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Folder Title:
Anti-Drug Rally 7/20/90 [OA 8314] [2]

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4125

FAV 6218

Mr. Dorey / Bruno
Chief of Chem. Dependency
BUREAU

Network: RADAR Network

(406) 444-4927

Nancy Tunnicliff, ~~Dep~~ Helena, Montana
(406) 444-2778

Robert Anderson Helena, Montana
(406) 444-2827

NEXUS Shows Nothing!

- 33 State Approved Programs
- 24 Strictly Public Funded

- Treatment Program in Almost every County (Some are Multi-County)

- Every Community Has a Comm. Prevention Center

- Annual "Caring For Kids Conference"
500-700 ATTENDEES

- "Red Ribbon Campaign"

 - Good Comm. Involvement

 - Including Governor's Office

HEAD: DARLENE MEDBOCK - (406) 453 7665

" 761-6680

General Custer

Fluorochild Treatment Center

- Education & Prevention

- 406 245 9372

Indian Health Services - 657-6008 - outpatient services? prevention?

* Billy the Kid *

1 Just last week

3 officers killed since 1990 in Billings

- Native American students mostly

- Recreational & educational summer health

1st summer

- Billings Indian Council Youth Club
- Intensive Out-patient

Kim Mac Naman (406) 248-5256

(High-Use IV users)

Group Attached to Above

John Nabo (406) 252-5658 JAN

South Central Montana Regional Mental Health Center Program

DAVID Cunningham (406) 248 3175

Kim Rock Foundation

RIMROCK FOUNDATION

*****Fax Transmittal*****

If you do not receive all of the pages, please notify us immediately.

To Fax#: 202-456-6218

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No. of pages including this cover: 7

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Feel free to call with any questions

1231 North 29th Street, Billings, MT 59101
(406) 248-3175

RIMROCK



FOUNDATION®

Leading Quality Addiction Treatment in the Northern Rockies

July 13, 1990

To: Chip Collins

From: Mona L. Sumner, Associate Director

Rimrock Foundation is Montana's oldest Addiction Treatment Center, founded in 1968 as a private not for profit Montana corporation.

The Foundation provides treatment for drug addiction which includes detoxification, residential services, and outpatient services. You will note from the 1989 data, significant numbers of patients and families are served through our comprehensive treatment, education and prevention systems.

The commitment of our voluntary board of directors has been and remains that of providing quality, affordable care for this nation's leading health problem. Many of our services are provided on a sliding fee scale.

Due to your need for this material via fax, I have excerpted material from our brochures. If you wish the entire copy, I will be glad to mail it.

Thankyou for contacting us.



Adult Chemical Dependency

There is a clear difference in the Rimrock Foundation chemical dependency treatment program—one that makes all the difference toward recovery rather than relapse. Our program treats patients with dignity and respect, we provide a competent staff, and family members are an integral part of therapy.



The most important difference, however, is in what goes on during lecture, individual therapy, and group therapy. Rimrock Foundation is a total care facility for treating the whole person. We directly address the physical and psychological elements of chemical dependency, and the defeating beliefs that accompany addiction. We give our patients and family members an unparalleled understanding about themselves, their disease, their thinking patterns, and alternative behaviors necessary for abstinence from mood-altering chemicals. We introduce patients to the healing principles of Alcoholics Anonymous, and help them complete the first five steps during residential treatment.

We begin with a period of assessment and diagnosis to determine if there is chemical dependency, and whether there are any other complicating issues that need to be addressed. In a progressive, flexible program tailored to each patient's needs, we focus on our patient's relationships with mood-altering chemicals. Low self-image, a sense of powerlessness, together with a desire to control, delusion, a strong defense system, and other psychological complications are all part of the disease, and are addressed in this state-of-the-art program.

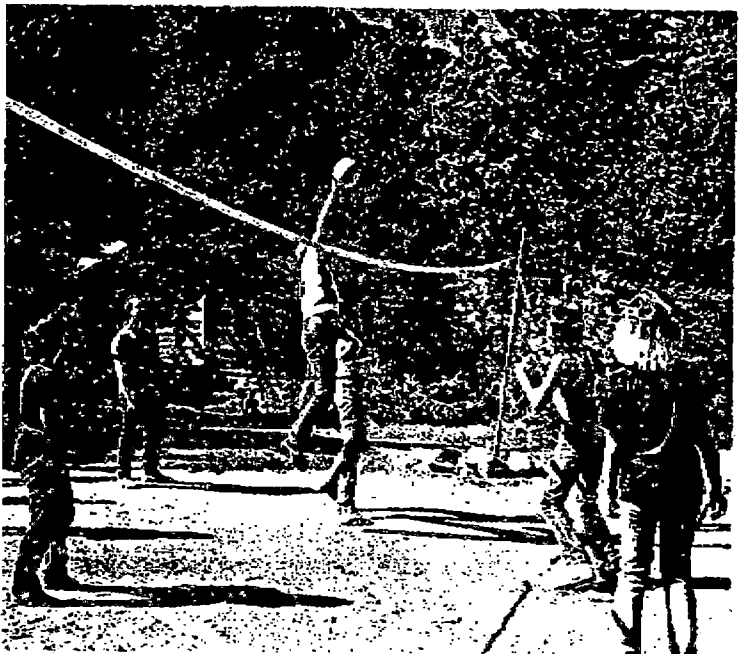


Adolescent Chemical Dependency Treatment Program at Saint Vincent Hospital and Health Center

Use of mood-altering chemicals during adolescence can have a profound effect on normal development, inevitably intensifying problems of adolescence and delaying development of important coping skills. At Rimrock Foundation, our program is specially designed to treat both chemical dependency and our young patients' interrupted growth and maturational process simultaneously. This feature sets us apart from nearly all other adolescent treatment programs.

Providing chemical dependency treatment services for adolescents in a separate 18-bed unit, rather than in a program mixed with adult patients, allows us to offer staff resources with specialists in adolescent care, including a Ph.D. Psychologist and a Child Psychiatrist. We tailor treatment specifically for each individual patient based on a thorough assessment of the youngster's medical, emotional, behavioral, and developmental condition. We also have on our staff a certified teacher who works with each patient privately and in groups to ensure the youngster maintains his or her established level of school performance.

The program is a minimum of 35 days long, and includes an aftercare program for up to one year, depending on individual needs. We offer complete services to families; Family Week and Family Aftercare Programs. The Family Week Program is an intensive week-long experience designed to help family members understand the nature of chemical dependency, to gain new parenting skills, and to help them develop healthier family relationships.



Clinical Services

Medical Detoxification

The Foundation provides a medical unit staffed by specially trained nurses and physicians who are in attendance or on-call 24 hours each day.

Residential Services

Adult Residential Program—Recognized by leaders in the field as offering one of the nation's most helpful, well-designed, goal-oriented treatment systems.

Adolescent Residential Program—Together, Rimrock Foundation and Saint Vincent Hospital bring over a century of experience to offer the region's families one of the finest treatment programs for chemically dependent youth available in the country today.

Outpatient Services

Assessment and Diagnostic Services—We give special emphasis to expert, comprehensive, accurate diagnosis of addictions and related problems.

Intervention—Intervention is a carefully-planned process in which our outpatient counseling staff guides family members, friends, and/or employers who are concerned about another person's problem with alcohol or drugs, gambling, or food.

Aftercare Program—a continuing support system for patients to reinforce the knowledge, skills, and attitude changes they learned during residential treatment, and to assist their reintegration into their community.

