prevented by sexual abstinence or condom use.

- One-half of the 12th graders who reported having sexual intercourse had engaged in sex by the age of 15.
- Thirty-nine percent of those who have engaged in sexual intercourse within the past year reported that they had three or more sexual partners.
- As adolescents grow older, their approval of sexual intercourse before marriage grows stronger. Approximately one-half of the 7th graders surveyed approved of sexual intercourse before marriage, while 80 percent of the seniors held the same opinion.

Percent of students who have ever had sexual intercourse



Percent of students who think sex education for young people is not adequate



- Adolescents have received more formal instruction on how pregnancy occurs than on methods of birth control. One-half of the 7th grade adolescents reported receiving formal instruction on pregnancy, while 23 percent had received instruction on birth control. Similarly, 88 percent of 12th graders had received formal instruction on how pregnancy occurs, whereas 78 percent had received instruction on birth control methods.

Sexuality Education

Effective sexuality education is more than instruction in reproduction and anatomy. It includes issues such as self-esteem, decision-making, goal setting, family values, peer relationships, and dating. A study conducted in Baltimore with junior high students found that students who were in sexuality education classes and who had access to birth control services postponed their first sexual activity.

Research also has demonstrated that family involvement in sexuality education efforts along with school and community support is necessary for effective sexuality education. Public support for sexuality education is high, but there are differing opinions as to where and when it should be introduced and as to what institution should provide the instruction. There also is disagreement on what the curriculum should include.

- Female adolescents tend to discuss sexuality issues (the female menstrual cycle, pregnancy, birth control, and pressure to have sex) with their parents more often than do males.

Percent of Adolescents Who Have Talked With Their Parents About Sexuality Issues

Sexuality Issue	7th Grade		9th Grade		12th Grade	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Female Monthly Cycle	15%	85%	20%	80%	24%	76%
How Pregnancy Occurs	37%	63%	38%	62%	39%	61%
Methods of Birth Control	49%	51%	41%	59%	44%	56%
How to Resist Pressure to Have Sex	36%	64%	28%	72%	36%	64%

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse of youth is becoming better known with increased state legislation on reporting requirements for health and human services workers. Physical or sexual abuse in a child's life is often the precursor for other high-risk or dysfunctional behavior later in life. Early sexual activity, eating disorders, inappropriate social interactions, and other problems can follow a history of sexual abuse. It is estimated that 30 percent of those who were physically or sexually abused or extremely neglected as children become abusive parents themselves.

According to Montana law (45-5-501, 503, and 505), a person can be convicted of "sexual intercourse without consent" if the victim is less than 16 years old and the offender is three or more years older than the victim. The law further states that anyone under the age of 16 is incapable of consent.

- Twenty-six percent of 12th grade female students reported that they have been sexually abused (i.e., touched in inappropriate places or had sexual acts when they did not want to), as compared to 4 percent of 12th grade males.
- Sixty-one percent of 12th grade students who have been sexually abused have discussed the incident with another person.
- Twelve percent of the female students surveyed reported having sexual intercourse with a partner three or more years older than themselves.

Contraception and Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy may pose emotional trauma, often limits educational attainment, or may force young parents to abandon future plans and aspirations. Many pregnant teenagers are victims of neglect or abuse and are not prepared emotionally to become mothers. Young mothers often look to their babies to provide them with the love, care, and security which they never had. Children of teen mothers often repeat the pattern of early childbearing.

In 1988, there were 1,818 teenage pregnancies in Montana, with 36 percent resulting in abortion and 44 percent resulting in out-of-wedlock births. The number of out-of-wedlock births in Montana has nearly doubled over the last 15 years.

- Fifteen percent of sexually active 12th grade female students have been pregnant at least once, while 11 percent of 12th grade male students reported having impregnated at least once in their lifetime.
- Twenty-five percent of sexually active 12th graders reported that they rarely or never use birth control methods.
- Obtaining birth control products does not appear to pose a problem for 12th grade students, with 69 percent reporting that they would have no difficulty in obtaining birth control products in their community.
- Of the sexually active 12th grade adolescents who use birth control, condoms and birth control pills are the most common methods used.

Main Reason Why Sexually Active Adolescents Do Not Use Birth Control

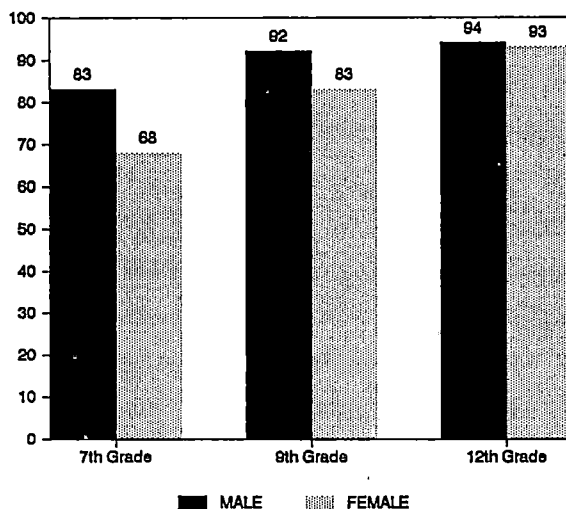
Reason	Percent
Sex was unexpected	36%
Didn't think of it	25%
It is my partner's problem	8%
I/she won't get pregnant	7%
Partner does not want it used	7%
I was embarrassed to get it	5%
I/she wants to get pregnant	3%
Worried about side effects	3%
I couldn't afford it	2%
It is wrong to use it	1%
My parents are against it	1%
Didn't know how to get it	1%

VIII. ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

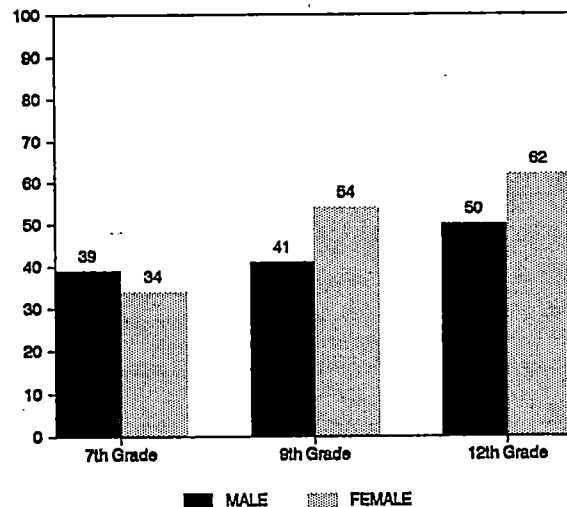
A history of multiple sexual partners increases the risk of contracting Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). This risk is further increased with inconsistent condom use and unplanned sexual activity. Nationally, 20 percent of the reported AIDS cases among men and 25 percent of the reported AIDS cases among women occurred between 20 and 29 years of age. With the AIDS virus having an incubation period of 7 to 8 years, these statistics indicate that many individuals with AIDS were exposed to the virus as teenagers.

- Twenty-five percent of the surveyed students incorrectly believe that a person can contract AIDS from being bitten by mosquitos or other insects.

Student's correct perception that using a condom reduces the chances of contracting AIDS



Percent of students correctly reporting "No" that a person could contract AIDS from kissing on the mouth



- Sixty-three percent of Montana 7th graders and 40 percent of the 12th graders incorrectly believe that a person could get AIDS from giving blood.
- Nearly all 12th graders surveyed (99 percent) correctly believe that a person could contract AIDS through sexual intercourse or from sharing needles or syringes used to inject drugs.
- Similarly, most students (92 percent) correctly reported that they think a pregnant woman who has the AIDS virus could infect her unborn baby with the virus.
- About one-third of the surveyed adolescents indicated that they were either somewhat, quite a bit, or very much worried about contracting AIDS.

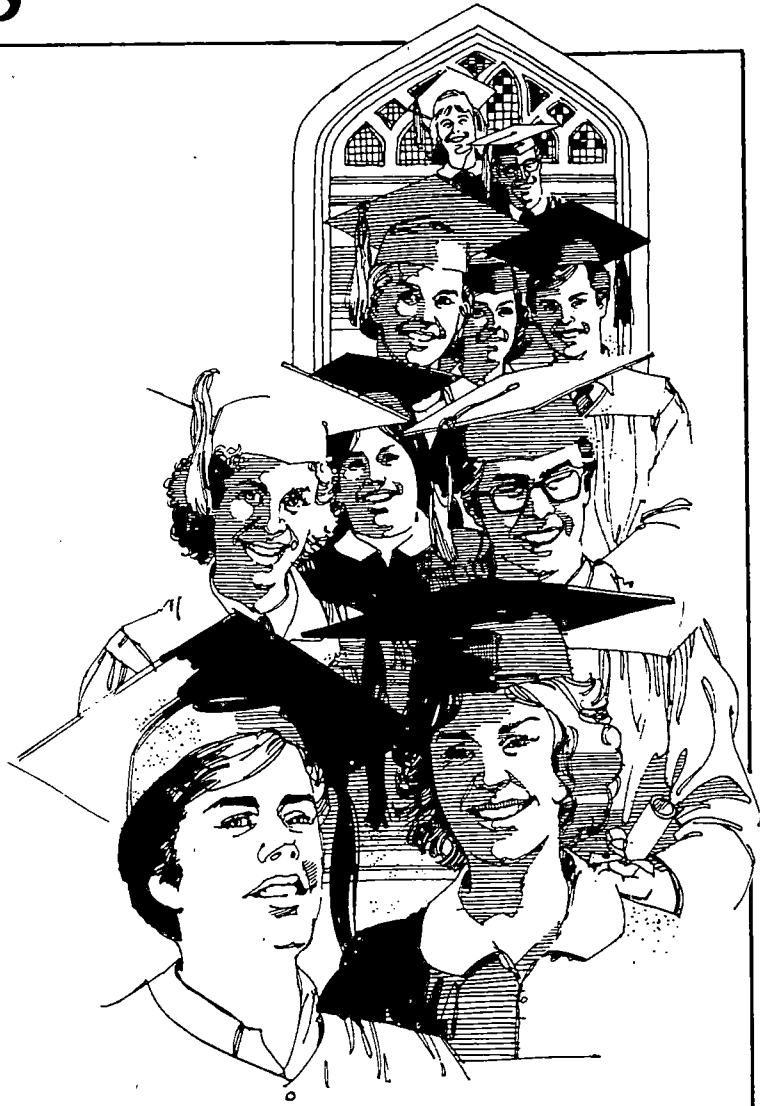
IX. HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS

To effectively implement health promotion and risk reduction programs, adolescents need to be aware of health education programs available in their community. They also must be willing and able to initiate and sustain involvement in appropriate programs so that the necessary counseling or assistance can be adequately provided.

- Montana adolescents are generally aware of health promotion and risk reduction programs in their communities; however, they do not show a strong inclination to become involved in such programs.

Health Program	Aware of Community Programs			Participated in Programs		
	7th	9th GRADES	12th	7th	9th GRADES	12th
Tobacco Use	44%	55%	57%	12%	15%	10%
Alcohol Use	67%	80%	85%	18%	26%	22%
Drug Use	70%	77%	84%	16%	17%	12%
Teen Pregnancy	51%	67%	76%	9%	12%	12%
Suicide Prevention	29%	53%	55%	7%	13%	9%
Self-esteem	48%	43%	41%	27%	19%	18%

CONCLUSIONS



X. IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Results from the Adolescent Health Survey indicated that youth in Montana generally perceive themselves as being emotionally and physically healthy and basically optimistic about their lives. Most Montana adolescents view themselves positively and believe that their parents and teachers care about them.

Although the overall adolescent population is healthy and vital, responses of some students to the survey questions indicate that:

- Well-being or perceived well-being is not shared by all young people.
- Risk-taking behaviors (e.g., drinking and driving, smoking, not wearing seatbelts or motorcycle safety helmets) are accepted by many adolescents.
- Sexual abuse was reported by 26 percent of Montana 12th grade females.

In order to initiate appropriate prevention and intervention, the sources of at-risk behaviors and health-related problems must be identified before effective remedial actions can be taken. Cultural attitudes, gender-specific patterns of behavior, and age/development-related patterns of behavior must be identified and evaluated. Precautionary efforts need to focus on the range and patterns of motivations and behavior practices.

Intervention and prevention are often most successful if initiated prior to when adolescents actually engage in unhealthy practices. The use of tobacco and alcohol begins with many youth prior to the 7th grade; therefore, prevention efforts need to start in the early years and continue throughout life stages. A comprehensive school health program should begin as early as kindergarten and be ongoing through grade 12. The program should be age and developmentally appropriate, research based, and sensitive to the values and needs of the community.

Identifying the source of adolescents' health-related problems can be extremely complex and can have origins in the family environment. Suicide attempts, for example, are strongly related to low self-esteem, emotional distress, and antisocial behavior. Suicide, however, also can be related to family history of drug and alcohol abuse, physical violence, or sexual abuse. Prevention must reflect awareness that parents may be an integral part of the problem and must be able to assist adolescents whose parents are unwilling or unable to become involved.

Injury prone and risk-taking behaviors may be motivated by the desire to get high or to have fun in combination with the attempt to escape problems. Different prevention strategies are required to discourage risk taking for thrills as opposed to risk taking to escape problems.

From a broad perspective, the Adolescent Health Survey provides a basis for promoting a life-long personal respect for one's own health. The survey results allow the community (health professionals, teachers, and others involved in the welfare of adolescents) to provide: effective knowledge concerning the causes of poor health and possible preventive or remedial measures; a basis for developing values which enhance self-image and reflect social awareness; and behavior options which instill good health practices. Life-long personal respect for one's health promotes a positive self-concept and allows adolescents to view themselves as valuable and important members of their family, community, and society as a whole. To meet the health care needs of adolescents, cooperative efforts must be undertaken by health professionals, parents, educators, and community leaders.

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**DRUG USE AMONG INDIAN STUDENTS ATTENDING
SCHOOLS SERVED BY THE BILLINGS AREA OFFICE
OF THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE**

Spring, 1987

**Technical Support From:
Western Behavioral Studies
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado**

**Grant Support from the
National Institute on Drug Abuse (#DA-03371)**

Table 3
Lifetime Use of Drugs and Alcohol

	<u>Billings Area Indian Youth 1987*</u>	<u>Other Indian 1985</u>	<u>National Non- Indian 1985</u>
Alcohol	82%	78%	57%
Marijuana	67%	59%	24%
Cigarettes	79%	52%	45%
Inhalants (excluding cocaine)	30%	25%	9%
Stimulants (speed, uppers)	29%	20%	6%
Sedatives (downers, barbiturates or methaqualone)	9%	8%	4%
Tranquilizers (Librium, Valium, etc.)	8%	5%	5%
Heroin	5%	4%	<.5%
Cocaine	9%	8%	5%
PCP	10%	6%	**
Hallucinogens (LSD, mushrooms, etc.)	12%	7%	3%

* 2144 Indian adolescents were surveyed.

** Data not available.

TABLE 1

PERCENT OF 7TH-12TH GRADE INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE
BILLINGS AREA SCHOOLS WHO HAVE EVER USED DRUGS
AND WHO HAVE USED THEM IN THE PAST MONTH

	<u>Ever Used</u>	<u>Used In Last Month</u>
Alcohol	82%*	44%
Marijuana	67%	29%
Cigarettes	79%	36%
Inhalants (excluding cocaine)	30%	7%
Stimulants (speed, uppers)	29%	9%
Sedatives (downers, barbiturates, or methaqualone)	9%	3%
Tranquilizers (Librium, Valium, etc.)	8%	7%
Heroin	5%	2%
Cocaine	9%	2%
PCP	10%	2%
Hallucinogens (LSD, mushrooms, etc.)	12%	3%

* All percentages have been rounded to nearest whole number.

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG YELLOWSTONE COUNTY
DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS CONSORTIUM STUDENTS**

DETAILED REPORT

1988

**Sponsored by:
Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium
Billings, Montana**

**Report Prepared by:
RMBSI, Inc.**

**2190 West Drake Road, Suite 144
Fort Collins, CO 80526
(303)221-0602**

**The American Drug and Alcohol Survey™
Copyright 1988 by RMBSI, Inc.**

PART I

AN OVERVIEW OF DRUG USE

Part I provides a brief, but complete, overview of the results of the survey, so that someone who carefully studied the tables and graphs in this section should have an accurate idea about how much the Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium students use drugs. The reader who wants to know more about the use of any individual drug can look up that drug in Part III of this report.

HOW MANY YELLOWSTONE COUNTY DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS CONSORTIUM STUDENTS HAVE TRIED DRUGS?

The first table presented here is the percent of students who have "ever tried" alcohol or drugs. The "ever tried" statistic is a very general measure, since it includes any amount of a drug ever taken. A student who may have had a small glass of wine at a family celebration would be included as having "ever tried" alcohol -- so would the student who drinks enough to get drunk every week. This table would also not distinguish between the student who tried marijuana once several years ago and one who is now using it every day: both would be listed as having tried marijuana.

Despite its limitations, the "ever tried" statistic is useful. It shows the total amount of exposure that a group has to a particular drug. It also shows how many students were willing to experiment with a drug.

Furthermore, the "ever tried" measure is highly reliable, and because it is used on most other surveys, it allows us to make comparisons between Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium 12th graders and other high school seniors across the country. Table 1 has a column marked "National Seniors." The rates given in that column were obtained from a national sample of over 16,000 seniors who were surveyed in 1987. While the national data were collected somewhat earlier, the comparisons between national rates and Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium twelfth grade rates are still informative because the national "ever tried" rates rarely change more than one or two percent a year.

TABLE 1

**Percent of Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium Students
And 12th Graders Across The Country Who Have Ever Tried A Drug***

	<u>6th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>12th</u>	<u>National**</u> <u>12th</u>
Alcohol	61%	80%	96%	92%
Cigarettes	29%	51%	64%	67%
Marijuana	4%	14%	43%	50%
Cocaine	2%	4%	9%	15%
Stimulants	2%	6%	18%	22%
Legal Stimulants	4%	8%	27%	***
Inhalants	9%	18%	13%	17%
Nitrites	1%	6%	20%	5%
Downers	<1%	2%	3%	7%
Quaaludes	<1%	2%	3%	4%
Tranquilizers	<1%	1%	2%	11%
Hallucinogens	2%	5%	11%	10%
PCP	2%	2%	2%	3%
Narcotics other than heroin	3%	4%	8%	9%

Information about crack, heroin, and smokeless tobacco is available in Part III.

** Throughout this report most figures are rounded to the nearest percent.*

*** The national data on drug use among high school seniors are from the annual national surveys funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.*

**** Data not available.*

CURRENT DRUG USE AMONG YELLOWSTONE COUNTY DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS CONSORTIUM STUDENTS

The "ever tried" figures that were presented in Table 1 showed how many Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium students have experimented with drugs, but do not show how many are using drugs now. Many young people try a drug for a while, but then stop using it. In national studies, for example, almost a fourth of the high school seniors who had tried marijuana when they were younger did not use it during their senior year. About half of those who had tried other drugs did not use them recently.

Tables 2 and 3 provide an estimate of current drug use. Table 2 shows how many students used each drug during the last 12 months. Table 3 shows how many used drugs during the last 30 days prior to the survey. Tables 2 and 3 also include data on seniors nationwide for comparison with the local twelfth graders.

TABLE 2

**Percent of Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium Students
And 12th Graders Across the Country Who Have Used Drugs in the Last 12 Months**

	<u>6th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>12th</u>	National <u>12th</u>
Alcohol	41%	62%	89%	86%
Marijuana	2%	10%	32%	36%
Cocaine	<1%	2%	7%	10%
Stimulants	<1%	3%	9%	12%
Legal Stimulants	2%	5%	20%	***
Inhalants	5%	10%	5%	7%
Nitrites	<1%	1%	7%	3%
Downers	<1%	2%	2%	4%
Hallucinogens	<1%	3%	6%	6%
PCP	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
Narcotics other than heroin	<1%	<1%	2%	5%

*** Data not available.

TABLE 3

**Percent of Yellowstone County Drug-Free Schools Consortium Students
And 12th Graders Across the Country Who Have Used Drugs in the Last 30 Days**

	<u>6th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>12th</u>	<u>National 12th</u>
Alcohol	18%	35%	70%	66%
Marijuana	1%	5%	16%	21%
Cocaine	<1%	1%	4%	4%
Stimulants	<1%	2%	4%	5%
Inhalants	3%	5%	2%	3%
Nitrites	<1%	<1%	2%	1%
Downers	<1%	1%	<1%	1%
Hallucinogens	<1%	1%	2%	3%
PCP	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Narcotics other than heroin	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%

CRIME IN MONTANA 1989 ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER
of the
MONTANA BOARD
OF
CRIME CONTROL

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FOREWARD

Crime in Montana is an annual report of the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. It is a statistical representation of the criminal activity occurring in our state during the past year and includes a section on the Montana Youth Courts.

During the state's 1985 legislative session a new focus began to emerge for criminal justice; a concern for the impact crime has on its victims. Each one of the 53,851 serious crimes reported to our law enforcement agencies last year represents at least one more person to suffer from the trauma of being a crime victim.

This publication is only the first step in documenting the crime problem in our state and it would not be possible without the voluntary support of the law enforcement agencies who contribute the data.

Edwin Hall, Administrator
Montana Board of Crime Control

Data used in the preparation of the publication
was compiled at the
Criminal Justice Data Center
and
produced by the
Research and Planning Bureau
of the
Montana Board of Crime Control.

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*This edition of "Crime in Montana"
is dedicated to the memory of
Frank Hazelbaker
and
Frank I. Haswell
Former Members
of the
Montana Board of Crime Control*

GENERAL CRIME STATISTICS FROM THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Overview and Introduction

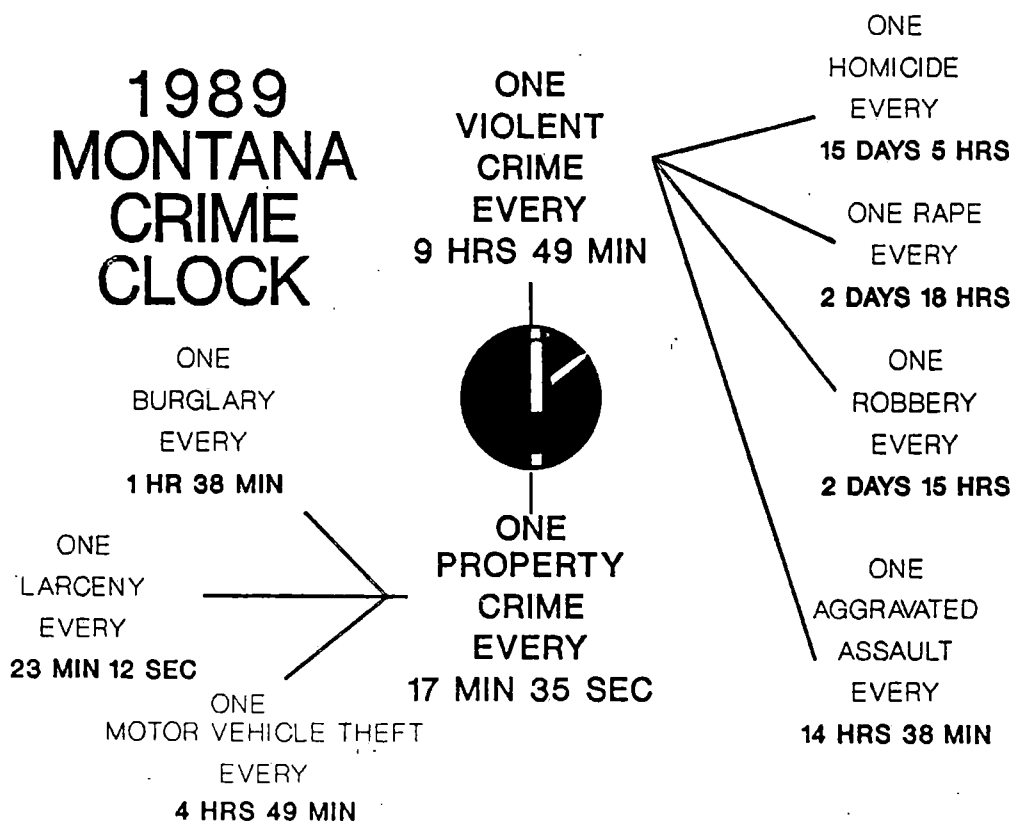
This report contains the most complete, up-to-date, and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It is intended to address the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials.