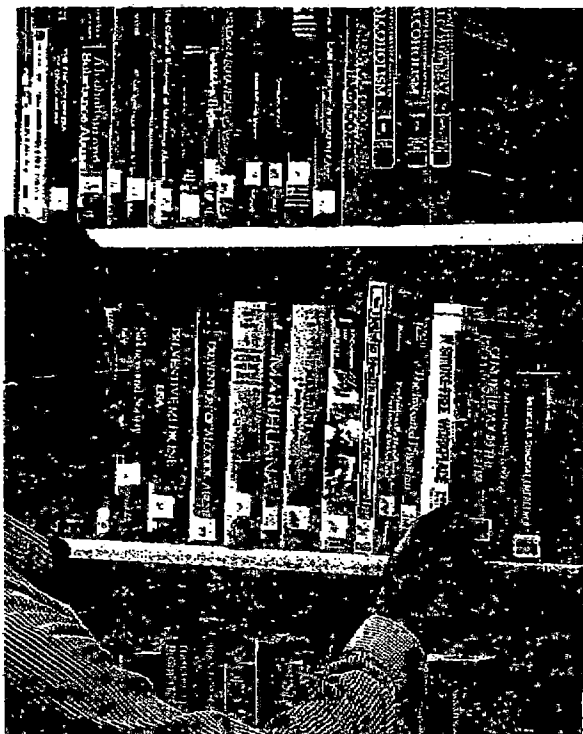
Co-dependency Treatment Program—an eight-week outpatient group program designed specifically for co-dependent family members to learn how living with an addicted person has affected them, and to help them develop healthy emotional response systems.

Day Treatment Addiction Program—an intensive treatment option designed for patients who do not require twenty-four hour supervision. These patients join our residential patients every day for group and individual programming.



Other Professional Services

Rimrock Publications—Publishes books and brochures, and is a retail book dealer carrying the region's largest selection of material on addictions and related topics.



Rimrock Foundation Library—The region's only public library specializing in addiction-related information.

Teachers In Residence Program—A week-long seminar offered twice each summer for educators wishing to enhance their understanding of addictions, treatment, and prevention. Eastern Montana College awards two graduate credits for successful completion of the course.

Professional Orientation Program—Sixty hours of comprehensive exposure to addiction diagnosis and treatment for professionals. Certification credit is granted professionals for this week-long program.

Consultation and Education—For professionals, community-based groups, educators and those concerned with prevention and treatment of addictions.

Training—Rimrock Foundation is an important teaching center offering a formal year-long certified training program for professionals entering the field of addiction treatment.

Employee Assistance Program—Over twenty years' experience goes into our training and consultation for employers wishing to develop and implement an employee assistance program.

Michael Jackson
x2800

Noreen

673-2520

Chuck
Wester

David Tell
673-2824
Press Office

Judd

2983

David Tell

defend application
of Law enforcement
broader focus
function of
\$ prevention
market - law
enforcement
alone
Dealer + use

not everything
but alot

Spending

time +

energy

in field

doubled +
tripled

Old Coc

Stage

que racks

baner

local, city, state
7,000 people

2 noon
12:30

RITA MUNZENRIDER

Next Thursday Friday
Anti-Drug Speech

① News Accounts
x 6218

② Anti-Drug Groups Info

OTHER INFORMATION ON THE AREA ETC.

DRUGS AND CRIME

Drugs and crime are a growing problem in Montana and they are very concerned about it. The state has growing numbers of meth labs and international transport (Canada) of crack and other drugs.

Some stories of policemen fallen in duty:

- Contacts: Doug Dreeszer (406-657-8462) Billings PD
- James Seykora 406-665-2393 Atty Gen's Office
- Doris Poppler 406-657-6102 MT Attorney General

ASK for Public Affairs

(406)
657-6101
Maggie

Billings has had three officers killed in the line of duty very recently -- this is all new to Eastern MT.

1. Alex Mavity was a Billings PD Detective. His wife Joyce has led the community in setting up trauma help groups. *What was her organization?*
2. Orville Sharbono was the Chief of Police in Fairview. He was shot while serving papers to someone.
3. Janet Rogers was killed by a bank robber during a shootout. Her husband, George Evan Rogers, is also a cop and was her backup -- he saw her killed and then he shot the robber. Both Janet and George were deputy sheriffs in Big Horn County.

There is a memorial statue to Sheriff James T. Webb -- Sheriff of Yellowstone County in 1908. He "sealed authority with his life".

THE BIG SKY GAMES

The Big Sky Games will be opening on July 19, the day before this event. The Games are a big sporting exhibition and competition, much like the Goodwill Games in Seattle etc.

A TOUCH OF LOCAL COLOR

--"Top of the World" is a scenic spot an hour from Billings. It's a lookout 11,000 feet up; drops into Yellowstone Park. You drive on "Beartooth Highway" to get there. It's very popular and well known throughout the state.

Goussardons - Stan Stephens - 406/444-3111
Victor ^{Bjornberg} in Press ^{OK} - 406/444-2511 - Capitol
Hate to bother him...



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
Billings, Montana 59103

406/657-6101
FTS/585-6101

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

FROM: James E. Seykora

U.S. Attorney's Office
316 N. 26th, Room 5043
P.O. Box 1478
Billings, Montana 59103
Telephone: COM (406) 657-6101 FTS 585-6101
Telefax: COM (406) 657-6989 FTS 585-6989

TO: Kristina Martin

Telefax No. 202-456-6218

DATE: 7/13/90

NO. OF PAGES 39 (including transmittal sheet)

CONTENTS: _____

Federal Prosecution Statistics
To Follow

NOTE: If you do not receive the total number of pages indicated, please call the sending individual listed above.

*Complete information packet will be
air borned expressed to you tonight*

**CRIME IN MONTANA
1989
ANNUAL REPORT**

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

Dr. Gordon Browder, Chairman

Montana Board of Crime
Control
303 No. Roberts

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

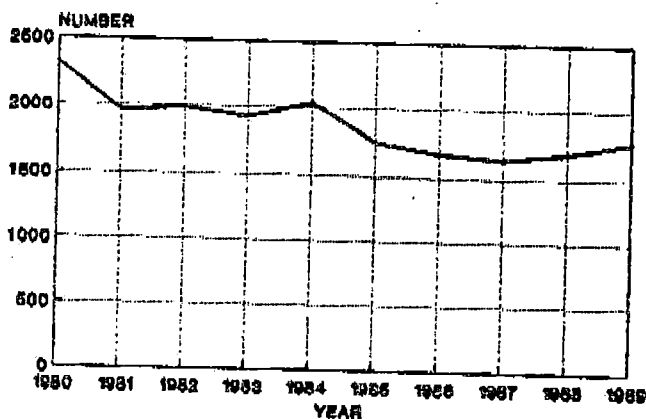
Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

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 1,667. 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%.)

REPORTED MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN MONTANA



1988-1989 COMPARISON			
	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	1,667	1,818	+7.8%
State Rate	209.8	225.8	+7.5%
National Rate	582.9		

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

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

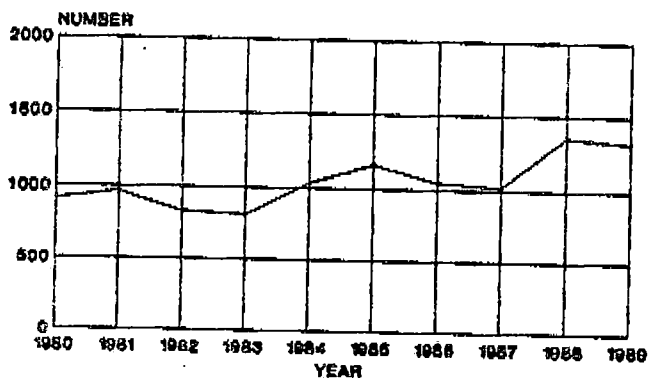
A total of 1,325 cases of drug abuse was reported in Montana in 1989, which is actually 2.5% less than the number which was reported in 1988 (1,310) *1,360 corrected 7/11/90*

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 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			