The data and statistics presented below are initiated by the police departments, sheriff offices, and other criminal justice agencies throughout the state. These agencies provide basic information about each crime which is reported to them and about each arrest they make to the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system. In turn, the MUCR program feeds data into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

It is emphasized that the amount and type of crime reported in this document is based upon the number of re-

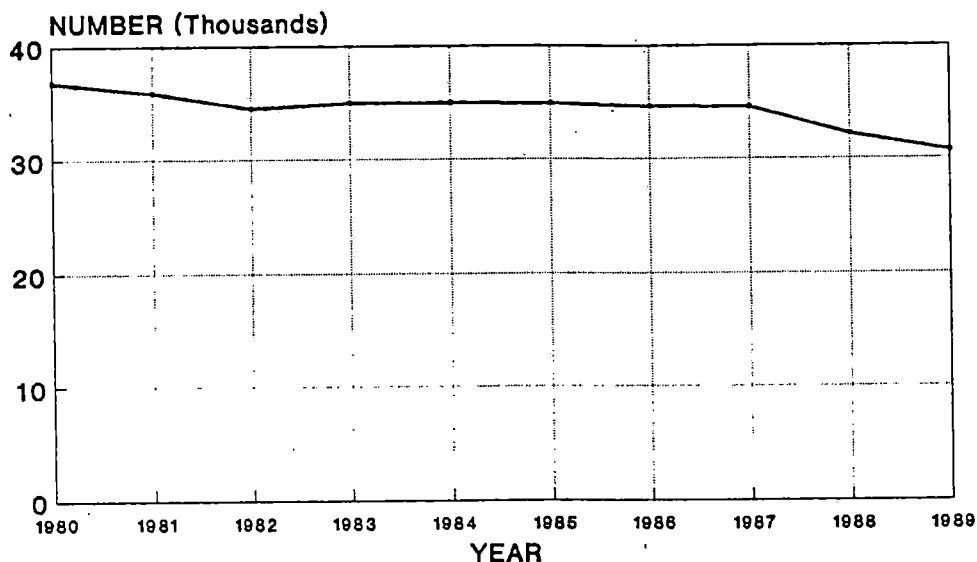
ported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. Many crimes, for example, may go unreported because the victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity.

At the same time, it is noted that many sociological and environmental factors influence the type and volume of criminal activity in a particular geographical area. These include the density and size of the community, demographic characteristics of the population, the economic status of the population, educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population, effective strength of local law enforcement agencies, policies of prosecuting officials and the courts and public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement. Many of these are beyond the ability of local law enforcement agencies to control.



CRIME INDEX =
Homicides + # Rapes + # Robberies
+ # Aggravated Assaults + # Burglaries
+ # Larcenies + # Motor vehicle thefts.

INCIDENCE OF MAJOR CRIMES IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
STATEWIDE INDEX	32,183	30,763	-4.4%

Statewide Crime Index

Because of their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence and the reliability of their reporting, the crimes of willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft are used as a gauge with which to measure the amount of crime and how much it increases or decreases over time. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

In 1989, a total of 30,763 major crimes was reported to local law enforcement officials in Montana. This number continues the trend of a decreasing frequency of crimes occurring in the state each year for the past 10 years. Overall, the number of major crimes has decreased 1.6% per year with the maximum number being reported at the

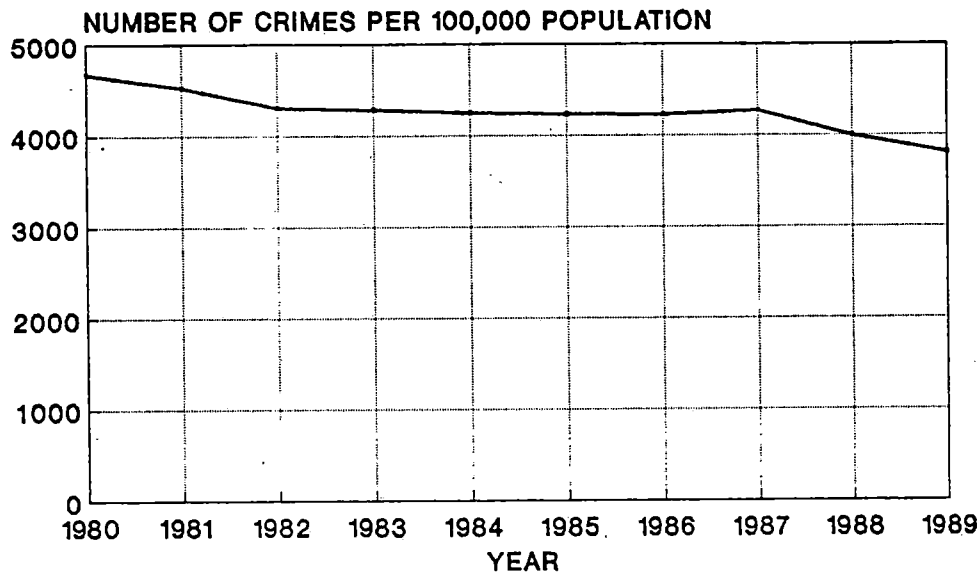
beginning of the decade and the minimum at the end. In only one year (1987) did the number of crimes increase over the previous year.

Decreases have been observed in both the violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery and assault) and in crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft). The proportion of violent crimes has also dropped from roughly 5.0% of all crimes to 3.0 % in the 1980's.

In 1989, 19.6% of the offenses reported were solved, being cleared by arrest or by exception. Of the \$16.8 Million of property lost, \$1.6 was recovered for an overall recovery rate of 9.5%. Both of these statistics are comparable to those calculated in other years.

$$\text{CRIME RATE} = \frac{100,000 \times \text{Crime Index}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

STATEWIDE CRIME RATE 1980-1989



POPULATION FIGURES ON WHICH THESE
STATISTICS ARE BASED WERE PROVIDED
BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
STATEWIDE CRIME RATE	4,002.9	3,816.7	-4.7%
NATIONAL CRIME RATE	5,644.2		

Statewide Crime Rate

The Crime Rate of a given area is defined as the number of index crimes per 100,000 population. By using rates per population, comparison can be made between jurisdictions of unequal populations. It should be noted that the rate only takes into consideration the population factor and does not incorporate any of the many other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime reported in a given community. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that are reported to law enforcement agencies.

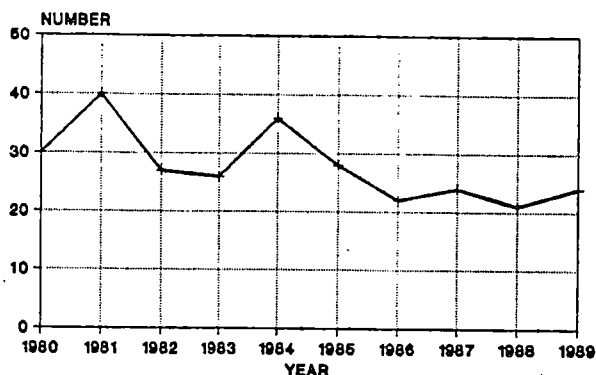
The population figures used in this part of the report have been provided to the MUCR program by the U.S.

Bureau of the Census through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The statewide figures for the last ten years are enumerated in Appendix 2; 1989 estimates for individual counties and communities are shown in Table 1.

In 1988, Montana's crime rate dropped to 3,816.7 major crimes per 100,000 population—the lowest in the decade. Because the state's overall population is estimated to have remained basically the same for the last two years (804,00 and 806,000 for 1988 and 1989 respectively), the decrease in the Crime Index and the Crime Rate are also similar. In the decade of the 1980's, the crime rate decreased 18.5%.

HOMICIDE

REPORTED HOMICIDES IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	21	24	+14.3%
State Rate	2.6	3.1	+19.2%
National Rate	8.4		

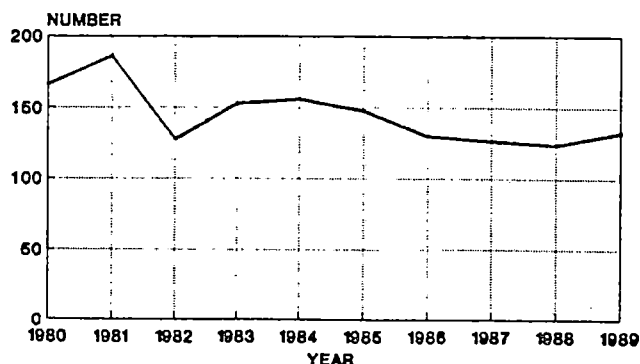
Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicides where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen.

In 1989, a total of 24 homicides was reported in the state. This represents an increase of 14.3% over the previous year (21). Throughout the 1980's, the number of homicides occurring in Montana fell into a narrow band between twenty and forty per year, with the highest occurring in 1981 (40) and the lowest in 1988 (21). Overall, there has been a general decrease in the number of homicides in the 1980's but because the numbers are so small, one cannot say that it is statistically significant.

Of the 24 homicides reported in 1989, 18 were "solved" or "cleared" for a clearance rate of 75%. This is comparable with the national rate of 70%. Like the national statistics, Montana's clearance rate for homicides is consistently higher than for other crimes. Montana's homicide rate for 1989 was 3.1 homicides per 100,000 population. The nation's comparable rate for 1988 was 8.4.

FORCIBLE RAPE

REPORTED FORCIBLE RAPES IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	124	133	+7.0%
State Rate	15.4	16.5	+7.1%
National Rate	37.6		

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification.

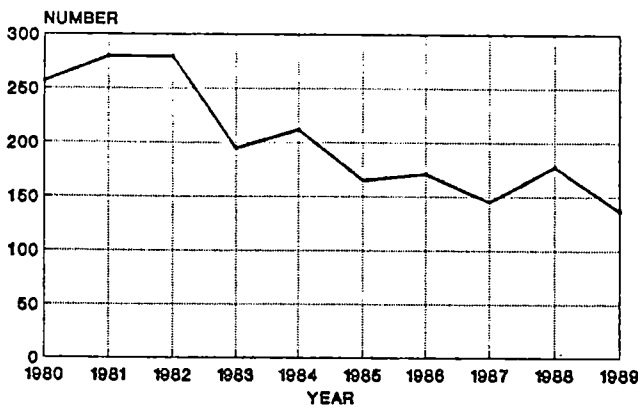
A total of 133 cases of rape was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1989. Although this was a 7% increase over the previous year's count of 124, the general trend over the last ten years has been downward.

Of the rapes reported roughly one-third were classified as attempted rapes. In over 90% of the cases, the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten with the offenders hands, fists, or feet. Nonetheless in almost 10% of the cases a weapon was involved.

Sixty percent (60.2%) of the reported rapes were cleared by arrest or by exception. The national clearance rate was 52%.

The 1989 incidence of rape in Montana was 16.9 forcible rapes or attempts per 100,000 persons. This is less than half the national (1988) rate of 37.6.

REPORTED ROBBERIES IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	178	137	-23.0 %
State Rate	22.1	17.4	-21.3%
National Rate	220.9		

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count.

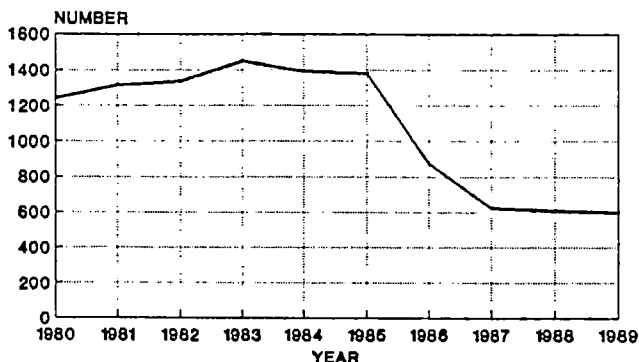
In 1989, there was a total of 137 robberies in Montana. This represents a drop of 23.0% from 1988 when 178 were reported. The state rate of 17.4 robberies per 100,000 population is about one-tenth of last year's national rate of 220.9. Montana's clearance rate of 26.3% is similar to the national average of 26%.

Over the last ten years, there has been a significant decrease in the number of robberies taking place in Montana. The number reported in 1989 is 34.5% less than the average number reported for the first nine years of the decade.

In half of the reported cases, the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten; in 25% of the cases a firearm was used.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	611	598	-2.1%
State Rate	76.0	74.2	-2.4%
National Rate	370.2		

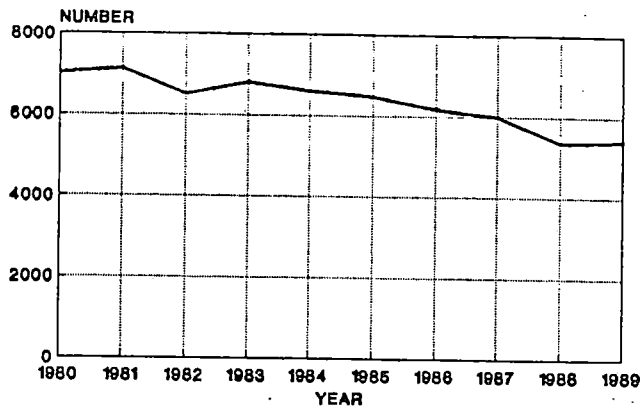
Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category.

A total of 598 cases of aggravated assault was reported in Montana in 1989, almost the same number which was reported in 1988 (611).

During the decade of the 80's, the number and rate of assaults has decreased dramatically. Much of this drop, however, may be due to the way in which simple and aggravated assaults have been reported over the years. Between 1980 and 1985, 33% of all assaults were classified as aggravated; over the last three years (1987-1989), only 11% were similarly classified. In the last three years, both the number and rate of aggravated assaults have remained relatively stable. The number of assaults ranged from a high of 625 in 1987 to a low of 598 in 1989; corresponding rates dropped from 79.5 to 76.0 per 100,000 population. In contrast, the national rate for aggravated assaults for 1988 was 370.2.

Over half (52.5%) of the cases of aggravated assault reported in Montana in 1989 were cleared by arrest or by exception. Nationwide, 57% of these cases were cleared in 1988.

REPORTED BURGLARIES IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	5,359	5,401	+0.8 %
State Rate	666.5	670.1	+1.0%
National Rate	1,309.2		

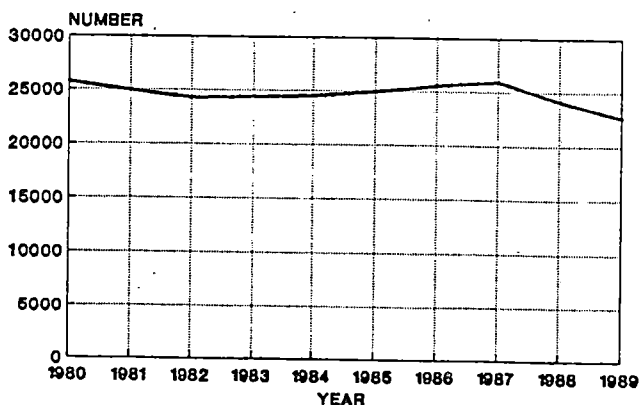
BURGLARY

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access, it is considered a larceny.

A total of 5,401 burglaries was reported in Montana in 1989—roughly the same number which was reported in 1988 (5,359). In the last ten years, however, the number of burglaries has decreased approximately 2.3% per year. The 1989 state rate is slightly more than half of the 1988 national rate (670.1 burglaries per 100,000 population compared to 1309.2).

Of the seven major crimes, burglary is the most difficult for law enforcement to solve. Seldom, if ever, is there a witness to the crime itself. In Montana last year, most burglaries involved the breaking and entering of residential properties (61.2%). In 45% of these cases, the time of day in which the crime occurred is unknown; in one-third of the cases, the crime took place sometime during the night. This pattern is also evident in non-residential burglaries. Consequently, the clearance rate (i.e. the proportion of cases cleared by arrest or by exception) for burglaries in Montana in 1989 was 12.2%.

REPORTED LARCENIES IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff
No. Offenses	24,203	22,652	-6.4%
State Rate	3,010.3.0	2,810.4	-6.6%
National Rate	3,134.9		

LARCENY/THEFT

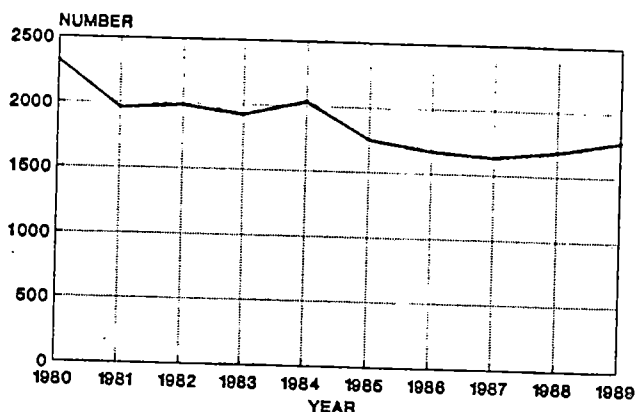
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pickpocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself.

Larceny is the most common of the seven major offenses, constituting approximately three-fourths of all major crimes being reported. In 1989, a total of 22,652 thefts were reported in Montana. As large a number as this is, it represents a drop of 6.4% from last year's total and is the lowest number reported in the last ten years.

The incident rate of thefts in Montana is approximately equal to the national rate. The 1989 state rate is 2,810.4 thefts per 100,000 population whereas the 1988 national rate was 3,134.9. In fact, in each of the years between 1980 and 1988, the Montana rate was slightly higher than comparable national statistics.

Clearance rates for both Montana and the nation are 20% for the theft offenses. A total of \$6,266,273 worth of property was stolen in these crimes; \$964,586 was recovered. The overall property value recovery rate was 15.4%. Of the items stolen, 24.1% was recovered.

REPORTED MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN MONTANA



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	1,687	1,818	+7.8 %
State Rate	209.8	225.6	+7.5%
National Rate	582.9		

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

In 1989, there was a total of 1,818 motor vehicles stolen in the state. This represents an increase of 7.8% over last year's total of 1,687. Yet the state's rate for these types of offenses is still less than half of the national rate.

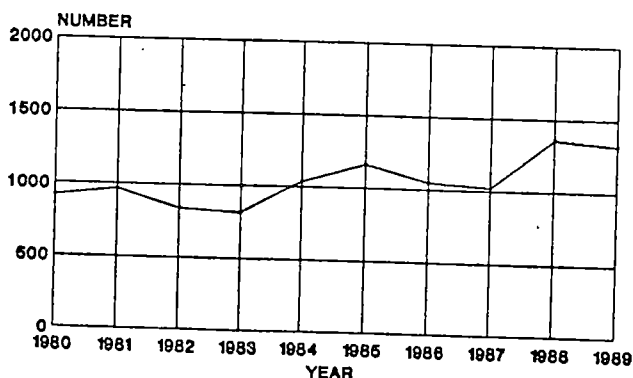
About three times as many automobiles are stolen as are trucks. (60.2 % vs. 21.6%). Thirteen percent of the vehicles stolen are motorcycles. The average worth of these vehicles is estimated to be \$4,079. (The national average in 1988 was \$5,117.)

The total value of the vehicles stolen in 1989 in Montana was \$5,530,560. The value of recovered vehicles was estimated at \$4,354,943 for a recovery rate of 78.7%. Although 70.6% of the vehicles are recovered, only 27.3% of the cases are cleared by arrest or by exception. (The national clearance rate for 1988 is substantially less—15%.)

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs.

REPORTED DRUG OFFENSES IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff
No. Offenses	1,360	1,325	-2.6%
State Rate	169.2	154.1	-9.1%
National Rate	-----		

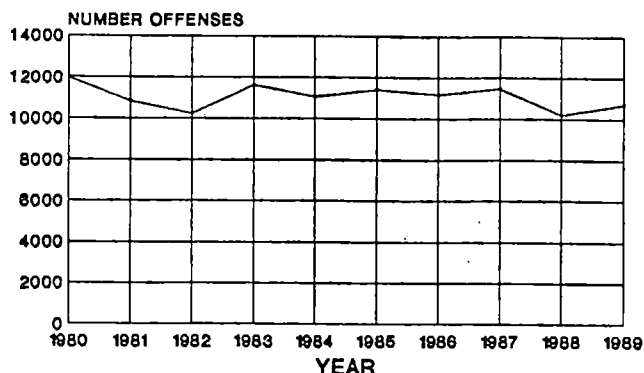
A total of 1,325 cases of drug abuse was reported in Montana in 1989, which is actually 2.5% less than the number which was reported in 1988 (1,360). *Corrected 7/11/90 DOW C.A.B.N.*

Like the nation as a whole, the decade of the 80's saw a dramatic increase in the number and rate of drug abuse offenses reported in Montana. The number and rate of other major crimes are dropping, but drug offenses have been increasing a steady 4.4% per year.

Forty-two percent of the drug offenses in Montana involve possession or use; another 23% involve possession of drug paraphernalia, and 22%, the sale or distribution of drugs. If one assumes drug paraphernalia is primarily associated with marijuana use, then 72.1% of the offenses involve marijuana. Cocaine is the second most common drug, involved in 6.6% of the cases, and amphetamines, in 5.1% of the cases.

Sixty-six percent of the drug offenses reported in Montana have resulted in an arrest in 1989.

REPORTED CASES OF VANDALISM IN MONTANA 1980-1989



1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff
No. Offenses	11,452	10,700	-6.6%
State Rate	1,424.3	1,327.5	-6.8%
National Rate	-----		

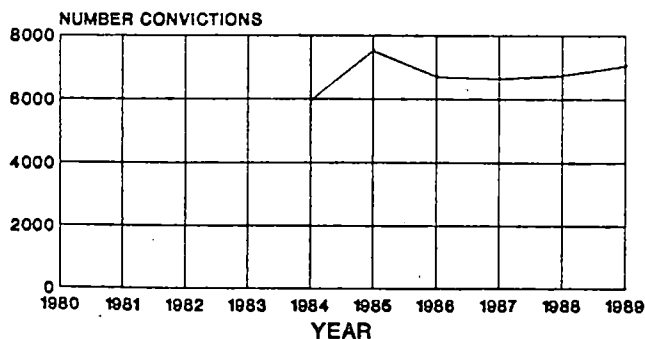
VANDALISM

Vandalism is the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Vandalism by itself does not seem to be a particularly important crime. It becomes important when recognized as the second most frequent type of offense to which officers respond and when one examines the amount of property damage involved.

In 1989, there were 10,700 cases of vandalism reported in Montana. Only larceny is more common. The average damage to property in each case is estimated to be \$331. However, because of the large number of offenses involved, the total damage was an estimated \$2,217,990 in 1989. Vehicles are vandalized twice as much (42.9%) as residences (19.2%) or other buildings (16.8%). Only 1.2% of the property subjected to vandalism was recovered in 1989, and 13.2% of the offenses was cleared by arrest.

DUI CONVICTIONS IN MONTANA 1984-1989



Highway Traffic Safety Division Data
(See Appendix 1)

1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	6,748	7,060	+4.6 %
State Rate	839.3	875.9	+4.4 %
National Rate	-----		

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)

Driving under the influence involves driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

In 1989, 7,060 Montana drivers were convicted of driving under the influence. This is an increase of 4.6% over the previous year's total of 6,748. Although Sheriff's Department's made a quarter of the total arrests (1,716 or 24.4%), drunk drivers comprise a major portion of the arrests being made by the rural departments. City police, with a more concentrated population, actually make more arrests (3,409 or 46.0%), but they are not as large a proportion of their totals. In addition, the Montana Highway Patrol account for 23.2%.

The person convicted of multiple DUI's is becoming a major problem to law enforcement in Montana. In 1989, 32.1% of the convictions handed down were to repeat offenders. In 1985, it was 23.2%. In fact, the number of people who have been convicted of DUI three or more times has more than doubled in four years.

Roughly 80% (82.2% in 1989) of the DUI offenders are male. Although the average age of an offender is 34, 9.5% of the persons convicted of DUI were under age (20 years old or less).

TABLE 1
1989
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Cleared By Arrest	% Actual Offenses Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	24	18	75.0
Rape	133	80	60.2
Robbery	137	36	26.3
Aggravated Assault	598	314	52.5
Total Violent	892	448	50.2
Burglary	5,401	660	12.2
Larceny	22,652	4,593	20.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,818	497	27.3
Total Property	9,871	5,750	19.3%
TOTAL PART I	30,763	6,198	20.2%
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	----
Other Assaults	5,463	2,586	47.3
Domestic Abuse*	1,411	858	60.8
Arson	255	38	14.9
Forgery	883	225	25.5
Fraud	1,763	482	7.3
Embezzlement	32	13	40.6
Stolen Property	120	33	27.5
Vandalism	10,700	1,409	13.2
Weapons	397	131	33.0
Prostitution	34	24	70.6
Sex Offenses	1,499	316	21.1
Narcotics	1,325	877	66.2
Gambling	27	3	11.1
Offenses Against Family	590	92	15.6
DUI**	4,875	4,875	100.0
TOTAL PART II***	23,088	6,229	27.0%
GRAND TOTAL***	53,851	12,247	23.0%

* Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assaults. Data from Billings P.D. not included. Figures not included in the totals.

** DUI's reported to MUCR. DUI's are only recorded in MUCR as an arrest, thus 100% are cleared. The number of DUI's does not include data from Billings P.D. and non-reporting agencies, thus it is substantially lower than convictions reported to Highway Traffic Safety Division (Page 8).

*** Totals do not include Domestic abuse nor DUI figures.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
1988 AND 1989

OFFENSE	# Reported 1988	# Reported 1989	Percent Change
Homicide	21	24	14.3%
Rape	124	133	+7.3%
Robbery	178	137	-23.0%
Aggravated Assault	611	598	-2.1%
Total Violent	934	892	-4.5%
Burglary	5,359	5,401	+0.8%
Larceny	24,203	22,652	-6.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,687	1,818	+7.8%
Total Property	31,249	29,871	-4.4%
TOTAL PART I	32,183	30,763	-4.4%
Negligent Manslaughter	2	0	-100.0%
Other Assaults	4,873	5,463	+12.1%
Domestic Abuse*	1180	1,411	+19.6%
Arson	143	255	+78.3%
Forgery	1,037	883	-14.9%
Fraud	1,557	1,763	+13.2%
Embezzlement	53	32	-39.6%
Stolen Property	85	120	+41.2%
Vandalism	10,186	10,700	+5.1%
Weapons	454	397	-12.6%
Prostitution	28	34	+21.6%
Sex Offenses	1,533	1,499	-2.2%
Narcotics	1,360	1,325	-2.6%
Gambling	51	27	-47.1%
Offenses Against Family	476	590	+24.0%
DUI**	4,618	4,875	+5.6%
TOTAL PART II***	21,838	23,088	+5.7%
GRAND TOTAL***	54,021	53,851	-0.3%

* Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assaults. Data from Billings P.D. not included. Figures not included in the totals.

** DUI's reported to MUCR. DUI's are only recorded in MUCR as an arrest, thus 100% are cleared. The number of DUI's does not include data from Billings P.D. and non-reporting agencies, thus it is substantially lower than convictions reported to Highway Traffic Safety Division (Page 8).

*** Totals do not include Domestic abuse nor DUI figures.

TABLE 3
PROPERTY LOSSES INCURRED IN
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
(1989)

<u>TYPE OF CRIME</u>	<u>AVERAGE LOSS</u>	<u>TOTAL LOSS</u>	<u>TOTAL RECOVERED</u>	<u>PERCENT RECOVERED</u>
Robbery	\$506	\$46,556	\$3,095	6.6%
Burglary	\$458	\$2,707,722	\$385,227	14.2%
Larceny	\$276	\$6,266,273	\$964,586	15.4%
M V Theft	\$4,079	\$5,530,560	\$4,354,943	78.7%
Vandalism	\$331	\$2,217,990	\$25,793	1.2%
Other	\$599	\$1,590,797	\$815,090	51.2%
Total	\$470	\$18,539,898	\$6,548,734	35.3%

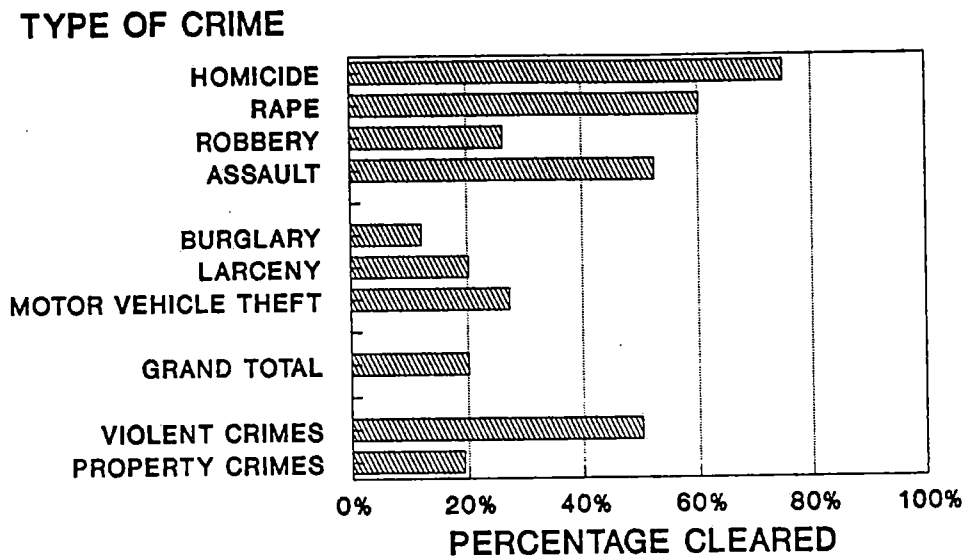
* Table does not include \$4,013,030 property lost and \$1,516,353 property recovered in crimes reported to the Billings Police Department.

TABLE 4
FREQUENCY OF USE
OF VARIOUS WEAPONS
IN THE COMMISSION OF
VIOLENT CRIMES IN MONTANA
(1989)

<u>Weapon</u>	<u>Type of Violent Crime</u>		<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Ag. Assault</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>			
Firearm	14*	1	22	172	209
Knife	3*	7	12	167	189
Other					
Dangerous	1	1	9	115	126
Weapon					
Hands, Feet	1	103	45	110	259
Etc.					
Unknown	5	21	49	34	112

* In three reported homicides, both a knife and a pistol were used.

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST - 1989 SEVEN INDEX CRIMES



AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RATE OF SELECTED OFFENSES 1980-1989

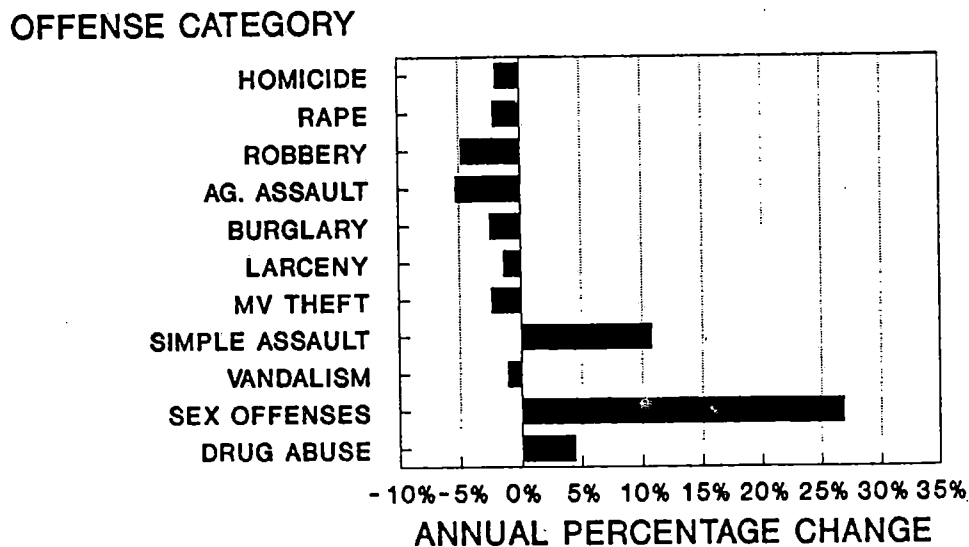


**TABLE 5
COUNTY RANKINGS
WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1989 CRIME RATE***

County	1989 Crime Rate	County	1989 Crime Rate
Missoula	6267.8	Sweet Grass	2090.5
Cascade	5940.0	Madison	1929.3
Silver Bow	5801.5	Toole	1742.4
Broadwater	5649.1	Powder River	1679.5
Lewis & Clark	5372.8	Chouteau	1669.8
Yellowstone	5118.5	Wheatland	1634.1
Flathead	5019.9	Stillwater	1616.7
Park	4375.7	Sheridan	1536.1
Hill	4204.0	Rosebud	1252.3
Deer Lodge	3904.1	Liberty	1085.5
Lincoln	3892.6	Fallon	998.5
State Average	3811.4	Sanders	952.0
Roosevelt	3751.0	Pondera	909.1
Lake	2943.5	Musselshell	905.7
Fergus	2640.7	Blaine	884.5
Valley	2591.2	Mineral	822.3
Custer	2563.1	Daniels	768.5
Richland	2437.0	Jefferson	625.6
Phillips	2403.8	Golden Valley	544.5
Granite	2381.0	Teton	294.6
Ravalli	2339.0	Dawson	197.7
Big Horn	2253.6	Treasure	111.0
Carbon	2177.6	McCone	39.9

UNRANKED COUNTIES

Beaverhead	Judith Basin
Carter	Meagher
Gallatin	Petroleum
Garfield	Powell
Glacier	Prairie

*Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

TABLE 6
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICES
RANKED WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1989 CRIME RATES*

Agency**	1989 Crime Rate
Butte/Silver Bow County S.O.	5801.5
Broadwater County S.O.	5649.1
Anaconda/Deer Lodge County S.O.	3904.1
Lincoln County S.O.	3851.9
Roosevelt County S.O.	3751.0
Flathead County S.O.	3351.0
Phillips County S.O.	2975.4
Missoula County S.O.	2970.2
Park County S.O.	2955.4
Lake County S.O.	2842.3
Hill County S.O.	2830.7
Yellowstone County S.O.	2554.3
Lewis & Clark County S.O.	2421.1
Granite County S.O.	2381.0
Big Horn County S.O.	2253.6
Sweet Grass County S.O.	2090.5
Madison County S.O.	1979.3
Gallatin County S.O.	1810.2
Toole County S.O.	1742.4
Powder River County S.O.	1679.5
Wheatland County S.O.	1634.1
Stillwater County S.O.	1616.7
Custer County S.O.	1434.6
Carbon County S.O.	1382.9
Cascade County S.O.	1373.4
Ravalli County S.O.	1315.2
Chouteau County S.O.	1282.6
Beaverhead County S.O.	1265.8
Rosebud County S.O.	1252.3
Sheridan County S.O.	1176.9
Liberty County S.O.	1085.5
Valley County S.O.	1060.4
Richland County S.O.	982.6
Sanders County S.O.	936.5
Musselshell County S.O.	905.7
Blaine County S.O.	884.5
Fergus County S.O.	876.0
Mineral County S.O.	822.3
Daniels County S.O.	646.6
Jefferson County S.O.	546.5
Golden Valley County S.O.	544.5
Pondera County S.O.	447.8
Teton County S.O.	294.6
Dawson County S.O.	275.2
Fallon County S.O.	156.0
Treasure County S.O.	111.0
McCone County S.O.	39.9

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data:

Carter Co. S.O. Garfield Co. S.O.
 Glacier Co. S.O. Judith Basin Co. S.O.
 Meagher Co. S.O. Petroleum Co. S.O.
 Powell Co. S.O. Prairie County S.O.,
 Wibaux County S.O.

TABLE 7
CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS
RANKED WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1989 CRIME RATES*

Agency	County	1989 Crime Rate
Kalispell P.D.	Flathead	10527.6
Missoula P.D.	Missoula	10214.9
Hamilton P.D.	Ravalli	10086.6
Helena P.D.	Lewis & Clark	8073.1
Great Falls P.D.	Cascade	7500.8
Billings P.D.	Yellowstone	6594.9
West Yellowstone P.D.	Gallatin	6201.5
Livingston P.D.	Park	5926.3
Whitefish P.D.	Flathead	5243.9
Havre P.D.	Hill	5115.1
Polson P.D.	Lake	4934.3
Glasgow P.D.	Valley	4831.6
Red Lodge P.D.	Carbon	4538.9
Columbia Falls P.D.	Flathead	4464.6
Eureka P.D.	Lincoln	4446.2
Lewistown P.D.	Fergus	4212.2
Sidney P.D.	Richland	4103.1
Miles City P.D.	Custer	3000.9
Fort Benton P.D.	Chouteau	2684.1
East Helena P.D.	Lewis & Clark	2139.8
Plentywood P.D.	Sheridan	1955.1
St. Ignatius P.D.	Lake	1806.6
Malta P.D.	Phillips	1731.1
Baker P.D.	Fallon	1532.4
Conrad P.D.	Pondera	1510.0
Thompson Falls P.D.	Sanders	1016.7
Boulder P.D.	Jefferson	972.8
Scobey P.D.	Daniels	907.6
Ronan P.D.	Ravalli	768.0
Laurel P.D.	Yellowstone	183.6
Glendive P.D.	Dawson	119.4

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data:

Bozeman P.D. Dillon P.D.
 MSU Campus Police

* Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

** Populations served by Sheriff's Offices are defined as those county's populations not served by city or municipal police departments.

**TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES**

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT

BEAVERHEAD										
Beaverhead S. O.	4266	54.	1265.8	0	0	0	1	16	33	4
Dillon	4046	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	8312	54.	649.7	0	0	0	1	16	33	4
BIG HORN										
Big Horn S. O.	10916	246.	2253.6	0	2	1	16	37	168	22
TOTAL--	10916	246.	2253.6	0	2	1	16	37	168	22
BLAINE										
Blaine S. O.	7010	62.	884.5	0	0	0	2	9	41	10
TOTAL--	7010	62.	884.5	0	0	0	2	9	41	10
BROADWATER										
Broadwater S. O.	3505	198.	5649.1	1	0	0	4	27	159	7
TOTAL--	3505	198.	5649.1	1	0	0	4	27	159	7
CARBON										
Carbon S. O.	6219	86.	1382.9	0	0	0	1	31	53	1
Red Lodge	2093	95.	4538.9	0	0	0	1	11	79	4
TOTAL--	8312	181.	2177.6	0	0	0	2	42	132	5
CARTER										
Carter S. O.	1602	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	XXX
TOTAL--	1602	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	XXX
CASCADE										
Cascade S. O.	19950	274.	1373.4	1	2	0	17	31	185	38
Great Falls	58367	4378.	7500.8	1	23	27	74	521	3538	194
TOTAL--	78317	4652.	5540.0	2	25	27	91	552	3723	232
CHOUTEAU										
Chouteau S. O.	4207	54.	1283.6	0	0	0	1	15	34	4
Fort Benton	1602	43.	2684.1	0	0	0	2	3	36	2
TOTAL--	5809	97.	1669.8	0	0	0	3	18	70	6
CUSTER										
Custer S. O.	3555	51.	1434.6	0	0	0	5	5	36	5
Miles City	9164	275.	3000.9	0	0	0	4	25	228	18
TOTAL--	12719	326.	2563.1	0	0	0	9	30	264	23
DANIELS										
Daniels S. O.	1392	9.	646.6	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
Scobey	1212	11.	907.6	0	0	0	0	3	8	0
TOTAL--	2604	20.	768.0	0	0	0	0	3	16	1
DAWSON										
Dawson S. O.	5088	14.	275.2	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Glendive	5027	6.	119.4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
TOTAL--	10115	20.	197.7	0	0	0	0	2	18	0
DEER LODGE										
Deer Lodge S. O.	10015	391.	3904.1	1	0	0	11	178	173	28
TOTAL--	10015	391.	3904.1	1	0	0	11	178	173	28
FALLON										
Fallon S. O.	1282	2.	156.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Baker	2023	31.	1532.4	0	0	0	1	12	17	1
TOTAL--	3305	33.	998.5	0	0	0	1	13	18	1
FERGUS										
Fergus S. O.	5708	50.	876.0	0	0	0	1	5	38	6
Lewistown	6410	270.	4212.2	0	0	1	3	33	210	23
TOTAL--	12118	320.	2640.7	0	0	1	4	38	248	29
FLATHEAD										
Flathead S. O.	39027	1308.	3351.5	0	12	2	22	257	917	98
Columbia Falls	3315	148.	4464.6	0	1	0	0	18	124	5
Whitefish	4367	229.	5243.9	1	0	0	7	36	166	19
Kalispell	11978	1261.	105E4	0	8	4	31	148	998	72
TOTAL--	58687	2946.	5019.9	1	21	6	60	459	2205	194
GALLATIN										
Gallatin S. O.	23975	434.	1810.2	3	5	0	8	106	280	32
Bozeman	23565	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0	XXX	XXX	XXX
West Yellowstone	1032	64.	6201.6	0	0	0	0	1	54	9
MSU Campus Police	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	48572	498.	1025.3	3	5	0	8	107	334	41

FOOTNOTE: XXX-Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
All numbers and statistics rounded to the nearest whole number.

**TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)**

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	THEFT

GARFIELD										MT
Garfield S. O.	1602	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL-	1602	0.	0.0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLACIER										
Glacier S. O.	11117	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL-	11117	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLDEN VALLEY										
Golden Valley S. O.	1102	6.	544.5	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
TOTAL-	1102	6.	544.5	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
GRANITE										
Granite S. O.	2604	62.	2381.0	2	0	0	1	24	25	10
TOTAL-	2604	62.	2381.0	2	0	0	1	24	25	10
HILL										
Hill S. O.	7030	199.	2830.7	0	2	0	5	50	125	17
Have	10596	542.	5115.1	1	0	1	0	39	480	21
TOTAL-	17626	741.	4204.0	1	2	1	5	89	605	38
JEFFERSON										
Jefferson S. O.	6770	37.	546.5	0	0	1	1	12	18	5
Boulder	1542	15.	972.8	0	0	0	0	3	9	3
TOTAL-	8312	52.	625.6	0	0	1	1	15	27	8
JUDITH BASIN										
Judith Basin S. O.	2504	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL-	2504	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKE										
Lake S. O.	14812	421.	2842.3	0	3	1	18	103	199	97
Polson	3425	169.	4934.3	0	0	0	3	31	118	17
St. Ignatius	941	17.	1806.6	0	0	0	1	7	8	1
Ronan	1953	15.	768.0	0	0	1	0	3	9	2
TOTAL-	21131	622.	2943.5	0	3	2	22	144	334	117
LEWIS & CLARK										
Lewis & Clark S. O.	20280	491.	2421.1	1	2	2	24	93	332	37
Helena	24687	1993.	8073.1	0	3	7	47	243	1624	69
East Helena	2103	45.	2139.8	0	0	0	1	2	40	2
TOTAL-	47070	2529.	5372.8	1	5	9	72	338	1996	108
LIBERTY										
Liberty S. O.	2303	25.	1085.5	0	0	0	0	10	15	0
TOTAL-	2303	25.	1085.5	0	0	0	0	10	15	0
LINCOLN										
Lincoln S. O.	17446	672.	3851.9	1	0	0	28	202	414	27
Eureka	1282	57.	4446.2	0	0	0	2	30	24	1
TOTAL-	18728	729.	3892.6	1	0	0	30	232	438	28
MCCONE										
McCone S. O.	2504	1.	39.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL-	2504	1.	39.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MADISON										
Madison S. O.	5608	111.	1979.3	0	0	0	1	34	64	12
TOTAL-	5608	111.	1979.3	0	0	0	1	34	64	12
MEAGHER										
Meagher S. O.	2003	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL-	2003	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINERAL										
Mineral S. O.	3405	28.	822.3	0	2	0	2	8	16	0
TOTAL-	3405	28.	822.3	0	2	0	2	8	16	0
MISSOULA										
Missoula S. O.	42724	1269.	2970.2	1	11	2	52	216	911	76
Missoula	35693	3646.	1,02E4	0	18	13	55	443	2938	179
TOTAL-	78417	4915.	6267.8	1	29	15	107	659	3949	255
MUSSELSHELL										
Musselshell S. O.	4306	39.	905.7	0	0	0	0	12	23	4
TOTAL-	4306	39.	905.7	0	0	0	0	12	23	4
PARK										
Park S. O.	6429	190.	2955.4	0	0	1	3	46	108	32
Livingston	5889	349.	5926.3	0	2	0	11	46	279	11
TOTAL-	12318	539.	4375.7	0	2	1	14	92	387	43

FOOTNOTE: XXX-Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
All numbers and statistics appearing in this table are based upon the UCR Hierarchial Rule.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT

PETROLEUM										
Petroleum S. O.	601	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL-	601	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILLIPS										
Phillips S. O.	2924	87.	2975.4	0	1	0	3	0	41	9
Malta	2484	43.	1731.1	0	0	0	0	33	43	0
TOTAL-	5408	130.	2403.8	0	1	0	3	33	84	9
PONDERA										
Pondera S. O.	3796	17.	447.8	1	0	0	0	6	8	2
Conrad	2914	44.	1510.0	0	0	0	2	2	40	0
TOTAL-	6710	61.	909.1	1	0	0	2	8	48	2
POWDER RIVER										
Powder River S. O.	2203	37.	1679.5	0	0	0	0	12	24	1
TOTAL-	2203	37.	1679.5	0	0	0	0	12	24	1
POWELL										
Powell S. O.	6810	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL-	6810	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRAIRIE										
Prairie S. O.	1602	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL-	1602	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAVALLI										
Ravalli S. O.	22734	299.	1315.2	0	0	0	14	51	210	24
Hamilton	3004	303.	1,01E4	0	0	0	2	18	275	8
TOTAL-	25738	602.	2339.0	0	0	0	16	69	485	32
RICHLAND										
Richland S. O.	6310	62.	982.6	0	0	0	1	12	45	4
Sidney	5508	226.	4103.1	0	1	0	4	14	198	9
TOTAL-	11818	288.	2437.0	0	1	0	5	26	243	13
ROOSEVELT										
Roosevelt S. O.	11117	417.	3751.0	0	2	0	19	103	277	16
TOTAL-	11117	417.	3751.0	0	2	0	19	103	277	16
ROSEBUD										
Rosebud S. O.	12218	153.	1252.3	0	0	0	0	25	114	14
TOTAL-	12218	153.	1252.3	0	0	0	0	25	114	14
SANDERS										
Sanders S. O.	6941	65.	936.5	0	0	0	5	16	41	3
Thompson Falls	1672	17.	1016.7	0	0	0	1	2	14	0
TOTAL-	8613	82.	952.0	0	0	0	6	18	55	3
SHERIDAN										
Sheridan S. O.	2804	33.	1176.9	0	0	0	0	7	25	1
Plentywood	2404	47.	1955.1	0	0	0	0	6	39	2
TOTAL-	5208	80.	1536.1	0	0	0	0	13	64	3
SILVER BOW										
Butte/Silver Bow S.	33250	1929.	5801.5	0	1	15	36	421	1379	77
TOTAL-	33250	1929.	5801.5	0	1	15	36	421	1379	77
STILLWATER										
Stillwater S. O.	6309	102.	1616.7	0	0	1	8	42	46	5
TOTAL-	6309	102.	1616.7	0	0	1	8	42	46	5
SWEET GRASS										
Sweet Grass S. O.	3205	67.	2090.5	0	0	0	2	16	48	1
TOTAL-	3205	67.	2090.5	0	0	0	2	16	48	1
TETON										
Teton S. O.	6109	18.	294.6	0	0	0	1	5	12	0
TOTAL-	6109	18.	294.6	0	0	0	1	5	12	0
TOOLE										
Toole S. O.	5108	89.	1742.4	1	0	0	1	20	60	7
TOTAL-	5108	89.	1742.4	1	0	0	1	20	60	7
TREASURE										
Treasure S. O.	901	1.	111.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL-	901	1.	111.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
VALLEY										
Valley S. O.	4998	53.	1060.4	0	0	0	4	16	30	3
Glasgow	3415	165.	4831.6	0	0	1	2	16	139	7
TOTAL-	8413	218.	2591.2	0	0	1	6	32	169	10

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
 All numbers and statistics appearing in this table are based upon the UCR Hierarchial Rule.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT

WHEATLAND										
Wheatland S. O.	2203	36.	1634.1	0	0	0	1	12	23	0
TOTAL--	2203	36.	1634.10	0	0	1	12	23	0	
WIBAUX										
Wibaux S. O.	1302	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1302	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YELLOWSTONE										
Yellowstone S. O.	31359	801.	2554.3	4	5	3	3	200	526	60
Billings	78136	5153.	6594.9	4	27	53	22	1150	3601	296
Laurel	7081	13.	183.6	0	0	0	0	3	10	0
TOTAL--	116576	5967.	5118.5	8	32	56	25	1353	4137	356
STATEWIDE TOTALS--	806000	30720.	3811.4	24	133	137	598	5401	22652	1775

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
All numbers and statistics appearing in this table are based upon the UCR Hierarchial Rule.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Montana's Juvenile Justice System

Montana's Juvenile Justice System allows youth to be given consideration not available to adults and, at the same time, denies them some of the constitutional rights that adults have. In Youth Court, juveniles are found to be "delinquent" or "in need of supervision", but are not "convicted" of specific crimes. In this sense then, a Youth Court is part of each District Court, but operates as a civil rather than a criminal process.

A youth may be found to be Delinquent only if he has committed an act which is criminal for an adult. Burglary, assault, or shoplifting can all lead to a finding of Delinquency. Youth in Need of Supervision (YINS) are those youth who have committed non-criminal acts such as running away, being "ungovernable" or violating curfew. These are only "crimes" because of the youth's age. They are commonly referred to as "status" offenses.

General Activity

The activities of Montana's Youth Courts and Juvenile Probation Offices is typically measured in four components:

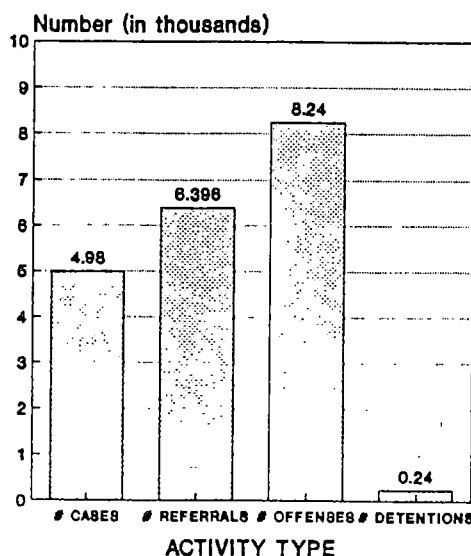
1. The Number of Cases—the number of individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system for some reason, criminal or not. In 1989, 4,980 youth were processed by Youth Courts in Montana. About two-thirds of the cases were males.

2. The Number of Referrals—the number of youth encounters with the juvenile justice system. An individual can be referred more than once during the year. In 1989, Youth Courts and Probation Offices handled 6,396 referrals.

3. The Number of Offenses—the number of crimes attributed to youths who have been referred to the system. In 1989, Montana had 8,240 criminal and status offenses reported to probation offices which were attributed to juveniles.

4. The number of detentions—the number of times youths are confined awaiting court action. Because youth facilities are not generally available in Montana, this usually means being locked up in the local jail. During the course of a year, a single youth may be confined more than once. In 1989, 210 youth were detained 240 times.