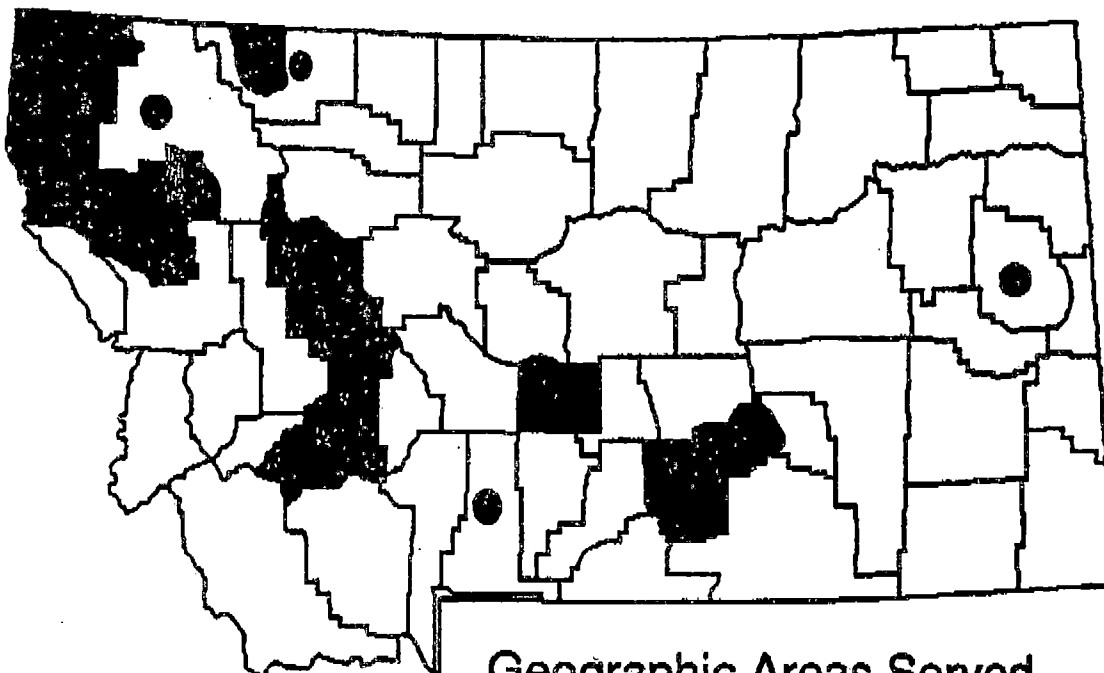
DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE)

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.

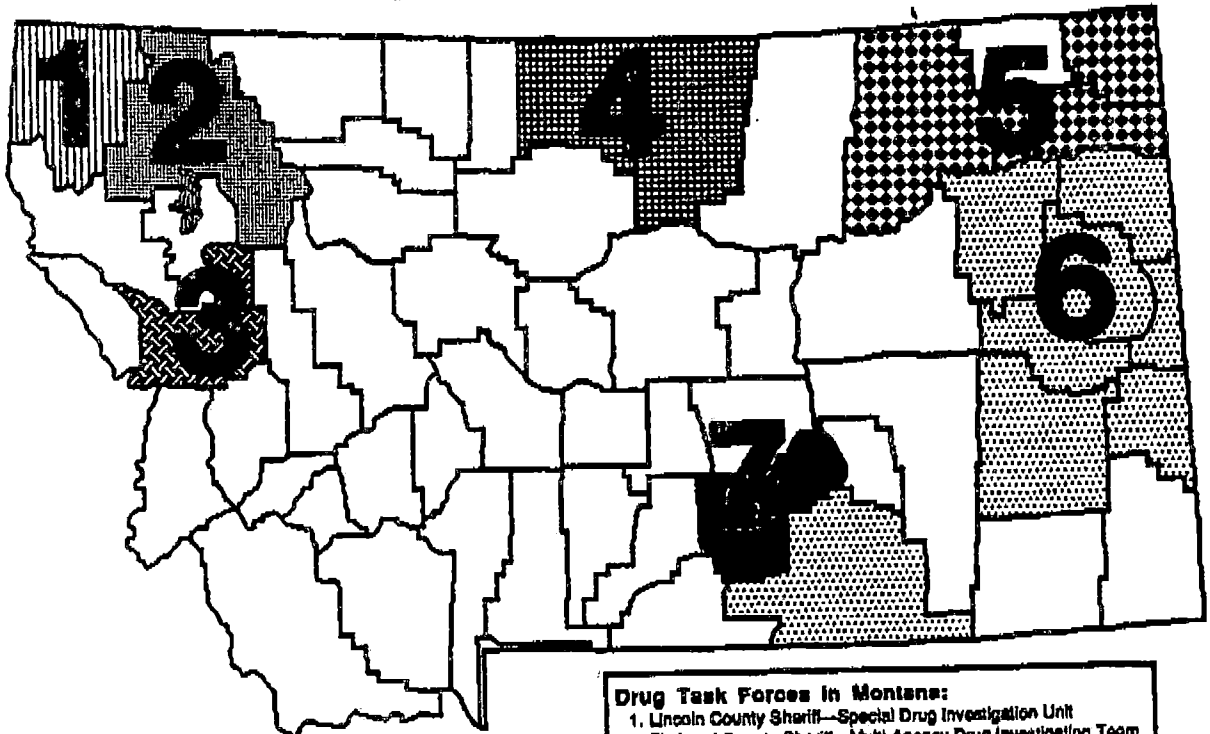
All 56 counties in Montana are included in the jurisdiction of the Montana Department of Justice task force. This task force is based in Missoula, but will assist any law enforcement agency in the investigation of drug cases. The seven local task forces include 17 counties in their respective jurisdictions. 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)

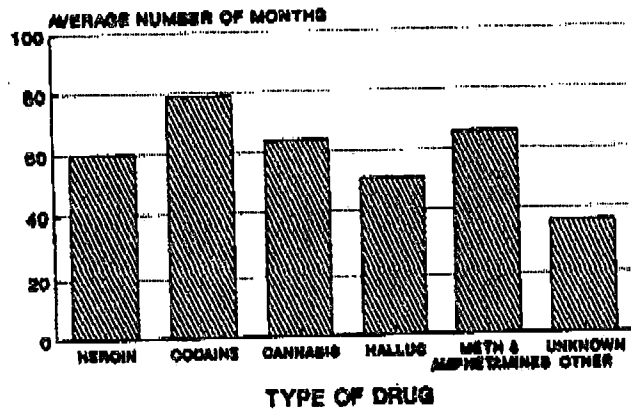
The number of specialized narcotics officers has increased about 26% in the last year. They now comprise about 2.8 % of all law enforcement manpower and 4.3% of all sworn manpower in the state.

Arrest and Conviction Data

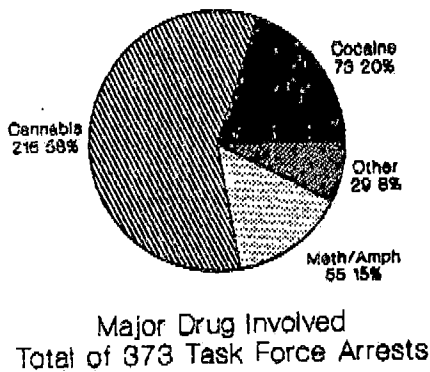
In 1989, state and local drug task forces made 373 arrests. Most of the arrests involved cannabis or marijuana (58%). The sale of drugs was the primary major criminal activity for which a person was arrested (57%), possession of a controlled substance was second (34%).

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.

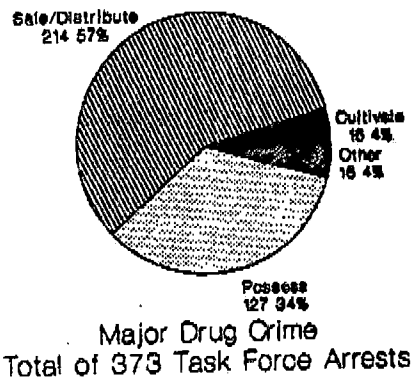
AVERAGE PRISON SENTENCE FOR DRUG ABUSE CASES 1989



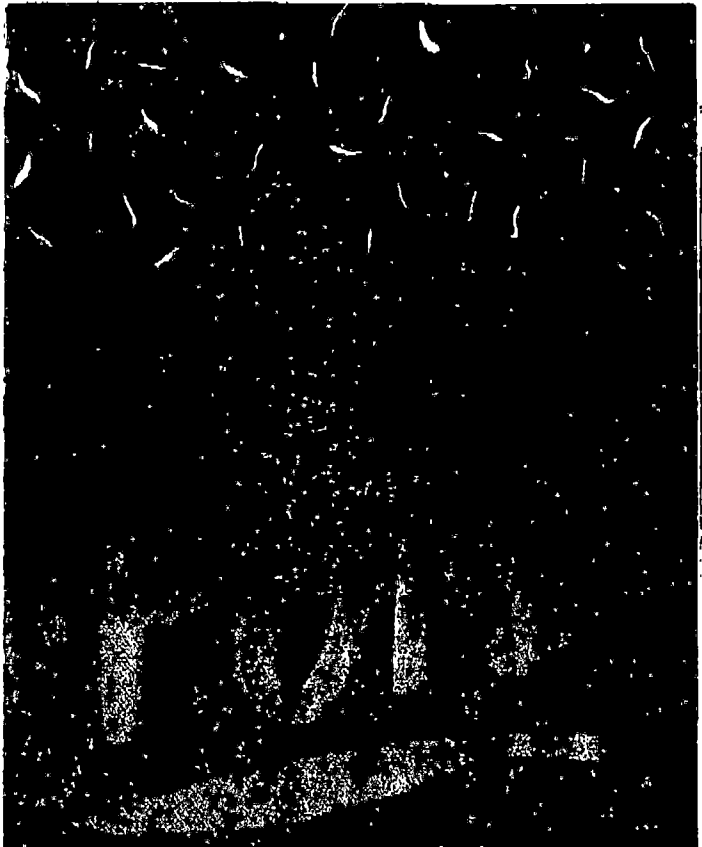
DRUG ARRESTS by FUNDED TASK FORCES 1989



Other-Heroin, Hallucinogens, Other/Unknown



Other-Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, ARRESTED



JULY 20 - 22

1990

BILLINGS

MONTANA

BIG SKY STATE GAMES



First Banks

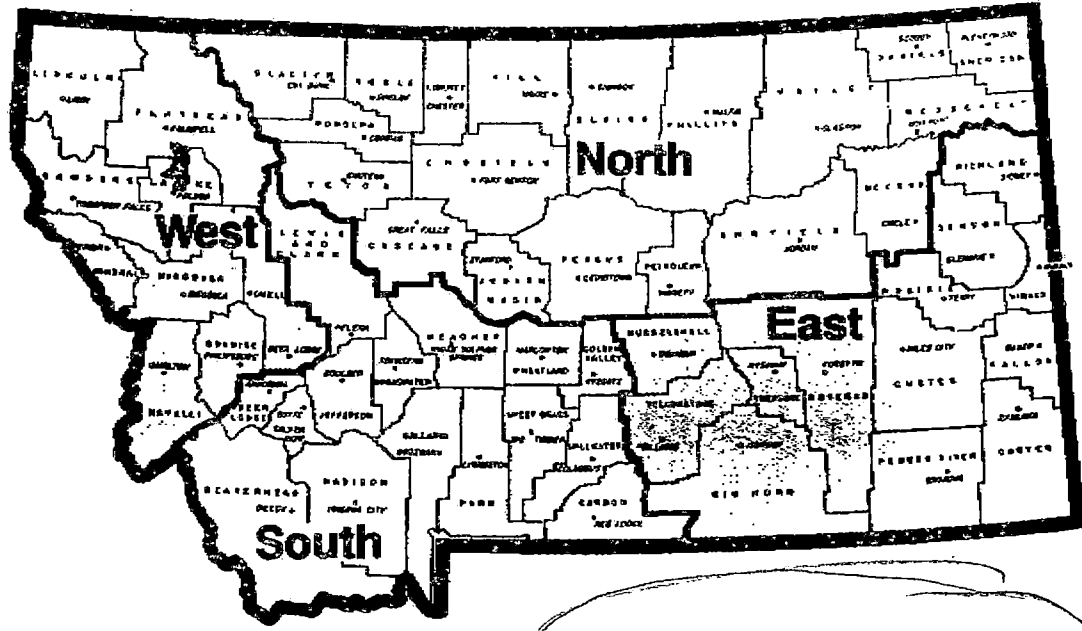


MONTANA'S

BIG SKY

STATE GAMES

... Serious Fun



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

- Region: Great Falls-June 15th-17th
- Region: Missoula-June 15th-17th
- Region: Bozeman-June 29th-July 1st
- Region: Miles City/Glendive-June 29th-July 1st
- Billings-June 9th (Bowling & Track only)

Sports
Games will feature two new sports this year with the addition uestrian and Karate. The shooting competition will be ided to include the Sporting Clays event.

Highlights
a past four years of competition, 20,000 athletes from 235 ana cities and towns have participated in the Big Sky State s. It has become the largest multi-sport event in the history antana. A special highlight of the 1989 Centennial Games the lighting of the Torch by Abel R. Kiviat, age 97, America's t Olympic medal winner. Another highlight was the 60 meter between two entries from Forsyth, 2 year old Tyler Weisch 100 year old Ella Beals.

ete Check-In
le Check-in will be held at Dayis Stadium July 20th just prior ening Ceremonies.
ite Check-in — 5:00 to 8:00 p.m.
ening Ceremonies — 8:00 p.m.

ning Ceremonies
ing Ceremonies Friday, July 20th, at Dayis Stadium, will be r-spangled experience, sponsored by the Billings Gazette. : open at 5:00 p.m., meals and concessions will be available. : first event of the State Games is the 5K race which will finish : Stadium during the Opening Celebration. Governor Stan :ens will officially open the Ceremonies at 8:00 p.m., fol- : l by the Parade of Athletes, fireworks, music, dancing, : ers, balloons, ninans and the traditional lighting of the Big

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 Kamgrounds 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 Dayis 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, back-

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

Archery—MDU
Badminton—KBLG/KRKX Radio
Basketball—Montana Power Co.
Bowling—Brunswick
Cycling—The Billings Clinic
Equestrian—Montana Beef Council
Golf—Midland Roundtable
Handball—IBM
Karate—KYVA Y-93 Radio
Racquetball—KCTR Radio
Road Race—The Billings Gazette
Shooting—Continental Airlines
Soccer—Conoco
Softball—Horizon Air
Swimming—Gainan's Flowers
Table Tennis—Boys & Girls Club
Tennis—Hennessys
Track & Field—Domino's Pizza
Volleyball—Exxon
Windsurfing—Entre Computer Center
Wrestling—Wendy's

Regional Sponsors

Continental Airlines
Holiday Inn-Missoula-Parkside
Heritage Inn-Great Falls
Miles City Sport & Recreation Committee

Opening Ceremonies**Picnic Sponsor**

Montana Beef Council

Opening Ceremonies July 20th, 8:00 p.m.
sponsored by

Billings Gazette



Major Sponsors



Opening Ceremonies



Medical Services



Community Sponsors

Universal Athletic Stores
Aircraft Printers
U S WEST Communications
CommNet 2000 (Cellular, Inc.)
Holiday Inn Billings Plaza
School District #2
Billings Sheraton Hotel
Selover Honda

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

Page 2

Average Montana Drug Task Force

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:

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

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Marc Racicot
Attorney General



303 North Roberts
Scott Hart Building
Helena, MT 59620

June 27, 1990

Memo to: Jim Seykora

From: Cathy Kendall *Cathy*

Subject: Drug Free Schools and Communities

A short summary of the initiation of Project DARE is enclosed. Initiated in 13 project areas for '89, it will be expanded to 18 or more in '90-91. This project has received the bulk of the Governor's portion of Drug Free Schools money for the following reasons: it offers a unique opportunity for law enforcement to get involved with students in the school setting; it is a formalized curriculum which offers a chance for quality control; it seems to work.

The Adolescent Health Survey published in March 1990 is enclosed. Some highlights:

Tobacco use -- use of smokeless tobacco is well above the national average. This is not only a concern because of the obvious health implications, but for some high-risk youth tobacco usage is considered a precursor to other controlled substances.

Alcohol use -- for both male and females is reported higher than the national average for same sex/age. (A few pages from a survey conducted by the Indian Health Service is also included. Comparisons between the indian and non-indian show a remarkable usage pattern for all drugs. Our reservations are hurting.)