GENERAL YOUTH COURT
ACTIVITY--1989

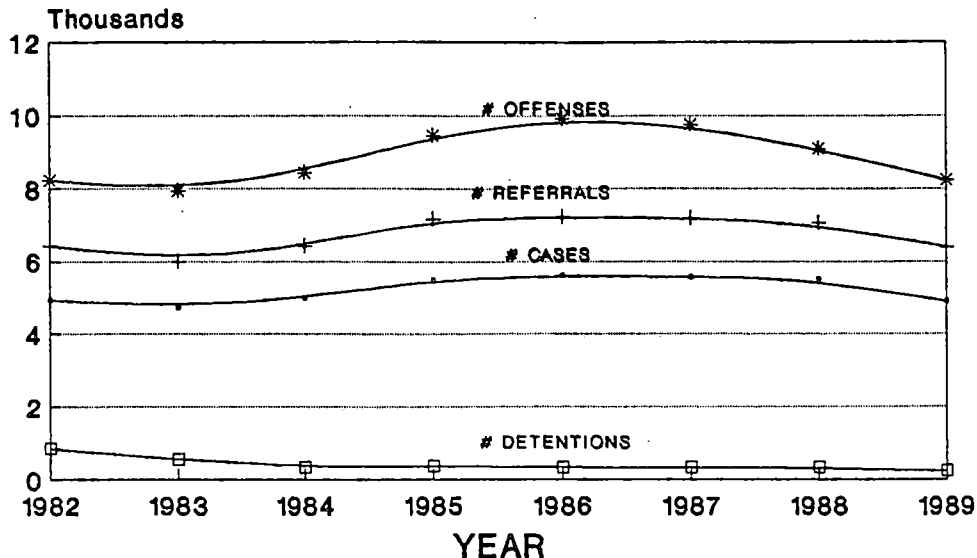


Although 4,980 youths, or cases, were handled by Youth Courts in Montana in 1989, it must be emphasized that they only constitute 4% of the youth estimated to be at risk in the state.

The caseload on the juvenile justice system in Montana appears to have peaked in 1986 when 5,601 cases, 7,215 referrals, and 9,925 juvenile offenses were reported. The graph on the next page shows that since that time, there has been a gradual decrease in all of these measures. The decrease in reported cases, referrals, and offenses in 1989 is considerably larger than observed in previous years. All three measures were down approximately 10% (cases, -9.7%; referrals, -9.7%; and offenses, -9.3%). The number of pre-trial detentions was down 26.6% from 1988.

Roughly 80% of the youth involved with the probation system were involved a single time during the year. Four-

GENERAL YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY 1982-1989



teen percent had two encounters; 3.7%, three encounters; 1.3%, four encounters, and 1.0%, five or more encounters. Again, the overwhelming majority of Montana's youth who have had an encounter with the system, have only one.

It is the repetitive cases which become the more serious offenders. There were 1.7 offenses reported for every case handled. While repeaters accounted for 20.3% of the referrals, they were also responsible for 31.9% of the offenses reported.

The 240 pre-trial detentions which occurred in 1989 constituted 2.9% of all Juvenile Probation referrals; the 210 youth, 4.2% of all cases handled.

Rate of Referral by Age and Sex

The rate of referral per 1,000 youth at risk for each age and sex can be used to identify critical age-sex groups and predict potential changes in Youth Court activities.

In general, the same pattern can be observed from year to year. This year, 1989, is no different. For both sexes, the referral rate generally shows up as an increasing straight line from about age 12 through 15. For females, the rate peaks at age 15, levels off at age 16, and then shows a decrease at age 17. For males, it continues to increase in the 15, 16, and 17-year old age group. Over the last three years, a definite decrease in the referral rate can be seen across all age groups. In 1985, for example, the referral rate for 17-year old males was 187.5, in 1988, 178.4; and in 1989, 164.9.

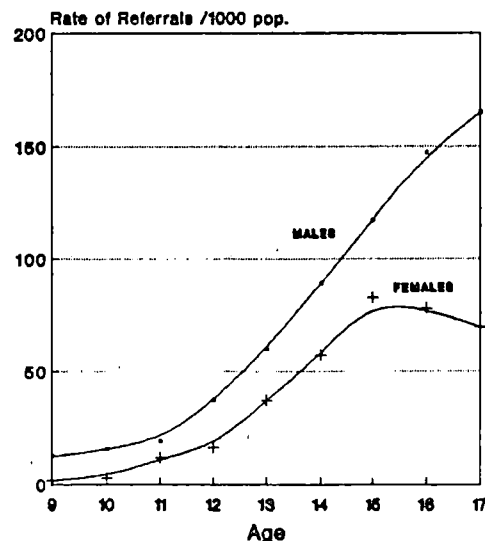
In 1989, there were 83.3 referrals for each 1,000 males, and 45.4 referrals for each 1,000 females. Seventeen year old males experienced the highest rate. They accounted for 1,034 referrals (24.2% of the male total and 16.2% of the

overall total) for a rate of 164.9 referrals per 1,000 population. For females, the fifteen year old group experienced the highest rate—82.9 referrals per 1,000 population. This group has 464 encounters which make up 21.8% of the total female referrals.

Source of Referral

Law enforcement authorities are the primary referral source for delinquent youth in Montana. In 1989, police departments and sheriff's offices accounted for 92% of all

**RATE OF REFERRAL
PER 1,000 YOUTH
BY AGE AND SEX--1989**



referrals. Over the years, local law enforcement has traditionally provided the bulk of referrals to the juvenile justice system. The remaining 8% is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including the State Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, tribal courts, parents, and school officials.

Referrals by Source (1989)

21

Reason for Referral

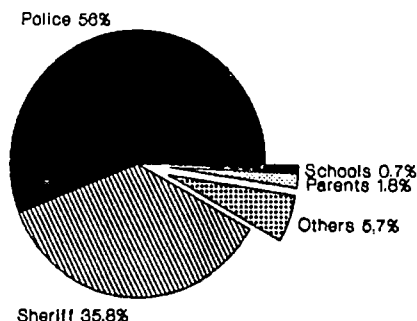
Currently five major categories or reasons for referral make up the total number of referrals to the Youth Court:

1) Crimes against persons include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. In 1989, the juvenile justice system handled 313 referrals which involved crimes against persons.

2) Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. In 1989, Montana youth were referred 2,746 times for property crimes.

3) Offenses against the public order include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). In 1989, 714 referrals for offenses against public order were processed.

4) Status offenses include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. In 1989, there were 2,448 referrals made for these offenses in Montana.



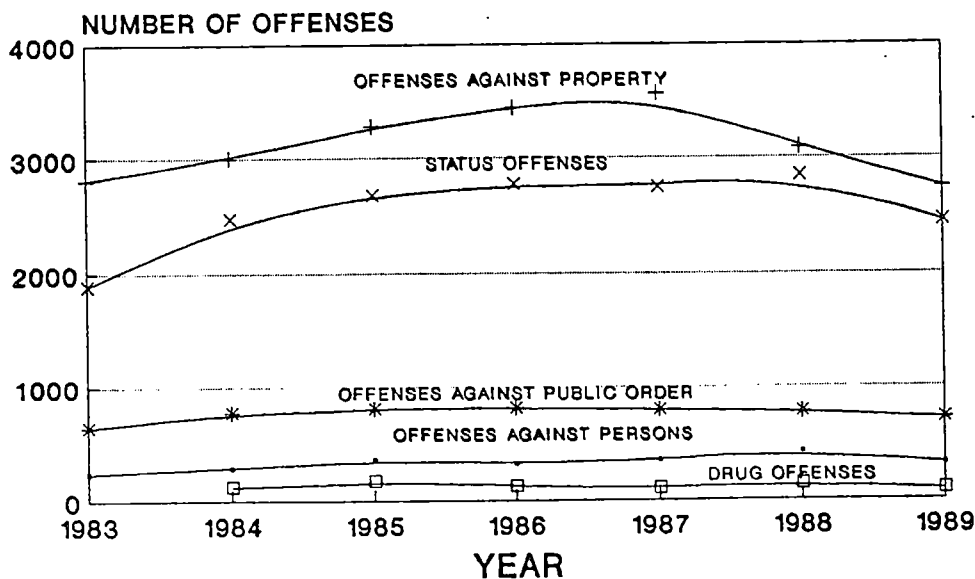
Total number of referrals made = 6396

5) Drug offenses. In 1989, 90 referrals were made for substance abuse in the state.

As indicated above, most juvenile referrals in Montana are primarily for property crimes (42.9% in 1989) or for status offenses (38.3% in 1989). Referrals for offenses against public order accounted for 1.2% and crimes against persons for 4.8%. Drug offenses were involved only 1.4% of the time.

Crimes against property and those against public order have both been on the decrease since 1987. Crimes against persons, drug abuse offenses, and status offenses hit a high in 1988 and have decreased slightly in the last year.

NUMBER OF REFERRALS BY MAJOR CATEGORY (1983-1989)



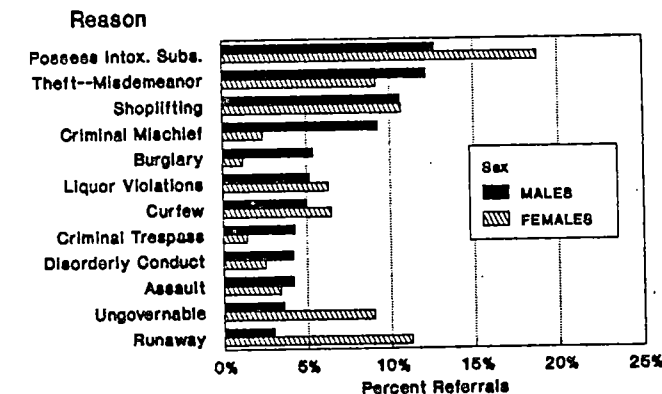
Referral Offenses

The twelve most frequent types of specific offenses which result in a referral to youth court accounted for approximately 80% of all the referrals made in 1989. These 12 offenses make up 80% of the male referrals and 82% of the female referrals.

Although the top twelve offenses are the same for either sex, their ranking is different. Males, for example, tend to be more involved in property crimes (misdemeanor theft, shoplifting, criminal mischief or vandalism, and burglary) whereas a substantial proportion of the females are referred for status offenses (curfew, ungovernable, and run-aways).

The most common reason for referral of a youth to the juvenile authorities in Montana for both males and females involves the possession of alcohol. This single offense generated 12% of the male referrals and 18% of the female referrals in 1989. Violation of the other liquor laws constituted an additional 5% of the referrals for either sex.

Most Frequent Reasons for Referral to Youth Court



These Offenses constitute roughly 80% of the referrals for either sex.

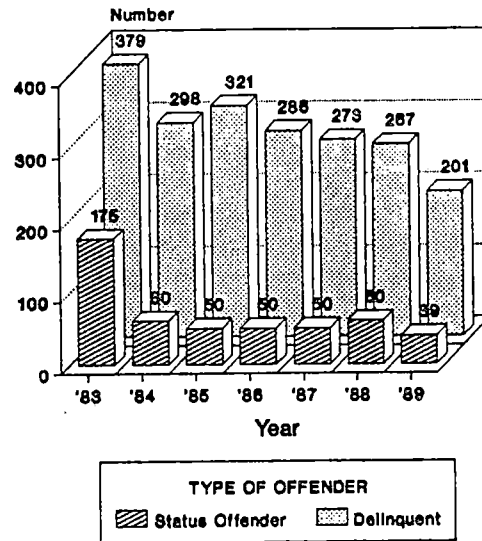
The Number of Detentions and Their Trend

The number of pre-trial youth detentions which occurred in Montana during the last seven years can be separated into the major types of offenders—status offenders and delinquents. In both cases, the number has dropped dramatically in recent years. The total number of youth detentions in 1989 was 240, down 83 (-25%) from 1988.

The percentage of detentions which were status offenders has averaged 20.9% over this seven year period; during 1989, it was 16.3%. Each year, slightly over half (55.3% over the last 5 years) of the status offenders were runaways.

It is a major goal of the Youth Services Advisory Council to eventually reduce the detention of status offenders to zero. A major impediment to attaining this goal lies in the small numbers of youth involved and the vastness of the geographical area to be covered. These two problems combine to prevent effective and cost efficient solutions from being developed. Most of the status offenders cur-

SEVEN YEAR TREND IN DETENTION BY TYPE OF OFFENDER 1983-1989



rently being held are now generally held less than 24 hours or are residents of other jurisdictions (i.e. runaways).

In contrast to the status offenders, one of the most frequent reasons for criminal offenders to be detained is for escape, contempt, probation, or parole violations (15.9%). Other crimes for which delinquents are jailed are larceny (23.9%), burglary (13.4%), simple assault (9.4%), motor vehicle theft (8.9%), and arson and vandalism (6.5%).

Types of Referrals Requiring Detention

The reduction to an absolute minimum of the percentage of youth referrals which are detained in adult jails has been a primary goal of the Youth Services Advisory Council for several years. At the same time, the percentage of youth detained is dropping. In the last 12 years, it has dropped from a stable 20% to roughly 4.5%. (In 1989, the actual percentage was 3.7%.)

In Montana, a delinquent youth is more apt to be detained if he is referred for a crime against a person (7.4%) or an offense against public order (7.7%). In contrast, only 1.6% of the youths referred for status offenses were detained in 1989. Although most of the detentions are for property crimes, only 3.8% of the referrals for these offenses resulted in a detention.

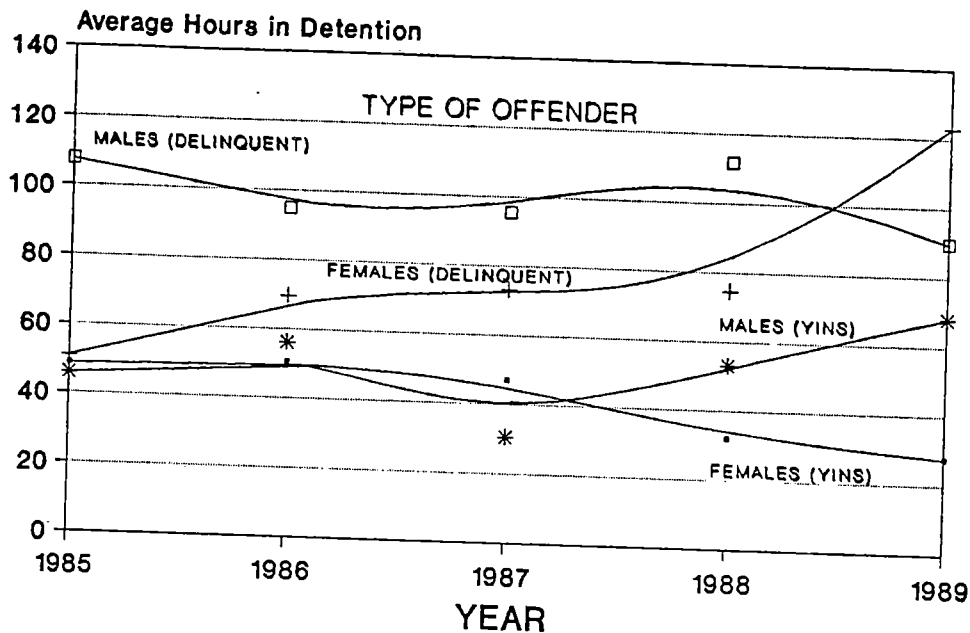
The general trend in youthful detentions is downward for all types of referrals.

Time Detained by Sex and Type of Offense

There are differences in the average amount of time a youth is detained. Two reasons for these differences are the nature of the offense (status vs. delinquent) and the sex of the offender.

The time pattern is similar year to year for YINS to be detained for less time, but the sex pattern is not so consistent. In 1987, for example, YINS girls were held an average of 17

Average Hours in Detention By Sex, Type Offender, and Year



hours longer than YINS boys. In 1988, the pattern was reversed, YINS boys being held almost 21 hours longer than their female counterparts. For delinquents, the differences between the sexes seems to be more stable, with males usually held longer than females. In 1989, however, this pattern also reversed itself.

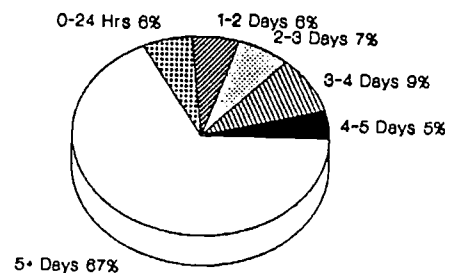
crimes are considered more serious than other crimes. It is simply that they are more common. There are approximately six times more property crimes committed by youth than crimes against persons.

The Distribution of Time Detained

The 240 youth detained in 1989 amassed a total of 21,798 hours spent in secure detention across the state. This is about 30% less than the total number of hours observed in 1988.

These hours were distributed unequally by the length of time detained. Twenty-five percent of the youth served 5 or more days. They consumed two-thirds (67.4%) of all the time spent in detention. On the average, these people served 10.75 days apiece.

PERCENT OF TOTAL HOURS DETAINED 1989



Reason for Long Term Detention

Long term Detention is defined as confinement for five or more days. Fifty-seven youths were jailed for five or more days in 1989.

The most common reason for long term detention is a property crime. Youths charged with property crimes account for more than half (56.1%) of the long term detentions. Those charged with crimes against persons accounted for 5.3%, and those charged with other criminal offenses, 38.6%. The reason for this is not because property

TOTAL NO. OF DETENTION HOURS = 21,798

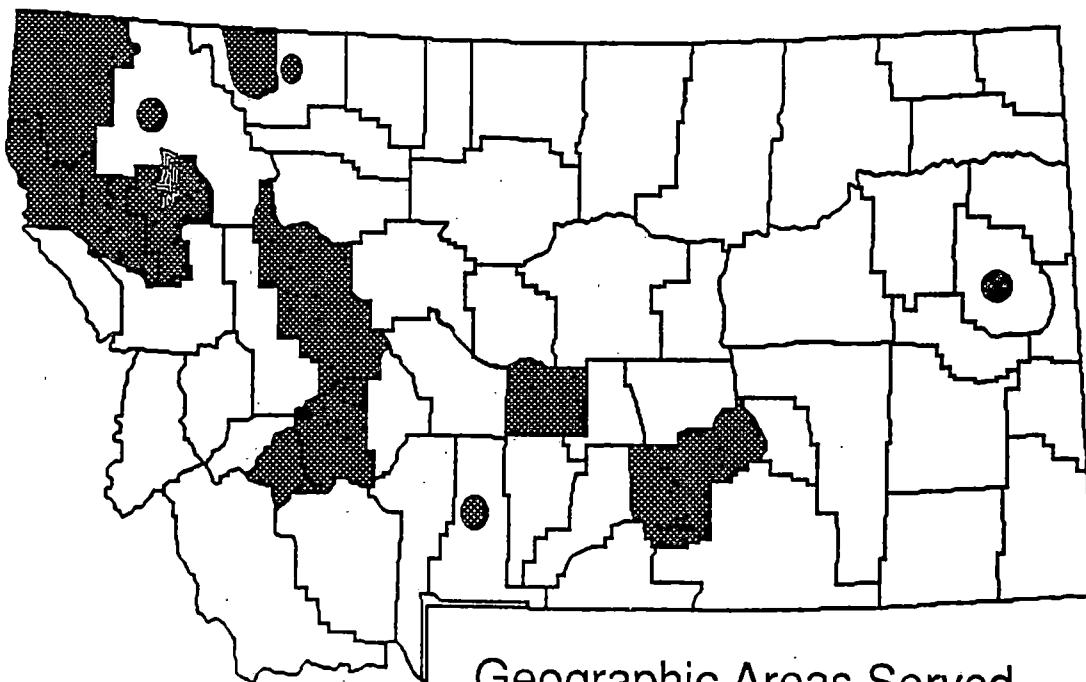
DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE)

In 1989, the Montana Board of Crime Control made a decision to dedicate a substantial portion of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Funds to replicate the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program throughout the state. This unique program uses well trained uniformed law enforcement officers to teach a formal curriculum to students, targeting primarily fifth and sixth graders in elementary school. The program emphasis of DARE is to help students recognize and resist the many subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with drugs and alcohol.

For the 1989-90 school year, \$403,000 was granted to thirteen jurisdictions for DARE implementation. The thirteen project areas include: Wheatland County, Livingston,

Jefferson County, Glendive, Lewis and Clark County, the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Billings/Yellowstone County, Lincoln County, Sanders County, Cut Bank, Lake County, Kalispell, and Butte/Silver Bow. The instructors come from the ranks of police departments, sheriff offices, tribal law enforcement agencies or a combination of these.

Approximately 7,500 children statewide received the core instruction for the first year. This number does not include the groups of younger children in Kindergarten through fourth grade who were introduced to the DARE program through a shortened curriculum designed especially for that age group.



Geographic Areas Served
by DARE Programs

DRUG TASK FORCES

Overview

With the implementation of the 1986 Anti-Drug Act, a state drug task force and seven local and multi-jurisdictional drug teams were established across the state.

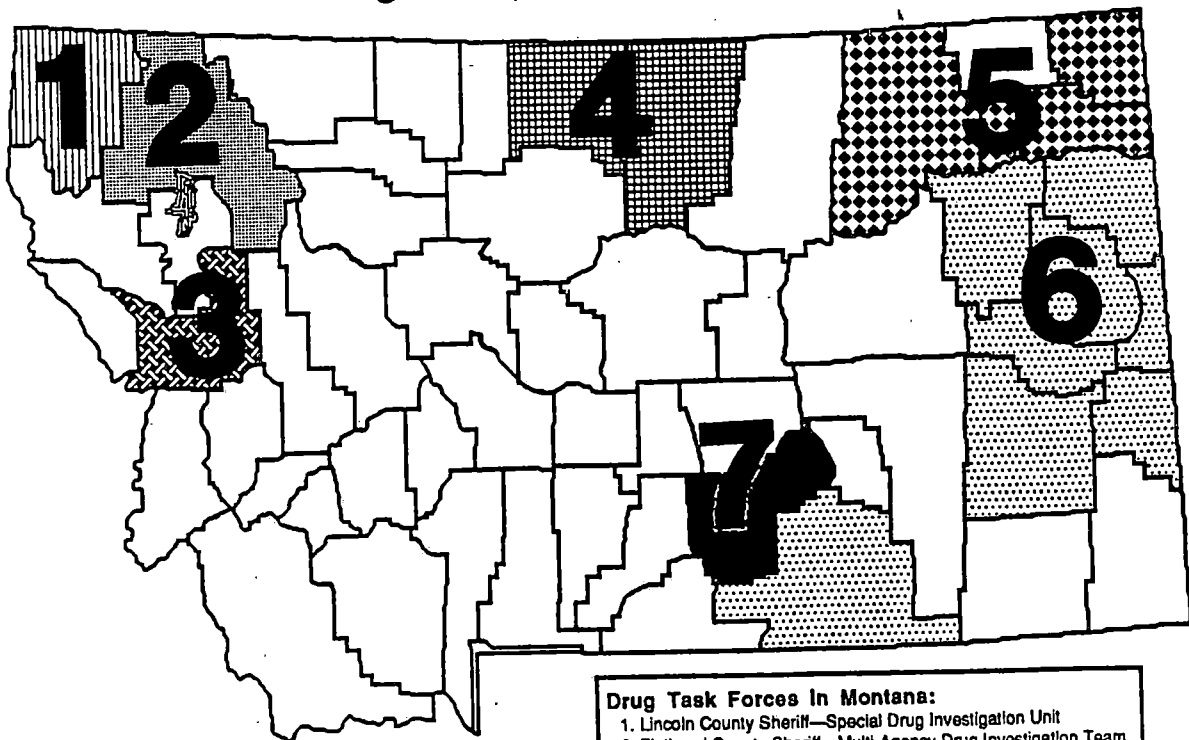
All 56 counties in Montana are included in the jurisdiction of the Montana Department of Justice task force. This task force is based in Missoula, but will assist any law enforcement agency in the investigation of drug cases. The seven local task forces include 17 counties in their respective jurisdictions. These counties contain 46.8% of the state's population.

Manpower

Using local funding, seven other local law enforcement agencies have officers dedicated to drug control. By 1989, there were 47 full-time equivalents (FTEs) officers engaged in drug control activities in 12 separate agencies.

In addition to law enforcement officers, one state prosecutor is funded by Anti-Drug Abuse funds. He is responsible for the prosecution of drug cases developed by the State Law Enforcement Unit and the State Drug Task Force. He will also assist any other counties with the prosecution of drug cases if requested. Another 1.75 FTE prosecutors are funded at the local level by Anti-Drug abuse funds.

Local Drug Task Forces in Montana



Drug Task Forces in Montana:

1. Lincoln County Sheriff—Special Drug Investigation Unit
2. Flathead County Sheriff—Multi-Agency Drug Investigation Team
3. Missoula County Sheriff—Operation Crackdown
4. Havre Police Department—Tri-Agency Drug Task Force
5. Valley County Sheriff—NE Montana Drug Task Force
6. Glendive Police Department—Eastern Montana Drug Trafficking Intelligence Program
7. Yellowstone County Sheriff—Operation Drugnet
8. Dept. of Justice's Criminal Board of Investigation Unit—Statewide Jurisdiction (Not Shown)

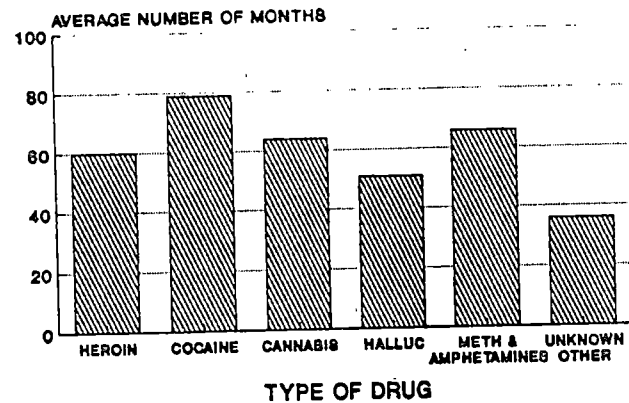
The number of specialized narcotics officers has increased about 26% in the last year. They now comprise about 2.8 % of all law enforcement manpower and 4.3% of all sworn manpower in the state.