Substance Abuse -- Although details are not included in the Health Survey published copy , individual responses to drug-related questions indicate that experimentation and usage patterns parallel the national averages. What this means to us :

* the "rural-ness" of this state does not give us immunity from substance abuse. It does create additional challenges to develop a viable prevention/treatment service delivery system. The problems are not unique; the solutions may have to be.

A Billings area school survey was conducted in 1988. Parts are attached which give good comparisons with national usage-- particularly the alcohol and marijuana data.

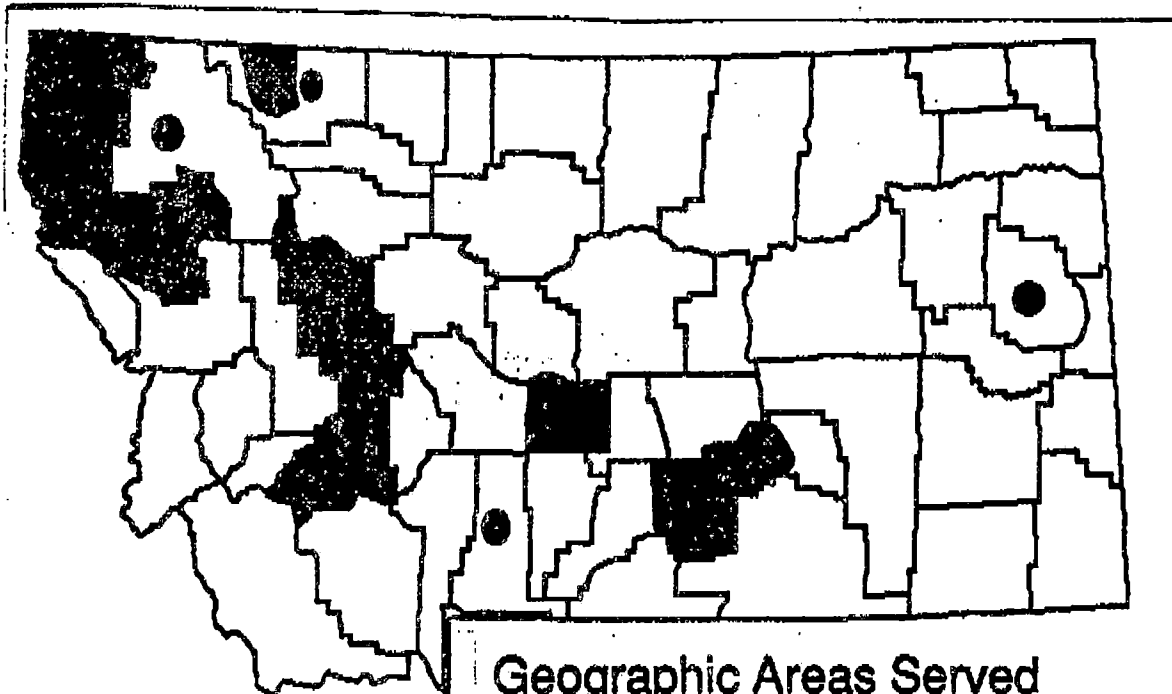
DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE)

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 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***

	6th	8th	12th	National** 12th
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%
Tranquillizers	<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>	<u>National 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%

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 JAMES TOWN, NORTH DAKOTA. ALLEN IS A LONG TIME RESIDENCE OF RICHLAND COUNTY WHO LIVED ALONE IN FAIRVIEW, MONTANA, AND OWNED A 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: 517-30-3416. 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 241, FAIRVIEW, MONTANA, AND TWO SONS AND A DAUGHTER.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

BILLINGS GAZETTE
Billings, Montana front page

Date: 6/20/90

Edition:

Title: 2½-mile procession honors deputy

Character: or 91A-SU-33242

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Salt Lake City (Billings, MT RA)

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-SU-33242-3

Amo *Draw*

JUN 20 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



Gazette photos by James Wood

Alex LaForge Sr. of Lodge Grass watches law enforcement vehicles in a procession for slain Deputy Janet Rogers.

91A-SU-33242

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.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
BILLINGS GAZETTE
Billings, Montana front page

Date: 6/16/90
Edition:

Title: Funeral is Tuesday; state flags fly at half-staff

Character: or 91A-SU-33242

Classification:
Submitting Office: Salt Lake City (Billings, MT RA)

Indexing:

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
[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

FD-350 (Rev 5-2-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
BILLINGS GAZETTE
Billings, Montana front page

Date: 6/16/90

Edition:

Title: Slain Suspect Mysterious

Character: 91A-SU-33242
or

Classification:
Submitting Office:

Salt Lake City (Billings, MT RA)

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)

91A-SU-33242-29
[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

91A-SG-33242
6/16/90

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

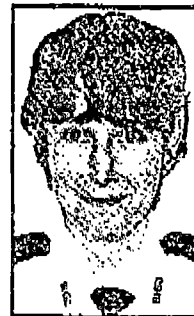
shootings, the case is being investigated by agents from the Billings office of the FBI,

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 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.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
BILLINGS GAZETTE
Billings, Montana front page

Date: 6/15/90
Edition:

Title: 2 Left dead after shootout in Hardin

Character: or 91A-SU-33242
Classification:
Submitting Office: Salt Lake City(Billings, MT RA)

Indexing:

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, 38, 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-33242-2
LAWSON
JUL 13 1990
FBI

91A-SU-33242
6/15/90

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 Hinz, 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.

91A-SU-33242
6/15/90



Gazette photo

FBI Special Agent Blaise Mikulewicz of Billings photographs the scene of the shootout Thursday.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
BILLINGS GAZETTE
 Billings, Montana page 9A

Date: 6/15/90
 Edition:

Title: Slain deputy's fellow officers
 mourn

Character:
 or 91A-SU-33242

Classification:
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Salt Lake City (Billings, MT RA)

Indexing:

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 Medicnehorse. 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,

Janet Rogers

91A-SU-33242

6/15/90

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: 6/21/90
Edition: Billings Gazette

Title: Clinton Lee Thompson;
First Interstate Bank & Hardin
Character: Hardin, TX 6/14/90
or 91A-SU-33242
Classification:
Submitting Office:

Indexing:

Deputy's killer died close to boyhood home in Hardin

By RITA MUMZENRIDER
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 3 1/2 hours later at a Billings hospital.

He died within 150 feet of the home he was raised in, said Big Horn County Coroner Terry Bulka.

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 rained his own

business.

Thompson was divorced and had been unemployed since last year, friends said.

He previously owned and managed at least two nightclubs in Montana. Thompson first owned the Hilltop Tavern west of Hardin. It burned down shortly after he bought it. He then owned the Triangle Nite Club in Billings from 1983 until the fall of 1984, when the business went back to its original owner, Bill Olson.

Thompson next owned a bar in Wibaux and was briefly a partner in a Forayth club. Thompson was a licensed real estate broker in 1974 and had operated Best Realty in Billings (not associated with Best Realty in 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 involved 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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PAGE 38

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JUL 13 '90 14:38

Character: *7/10/90 14:38*
or *91A-SU-33242*
Classification:
Submitting Office:

Indexing:

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PAGE 39

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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 Bullis.

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

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Deputy's kil

By RITA MUNZENRIDER
Of the Gazette Staff

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** TOTAL PAGE . 39 **

Mar. 2 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

Leo and Chuck, thank you for this opportunity to address this exceptionally prestigious and influential group. And I am grateful to all of you. And thank you for all you're doing, and God bless you. And now I'll go over and try to represent you properly as I meet the Prime Minister of Japan. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:28 a.m. in the Los Angeles Ballroom of the Century Plaza Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Charles Fries, chairman of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences; Leo Chaloukian, president of the academy; Jerry Weintraub, chief executive officer of Weintraub Entertainment Group; Robert Iger, president of ABC Entertainment; Arthur Hiller, president of the Directors Guild of America; George Kirgo, president of the Writers Guild of America; and Sidney Sheinberg, president and chief operating officer of MCA, Inc.

Remarks at an Antidrug Rally in Santa Ana, California

March 2, 1990

Thank you, Jim Everett. And let me say how much I respect you and appreciate the work you're doing to help the young people not just here but all across the country. You are an inspiration to all of us, and thank you very much for welcoming me. I'm also glad to be with Governor Deukmejian, who has done an outstanding job for the State of California—outstanding. And I want to thank Fred Travalena and my old friend and supporter, Chuck Norris, for being here with you all today. Great examples for the young people. And there are some people up here with me that certainly deserve our thanks for making this fantastic day possible—another friend of mine, a man I respect, Sheriff Brad Gates, over here. And Mike Hayde, the president of "Drug Use Is Life Abuse"—what a job he's doing. And the board of directors of that great organization, including Dr. Robert Schuller, Georgia Frontiere. Also up here is some of Orange County's congressional delegation,

and others as well—Bob Dornan, Dana Rohrabacher, Chris Cox, Dave Dreyer. And I also have to salute one of America's best teachers, my old hero—singled him out a couple of years ago—Jaime Escalante.

Thank you, and Jim Everett, again, thank you for that warm introduction. I heard that someone asked Jim if he was excited about being with the President here today, and he said, "No, not as excited as I'll be next year when we're invited to the White House after the Rams win the Super Bowl." No matter what team you like, you've got to admit that Georgia Frontiere has built one of the toughest teams in pro football. Who says there's no role for women in combat? I've got a confession. Although I love pro football, my first love is pro baseball. And if the Angels are looking for replacement players, I hope they'll remember that I played first base. But I have a confession to all the Angels fans. My son is the managing owner or partner of the Texas Rangers. And I asked him if I could come try out for the club, and he said, "Sure, Dad. You can come down and throw the ball around. But don't give up your daytime work." [Laughter]

It's great to be back in Orange County. Southern California is a place of both beauty and bounty, blessed with some of the greatest wonders of nature and some of the most wondrous works of man. And it's home to many of America's oldest traditions and newest ideas—the computerized pirate ships of Walt Disney, the real-life cowboys of the Irvine Ranch. And Orange County is a special place—a place that boasts productive lands, productive minds, and productive people and one of the youngest and hardest working populations in the entire country. And standing here today in Orange County, leading the way into a new decade and a new century, it's easy to see why many young people are looking to the future with a new sense of hope and seeing a world of limitless possibilities.

Something is happening in the world—something new, something powerful, something wonderful. Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel, who began the year as a prisoner and ended it as President of Czechoslovakia, summed it up in his visit to Washington last month. Things are happening so fast, he

Mar. 2 / Administration

own Rosa Perez, who
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ers.

But the battle isn't
the streets. About a
came to Los Angeles
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a high school mat

East L.A., a teacher who helped his Hispanic students see beyond poverty and neglect to the real potential of their own minds. Jaime Escalante, Investigator Henry Cousin, Mrs. Rosa Perez—three heroes; two cities; one dream. All three are here today. And all three deserve our heartfelt thanks. No, with your help, we've covered a lot of ground in the drug war. But tough challenges remain. It's like when the Rams offense crosses the 50-yard line: with every yard you gain, your opponent digs in and progress gets that much harder, not easier.

Make no mistake. Drug abuse in this country is still far too widespread. There's far too much suffering, far too many wasted lives. But we're going to beat drugs the same way the Rams beat many of their opponents: relentless offense, a defense that refuses to give up a single yard to the opposition—or a single child to these merchants of death. And I might add that I was delighted to be greeted earlier on by so many law enforcement officers from this area. God bless them, and God bless those line officers out there in the streets, helping every one of you kids up here in the stands. Thank you all. Against drugs, a good defense means reducing demand—and through efforts like the record funding my administration has devoted for increased drug education, treatment, and criminal justice. And a tough offense means an attack on all fronts.

Last month's drug summit in Cartagena, Colombia, marked a good day for the rule of law and a very bad day for the cocaine cartels. I was glad I went to Colombia to support that courageous President of Colombia who was trying to keep the drug dealers where they belong—in jail. [Colombian] President Barco's courageous crack-

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tration recently named the Los Angeles Orange County as one of the nation's five "high intensity drug traffic areas," a designation that means increased Federal enforcement manpower for the region. And nationwide, Congress—and bless these Congressmen here that are supporting our efforts—Congress has approved funding for the new agents, new prosecutors, and new prisons that we asked for to catch, convict, and contain America's most dangerous drug offenders. But Congress also needs to act, and act soon, on my new anticrime proposals. Congress needs to provide tough laws to deal with a tough problem. Working together, we can—we will—defeat this scourge.

America has earned her victories through determination and desire. And we will win the war on drugs because we must. Just 2 nights ago, right here in Orange County, two cars were pulled over, carrying nearly 900 pounds of cocaine. And thanks to your courageous antinarcotics efforts, four million doses, with a street value of \$30 million, will not poison our kids. And that is desire and that is determination. And let no one doubt the commitment we have in Washington as well. The White House has declared war on the crack house. And the only enemy response we'll accept is unconditional surrender.

Thank you for your warm greeting. God bless you all. Keep up the fight. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:35 p.m. in the Santa Ana Bowl. In his opening remarks, he referred to Jim Everett, quarterback for the Los Angeles Rams; entertainer Fred Travalena; and actor Chuck Norris.

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FY '89 BJA

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FY '90

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Proposed Scenario

Option 1 - Town Meeting:

The President will arrive City Hall and proceed to the Auditorium. Upon arrival in the Auditorium, the President will begin participation in a Town Meeting. The town meeting will be set up similar to an "Ask George Bush" format. The President will make a brief statement and then take questions from the audience. The audience will be divided into five groups, representing the police force, the clergy, educators, the city - "Mayor's Task Force on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse", and members of Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse. Upon conclusion of the Town Meeting, the President will depart the Auditorium and proceed to the Motorcade.

The Mayor's Office committed to provide money and the different groups will provide people (approximately 200).

Option 2 - Roundtable Discussion:

Option three is a roundtable discussion with the five groups: members from the police force, the clergy, educators, the city - "Mayor's Task Force on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse", and members of Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse.

Background - Billings, Montana

KOLSTAD FOR U.S. SENATE FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST

Lt. Governor Allen Kolstad (R) is attempting to unseat two-term incumbent Senator Max Baucus (D) in his bid for the U.S. Senate in Montana. Kolstad, a 22 year veteran of the state legislature is quietly gaining a reputation as a serious contender for an upset victory against Baucus. In the latest poll matched against Kolstad, Baucus received over 50% of the vote while Kolstad received over 25% with approximately 25% undecided. This is about where Conrad Burns was at this stage in his stage in his upset victory over Senator John Melcher in 1988.

ANTI-DRUG/SUPPORT YOUR LAW ENFORCEMENT RALLY

In 1990, three law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty in the Billings area, one as recent as last week. Also, the Billings area has been plagued with increased trafficking of illegal methamphetamines and the development of methamphetamine labs in the local area. Billings is also serving as a major hub for the trafficking of these narcotics to Canada and surrounding metropolitan areas.

Officers killed

The President's participation in an anti-drug rally will highlight an ongoing local law enforcement effort to combat the drug problem in Billings. The President's attendance will signal to law enforcement that they are not alone in their battle.

Proposed Scenario - Kolstad for U.S. Senate Fundraising Breakfast

Upon arrival at the Holiday Inn, the President proceeds to the TBD Room and begins participation in the Staff Photo with Major Donors (100 clicks). Upon conclusion of the Staff Photo, the President proceeds to the Off-Stage Announcement Area. After a brief hold, the President is announced onto Stage and proceeds to his Seat. Lt. Governor Allen Kolstad will introduce the President. The President gives Brief Remarks. Upon conclusion of Brief Remarks, the President departs the Stage and proceeds to the Motorcade.

The backdrop will be blue drape with a banner. The press platform will be straight on with a 65 ft. throw. The ballroom has 15 ft. ceilings and will seat 700.

If approved by scheduling, Political Affairs would like the President to participate in a \$1,500/person roundtable meeting with 10-15 major donors of the Montana State Republican Party for approximately 15 minutes prior to the Staff Photo.