Arrest and Conviction Data

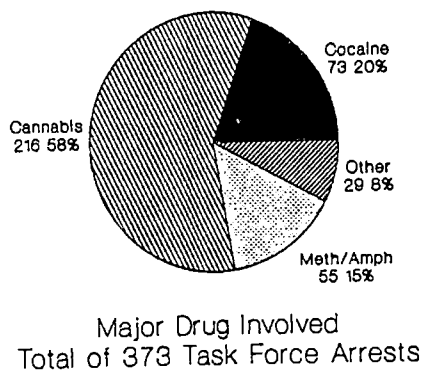
In 1989, state and local drug task forces made 373 arrests. Most of the arrests involved cannabis or marijuana (58%). The sale of drugs was the primary major criminal activity for which a person was arrested (57%), possession of a controlled substance was second (34%).

A total of 314 convictions resulted from the arrests made by the drug task force teams. Eighty-three persons were sent to prison. Thirty-five received shorter jail sentences; 32, probation; 58, suspended sentences, and 87, deferred or other sentences. Nineteen persons were fined and released.

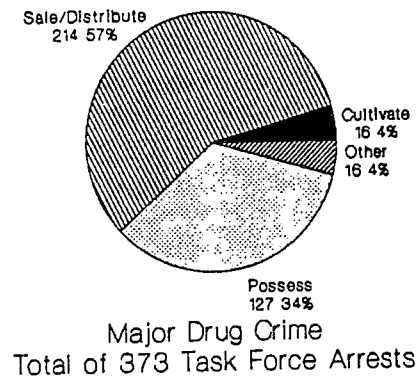
AVERAGE PRISON SENTENCE FOR DRUG ABUSE CASES 1989



DRUG ARRESTS by FUNDED TASK FORCES 1989



Other-Heroin, Hallucinogens,
Other/Unknown



Other-Possession of Drug
Paraphernalia
A:ARRCIMI

TECHNICAL APPENDICES

1. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) Program
2. Population Estimates
3. Definitions of Terms used in this Report

Appendix 1

The Montana

Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) Program

History

A national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the recognition of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the UCR concept, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the FBI to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960's, with the availability of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming much of the responsibility for direct collection of the UCR data.

Montana became involved in the national UCR reporting program in September 1978, when the FBI transferred data collection responsibility from its UCR reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with local law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime on the local and state level.

The effort started on a trial basis. It involved selected individual police agencies in various parts of the state filing a monthly simple tabulated report. Limited statistics were able to be generated from these reports thus providing only a vague picture of the nature of crime in Montana.

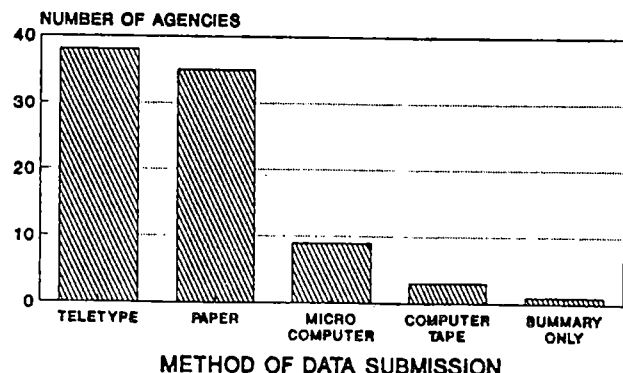
The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system evolved from this initial program. Because it was computer based, it could handle detailed information. In MUCR, each participating agency now provides basic information about each crime reported to them and about each person arrested.

Throughout its existence, the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program has been voluntary. Consequently some local agencies have chosen not to participate in the program and some report only for part of the year. In an effort

to make the reporting effort as convenient as possible for local agencies, a variety of modalities are used in data entry. These include paper forms, the Department of Justice's teletype system, personal computer diskettes, and large computer tapes. The chart below indicates the number of agencies in Montana participating in the MUCR program by type of data entry employed.

In 1989, 78 of the 90 (86.7%) of the law enforcement agencies in the state contributed to MUCR. These agencies together serve approximately 93% of the state's population. However, this does not include Native Americans who live on Indian Reservations in the State. None of the Tribal Police Departments on the Indian Reservations participate in the program. Likewise, the Montana Highway Patrol does not submit data to MUCR.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF DATA ENTRY
USED IN THE MUCR PROGRAM
(1989)



Program Objectives

The overall objectives of the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. To inform the Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature and magnitude of the crime problem in Montana.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crime by age, sex, and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide a base of data and statistics to help measure the work load of the criminal justice system.
5. To provide a base of data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

General Overview

MUCR complies with guidelines and definitions established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Two distinct data base systems make up MUCR. The Offense and Activity system contains information about the types of crimes being committed, unfounded and actual offenses, property stolen and/or recovered by type and value, time and location of offenses, the status of each case, and the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The Arrest/Custody component records the types of arrests made, and the sex, race, and age of each person arrested. In 1986 the Arrest/Custody system was expanded to collect information on people being held in jails throughout the state.

The transfer of responsibility for data collection from the FBI to the MUCR system has encouraged local law enforcement participation because the MUCR system provides contributors with both monthly and annual summaries of data for the Offense and Activity and Arrest/Custody information systems.

In addition to the monthly reports to contributors, other reports and publications are compiled using MUCR Data. These include the annual Crime in Montana publication and a variety of special reports requested by private and public groups. MUCR data is also sent to the FBI for inclusion in the annual FBI publication Crime in the United States.

MUCR and UCR Crime Classification System

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The MUCR system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated. For example, MUCR defines forcible rape in terms of a female victim. Under Montana Law, the victim of a rape may

be of either sex.

In MUCR reports, the FBI classification system and definitions are used so that the different crimes which are counted all refer to the same type of crime and measure the same thing.

In MUCR, the various crimes are divided into several categories. Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Seven Major Crimes, or the Part I Offenses. By convention,

MUCR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF DIFFERENT CRIMES

Part I Crimes—The Seven Major Crimes

Crimes of Violence

- Homicide
- Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault

Crimes Against Property

- Burglary
- Larceny/Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft

Part II Crimes

- Negligent Manslaughter
- Other (Simple) Assaults
- Arson
- Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Embezzlement
- Stolen Property
- Vandalism
- Weapons violations
- Prostitution
- Sex Offenses
- Drug Abuse
- Gambling
- Offenses Against the Family

Data is collected on the following Part II Crimes, but statistics are not normally generated on them:

- DUI
- Liquor Violations
- Disorderly Conduct
- Other (Kidnapping, Trespass, etc)
- Curfew Violations
- Runaways

Part III Crimes—Police Activities

- Traffic Crimes
- Traffic Accidents involving Fatalities
- Traffic Accidents involving Property Damage
- Warrants
- Accident Information including Suicides, Missing Persons, and the discovery of Dead Bodies
- Animal Problems
- Recovery of Property and Motor Vehicles
- Police Assistance Activities
- Domestic Problems
- Insecure Premises/Security
- Public Safety
- Alarms

MUCR also divides these crimes into two separate categories: Crimes of Violence and Crimes Against Property. Most of Crime in Montana is dedicated to the reporting and analysis of these Part I Crimes.

Part II Offenses encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not as serious as any of the Seven Major Crimes. Although data is collected on some of the Part II Crimes, summary statistics are not normally generated on these crimes. They primarily involve offenses made by juveniles and are reported elsewhere (in the Juvenile Probation Information System).

Part III Offenses involve police activities which are primarily public service functions rather than criminal offenses. Because of funding limitations, data on Part III Offenses are not processed for agencies submitting paper forms to MUCR. Agencies using automated input have Part III Offenses summarized for their private use, but the state program does not normally examine any Part III Offenses.

Data Quality and Sources of Error

Over the years, the data collection effort has improved to the point that the accuracy of data is at the 95% level. The major source of error encountered in estimating statewide rates comes from non-reporting or non-participating agencies. The magnitude of error introduced by these agencies can be partially addressed in examining DUI statistics. In 1989, 4,875 DUI arrests were reported to MUCR. At the same time, Highway Traffic Safety Division recorded 7,060 DUI convictions. Of the difference of 2,185, 1,405 (64%) could be attributed to local law enforcement agencies which do not participate in MUCR. The impact of the Montana Highway Patrol not routinely participating in MUCR could not be assessed. The Highway patrol was responsible for 1,678 DUI convictions in Montana in 1989.

Some of the errors encountered in the data received involved misinterpretation of the definitions of the various crimes. This is particularly evident in the assault statistics in the early years where the difference between simple and aggravated assaults were confused by many agencies. Through use and training, much of this problem has disappeared.

The following possible sources of error have also been identified:

- 1) The possible introduction of duplicate records when the original record is modified in a month different from when it was entered.

A cursory examination of the 1989 data base showed only 18 duplicate records (2 Homicides and 16 DUI's). These were removed before final processing.

- 2) Entering Arrest information without a comparable offense.

Since the MUCR system has no way to identify what offenses are related to what arrests, the amount of error introduced in this way cannot be assessed at this time.

- 3) The differences in reporting policies between agencies. Some agencies may report multiple offenses more diligently than others.

The magnitude of error introduced because of this reason cannot be addressed at this time.

All data entering the MUCR System is subjected to extensive edits. Some corrections can be made without contacting the originating agency. In other cases, the agency is contacted and asked to re-check and validate the information submitted.

One idiosyncrasy of the national system is the use of the hierarchy rule. This rule comes into play when an incident involves two or more crimes. For example, a victim may be murdered during a robbery. In such a case, the hierarchy rule states that only the more serious crime should be counted.

To be compatible with national statistics, the MUCR program employs the hierarchy rule in reporting the Crime Index, the Crime Rate, and the number of the seven major crimes reported in Crime in Montana. As a result, 379 (1.2%) of the Part I offenses reported in Montana in 1989 were not reported. The hierarchy rule has not been used in reporting any of the Part II Offenses.

One agency, Billings Police Department submits only summary data to the MUCR program. As a result, detailed analyses within major criminal offenses cannot include this agency's data. Consequently, all percentages describing the partitioning of the major crimes in the state do not include Billings Data.

The Future of MUCR

The FBI and the National Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) have recently initiated a joint effort to upgrade the national UCR Program. Over the past several years an extensive effort has been made between these two Federal agencies and the various state programs dealing with UCR. The FBI's UCR program has not been changed since its inception in the 1930's.

The UCR program has always been known as a summary reporting system wherein the various police agencies around the country supply summary data to the FBI which is then published in the annual publication known as Crime in the United States. Although this publication has been known as an excellent resource document, it was felt that something more was needed. Thus, the background leading to the "Enhanced UCR Program" which will be expanded from the summary based system to an Incident Based System called NIBRS for National Incident Based Reporting System.

The concept of the new NIBRS program is to capture information relating to an incident and be able to link various components together providing a clearer picture of what is happening with crime across the country. The new system will add information relating to the victim as well as the offender, which has never been a part of the UCR program. This new information should provide the public as well as law enforcement with an improved concept in the nature of criminal incidents.

Montana is one of seventeen (17) states participating in the program with the FBI and BJS. Hopefully, within the next year, a number of local law enforcement agencies will join with the state in piloting the new NIBRS system for the State of Montana. The basic strategy is to go from a computer mainframe environment to a personal computer environment. It is anticipated that the process of conversion

will be slow. It will be 1991 before a majority of agencies institute a new MUCR/NIBRS program within their jurisdiction.

Appendix 2

Population Estimates

Population estimates are used in this report to calculate the crime rates for the state and various geographical areas using MUCR data, to calculate the percentage of youths who become involved with the Juvenile Justice System and the rates of referral to Youth Courts.

Where MUCR data is used, the estimates for the population is provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The statewide population estimates are shown in Chart 1.

Population estimates for each county, sheriff office jurisdiction and municipality served by various police departments participating in the MUCR program can be seen in Table 3 in the main text.

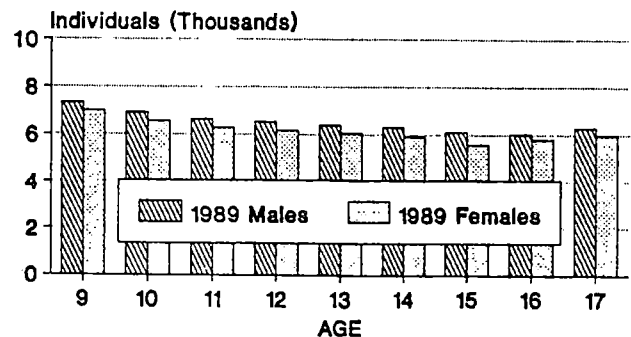
In the analysis of juvenile data, age/sex estimates provided by John M. McQuiston, Director of the Center for Population Research at the University of Montana, have been used. These estimates were prepared in 1984 using 1980 Census Data to project the population growth for the state to 1990. No attempt was made to estimate age/sex groups for any geographical area within the state. In making these projections, a net-migration figure of .003 per year was used. The estimates of the number of youth aged between 9 and 17, defined as the "group at risk" when addressing the Juvenile Court System, in Montana in 1989 is shown in Chart 2.

STATEWIDE POPULATION ESTIMATES 1980-1989*

1980	786,415
1981	792,000
1982	801,000
1983	817,000
1984	824,000
1985	825,000
1986	819,000
1987	809,000
1988	804,000
1989	806,000

* Based on Population figures provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Estimated No. of Montana Youth At Risk --Ages 9 to 17-- 1989



Source: Est. from Dr. J. McQuiston, UM
Nov. 21, 1984 (Based on 1980 Census)

Appendix 3

Definitions

of Terms used in this Report

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category. (MUCR)

Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in the manner authorized by law.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access to it, it is considered a larceny. (MUCR)

Case is an individual youth who became involved with the juvenile justice system for any reason, criminal or not. (JPIS)

Clearance is a term used by a law enforcement agency to indicate the status of a reported crime. An offense can be cleared by arrest, cleared by exception, unfounded or discontinued. (MUCR)

Cleared by Arrest—An offense is considered cleared when the law enforcement agency has identified an offender, gathered sufficient evidence, filed a charge, and he is actually taken into custody. (MUCR)

Cleared by Exception—An offense is considered to be cleared by exception when all the conditions for clearance by arrest are satisfied, but because of extenuating circumstances the offender cannot be arrested and prose-

cuted. For example, the offender may be dead or already in prison. (MUCR)

Crime Index = # Homicides + # Rapes + # Robberies + # Aggravated Assaults + # Burglaries + # Larcenies + # Motor Vehicle Thefts. (MUCR)

Crime Rate = 100,000 X Crime Index / Total Population. (MUCR)

Crimes against persons include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. (JPIS)

Delinquent—A juvenile charged with a criminal offense. (JPIS)

Detention is a juvenile referral in which the end result is custody in an adult jail or secure detention facility. (JPIS)

Driving under the influence (DUI) involves driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. In Montana, a person have a Blood-Alcohol level of .01 or greater is defined as being under the influence of alcohol. (MUCR)

Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs. (MUCR)

Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicides where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen. (MUCR)

Index Crime—one of the seven major crimes used to compute the Crime Index. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Juvenile—a person not yet an adult for the purpose of criminal law. (JPIS)

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pick-pocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself. (MUCR)

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment. (MUCR)

Offense is an infraction of a law. (MUCR and JPIS)

Offenses against the public order include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (e.g. escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). (JPIS)

Part I Offense—one of the seven crimes recognized as being the most serious crime in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. Same as index crimes. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. (JPIS)

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification. (MUCR)

Referral is the assignment of a juvenile case to a probation officer. An individual case can be referred more than once during the year. (JPIS)

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count. (MUCR)

Status offenses include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. (JPIS)

Status Offender— juvenile charged with a status offense. (JPIS)

Detective Alexander F. Mavity (Deceased)
Billings Police Department
February 14, 1989

On Tuesday, February 14, 1989, Detective Alex F. Mavity, an eight year veteran with the Billings, Montana, Police Department, went to the residence of Ronald Ducksworth and arrested Ducksworth who was wanted by the State of Mississippi for parole violation stemming from an earlier burglary conviction. Detective Mavity had talked with Ducksworth on a number of prior occasions and therefore did not handcuff Ducksworth at the time of the arrest. Ducksworth was transported to the Billings Police Department and as he was exiting the police vehicle located behind the police station, he attempted to run away from Detective Mavity. He was followed by Detective Mavity in the police vehicle and was again confronted by Detective Mavity in an alley one block away as Ducksworth was trying to pull an individual out of a vehicle in order to further his escape attempt. Ducksworth again ran away from the Detective and grabbed another individual who had just exited from the Norwest Bank Building, located one block from the police station, and used this person as a shield inasmuch as Detective Mavity, who had drawn his service revolver, was ordering him to stop. Detective Mavity ordered Ducksworth to release the person which he did but at the same time grabbed Detective Mavity's service revolver and pulled it toward him. The service revolver fired and Ducksworth was shot in the chest. Ducksworth then turned the pistol around in Detective Mavity's hand and it went off hitting Detective Mavity in the arm. Ducksworth then took control of the weapon and thereafter shot Detective Mavity two more times causing his death.

Detective Mavity is survived by his wife, Joyce C. Mavity and a daughter Alexis Catherine Mavity.

SUBJECT: JAMES FALLON ALLEN; ORVILLE EDWIN SHARBONO, CHIEF OF POLICE, FAIRVIEW, MONTANA - VICTIM; POLICE KILLINGS; OO:SU.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, ON 3/17/90, ORVILLE SHARBONO, AGE 60, CHIEF OF POLICE, FAIRVIEW, MONTANA, WAS FELONIOUSLY SHOT AND KILLED IN THE CITY OF FAIRVIEW, MONTANA. PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION BY RICHLAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, SYDNEY, MONTANA, REFLECTS THAT CHIEF SHARBONO HAD GONE TO THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES FALLON ALLEN, WHITE MALE, AGE 58, AT APPROXIMATELY 5:00 P.M. TO SERVICE HIM WITH SOME CIVIL PAPERS. A WITNESS STATES THAT AS SHARBONO WAS WALKING UP TO ALLEN'S HOUSE, HE APPARENTLY DETECTED SOMETHING WRONG AND TOOK OFF RUNNING AT WHICH TIME ALLEN STARTED SHOOTING AT HIM. IT APPEARS THAT ALLEN HAD CONCEALED HIMSELF ALONG SIDE HIS RESIDENCE.

CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT ALLEN HAD FIRED APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN ROUNDS WITH A 9MM SMITH AND WESSON, MODEL 59, SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL. IT ALSO APPEARS THAT SHARBONO HAD FIRED APPROXIMATELY 24 TO 25 ROUNDS FROM HIS 9MM SMITH AND WESSON, MODEL 5906, SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL. CHIEF SHARBONO WAS STRUCK A TOTAL OF SIX TIMES. SHARBONO WAS WEARING A BULLET PROOF VEST. IT IS NOTED THAT CHIEF SHARBONO WAS STRUCK IN THE BACK, ONE BULLET PENETRATED BOTH SIDES OF HIS VEST, AND THE OTHER BULLET PASSED THROUGH HIS BODY AND LODGED IN THE SHOCK PLATE OF HIS VEST. A THIRD BULLET ENTERED THE RIGHT ARM AND PASSED THROUGH HIS BACK, EXITING THE BODY. THE FOURTH ROUND

TRAVELED ALONG SIDE HIS VEST NEAR HIS NECK. A FIFTH BULLET ENTERED THE SHOULDER STRAP OF HIS VEST AND LODGED NEAR HIS SHOULDER BLADE. THE SIXTH ROUND ENTERED ABOVE THE LEFT EYE CAUSING INSTANT DEATH. SUBJECT ALLEN WAS STRUCK ONE TIME IN THE LOWER ABDOMEN. HE WAS LISTED IN SERIOUS CONDITION AT HOSPITAL IN SYDNEY, MONTANA, BUT IS EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

RICHLAND COUNTY UNDERSHERIFF MARVIN JOHNSON, SYDNEY, MONTANA, ADVISED THAT JAMES FALLON ALLEN, DATE OF BIRTH: MAY 13, 1932, WAS KNOWN TO HIS DEPARTMENT AS BEING A COMPLAINER AND LETTER WRITER. HE WAS SUSPECTED AS BEING MENTALLY UNSTABLE, HOWEVER HE HAS NO CRIMINAL RECORD IN RICHLAND COUNTY NOR COULD ANY CRIMINAL RECORD BE LOCATED ELSEWHERE. AN UNCONFIRMED RUMOR INDICATES THAT ALLEN HAS UNDERGONE MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT IN AMES TOWN, NORTH DAKOTA. ALLEN IS A LONG TIME RESIDENCE OF RICHLAND COUNTY WHO LIVED ALONE IN FAIRVIEW, MONTANA, AND OWNED SMALL FARM NEARBY. COUNTY ATTORNEY HAS ADVISED THAT LOCAL CHARGES WILL BE FILED AGAINST ALLEN.

RICHLAND COUNTY AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT REQUESTED ANY FBI ASSISTANCE.

ORVILLE EDWIN SHARBONO IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, DATE OF BIRTH: 12/16/29; HEIGHT: SIX FEET; WEIGHT: 178 POUNDS; SSAN: 17-30-3416. CHIEF SHARBONO HAD SERVED AS CHIEF OF POLICE FOR THE TWO MAN DEPARTMENT IN FAIRVIEW, MONTANA, FOR THE PAST 22 YEARS. HE WAS WELL LIKED AND RESPECTED IN THE COMMUNITY AS BEING A FAIR AND HONEST LAWMAN. THE CITY OF FAIRVIEW, MONTANA, IS A COMMUNITY OF APPROXIMATELY 1000 PEOPLE. CHIEF SHARBONO IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIFE OF 41 YEARS, PAULINE SHARBONO, P.O. BOX 11, FAIRVIEW, MONTANA, AND TWO SONS AND A DAUGHTER.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BILLINGS GAZETTE

Billings, Montana front page

Date: 6/20/90

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Indexing:

2½-mile procession honors deputy

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

HARDIN — Big Horn County said goodbye Tuesday to slain Deputy Janet Rogers, who was gunned down by a bank robber last week.

About 275 law officers from three states made up a third of those who packed into the Hardin Middle School auditorium to pay tribute to Rogers.

As many as 1,000 other people lined the streets of Hardin to watch the 2½-mile honorary funeral procession of Rogers' hearse and almost 100 law enforcement patrol cars with light bars flashing.

One spectator, Pat Ten Bear, said she didn't know Rogers personally, but the deputy always was friendly when she saw her on the street. "I just feel bad. She always had a wave or a smile for you and I'm really going to miss her," said Ten Bear as she watched the deputy's funeral procession pass by on Center Avenue, Hardin's main street.



About 275 law enforcement personnel paid respects to Rogers at a funeral service in Hardin Tuesday afternoon. Rogers was slain by a robbery suspect last week.

Another spectator, Mary Steinmetz, said the deputy's violent death upset the small community.

"It's sad," Steinmetz said. "It hurts to think this can happen in a little town like this."

A senior deputy on the force of

15, Rogers, 39, was the mother of three sons and the wife of George Rogers, a Big Horn County sheriff's detective.

Rogers died of a single .357-caliber Magnum gunshot wound to the abdomen last Thursday while

91A-54-33242-31

JUN 21 1990

trying to apprehend a Billings man who had robbed First Interstate Bank in downtown Hardin minutes earlier.

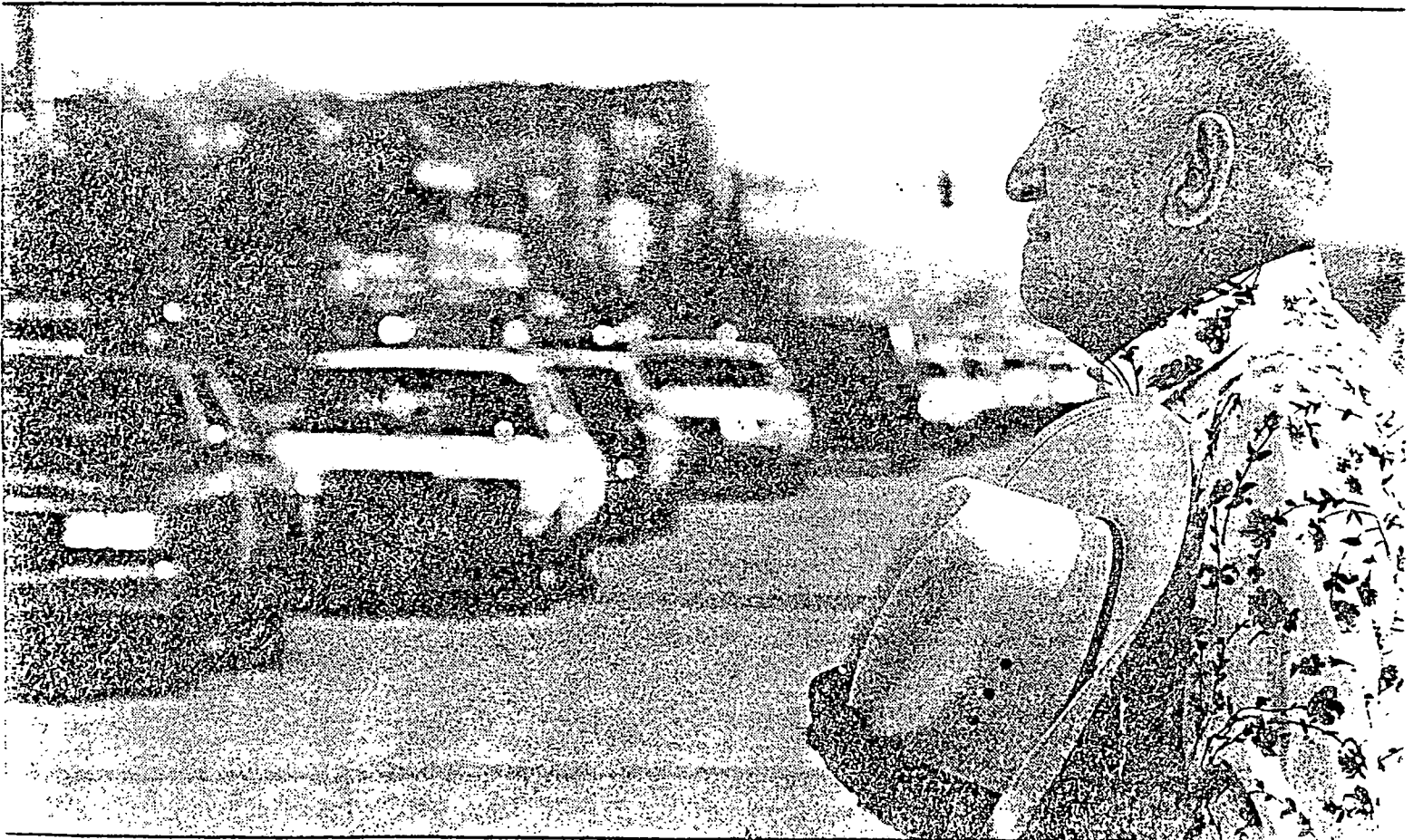
The robber, Clinton L. Thompson, 58, also was killed when Rogers, her husband and a third officer returned fire. Thompson was shot eight times, but investigators have not confirmed from whose gun the bullets came.

On Tuesday, Yellowstone County deputies Tom Taggart and Ron Armstrong volunteered their days off to help their lieutenant, Dave Evans, answer emergency law enforcement calls in Hardin so all members of the Big Horn County Sheriff's Department could attend the 2 p.m. funeral service. Kathy Gray, a dispatcher for the Billings Communications Center, also volunteered her time to dispatch emergency calls in Big Horn County during the service and the reception that followed.

During the service, Rev. Bill Tibbs of the First Congregational

(More on Funeral, Page 8A)

PAYING RESPECTS



Alex LaForge Sr. of Lodge Grass watches law enforcement vehicles in a procession for slain Deputy Janet Rogers.

Gazette photos by James Woodco-

6/20/90

Funeral

From Page One

Church in Hardin told mourners that Rogers loved her job and always tried to do her best to serve the people of her county.

"She had respect for the racial and cultural differences of the people who make up this community," Tibbs said. "She treated all fairly, with dignity and respect. In her untimely death, she took a little bit of Hardin with her."

Tibbs described her as a woman unafraid to meet challenges as a wife, a mother and a deputy. He asked mourners to think about the risks of being in law enforcement and other service areas.

Larson Medicinehorse, chief deputy sheriff of Big Horn County and a Crow Sun Dance chief, performed a brief traditional Crow service for his friend and co-worker whom he called "J.R."

Joe and Alice Bear Cloud sang an Indian version of a traditional Crow song.

"This is one of the hardest things

I've ever had to do," Medicinehorse told mourners.

"There was no prejudice on J.R.'s part," the chief deputy said. "She treated everyone the same."

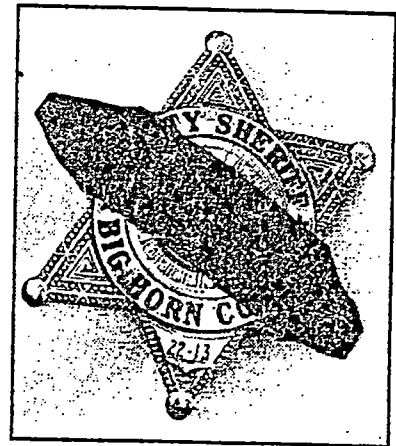
The service also included words from Barb Brown, Lola Russell and Merna Kincade, the deputy's fellow members of the Alpha Rebekah Lodge.

The funeral concluded with pallbearers — two officers each from the Big Horn County Sheriff's Department, the Montana Highway Patrol and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, passed the flag from Rogers' casket to Sheriff Ed Whaley, who presented it to the family.

Officers representing local, state and federal agencies from all over Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota then filed out of the auditorium and past Rogers' open casket. Some paused briefly to give the deputy a final salute.

As a group, the officers stood at attention outside the school and saluted in unison as the casket was carried to the hearse.

The officers wore black bands across their shiny badges as a symbol of mourning for the fallen officer. Big Horn County deputies, who donned the black bands shortly after Rogers'



Gazette photo by James Woodcock

A band covers a badge in honor of Janet Rogers.

death, removed them at midnight Tuesday.

Montana Attorney Gen. Marc Racicot, U.S. Attorney Doris Poppler and U.S. Marshal Leo Giacometto also attended the service. Officers came from as far away as Whitefish, Hamilton, Thompson Falls and Missoula. Fritz Behr, an assistant to Gov. Stan Stephens, also conveyed the governor's condolences.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BILLINGS GAZETTE

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Funeral is Tuesday; state flags fly at half-staff

Funeral services for slain Big Horn County Sheriff's Deputy Janet Rogers will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday at the Hardin Middle School auditorium.

It is customary for law officers to travel from all over the region to attend funerals of fallen colleagues. Big Horn County Sheriff Ed Whaley said he expects many officers from across the state to attend Rogers' funeral.

The Billings Police

Department, the Yellowstone County Sheriff's Department and the Montana Highway Patrol will be among those represented.

On Friday, Gov. Stan Stephens ordered state flags lowered to half-staff in honor of Rogers, 39. She was the first woman law officer killed in the line of duty in Montana history.

Saying he was sad to receive the news of the deputy's death, Stephens called her death "a great

personal loss for her family, Big Horn County and the state of Montana."

Rogers will be inducted into the Montana Law Enforcement Museum's memorial in Deer Lodge as the 90th officer killed in the line of duty in the state since 1864.

A memorial scholarship fund has been established through the Hardin High School. Contributions may be sent to First Interstate Bank of Hardin.

91A-SU-33242-30

Print Print

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BILLINGS GAZETTE

Billings, Montana front page

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Indexing:

Slain suspect mysterious

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

The man who fatally shot Big Horn County Deputy Janet Rogers Thursday after robbing a Hardin bank had no known criminal record, law officers said.

The suspect, who also was killed when law officers returned fire, was identified as Clinton Thompson, 58, of Billings, said Big Horn County Sheriff Ed Whaley. Thompson had just robbed First Interstate Bank of Hardin of an undisclosed amount of money and was being pursued by Rogers just before the gun battle.

The sheriff said Thompson was raised in Hardin, but investigators

knew few other details about him Friday as they continued to piece together what occurred during the shootout on a Hardin residential street just before 2 p.m. Thursday.

Thompson was shot eight times, but authorities still aren't certain from whose gun the bullets were fired, Whaley said. The slain deputy emptied her .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun of seven bullets, while her husband and fellow deputy, George Rogers, and a third officer also fired. Up to 20 rounds may have been discharged, he said.

Whaley said Janet Rogers, 39,

(More on Shoot, Page 13A)

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Shoot

From Page One

was shot once in the abdomen with a .357-Magnum revolver when she approached Thompson's car after a pursuit that took them about six blocks from the downtown bank. She died during surgery at St. Vincent Hospital in Billings about 3½ hours after the shooting.

Investigators also recovered the handgun and a loaded shotgun from Thompson's brown Volkswagen Rabbit, Whaley said.

George Rogers also carries a .45-caliber semiautomatic handgun, the sheriff said. He declined to identify the third officer involved in the shootout because he works undercover for the Big Horn County Sheriff's Department.

Because the bank robbery led to the

shootings, the case is being investigated by agents from the Billings office of the FBI.

Whaley said. All weapons involved in the shootout, as well as slugs taken from Thompson's and Rogers' bodies during autopsies Friday, will be sent to the FBI Crime Lab in Washington D.C., for ballistics tests, the sheriff said.

An inquest into the shooting is planned, but no date has been scheduled.

Rogers, who began as a Big Horn County jailer in 1980 and became a deputy in September 1981, is the mother of three boys. She worked the day shift in the patrol division and was one of the senior deputies on the force of 15.

Her husband, a sheriff's detective, was



ROGERS
slain deputy

her backup on the call, as he was on many occasions during the couple's tenure on the department, Whaley said.

Because of the size of the department, "everybody backs everybody up," the sheriff said. "George happened to be there in the office and he said 'I better go back her up.' "

Janet Rogers' pursuit of Thompson took them down an alley in a residential neighborhood. As they came out of the alley, the deputy apparently attempted to pull her car in front of Thompson's to cut him off. The cars' front bumpers collided in the middle of the block on Second Street West, between North Crawford and Choteau avenues.

For whatever reason, Whaley said, "She got out of the car and approached the vehicle. He shot her almost right away."

Rogers, like all Big Horn County deputies, was wearing a bulletproof vest. However, the bullet entered her abdomen below the vest.

George Rogers and the undercover officer arrived on the scene about the same time

and "saw the whole thing from different angles," Whaley said.

Thompson apparently went to a great deal of trouble to disguise himself before the bank holdup, Chief Deputy Larson Medicinehorse said on Thursday.

Employees of First Interstate Bank were suspicious of his appearance when he entered the bank and therefore activated the security cameras and the alarm system.

Investigators said Thompson wore a fake beard, wig, makeup and sunglasses and was dressed in a beige leisure suit. Money from the robbery was found in a paper sack inside his coat.

Wyoming license plates had been wired on Thompson's car, and law officers found additional license plates inside the car.

The bank robber had ordered a teller to hand over the money in her drawer. Although the robber implied he had a gun, the teller never saw one, officers said.

The robber left through the back door of the bank, which opens onto a parking lot, just

one block from the Sheriff's Department.

On Friday, deputies were in different stages of grieving over their fallen colleague, the sheriff said.

"We're all coping well with it," Whaley said. "Some are too busy right now to think about it and others are coping with the grief. We're helping one another."

The sheriff said the shooting has brought his already tight-knit force even closer together.

On Thursday night, three officers from the Billings Police Department who are members of that agency's critical incident team traveled to Hardin to counsel the surviving deputies. Whaley said they will be called back in to help if needed.

"Right now, everything is running as good as or better than can be expected," he said. But Whaley is concerned that once the activity in the department settles down and his deputies have a chance to think about what happened, some could have problems coping with the incident.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
 BILLINGS GAZETTE
 Billings, Montana front page

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 in Hardin.

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2 left dead after shootout in Hardin

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
 Of the Gazette Staff

HARDIN — Janet Rogers, a Big Horn County sheriff's deputy and mother of three, was fatally shot Thursday by a bank robbery suspect, who also was killed when lawmen returned fire.

Rogers, 39, had responded to an alarm at First Interstate Bank in downtown Hardin just after 1:30 p.m. and was in pursuit of the suspect as he left in a brown Volkswagen Rabbit. The chase ended when the cars driven by the deputy and the suspect collided on a residential street about six blocks from the bank. Rogers and the suspect were both shot during a gun battle that then took place.

George Rogers, the deputy's husband and fellow officer, was his wife's backup. He reportedly arrived on the scene immediately after his wife and saw her fall with a fatal gunshot wound.

Janet Rogers, like all Big Horn County deputies, was wearing a bul-

Officers mourn/ 9A

letproof vest. However, a single bullet struck her in the abdomen below the vest.

She was unconscious when an ambulance took her to Big Horn County Memorial Hospital. She was taken by airplane to St. Vincent Hospital in Billings, where she died in surgery about 5:30 p.m.

Details of the shootout were vague Thursday night, but authorities believe that shots were fired by the suspect and by both Janet and George Rogers. Two other officers who arrived on the scene a short time later didn't see the shootings, said Big Horn County Attorney Christine Cooke.

The suspect's identity was not released Thursday night, but FBI agents said they believe he was a Billings man. Larson Medicinehorse, chief deputy sheriff of Big Horn

(More on Shooting, Page 9A)

91A-SU-33242-25
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

Shooting

From Page One

County, said the suspect appeared to be a white man in his 40s.

Cooke said a shotgun and at least one handgun were recovered from the suspect's car. Janet and George Rogers each carried .45-caliber handguns, one deputy said.

A coroner's inquest into the shooting deaths will be held, Cooke said. All weapons involved in the shootings will be sent to the Montana Crime Lab in Missoula for ballistics tests, she said.

Employees of First Interstate Bank were suspicious of the man's appearance when he entered the bank and they activated the security cameras and alarm system, FBI agents said. The FBI was called in from Billings to investigate the robbery and shooting.

Medicinehorse said the suspect wore a fake beard, wig, makeup and sunglasses. He was dressed in a beige leisure suit. Money from the robbery was later found in a pocket of the suit, FBI agents said.

The suspect ordered a teller to hand over the money in her drawer. Although the robber implied that he had a gun, the teller never saw one, FBI agents said.

The robber left through the back door of the bank, which opens onto the parking lot, just one block from the Sheriff's Department.

Medicinehorse said Janet Rogers was in the sheriff's office when the call came in and she and other deputies responded.

Rogers pursued the vehicle through residential neighborhoods.

Robert Wiley said he was driving down Third Street and was almost hit when the deputy's patrol car and the suspect's car turned left in front of him. Janet Rogers was immediately behind the suspect and George Rogers was behind her, Wiley said.

FBI agents said the pursuit took the suspect and deputy through an alley. As they came out of the alley, the agents said, Janet Rogers apparently tried to pull her patrol car in front of the suspect's car to cut him off. The cars' front bumpers collided in the middle of the block on Second Street West, between North Crawford and Choteau avenues.

What happened next was unclear Thursday night. Officials said

Janet Rogers got out of her patrol car, but they weren't certain if she approached the suspect's car or used her own car as a shield.

Witnesses said numerous shots were fired.

Janet Rogers was found lying unconscious about 20 feet from her car. The suspect was dead and remained slumped in the front seat of his car while law officers from the Montana Highway Patrol, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Big Horn County assisted the FBI with the investigation.

Doctors at the Hardin hospital treated Janet Rogers and prepared her for the transfer to Billings.

Meanwhile, St. Vincent Hospital assembled a surgical team and called in Dr. Fred Schneider, a vascular and thoracic surgeon in Billings.

A HELP flight nurse and an emergency medical technician gave Rogers cardiopulmonary resuscitation throughout the 45-minute trip on the medical plane from Hardin to Billings, according to Dr. James Boslough, emergency department physician at St. Vincent.

The deputy had no pulse, no blood pressure and was not breathing on her own when she arrived at St. Vincent shortly before 5 p.m. She was

taken directly to an operating room, where she died in surgery at 5:30 p.m.

Darby Kinz, deputy coroner of Yellowstone County, said preliminary indications are that the bullet struck a major blood vessel in Rogers' abdomen. The preliminary cause of death was loss of blood.

Big Horn County Coroner Terry Bullis said autopsies are tentatively scheduled today in Billings.

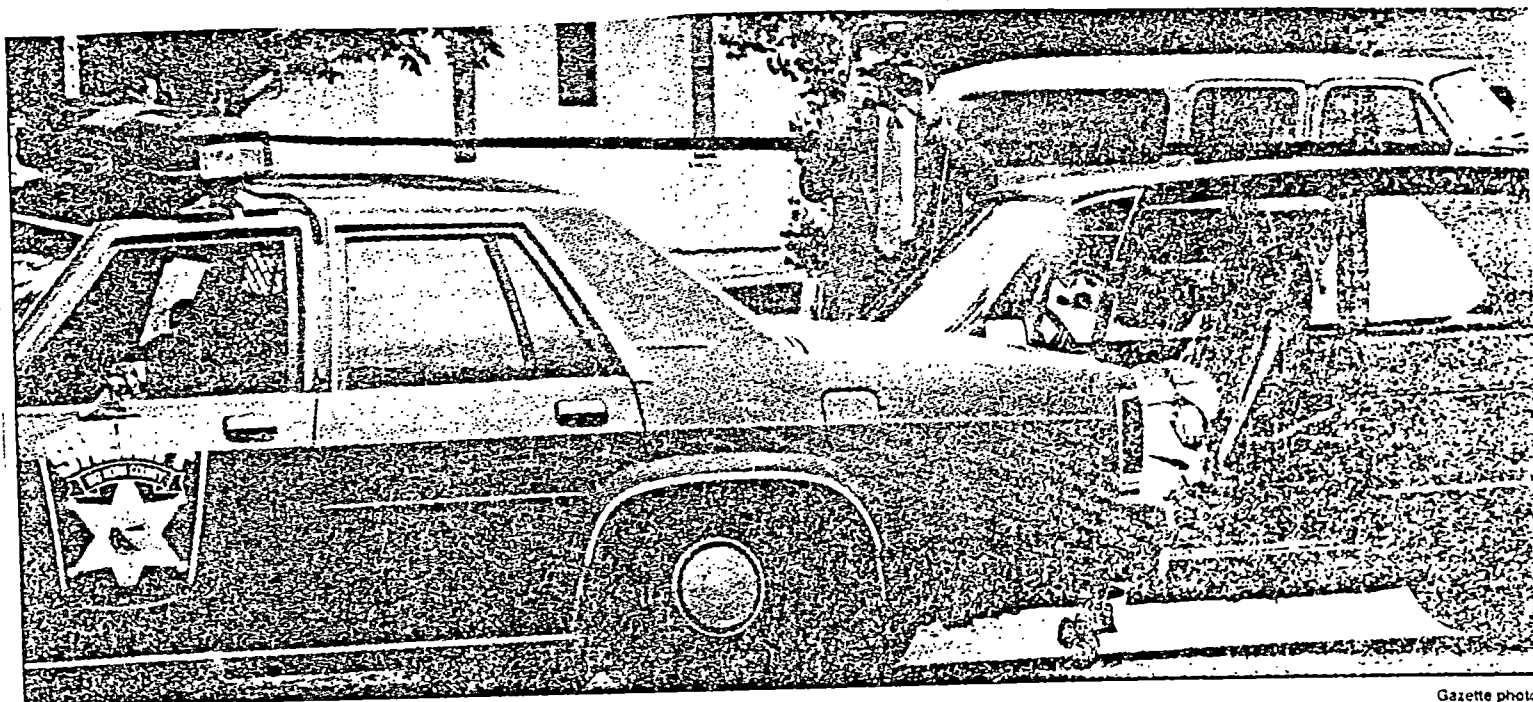
Witnesses in the neighborhood said the shooting happened very quickly.

Charles W. Anderson said he was just sitting down to watch television at his home a half-block away. He said he heard a series of shots and ran outside and saw the deputy lying on the ground.

"It sounded like a drug war out here," Anderson said. Other deputies arrived with their weapons drawn, he said.

Wiley said he arrived at the scene after a "hail of bullets had already been fired."

Another witness, who asked not to be identified, said he was working on a street construction crew a block and a half down Second Street West when he heard the shots. He estimated that as many as 20 shots may have been fired.



Gazette photo

FBI Special Agent Blaise Mikulewicz of Billings photographs the scene of the shootout Thursday.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BILLINGS GAZETTE

Billings, Montana page 9A

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mourn

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Slain deputy's fellow officers mourn

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

HARDIN — Law enforcement officials Thursday night mourned the death of Janet Rogers, the first woman law officer killed in the line of duty in Montana's history.

"It's a real sad time in Big Horn County," said Christine Cooke, the county's chief prosecutor.

"It's just nothing you'd expect in Hardin," Cooke said. "This just reinforces that these things are random and can happen any time, any place, and we are not immune to it."

Colleagues described Rogers, 39, as a hard-working, dedicated law officer. A deputy for almost nine years, she was one of the senior members on the force of 15, said Big Horn County Chief Deputy Larson Medicinohorse. Her husband, George, a sheriff's detective who has been on the force about 10 years, was Janet's backup on the robbery call.

The couple has three sons. Their oldest son, Jace, 17, watched officers investigate the shooting scene late Thursday afternoon before learning

of his mother's death.

Jace said he was at work when he heard that a deputy had been shot after a bank robbery. He said he knew it was his mother.

His grandfather and father drove to Billings to be with his mother and he awaited word from them.

Jace expressed anger and said of the suspect, "I'm glad he's dead."

The teen said it has always scared him that both his parents were in law enforcement.

"It was inevitable," he said of the shooting. "It was bound to happen sometime in this town."

Thursday's shooting was the first time a Big Horn County deputy has been killed in the line of duty, as far as officials know.

Janet Rogers was the 90th law officer killed in the line of duty in Montana since 1864, according to records kept by Terry Tyler, director of the Montana Law Enforcement Museum in Deer Lodge. Tyler said his organization knows of no other female officers who were killed doing their jobs.

Janet Rogers will be inducted

into the museum's Honor Row, a memorial to the fallen officers.

Deputy Bob Runge called Janet Rogers, his former partner, a "damn good officer."

Thursday's shooting made him "mad and hurt," Runge said. "It's senseless," he said, as he stood guard at the scene of the shooting in a Hardin neighborhood shortly before learning of Rogers' death.

Runge described her as conscientious and cautious. "She's one of the best backups I ever had."

Cooke echoed Runge's comments. "She was a good, solid street officer," the prosecutor said. "She had a tremendous amount of compassion."

"She was caring, understanding and excellent at what she did. She's going to be a true loss, not only to law enforcement, but to the community."

Deputies were struggling Thursday night to cope with the loss of their fellow officer.

"It's a small department and we have close ties," said Runge.

Members of the Billings Police Department's critical incident team,

a group of officers who provide peer counseling for those involved in shooting incidents, went to Hardin Thursday night to help their law enforcement colleagues. A psychologist from the Montana Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman also was sent to Hardin, said Medicinehorse.

Big Horn County deputies were under a great deal of stress as they went about their duties Thursday afternoon and worried about Rogers' condition, Medicinehorse said.

Janet Rogers was the second law officer killed in the line of duty this year. On March 17, Orville Sharbono, 60, the police chief of Fairview, was fatally shot while serving civil papers on Jim Allen, who also was wounded. Allen is awaiting trial on deliberate homicide charges.

Cooke said Big Horn County deputies had a difficult time coping with the death two years ago of an officer from a nearby agency. Leroy A. Pine Jr., a BIA officer at Crow Agency, was killed July 23, 1988, when his patrol car was struck broadside while he was preparing to make a traffic stop.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Date:
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Billings Gazette

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Clinton Lee Thompson;

First Interstate Bank Hardin
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Deputy's killer died close to boyhood home in Hardin

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

Clinton Lee Thompson, the man who fatally shot Big Horn County Sheriff's Deputy Janet Rogers last week, was quiet and kept to himself, acquaintances said.

Thompson, 58, who was shot eight times when officers returned fire, died at the scene of last Thursday's shootout in the Hardin neighborhood where he was raised.

For the past three years, Thompson lived alone in his home at 442 Sioux Lane in Billings Heights.

"As far as we know, he was a nice person," said Ruth Lewis who lives one house away from where Thompson lived.

"He was very quiet. He never had much to say. I didn't think he could do anything like that," Lewis said.

Authorities, too, were puzzled by what Thompson did, since he had no known criminal record.

"I didn't think he could do anything like that."
—Ruth Lewis neighbor

Rogers was in pursuit of Thompson, who had just robbed First Interstate Bank in downtown Hardin. She followed his brown two-door Volkswagen Rabbit as it wound through streets and alleys to an area that was familiar to him — his old neighborhood.

The two cars collided when Rogers tried to cut him off in the middle of the block on Second Street West, between North Crawford and Choteau avenues. Authorities believe Rogers may have used her patrol car as a shield, but the patrol car wasn't in gear and rolled into a tree.

Thompson, armed with a .357-caliber

Magnum handgun, fired a shot that struck Rogers in the abdomen. She died about 3½ hours later at a Billings hospital.

He died within 100 feet of the home he was raised in, said Big Horn County Coroner Terry Bulls.

This week, friends and acquaintances were reluctant to talk about Thompson.

Those who knew him were shocked by what happened.

"He didn't ever bother anybody," said Lewis, who described Thompson as a good neighbor who kept his home and yard looking nice. "He just minded his own

business.

Thompson was divorced and had been unemployed since last year, friends said.

He previously owned and managed at least four nightclubs in Montana. Thompson first owned the Hilltop Tavern west of Hardin until it burned down shortly after he bought it. He then owned the Triangle Nite Club in Sidney from 1981 until the fall of 1984, when the business went back to its original owner, Earl Olson.

Thompson next owned a bar in Wibaux and was briefly a partner in a Forsyth club.

Thompson was a licensed real estate broker since 1974 and had operated Best Realty in Billings (not associated with Best Realty Inc., Better Homes and Gardens), according to the records of the Montana Board of Realtors. His broker's license was current the day he died. He first became licensed as a salesman with the board in 1974.

Thompson went to a lot of trouble to

disguise himself for the June 14 holdup at the Hardin bank. His appearance immediately made bank employees suspicious, prompting them to activate the security cameras and alarm system.

Law officers said Thompson wore a wig, fake facial hair, sunglasses and a polyester suit. Wyoming license plates were wired on his car, but he had other license plates in his back seat.