Proposed Scenario - Anti-Drug Rally

The President will arrive behind the Old Chamber of Commerce Building and proceeds to the Holding Room. After a brief hold, the President will proceed to the Off-Stage Announcement Area. The President will be announced onto Stage and proceed to the Podium. The President Remarks. Upon conclusion of Remarks, the President departs Stage and proceeds to the Motorcade.

The backdrop will be the old Chamber building with a banner. The press platform is straight on with a 65 ft. throw. The crowd will consist of local, city, state, and federal employees, who work in office buildings in the vicinity of the rally site. Also, the police department, the U.S. Attorney and the FBI Office will undertake a major crowd raising effort for this event. The event area will hold a maximum of 7,000 people.

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Jan. 22 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

The American people understand there are no snap answers, that the only solutions that succeed are ones consistent with these core values. And for all the noise and the clatter of contemporary culture, that's cause for optimism. The calendar offers each of us convenient launch points for a fresh start. Sometimes it's a new day, a new year—now, a brand-new decade. And the beginning of the nineties invites America to clearly put its signature on the 20th century, to write the next chapter in a book of spectacular achievements in freedom, economics, human advancement, world leadership. I welcome the nineties with a genuine sense of optimism. It's an ideal time to renew our vows and our values, time to look beyond the next paycheck and the next personal problem, time instead to look to the next generation.

And so, I am optimistic about our future for one compelling reason: To succeed, we do not have to acquire any new qualities. The courage, ingenuity, and compassion that made us the leader of the free world is still in every one of us. And we simply have to remember that the American adventure isn't over: it's just begun.

Thank you all very much. God bless you and the Spectator, and God bless the United States of America. And thank you for letting Barbara and me come by.

Note: The President spoke at 7:25 p.m. in the ballroom at the Willard Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Lord Henry Plumb, former President of the European Parliament, and R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., editor of the American Spectator, a monthly magazine.

Message on the Observance of National Afro-American (Black) History Month, February 1990

January 22, 1990

Each February, we observe National Black History Month in recognition of the remarkable achievements of Black Americans and the many contributions they have made to our nation's heritage.

In 1926, the respected historian, Carter G. Woodson, initiated "Negro History Week" in order to increase public appreciation for the important role Black Americans have played in shaping American history. This year, during Black History Month, we once again pay tribute to those courageous men and women who have triumphed over the bitter legacy of slavery and discrimination and become full partners in America's great experiment in self-government.

Throughout our nation's history, Black Americans have continued to demonstrate the strength of their beliefs and the wealth of their abilities. The career of Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, the first physician to perform successful open-heart surgery, and the beloved poetry of Langston Hughes and Sterling Brown provide powerful examples of the honor Black Americans have earned in virtually every field of endeavor. This month, we also celebrate the lasting influence of courageous individuals like Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who led the way in the struggle against bigotry and segregation. Their efforts helped open the doors of opportunity for millions of their fellow Americans.

Standing on the threshold of a new decade, we look to the future with high hopes, confident that it will be marked by ever greater achievements among Black Americans and by continued progress in our efforts to promote equal opportunity and racial harmony in the United States.

Today, I encourage all Americans to join me in saluting the tremendous achievements of Black Americans. They strengthen and enrich our entire nation.

George Bush

Remarks to Members of the Law Enforcement Community in Kansas City, Missouri

January 23, 1990

Thank you, Mayor Berkley. Thank you very, very much, all of you. Thank you very much. But how did you know that our dog, Millie, was the most popular person in the Bush family? [Laughter] I'm delighted to be

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introduced by my friend, Dick Berkley, and thank you for that warm introduction. As he confessed, we go back a long, long time, and I'm grateful to him for his friendship and his leadership. I also want to thank and pay my respects to two that flew out here with me on Air Force One: our distinguished Attorney General, Dick Thornburgh; and our Drug Policy Czar—why we use the word in the United States, I do not know—but our able Drug Policy Director, Bill Bennett. Both here with me today, and both doing a superb job for our country.

It's always good to see the Governors, and be with them, of these two great States, both friends—John Ashcroft, from Missouri, and of course my friend, Mike Hayden, from just across the line—I think it's just across the line—but both of them, side by side with us, recognizing that the States must have considerable influence, must take a lot of action, if we're going to solve the problems that I wanted to talk to you about today.

And of course, we also had some other travelers with me, friends of good standing flying out, your two able Missouri Senators, Jack Danforth and Kit Bond. Both—whoops, they're here—here's one. Where's Kit? Over here. And of course, Congressman Ike Skelton, my friend, and also Tom Coleman. And let me just say about this group of Representatives, Senate and House: All of them, all four, are taking leadership roles in this fight against crime. And I know that your Congressman from the district I just visited, Alan Wheat, wanted to be here. He is attending to duties in Washington. I hope he's doing the right thing back there, as Congress just reconvened. And of course, so many law enforcement and community leaders—the police chief has been at my side, and the respect with which he's held by people in the communities is very clear and obvious—Commissioner Ray Price.

And of course, I had a wonderful meeting with the Ad Hoc Group. I've known the leader of the group because he is serving on one of our most prestigious antinarcotics task forces in Washington, Presidentially appointed, working closely with Bill Bennett and me. Al, we're just delighted that you are willing to not only do what you are doing here but take the time to be a part of

that. Al Brooks—an outstanding leader for this community.

Then I had a list, not to read off, necessarily, but I would be remiss if I didn't say how pleased I was with the briefing I received out here—the Ad Hoc Group. Inspiring presentations—and I won't mention them all, but Dr. Stacey Daniels, Dr. Mark Mitchell, one a Ph.D. psychologist, the other an M.D.; Cliff Sargeon, who just hitchhiked a ride with us somewhere along the line—I don't know where he is out there—And of course, Ron Finley and Vic, Majeeda, Aasim—so many others that just made this whole program come alive.

And now, before I get to my words, let me also salute the Army and thank the band from Fort Riley for that wonderful music. Outstanding, as always.

And I can tell you—and mean it—that it is great to be in the heartland, great to be back in Kansas City. And you know, Kansas City has so much of which to be proud. You've heard the tally: grassier than Ireland; built on more hills than ancient Rome; more water, more fountains than Paris. But you also know what really sets Kansas City apart. It is not your parks. It's your people. They call it the Kansas City Spirit—restless, idealistic, determined. It's the kind of spirit that pushed back frontiers and brought the railroads west, rebuilt a burned-down convention hall in 90 days, and survived three floods this century. And, yes, it's a community spirit, a spirit that emphasizes the value of collective well-being. Norman Rockwell captured in a painting called just that, the "Kansas City Spirit." It pictures a brawny, sun-burned man, feet firmly planted on the ground, eyes on the distant horizon. And one hand clutches a blueprint, and the other's rolling up his sleeves.

And thank God, it's a spirit that is very much alive today, because in recent years, it's not the convention hall that's caught fire but the streets themselves, burning with a new form of pain called crack and crackling with a burst of gunfire not heard in Kansas City since the outlaw days of the Old West.

But people in this town refused to surrender to the drug plague. You took back what's yours: took back your kids, and took back your streets. It began like the spirit of

Captain Call, moments before arresting his old friend. "But there he is. He put himself in it." McMurtry's saga, like the lives of the real-life pioneers who inspired it, reveals some simple truths. Most Americans believe each of us faces the innate temptation to succumb to evil and yet always has the freedom instead to choose to do good.

Today too many law-abiding Americans are prisoners in their own homes, and we really have to change that. We have got to change it. The wrong people are behind bars. Go to the community I came from. Talk to the lady and her husband in a Christian home, a cross and the Bible inside, locked in for fear of what's on the outside.

The first line of defense will always be our local law enforcement. But as in the days of legendary U.S. Marshals like Bat Masterson and Wild Bill Hickok, places like Kansas City again need the support of top-notch Federal lawmen. Congress deserves our thanks for providing the new Federal troops that we asked for—new agents, new prosecutors, new prisons to catch, convict, and contain those who prey on our cities.