Investigators also recovered a loaded shotgun in Thompson's car, as well as the handgun he used to shoot Rogers. Money taken in the robbery was found in a paper sack in the pocket of Thompson's suit.

Private services for Thompson were held in Hardin Wednesday.

An inquest probably will be held in early July. Funeral services for Rogers were held Tuesday and cremation followed. Her husband, George, is on leave from the Big Horn County Sheriff's Department, officials said.

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FBI/DOJ

Deputy's killer died close to boyhood home in Hardin

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

Clinton Lee Thompson, the man who fatally shot Big Horn County Sheriff's Deputy Janet Rogers last week, was quiet and kept to himself, acquaintances said.

Thompson, 58, who was shot eight times when officers returned fire, died at the scene of last Thursday's shootout in the Hardin neighborhood where he was raised.

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The Montana Standard

Vol. 114, No. 72

Good Morning! It's Friday, August 11, 1989

Butte • Anaconda 35¢

Cops' crime spree

Defendants chronicle criminal past

Federal authorities say they have solved a string of Butte crimes, some led by a police crime ring, stretching over 20 years.

The documents outlining the crimes and the central characters, Louis "Louie" Markovich and Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBroche, a former Butte police officer, will be used Friday in Helena federal court.

The two men are scheduled to be sentenced — up to 60 years for Markovich and up to 35 years for LaBroche — for their parts in a series of crimes, including the attempted robbery of the Richard Kurth family in Fort Benson last year, and a Missoula area arson.

Those crimes to which the two men have pleaded guilty, are not part of the chronicles of crime outlined by the two men to authorities.

In statements apparently made separately to authorities investigating the two men's backgrounds, Markovich and LaBroche have admitted to complicity in a number of burglaries, arsons, bombings, insurance fraud, a shooting, payoffs from physicians, shake-downs of whores, and a snatch-and-grab theft and a conspiracy to commit crimes led and orchestrated out of the Butte police department.

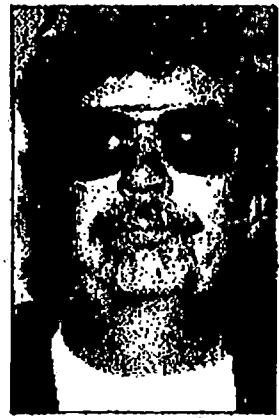
The statement, submitted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Jim Seykora, alleges complicity by at least three



MARKOVICH

former Butte police officers besides LaBroche, current police officer Bob Lee, who denies any involvement, former Butte-Silver Bow Auditor Katie Murray, who could not be reached for comment Thursday, and others whose names have been common on Butte police blotters.

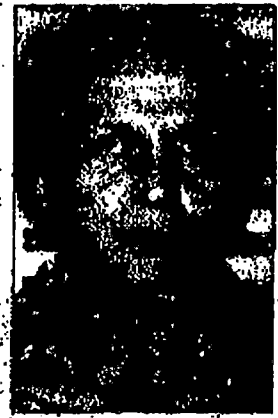
The crimes are among the most famous unsolved mysteries in Butte over the past 20 years, including those commonly referred to as the



LaBRECHE

Wells Fargo heist, the Bullseye heist, two I.L. Brink heists, the Hannafin Jewelry heist, the Batterman shooting, numerous drug store burglaries, an Albertson's heist, three Golden Rule heists, the bombing of bar owner Juno Brumb's house and other crimes.

The federal document, prepared in part to aid District Judge Charles Lovell in sentencing LaBroche and Markovich, says, in part, "...to place in full perspective this group



MARQUARDT

of loosely knit criminals and to review their past is to highlight the fact that crime in the Butte community has been severely affected by this investigation and the conviction herein."

LaBroche and Markovich as well as Marko John Nicholson and Daniel Kurtis "Boots" Marquardt will appear before Lovell at 9:30 a.m. Friday to be sentenced on charges connected with the Kurth heist.
 Please see CROOKED Page 10

How they told it

LaBreche was the lookout

The government's statement concerning Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBroche says: "In the mid-1960s Louie Markovich was a small-time burglar and LaBroche was a police officer.

"At about the same time, Mickey Sullivan and Louie Markovich became associated in the burglary business whereby Sullivan would act as a lookout for Markovich. Over a period of time, John T. Sullivan, a former police officer, also became involved as a lookout.

"During the time that Markovich was working as a burglar and LaBroche was acting as a lookout, Louie Markovich worked with Whitley Bates."

• LaBroche advised that in connection with some burglaries, he was on duty as a police officer and acting as a lookout in a police car. During the course of other burglaries, he acted as a lookout but was not on official duty. Burglaries in question took place in the 1960s until he left the Butte police force in October 1973.

• LaBroche acted as a lookout while off duty so Markovich could burglarize Charlie's Warehouse. John T. Sullivan was the police officer on duty who acted as a lookout.

• LaBroche acted as lookout for Markovich in burglary Hord's Jewelery.

• LaBroche acted as a lookout while Markovich and others (not named) burglarized the Corner Bar. Markovich and others dressed up as police officers.

• LaBroche, while off duty, acted as a lookout from a motor home parked near Hannafin's Jewelry Store.

• LaBroche, while off-duty, acted as lookout during all three Golden Rule burglaries. In LaBroche's version, Markovich and Dave Batterman were involved and the burglaries were set up by John Rast.

• In the 1960s LaBroche burglarized Mick Joe's Bar. Brian Skinner and Bobby Lee, both at one time Butte police officers, (Lee remains on the force) assisted LaBroche in that burglary.

"LaBroche was not certain that both Bobby Lee and Brian Skinner were active Butte police officers at the time this burglary was committed. (Skinner is now retired from the force.)

• LaBroche acted as a lookout on one occasion in the mid-1970s while Markovich took a sale from Central Pharmacy, about one-half block from the Butte Police Department.

• LaBroche admitted he was involved in several "snatch and grab" thefts including Central Pharmacy and Skaggs Drugstore on Park Street.

"An argument took place between LaBroche and Bobby Lee during the early to mid-1970s and the result was that he became disassociated with Lee in police burglary activities," the document says.

• After LaBroche left the force in 1973 he was, for a time, involved in sell-

Operation "No Name"

Butte Area

Moon LaBreche will get pension in prison

by Rich Simpson
Standard Staff Writer

Sentenced to 20 years in prison for robbing a marijuana farm, burning a building and kidnapping a parolee, former Butte police officer Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBreche can't be penniless at the penitentiary.

LaBreche will continue to receive his per-month disability pension until the state Public Employees Retirement Board says otherwise.

LaBreche left the Butte police force in October 1973 following 22 years of service because of knee problems. He was originally received in prison for a robbery, but later was given a parole. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison for robbing a marijuana farm, burning a building and kidnapping a parolee. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison for robbing a marijuana farm, burning a building and kidnapping a parolee.

The state pension board can't withhold a person's monthly payments because they are incarcerated. Employees Retirement Division

Administrator Lawrence P. Nachshelm said. It can and does periodically review whether a person should retain a disability pension. LaBreche's pension is not something the board's primary concern is taking up as its own. He also said it may be difficult to review LaBreche's medical reasons for disability because they are 10 years old.

"What the board is going to do with it, I don't know," Nachshelm said. "I have read the case, but we don't have any position."

The Butte-Silver Bow County Attorney's office probably won't petition the state pension board to revoke LaBreche's benefits, County Attorney Bob McCarthy said. The office, however, has received some inquiries about the status of LaBreche's pension. They were all referred to Nachshelm, McCarthy said.

"We don't determine eligibility," McCarthy said. "We don't have any control of it anymore. They (the state board) tell us what to do."

The City of Butte administered the pension.

The Municipal Police Officers Retirement System, which LaBreche belongs to, when he retired in 1973. Supervisors of the plan were later transferred to the state.

McCarthy is unsure if any persons inquiring at his office about LaBreche's pension will request that his benefits be revoked.

LaBreche was sentenced last week to 33 years in federal prison for participating in the Oct. 16, 1967, armed robbery at the Kurth marijuana-growing operation near Fort Benton, setting the Cabin Bar in

East Missoula on fire Oct. 21, 1968, conspiring and possessing marijuana and for violating his parole on an October 1968 drug charge.

Earlier, he was sentenced in Fort Benton District Court on felony assault and robbery charges in connection with the Oct. 16, 1967, Kurth Ranch incident.

LaBreche also confessed in interviews with federal authorities that he participated in robberies and burglaries while working as a Butte police officer.

Markovich gets 20 years for being ringleader

FORT BENTON (AP) — Louis Markovich, 66, formerly of Butte and most recently of Seattle, has been sentenced to a 20-year prison term for being the ring leader of a group that posed as federal drug agents and raided a marijuana farm near Fort Benton.

District Judge John Warner sentenced Markovich to 12 years for robbery and 10 years each for three counts of felony assault, one count of burglary and one count of theft, to run consecutively. He also handed out two years to the robbery count, to run consecutively, for use of a dangerous weapon.

The raid occurred at the Richard Kurth farm in 1967.

Markovich will serve his sentence in a federal prison. He was sentenced Aug. 11 in U.S. District Court in Helena to 20 years for arson in the destruction of the Cabin Bar in East Missoula in 1968; possession and helping procure illegal drugs; and unlawful possession of marijuana with intent to distribute it in the Kurth case.

In the October 1967 incident, Markovich and former Butte policeman Clarence "Moon" LaBreche and Daniel "Boss" Marquardt posed as drug agents, robbing the Kurths, tying some of them up and beating them before taking the marijuana.

Two days later, legitimate law officers, acting on an anonymous tip from the robbers, raided the Kurth ranch and arrested Kurth and six family members.

The case received national media attention after Kurth said he resorted to growing marijuana to pay debts to keep his farm afloat.

All seven Kurth family members pleaded guilty to drug charges, but only Kurth and his wife, Judith, received prison sentences. The remainder in prison on a five-year term, while she has been released.

Chouteau County Attorney, Tom

Sheehy noted that Markovich will be 70 years old by the time he completes his sentence.

"This was the harshest sentence that Judge Warner handed to any of those involved in the Kurth robbery and he (Markovich) deserved the harshest sentence," Sheehy said Friday in a telephone interview.

A sentencing memorandum filed by the U.S. attorney's office last week said Markovich, LaBreche and Marquardt were part of a gang of criminals that "harvested" southwestern Montana with the help of some corrupt Butte policemen for more than 20 years. The three admitted many unsolved Butte robberies, although the U.S. attorney's office said the statute of limitations had elapsed for most of them, so no charges for those crimes could be filed.

Garza free until sentencing set for Oct. 13

HELENA — Juan Ramon Garza, a Helena man convicted Thursday on federal arson and mail fraud charges stemming from the 1968 burning of the Cabin Bar in East Missoula, was released on his own recognizance Friday pending his October 13 sentencing.

Garza was convicted of arming the burning of the bar for the establishment's part-owner. According to witnesses Garza enlisted Louis Jerome Markovich, of Butte, to commit the arson job. Markovich was aided in the job by former Butte policeman Clarence Delbert LaBreche and Thomas Carlisle Hafer, also of Butte.

Garza, 40, faces a maximum of 10 years in prison and \$22,000 in fines for the convictions.

Marijuana dealer sentenced to prison

GREAT FALLS (AP) — A former Billings resident was sentenced Monday to 10 years in federal prison, without possibility of parole, on a conviction of selling marijuana raised on the Richard Kurth ranch near Fort Benton in 1986.

U.S. District Judge Paul Hatfield ordered that Marko John Michunovich, 39, of Santa Rosa, Calif., serve 10 years on each of three counts of drug dealing, with the sentences to run concurrently.

Hatfield also required that Michunovich be placed on probation for three years after his release.

A jury in early May convicted Michunovich of conspiracy, possession of marijuana with the intention to sell, and aiding and abetting in the manufacture and distribution of marijuana.

Michunovich could have been sentenced to 60 years in prison and a \$6 million fine for his involvement in the Kurth marijuana operation.

During the trial, testimony from government witnesses, including Kurth and his wife, Judith, focused on how Michunovich helped Richard Kurth launch the marijuana-growing business with his contacts in the illicit drug trade.

Assistant U.S. Attorney James Seykora characterized Michunovich as a key player in the sophisticated operation from 1985 to early 1987, saying he was the exclusive dealer of the Kurth's high-grade marijuana during that time.

But Michunovich's lawyer, Charles "Timer" Moses of Billings, argued that his client was the victim of a web of lies from government witnesses.

Moses described Michunovich as a fringe participant, at most, who was reluctantly drawn into the circle of dope dealers by a casual friend.

Prison terms ordered in Kurth-related case

By CHARLES S. JOHNSON
Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — An ex-Butte policeman and three other men received lengthy federal prison terms Friday for robbing the Richard Kurth family's marijuana-growing operation near Fort Benton.

Two of the men were also sentenced for arson for burning down a bar in East Missoula.

U.S. District Judge Charles Lovell of Helena handed down prison sentences Friday ranging from 10 to 40 years.

In some instances, the sentences were stiffer than those negotiated in plea-bargaining agreements between the men's attorneys and federal prosecutors, several attorneys said. Lovell was not bound by agreements. Most of the plea-bargaining agreements were sealed by court order.

The chief prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney James Seykora of Billings, told reporters he was pleased by the sentencing.

"I think it sends out a strong message in support of the work the U.S. attorney's office has been doing in the drug field," he said.

One defense attorney expressed surprise at the severity of the sentences. Attorney Mark Bauer of Great Falls, representing Daniel "Bones" Marquardt, contrasted them with what he said were the comparatively light sentences handed down by a state judge to the Kurth family for running a multi-million-dollar marijuana-growing operation and to two other men who pleaded guilty and received lighter terms after turning state's witness in these cases.

"I thought that Judge Lovell was exceptionally harsh with the prison terms," Bauer said afterward.

Prosecutors: Corruption thing of past in Butte

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Although they described in great detail some past police corruption in Butte, two federal prosecutors made it clear Friday they are not contending that these practices are continuing in the Mining City.

Assistant U.S. Attorney James Seykora of Billings said the federal officials had the full cooperation of Butte law-enforcement officials in their successful investigation and prosecution of four men charged with robbing a marijuana-growing ranch near Fort Benton.

In a sentencing memorandum filed earlier in the week, Seykora told how three of the four defendants admitted they had committed numerous robberies for more than 20 years, often with the help and protection of some policemen.

One of the men sentenced to prison Friday, Clarence "Moon" LaBreche, is a former Butte policeman who often helped plan the burglaries and would serve as a lookout, the memo said.

The memorandum said three other Butte police officers, Mickey Sullivan, John T. Sullivan and Bob Lee, joined LaBreche in helping plan and arrange the burglaries, often serving as lookouts. The Sullivans are both dead. Lee, who remains on the Butte-Silver Bow law-enforcement staff, told the Montana Standard that he categorically denied the allegations.

Seykora told reporters after the sentencing that the Butte-Silver Bow police officers had been "100-percent fully cooperative" in the investigation.

"The things in our sentencing memorandum are past things," Seykora said. "There is no reflection on the present administration of that office."

Another assistant U.S. attorney, Bernie Hubley, who worked on the case as both a prosecutor and an FBI agent, a job he previously held, said it would be unfair for the public to judge the Butte-Silver Bow law-enforcement office by the "bad acts of a few officers."

Butte has had "many fine police officers, both past and present," Hubley said.

Lovell, without comment, issued these sentences to these men:

- Clarence "Moon" LaBreche, 54, of Butte, 39 total years in prison, plus 10 years of supervision once he is released. LaBreche, a former

Butte policeman, was sentenced to 10 years for participating in a conspiracy to possess and sell marijuana, 10 years for conspiring to

See PRISON, 2A

Prison

steal marijuana from the Kurth ranch in 1987, 10 years for committing arson by setting a fire that destroyed the Cabin Bar in East Missoula in 1985, five years for use of a gun in a drug-trafficking crime and four years for violating his probation for selling illegal narcotics in 1986. The individual sentences, totaling 39 years, are to be served consecutively.

- Marquardt, 47, of Butte, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, with five years of supervision upon release. He was sentenced to 10 years for possession of marijuana with an intent to sell it, and five years for use of a gun in connection with a drug-trafficking crime.

- Louis Markovich, 50, formerly of Butte and who most recently lived in Seattle, was sentenced to 40 years in prison, with 10 years of supervision upon release. He was sentenced to 10 years for committing arson in the Cabin Bar fire, 10 years for possession and helping procure illegal drugs, and 20 years for unlawfully possessing marijuana with the intent to distribute it. He already is serving a state prison term for the Kurth robbery.

- Marko Michunovich, 40, of Santa Rosa, Calif., formerly of Billings, was sentenced to 10 years, with three years of supervision upon release. Michunovich was sentenced for illegal possession of marijuana with intent to distribute it. His 10-year sentence from Lovell will be served consecutively with a sentence handed him by U.S. District Judge Paul Hatfield in Great Falls last month. Hatfield sentenced Michunovich to three 10-year terms, to be served concurrently, for selling marijuana raised at the Kurth ranch.

As a result, Michunovich will serve a total of 20 years — 10 from the sentence from Lovell and the three concurrent 10-year sentences from Hatfield.

In a sentencing memorandum filed by the U.S. Attorney's office Thursday, the prosecutors said

Butte officer denies allegations

From 1A

BUTTE (AP) — A Butte-Silver Bow police officer denies allegations by his former partner that he was involved in staging burglaries of Butte businesses in the late 1960s before joining the police force.

Lt. Bob Lee said that people should consider the source of the accusations made in a U.S. District Court document outlining criminal activity by Clarence "Moon" LaBreche, a former Butte policeman, and Louis Markovich over the past two decades.

Lee, an 18-year police veteran, is named four times in the memorandum.

LaBreche and Markovich claim Lee was a lookout for LaBreche in a drugstore robbery, assisted LaBreche in a burglary of a bar and was LaBreche's partner when some "smash and grab" thefts occurred.

They also contend Lee had an argument with LaBreche in the mid-1970s that resulted in their dissociation in police burglary activities.

Butte-Silver Bow Sheriff Bob Butorovich said he has not decided whether to ask for a police commission investigation into the accusations.

"I don't contemplate taking any action to investigate the activities of Bob Lee without seeking legal

advice," Butorovich said.

The sheriff noted that none of the criminal activity that Markovich and LaBreche say involved Lee would be subject to prosecution because the time limit for taking legal action has expired.

Lee said statements by LaBreche and Markovich could destroy a police officer's career and hurt his family.

"I categorically deny every accusation that has been made against me," Lee said. "Just because I was the guy's partner doesn't mean I was there."

"I think you have to consider the source of the statements. The two are convicted felons trying to get a lesser sentence."

"I know with a clear conscience I didn't have any involvement with these people. I can hold my head high in this community."

Brian Skinner, who was named by LaBreche as participating in a bar burglary, also categorically denied the allegations.

"As far as I am concerned, it is a complete out-and-out lie," Skinner said. "Them guys got themselves in a bunch of trouble and they are just trying to run everybody's name through the mud."

inals that "terrorized" southwestern Montana, with the help of some corrupt Butte policemen, for more than 20 years. The three men admitted many unsolved Butte robberies, although Seykora said the statute of limitations had elapsed for most of them, so no charges for these crimes could be filed.

LaBreche, Markovich and Marquardt pleaded guilty to posing as federal drug agents and robbing the Kurths Oct. 16, 1987. They tied up and beat the Kurths and took marijuana from the ranch.

Two days later, legitimate law officers, acting on an anonymous tip from the robbers, raided the Kurth ranch and arrested Kurth and six family members.

The case received national media attention after Kurth said he resorted to growing marijuana to pay off debts to keep the ranch afloat.

All seven Kurth family members

ceived prison sentences. He remains in prison on a five-year term, while she has been released.

Unlike the other three defendants, who pleaded guilty, Michunovich pleaded innocent. He was convicted by a jury in federal court last month and before another one earlier this year.

Michunovich maintained his innocence right up until the sentencing Friday as he sobbed quietly.

"It's a bad day for me because I'm being convicted solely on the basis of what one man said happened," said Michunovich, son of a Billings city councilman and the former Yellowstone County treasurer and auditor.

"I'll never say I did it," Michunovich added, his voice choked with emotion.

His attorney, Michael Moses of Billings, contended that Markovich lied when he testified against

ing with Markovich and planting the seeds for robbing the Kurth ranch, he did not want to take part in the robbery and did not participate, Moses said.

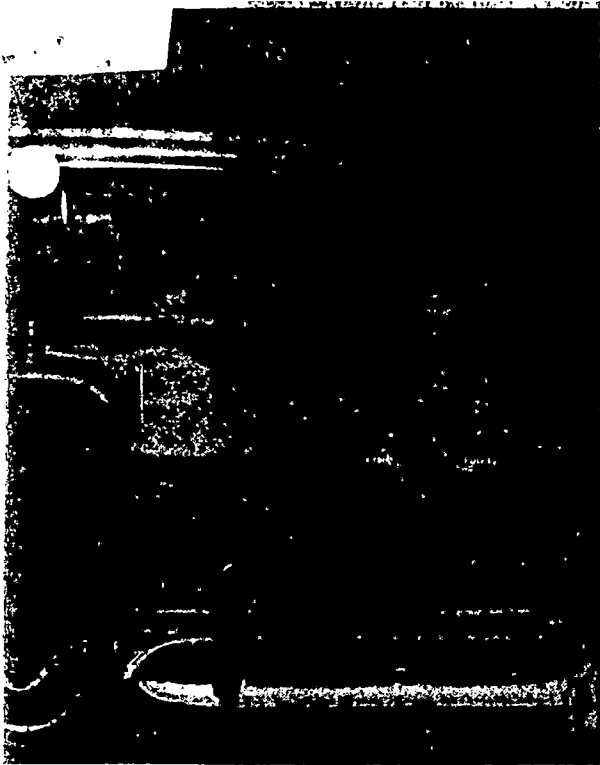
"If there ever was a time, now is the time for Mr. Markovich to tell the truth," Moses said, turning and staring at Markovich. "If you are truly remorseful, you will tell the truth."

"I testified to the truth in the trial, your honor," Markovich replied in a firm voice.

The other three men each made brief statements apologizing but not denying their guilt.

"I'm sorry, your honor, that I caused a lot of grief for my friends and family," Markovich said.

"I am sorry that this all took place," LaBreche said. "I'm truly, truly sorry."



AP Laserphoto

owners gathered in Atlanta for the 21st annual meeting of International Edsel Club.

ven breaking down part of the fun

they do that a lot. But all old cars do that," said Sica, an electrician. "When you break down and pull over on the side of the road, everybody ribs you."

Sica spent part of Friday morning washing his Edsel in the parking lot of the suburban northwest Atlanta hotel where the convention was held. Several others took their cars on a 30-mile "Edselcade" to an outing at Stone Mountain Park.

Though several late-model cars were spotted broken down off the road along the convoy route, there wasn't a stray Edsel to be seen.

Edsel owners take the jokes in stride, but these people are serious about their love for the old car.

Don Carpenter has four Edsels, including a '59 red convertible, and members of his family have 16 more.

"I like the red, the wild colors," said Carpenter, a retiree from Mountain View, Wyo. "It's a good car — I've never driven one I like more."

Carpenter said he was working for Ford in the

Sentenced

Markovich, LaBreche each get prison terms

By Rich Simpson
Standard Staff Writer

Two Butte men who terrorized the Mining City for more than 20 years through a series of long-un-solved burglaries, bombings and shootings were each sentenced to prison Friday in federal court in Helena.

Former police Sgt. Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBreche, 54, and Louis Jerome "Louie" Markovich, 50, and two others connected with the Oct. 16-17, 1987, robbery of the

How authorities cracked case

2

Kurth Ranch marijuana growing operation were sent to prison Friday by U.S. District Judge Charles Lovell.

LaBreche, who acted as Markovich's lookout in a bevy of crimes, received a 39-year term. Lovell sentenced the former cop to:

- Ten years for conspiring to distribute marijuana.

- Ten years for possessing marijuana.

- Five years for possessing a gun during the Oct. 16, 1987, Kurth robbery.

- Ten years for the Oct. 21, 1985, arson of the Cabin Bar in East Missoula.

- Four years for violating parole on an October 1986 drug charge.

LaBreche participated in the Kurth robbery just two months after he received a three-year suspended sentence from Lovell in August 1987 for selling narcotics the previous year.

MARKOVICH, who became involved with LaBreche and Police Lts. Mickey Sullivan and John T. Sullivan when they learned he could crack safes, received a 40-year sentence.

Markovich was sentenced to:

- Ten years for the Cabin Bar arson.

- Twenty-five years for possessing marijuana stolen from the Kurths Oct. 16-17, 1987.

- Five years for having a gun during the robberies.

DANIEL Kurtiss "Bones" Marquardt was sentenced to:

- Ten years for participating in the Oct. 17, 1987, Kurth robbery.

- Five years for having a weapon during the incident.

MARKO John Michunovich received a 10-year sentence for setting up the Kurth robberies. That term, however, will be added to three 10-year concurrent sentences he received earlier from Great Falls federal Judge Paul Hatfield for helping Richard Kurth set up his growing operation.

ALL FOUR men will be placed on parole after they complete their prison sentences. Their supervised releases range from 10 years for Markovich and LaBreche to three years for Michunovich.

All four men also asked Lovell for forgiveness, but neither they nor their attorneys discussed in detail their crimes in East Missoula or in Fort Benton.

LaBreche, Markovich and Marquardt, along with Billy Lee Williams and Edward Kruzic posing as law enforcement officers, went to the Kurth Ranch on Oct. 16, 1987, to steal marijuana. They took only a few plants on their first trip.

The next night, the same group — minus LaBreche — returned and took about 100 plants. The Kurths operation was discovered several days later when Fort Benton authorities received an anonymous call about their operation.

Richard Kurth is still serving a five-year sentence on drug charges

Butte police officers react

2

at the state prison. His wife, Judith, has been released from the state women's prison.

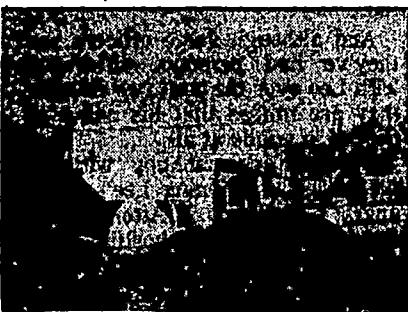
Michunovich's lawyer, Charles Moses of Billings, told Judge Lovell that Markovich lied on the stand about his client's role in the Kurth robbery. Markovich was the U.S. Attorney's key witness in convicting Michunovich of conspiring with the group.

A sobbing Michunovich told Lovell, "I didn't want the Kurths to get robbed, I didn't want to get turned in."

Markovich testified that Michunovich supplied him with details of the Kurth operation. Moses said that was impossible because it took the robbers four or five trips to find the Kurth ranch. Moses maintained

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each other



conds and Georgetown Lake were sold last spring to Bob Labert of

but was told by a corporation spokesman that the rumors were

being closed by Washington. The Barker Lakes road and the

How authorities tracked Kurth robbers

By Rich Simpson
Standard Staff Writer

The sentencing Friday of four men linked to the robbery of the Kurth Ranch marijuana growing operation culminated more than 1½ years of investigation by federal and state authorities.

Ten law enforcement agencies began seeking clues following the Oct. 16-17, 1987, Kurth Ranch robbery that eventually lead them to former Butte police Sgt. Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBreche, 54, Daniel Curtis "Bones" Marquardt, 47, Marko John Michunovich, 40, and Louis Jerome Markovich, 50, as well as Billy Lee Williams and Edward Krusic, said assistant U.S. Attorney Bernie Hubley.

Investigators found the key

pieces to the Kurth Ranch puzzle when they began investigating an April 27, 1983, armed robbery of Thomas C. Hafer's home at 3025 S. Arizona.

On that date, armed men went to Hafer's home to collect drug debts. The trail they left behind lead authorities to the robbers of the Fort Benton marijuana growing operation.

After Hafer was indicted for possessing and/or selling cocaine Aug. 19, 1987, and Feb. 17, 1988, he told authorities that Marquardt was one of the armed robbers at the Kurth operation, and that Markovich had approached him about participating in the Kurth robbery, Hubley said.

Other clues linking Marquardt and Markovich with LaBreche and the other robbers then fell into

place, Hubley said.

Marquardt was a known associate of Markovich, who was a known associate of LaBreche, he said. Also, the van used in the Kurth robbery was traced to Billy Lee Williams, another associate of LaBreche, he said.

Williams initially fled to Oregon, but later agreed to assist authorities and returned to Montana, Hubley said. Williams identified all of the robbers who participated in the Kurth robbery, including Krusic, who was the last to be named, he said.

Hafer, after pleading guilty to selling cocaine in August 1987 and February 1988, agreed to cooperate with authorities. He confessed to burning the Cabin Bar in East Missoula and also implicated LaBreche

and Markovich.

"Then each of the defendants, through their attorneys, gave statements and confessed," Hubley said.

The men admitted to the crimes, "because we asked them," Hubley said.

"We suspected them of being involved," he said.

Hafer received a 10-year sentence on federal felony charges of distributing cocaine. Frederick Behr, then 27, was sentenced in March to 10 years, with four years suspended, in the state prison on felony robbery and assault charges for his participation in the incident at Hafer's home.

Behr, the son of Gov. Stan Stephens' chief of security Fritz Behr, did not assault Hafer, but pistol-whipped Ernest Martinez and stole some jewelry.

Butte police dismayed, supportive of Lee

By Eric Williams
Standard Staff Writer

Jeff Miller was a young boy when a handful of Butte police officers were deeply involved in police-protected burglaries, threats, and other crimes in the 1960s and 1970s.

Now, as a patrolman with the Butte-Silver Bow Law Enforcement Agency, he believes he and the others will shoulder the stigma left behind by the legacy of the Bad Butte Cops.

"I think the police department's image as a whole is affected by it," Miller said of the recent developments. "I don't think it's fair, but ..."

Added Officer Mark Driscoll, "I suppose it will be a black eye on us. I'd like to think not, but 14 years on the force tells me otherwise. It's not fair, because we do have a very good department today."

"Anytime you look into criminal activities," said officer Don Davis, "people think everyone was involved."

It has long irked Davis that whenever the media reported on the charges and crimes of former Sgt. Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBreche, his ties to the department were mentioned.

"It was always played up that Moon was one of our finest officers and he was always a part of the department," Davis said. "I'm just glad we don't have to read that 'former Butte police officer' stuff any more. Now, the bastard is a convict and we can forget about him."

To many, LaBreche — and perhaps officers Mickey Sullivan and John T. Sullivan as well — weren't policemen.

"The individuals who committed the crimes — they were never police officers," said Sgt. Dan Hollis, who began his department career in 1971. "They were crooks with badges. They didn't uphold their oaths."

Said officer Ray Russell, who was hired in 1975, "I don't think they were our brothers. They stepped over a line of what's an irretrievable act. They can't redeem themselves as far as being policemen are concerned."

The actions of the former officers has eaten eat away at the credibility of the force, most agreed.

"There's nothing worse than a crooked cop," Miller said. "If you can't trust the police, who can you trust?"

Russell added, "You're taught to trust policemen when you're growing up, and that stays with you through adulthood. And then you learn not all of them are trustworthy. Especially as a police officer yourself, it's a shock."

Added Officer Gary Henrich, "You can't believe how upset it makes me."

Sgt. Dan Hollis said, "If you look back, you find good and bad in every profession. You find it in cops, in the clergy, in lawyers, in journalism."

Hollis, who was a young officer during much of the illegal happenings, said things have changed considerably over the years.

He said LaBreche and the Sullivans would go off by themselves at times, "but you didn't question it. We were rookies."

One of those rookies at the time was Bob Lee, now a lieutenant who was implicated by LaBreche and Louis Markovich. Charges have not been filed and never will be, since the statute of limitations has passed. Lee has denied the accusations.

And although some officers said they've had personal differences with Lee over the past two decades, they are miffed that his name appeared in public at all.

Officers are unhappy with the media for mentioning Lee's name, angry with the U.S. Attorney's office — and downright hostile toward the man recently convicted.

Bobby Lee is getting a raw deal

here," said Hollis. "I support him." Lee was LaBreche's partner, but Hollis said "It was a known fact that Lee and LaBreche didn't get along, and we didn't choose our partners."

Said Sgt. Jim Henrich, who recently retired from the force, "I've known Bobby for the 22 years I've worked up there, and as far as I'm concerned he's never done anything wrong."

Davis, president of the local police union, said the labor group is particularly unhappy with the U.S. Attorney's office. "It's hard to believe that as an attorney, he would even bring it up without being able to prove anything. The U.S. Attorney was wrong to do that."

Davis also chastised LaBreche, saying it's unbelievable that someone "who has completely lost control of his life and destroyed his family, would go out and do the same thing to somebody else."

Still, some officers said they hope there's further investigation to set-

tle the question of Lee's alleged involvement. One officer said, "all personalities aside, if he's innocent, he should be shown as innocent."

Of the overall situation, some said the recent splash could mean the balloon has filled, and now popped, and any clouds that may have hovered over the department can move on.

"I think it's going to go away," said Gary Henrich, "but it's going to take years."

Driscoll said the best thing members of the force can do is their jobs, just as they have been doing.

"If you look at the history of the Butte police department," Davis said, "over the past 10 years, the department hasn't been blemished by anything."

Jim Henrich said there's one thing the public should remember: "You don't want to forget, it was cops who arrested the bad cops, and our department did probably more for the investigations than anyone else."

Police-led operation spanned 20 years

Criminal activity outlined by Louis Markovich and former police Sgt. Moon LaBreche to federal authorities points to a highly sophisticated, police-led criminal operation spanning two decades.

During the time Markovich and LaBreche worked together, Markovich was a burglar and LaBreche a lookout on duty or off.

"The history of LaBreche, Markovich and (Daniel) Marquardt includes crimes that are not now chargeable," said U.S. Assistant Attorney James Seykora in the conclusion of his sentencing memorandum. "However, the lifestyles of these three defendants was summed up by Louie Markovich when he testified that putting together a group of criminals to rob and rip off a marijuana growing operation was of no concern...." The two became involved in crime together in the late 1960s, when LaBreche and Lt. Mickey Sullivan, both Butte police officers, learned Markovich could crack safes.

Markovich became involved in burglaries at the direction of and with the protection of police officers Mickey Sullivan, LaBreche and Lt. John T. Sullivan.

In the early days the group participated in "smash and grab" thefts in which John T. and Mickey would set up the scores, LaBreche would line out the jobs and Markovich would break out a store window at a given time, records said.

Responding police officers would then help themselves to the merchandise in the store.

LaBreche admitted being involved in smash-and-grab thefts at Central Pharmacy and Skaggs Drugstore. Current Butte-Silver Bow Police Lt. Bob Lee was a part-

The perfect alibi

Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBreche at one point walked away from the entire Kurth marijuana ripoff case on the strength of sworn statements giving him an airtight alibi for the time the crime was committed.

"Moon" was home, with family and friends, watching a heavyweight fight on television.

The defendant was released from custody because of that alibi and the case against him was dropped.

Eddie Dunn, a friend, swore that on Oct. 16, 1987, when the Kurths were being robbed, he was in LaBreche's living room watching the fight from about 8 p.m. for about 1 hour. With that timetable, LaBreche would not have had time to rob the Kurths, more than 200 miles away.

Dunn's statement was echoed by those from Dunn's wife, Gloria and LaBreche's son, Rick.

They didn't know, however, that the "live" fight they had been watching, wasn't live. It had been recorded by LaBreche on Oct. 16, 1987, when he was at the Kurth ranch.

"On a similarly situated evening he played the tape to Rick, Gloria and Eddie and had them believing that they were viewing the live fight.

"The affidavits were later drafted and referenced in the original bond hearing before Magistrate Jack Whalen in Butte," the government's documents show.

"After LaBreche agreed to plead guilty he admitted that the three persons submitting affidavits on behalf of his alibi defense did not know they were not watching a live fight, as LaBreche had videotaped the heavyweight fight and played it at a later date to the affiants that were duped into signing false documents by LaBreche."

ner of LaBreche's during the time some of the thefts were done, records said. (Lee has denied any criminal involvement in any of the cases and his statement is presented separately.)

Markovich, LaBreche and their police cohorts planned larger heists in the 1970s.

Markovich admitted to being involved with Billy Lee Williams in the theft of \$69,500 Aug. 7, 1970,

from Buttrey Foods. Felony grand larceny charges against Williams later were dropped.

More than two years later, on Nov. 25, 1972, Markovich burglarized Christie's Warehouse, where cigarettes worth about \$65,000 were taken, records said. Markovich committed the crime with two Butte men, one of whom he would later shoot.

The three were assisted by officer

John T. Sullivan, who disabled the alarm system at the police station.

The burglars entered the warehouse by cutting through an overhead door, then through a restroom wall on the east side of the building. From there, they went through a restroom in the main office and through a locked door into the warehouse.

A safe was bypassed.

The November 1972 Christie's break-in was the first of two burglaries committed there by Markovich, LaBreche and Daniel "Bones" Marquardt, records said.

Ten years later, in November 1982, the trio took several hundred cases of cigarettes.

Sheriff Bob Butorovich described the break-in as "professional."

The next known LaBreche-Markovich criminal activity, the records said, was the bombing of bar owner Juno Bruno's house at 1663 Marcia with dynamite Feb. 21, 1973.

Bob Russell, who was police chief at the time, said dynamite or some other material may have been placed between two exterior doors and covered with a porch mat. LaBreche said Markovich did the bombing. Markovich's statement is silent on the subject.

Bruno, of the old Board-of-Trade on East Park Street and then co-owner and operator of the Sportsmen of Butte, 18 N. Montana, said he was mystified by the blast.

Markovich and LaBreche apparently continued their crime spree in 1973.

Their first known heist in 1973 was also the second of three they pulled at the Golden Rule store, 3939 Harrison. They took more than

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Markovich details 'scores'

According to government documents filed Thursday, Louis Jerome "Louie" Markovich is said to have given the following account of criminal activity to government investigators.

"Louie Markovich became involved with Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBreche in the late 1960s in Butte in criminal activities. LaBreche and Mickey Sullivan, both Butte police officers, had become aware that Louie Markovich had developed a certain ability to open safes, having been taught safecracking by one Chuck Olsen.

"Subsequent to this time he became involved in committing burglaries at the direction of and with the protection of Butte police officers Mickey Sullivan, Moon LaBreche and John T. Sullivan, the court documents say.

Mickey Sullivan and John T. Sullivan both are dead. Mickey Sullivan died of an accidental gunshot wound while awaiting sentencing for robbery.

The statement lists Markovich's activities:

- A "score" at the direction of and with the protection of the police officers by burglarizing the Murray Clinic on Granite Street. LaBreche and Mickey Sullivan waited outside as lookouts in a police car.

- Markovich would be called by LaBreche to break out the window of a drugstore at a given location at a given time and responding police officers would then help themselves to the merchandise in the drugstore. At least 10-15 drug stores in the Butte area, beginning in the late 1960s were burglarized in this manner.

- "LaBreche told Markovich that Bobby Lee, a Butte police officer, was one of the lookouts during one drugstore burglary. (There is no indication in the government documents that Lee participated in any criminal activity while he has been on the police force.)

- Markovich said he did the Christie's Warehouse burglary Nov. 25, 1972, when \$60,000 worth of cigarettes were stolen. He was with Greg Leetz and Dave Batterman and they were assisted by John T. Sullivan, who disabled the alarm system at the police department.

- Markovich committed a separate burglary at Christies' Warehouse about 10 years late in November 1982. LaBreche and Daniel "Bones" Marquardt helped.

- Markovich burglarized Hannifin's Jewelry Store on North Main Street Aug. 27, 1974. Mickey Sullivan, John T. Sullivan, LaBreche and one other (unidentified person) assisted. The burglary netted about \$50,000 worth of jewelry that Markovich fenced for about \$10,000.

- Markovich participated in burglaries at the Golden Rule store in Butte on three separate occasions in the early 1970s. The burglaries were set up by Mickey Sullivan. Markovich punched the safe in those burglaries.

- Strong-arm robbery of the manager of the Albertson's Food Store in Butte in the early 1970s. After police responded, Markovich and LaBreche entered Albertson's and forced the manager to open the safe. Mickey Sullivan's part was that of a lookout riding around in a police car.

- Markovich participated in the armed robbery of the Wells Fargo guards at the Metals Bank Building in Butte on Nov. 25, 1973. Participants included Mickey Sullivan, who set up the job, LaBreche and Markovich with John T. Sullivan as lookout outside the building. The take was \$140,000.

- During the early 1970s Markovich operated a sauna in partnership with Fred Dion in Butte. In October 1974, an individual fired a couple of shots into the front of the building that narrowly missed a couple of the girls working in the sauna.

Markovich talked to Mickey Sullivan about the incident and Sullivan told him to handle the situation himself.

Markovich tried to talk to Dave Batterman, whom he suspected of the shooting.

Batterman threatened Markovich and his family and told Markovich he better close down his business.

Markovich went to Moon LaBreche and told LaBreche he was going to shoot

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How they told it

LaBreche was the lookout

The government's statement concerning Clarence Delbert "Moon" LaBreche says: "In the mid-1960s Louie Markovich was a small-time burglar and LaBreche was a police officer.

"At about the same time, Mickey Sullivan and Louie Markovich became associated in the burglary business whereby Sullivan would act as a lookout for Markovich. Over a period of time, John T. Sullivan, a former police officer, also became involved as a lookout.

"During the time that Markovich was working as a burglar and LaBreche was acting as a lookout, Louie Markovich worked with Whitey Bates."

- LaBreche advised that in connection with some burglaries, he was on duty as a police officer and acting as a lookout in a police car. During the course of other burglaries, he acted as a lookout but was not on official duty. Burglaries in question took place in the 1960s until he left the Butte police force in October 1973.

- LaBreche acted as a lookout while off duty so Markovich could burglarize Christie's Warehouse. John T. Sullivan was the police officer on duty who acted as a lookout.

- LaBreche acted as lookout for Markovich to burglarize Hord's Jewelry.

- LaBreche acted as a lookout while Markovich and others (not named) burglarized the Corner Bar. Markovich and others dressed up as police officers.

- LaBreche, while off duty, acted as a lookout from a motor home parked near Hannifin's Jewelry Store.

- LaBreche, while off-duty, acted as lookout during all three Golden Rule burglaries. In LaBreche's version, Markovich and Dave Batterman were involved and the burglaries were set up by John Rask.

- In the 1960s LaBreche burglarized Mick Joe's Bar. Brian Skinner and Bobby Lee, both at one time Butte police officers, (Lee remains on the force) assisted LaBreche in that burglary.

"LaBreche was not certain that both Bobby Lee and Brian Skinner were active Butte police officers at the time this burglary was committed. (Skinner is now retired from the force.)

- LaBreche acted as a lookout on one occasion in the mid-1970s while Markovich took a safe from Central Pharmacy, about one-half block from the Butte Police Department.

- LaBreche admitted he was involved in several "smash and grab" thefts including Central Pharmacy and Skaggs Drugstore on Park Street.

- "An argument took place between LaBreche and Bobby Lee during the early to mid-1970s and the result was that he became disassociated with Lee in police burglary activities," the document says.

- After LaBreche left the force in 1973 he was, for a time, involved in selling cars in Butte.

- LaBreche agreed to set up Batterman in a mine yard so Markovich could shoot and kill Batterman.

- LaBreche was involved in both H.L. Brinck burglaries Nov. 14, 1983, and Oct. 7, 1984. The first burglary was committed by Markovich, LaBreche, Marquardt and Lefty Larson. The second burglary was committed by Markovich, LaBreche, Marquardt, Lefty Larson and Eddie Kruzic.

- LaBreche admitted taking money from both of the madams at the whore houses in Butte.

"It was customary for the madams to slip any police officer who responded to a disturbance at the whore house at \$20 bill. On many occasions, LaBreche accepted \$20 payments for breaking up a disturbance at either of the houses.

In about 1976 or 1977, LaBreche began shaking down the two madams, Joann (not further identified) and Ruby (Garrett), for approximately \$200-\$300 each per month.

"LaBreche stated that the only people he ever shared this money with were Mickey Sullivan and John T. Sullivan. He began collecting the money inasmuch as Larry Connors had become chief and put a stop to police officers accepting money from the whorehouses on behalf of the police department.

- It was customary for police officers to walk into bars such as the M&M, Board of Trade and the Sportsman at about closing time. Occasionally the bar owners would furnish a \$10 bill to the officers.

- LaBreche also has informed authorities that Markovich blew up the porch on Juno Bruno's house with dynamite. Bruno was a former owner of the Sportsman.

Drug dealer

Prosecutor says gang laundered \$1.6 million

By Bill Lombardi
Standard State Press

HELENA — Donald Edward Wogamon, who will be sentenced Wednesday on drug and tax evasion convictions in federal district court, was a target of the Montana Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and his past criminal activities "basically reveal that he has done nothing legitimate since mid-1975," a federal prosecutor says.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Jim Seykora's also says in a sentencing memorandum that the government has evidence showing Donald Wogamon sent letters to his adopted son, Timothy Wogamon, and brother, Steve Wogamon, "containing personal threats to each of them if they testified against him."

The memorandum and other legal documents filed last week paint a picture of Donald Wogamon as one of the ringleaders in a methamphetamine manufacturing and distribution network that laundered about \$1.6 million in drug money through a Butte-based mining operation.

"A criminal history of Donald Wogamon for the past two decades

has been replete with the distribution, sale or manufacture of controlled substances, and in particular, methamphetamine," the memo says. "A review of the defendant's past criminal activities basically reveal that he has done nothing legitimate since mid-1975."

The case, which resulted in indictments and plea agreements involving Donald Wogamon and other defendants, was dubbed during the investigative stages as "Big Wog," which stands for the "Wogamon methamphetamine operation" and the very size and scope of its activities as "big," the memo says.

Donald Wogamon and others were charged in May 1987 with participating in a methamphetamine manufacturing and distribution operation. The group manufactured and distributed methamphetamine from 1981 until they were arrested in 1987, court records say. The illicit drug was manufactured in California and was directly distributed by and through Donald Wogamon, and some drugs were distributed in Montana, the sentencing memorandum says.

Donald Wogamon pleaded guilty in June in federal court to four
Please see PROSECUTOR Page 18

OC DETF

"Big Wog"

(Continued from Page 1)

charges, including distribution and conspiracy to distribute drugs, conspiracy to evade federal income taxes and investing the proceeds of an illicit drug operation. He faces a total maximum sentence of 50 years

in prison and \$125,000 in fines.

Elizabeth Schmidt Wogaman, his wife, pleaded guilty to two counts of filing false income tax returns and one count of conspiring to defraud the federal government. She faces a total maximum sentence of 11 years in prison and \$210,000 in fines.

John Frederick Biggs pleaded guilty to two drug-distribution charges and faces a total maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and \$30,000 in fines.

U.S. District Judge Charles Lovell sentenced Timothy and Steve Wogaman July 31 to prison for their parts in the drug and money laundering operation.

"The point that the government wishes to stress in this sentencing memorandum is the controlled substance itself, that being methamphetamine," Seykora's writes. "This writer's own observation of numerous defendants and witnesses in the methamphetamine culture believes that 'crank' is one of the most devastating street drugs of the day. One of the reasons is the abil-

ity to manufacture it almost anywhere, of the high quality or purity the product can attain and the relative low cost on the street as opposed to the effects of methamphetamine itself."

Seykora's memo also noted "the case preparation took hours upon hours of exhaustive investigative work" by the Internal Revenue Service, FBI, the Montana State Criminal Investigation Division, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration and local police and sheriff's offices, among others.

"Don Wogaman and his group of conspirators were targeted in the District of Montana at the federal level some six years ago," the memo says. "The reason for the targeting was the continuing violation of the Controlled Substance Act by a person from Montana doing damage to Montana citizens."

Montana drug dealer sentenced to 30 years

HELENA (AP) — A drug manufacturer and dealer who has "weaved a path of destruction" across Montana was sentenced Wednesday to 30 years in federal prison, and his wife and an associate also received prison terms.

Prosecutors said Donald Wogamon, 49, formerly of Butte, operated an extensive manufacturing and supply network in the Northwest for methamphetamines, commonly known as "speed" or "crank."

"We believe that one swift swipe in sentencing Donald Wogamon will put this outfit completely out of business," assistant U.S. Attorney James Seykora told U.S. District Judge Charles Lovell before the sentencing.

Lovell sentenced Wogamon on four counts, including distribution of and conspiracy to distribute illegal drugs, conspiracy to evade paying federal income taxes, and investment of proceeds of an illicit drug operation.

The government said Wogamon and his wife, Elizabeth, 38, laundered drug proceeds through a phony mining company called Medallion Minerals Inc. and avoided paying income taxes on their earnings. Court records said witnesses were prepared to testify at Wogamon's trial that as much as \$3 million was deposited in Medallion Minerals and another company.

Mrs. Wogamon was sentenced to 11 years in federal prison, and a partner in the drug-distribution scheme, Jack Biggs, 55, of Helena, was sentenced to 10 years.

A fourth defendant, Mark Taylor, 39, of Butte, received five years probation for taking part in a drug transaction with Biggs in Townsend in 1983.

The Wogamons and five others were indicted by a federal grand jury in Montana in 1987 on a variety of counts in connection with the drug network.

Seykora said Donald Wogamon has been involved in illegal drug distribution in Montana for many years and has "done nothing legitimate since mid-1975."

"Don Wogamon, for the past two decades, has weaved a path of destruction in the district of Montana," Seykora said.

Don and Elizabeth Wogamon and Wogamon's son, Tim, were among the five defendants in the 1976 "Red Lodge 5" case, which drew national attention from Playboy Magazine. The Wogamons were charged with growing marijuana near Red Lodge but said they were framed and sued authorities. Playboy helped pay legal expenses for the Wogamons, and both the charges and the lawsuit were dropped.

Don and Timothy Wogamon later set up a methamphetamine laboratory in Musselshell and pleaded guilty to

related charges in the late 1970s. Don Wogamon was on parole from prison when he was indicted in 1987.

Seykora said the Wogamon ring was targeted by the Montana Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force in the early 1980s. Court records said the network included labs in Santa Rosa, Calif., and Coos Bay, Ore., and operated from 1981 until the Wogamons' arrest in 1987.

Tim Wogamon, 31, and Don Wogamon's brother, Steve, 45, were given prison terms by Lovell on July 31 for their roles in the operation. Tim Wogamon also faces federal drug charges in Wyoming.

In handing down the sentences Wednesday, Lovell rejected a plea for leniency from Biggs, and ignored a recommendation by prosecutors that Mrs. Wogamon receive a suspended sentence.

Drug dealer gets 30 years

By Mike Dornison
Associated Press Writer

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