But it's time for Congress, reconvening this very day, to finish the job, because it does no good to send the troops into battle wearing handcuffs. Shortly after taking office, I sent a comprehensive package to Congress to combat violent crime, to back up our new lawmen with new laws—laws that are fair, fast and final. Fair—an exclusionary rule designed to protect the truth and punish the guilty and not good cops who have acted in faith. Fast—habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And finally—fair, constitutionally sound death penalty provisions—because for any drug dealer who kills a cop, no penalty, in my view, is too tough.

Major portions of our crime bill still await congressional action. But today there's another bill, a Trojan Horse, standing at the gates of Congress. It's called S. 1970. It looks like a real crime bill. It sounds like a real crime bill. But look at it. Take a look at it. Go to the library and get it. In actuality it will be tougher on law enforcement than on criminals. And its so-called reforms of the exclusionary rule, habeas corpus, the

death penalty, and the Justice Department itself will only entrench and extend the legal loopholes and the redtape that disrupt honest law enforcement and have angered the American people for far too long. It must be defeated. America needs a crime bill with teeth, yes, but this is a sheep in wolf's clothing.

We don't question anyone's motives. One of the things I don't like about politics, maybe I should expect it, get into the arena, as Teddy Roosevelt called it. It seems to be a charge and countercharge. I propose one agenda and somebody else another. We don't have to question the other person's motives or integrity in making the proposal. But it is time to debate these differences openly. We can't accept anything, and I will not, that rolls back the clock on our ability to fight crime and punish wrongdoers. And good legislation shouldn't have to wait until the final weeks of an election year, as happened in 1984, 1986, and 1988, just by coincidence. And America wants it done right. And America wants it done responsibly. And America wants it done now.

You in Kansas and Missouri, right here, have set a personal example of courage in grappling with tough choices. In this city, you fought back and you got involved and you refused to look the other way. And you have my thanks and the gratitude of an admiring nation. In the Norman Rockwell painting that I mentioned earlier, the man with the blueprints is looking sharply to one side. They say a young boy saw the picture in a book, and asked his father, "Dad, Kansas City is in the center of America. Which way is the man facing—west or east?"

The father's answer was pure Midwest: "Well, son, it sort of depends on which way you hold the book." [Laughter]

Of course, the truth is, it doesn't matter how you hold that picture. Because no matter how you look at it, the Kansas City Spirit, the real "Kansas City Spirit," always faces the same way, forward to a brighter tomorrow, forward to the future ahead.

Thank you for an inspiring day. Thank you for this warm greeting on this January day. God bless you all as we begin a new

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year. God bless Kansas City, and especially, God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium Music Hall. In his remarks, he referred to Larry Joiner, chief of police of Kansas City; Ray Price, president of the board of police commissioners; and Stacey Daniels, Mark Mitchell, Cliff Sargeon, Ronald Finley, Victor Syng, Majeeda Baheyadeen, and Aasim Baheyadeen, members of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime Steering Committee.

Nomination of Bradley Gordon To Be an Assistant Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

January 23, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate Bradley Gordon to be an Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for the Bureau of Nuclear Weapons and Control. He would succeed Kathleen C. Bailey.

Since 1987 Dr. Gordon has served as a legislative assistant for foreign policy, defense, and intelligence for Senator Rudy Boschwitz. Prior to this, he served as a professional staff member on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 1985-1987; political analyst for the Central Intelligence Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Analysis, 1979-1985; research assistant for the Middle East Institute at Columbia University, 1975-1976; and research assistant for the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University, 1975.

Dr. Gordon graduated from Brandeis University (B.A., 1971), the University of Vermont (M.A., 1974), and Columbia University (Ph.D., 1979). He was born May 22, 1949, in Burlington, VT. Dr. Gordon is married, has three children, and resides in Reston, VA.

Nomination of John Wesley Bartlett To Be Director of the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

January 23, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Wesley Bartlett to be Director of the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management at the Department of Energy in Washington, DC. He would succeed Ben C. Rusche.

Since 1978 Dr. Bartlett has served as manager of Nuclear Technology at the Analytic Sciences Corporation (TASC) in Reading, MA. Prior to this, he served as manager of systems studies in nuclear waste for Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, 1968-1978, and he was a Presidential exchange executive, 1973-1974. In addition, Dr. Bartlett served as a Fulbright professor of nuclear engineering at Istanbul Technical University, 1968, and as a faculty member at the University of Rochester, 1962-1968.

Dr. Bartlett graduated from the University of Rochester (B.S., 1957) and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (M.C.H.E., 1959; Ph.D., 1961). He was born October 18, 1935, in Camden, NJ. Dr. Bartlett is married, has two children, and resides in Lynnfield, MA.

The President's News Conference

January 24, 1990

New Administration Policies and Chinese Student Relief Legislation

The President. Good morning, good morning. Well, as you know, I'll soon present my budget to the Congress. And as I prepare to do so, it strikes me that our nation faces challenges on many fronts, so let's give each the attention it deserves. Tomorrow I'm going to announce the second phase of our strategy to fight drugs in the schools and the streets of America. The future of this country depends on whether we can give our children a chance to grow up drug free.

And secondly, I will soon present our plan to restructure America's defenses in the wake of the dramatic changes that are

achieve a peaceful reconciliation and transfer of power.

We also congratulate the international observer delegations whose activities, which took place at the request of the Sandinista government, helped ensure an open and safe electoral process. There were many, but I want to mention delegations led by former President Jimmy Carter and former Governor Dan Evans, the United Nations delegation led by former Secretary Elliot Richardson, and the OAS [Organization of American States] delegation led by Secretary General Baena Soares.

We hope that all sides in this hotly fought contest will extend the hand of reconciliation and cooperate together in rebuilding their country for the good of all Nicaraguans. There is space in a democratic Nicaragua for the expression of all political points of view. We also hope that the ceasefire will be reestablished immediately and respected by all sides. Given the election's clear mandate for peace and democracy, there is no reason at all for further military activity from any quarter.

We are confident the international community will strongly support the results of yesterday's elections and will join in the effort to help all Nicaraguans to rebuild their country.

Executive Order 12704—Amendments to Executive Orders Nos. 11830, 12367, and 12692
February 26, 1990

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*), the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), and the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 631 *et seq.*), and to reflect developments in connection with Executive Orders Nos. 11830, 12367, and 12692, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Amendments to Executive Order No. 11830, as amended, "Enlarging the Membership of the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees." Section 1, subsection (11) of Executive Order No. 11830, as amended, is revised to read "Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities (Ex Officio)." A new section 2 shall be added to Executive Order No. 11830, as amended, which shall read as follows: "Sec. 2. The Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees shall also be referred to as the Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities."

Sec. 2. Amendment to Executive Order No. 12367, as amended, "President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities." Section 3(b) of Executive Order No. 12367, as amended, is revised to read as follows: "Any administrative support or other expenses of the Committee shall be paid, to the extent permitted by law, from funds available to the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, as determined by the agreement of those agencies."

Sec. 3. Amendment to Executive Order No. 12692, "Continuance of Certain Federal Advisory Committees." Section 1(a) of Executive Order No. 12692, which continues until September 30, 1991, the Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership, is hereby revoked. The remaining sections 1(b) through 1(k) are relettered sections 1(a) through 1(j).

George Bush

The White House,
February 26, 1990.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:45 p.m., February 26, 1990]

Remarks Announcing the Publication of the Guidebook "Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention"
February 26, 1990

The President. Thank you, all of you. And welcome, all of you, and welcome to the White House. We are here, as Secretary Cavalos, our outstanding Secretary of Education, said, to unveil this little book. And I must say I cheated; I saw it ahead of time. [Laughter] I saw it when we were walking

over, and I think it's going to do a lot of good. It's titled, "Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention," published by the Secretary's Department. And it's written for parents who are concerned about their kids and illustrated by a number of promising young artists who are with us today. And this guidebook is being released because we all care about kids, about keeping their futures bright with promise and keeping them free of the enslavement of drugs.

And you, like all Americans, understand that our children are our best and brightest hope. But you don't get a pep course before becoming a parent, and kids don't come with owner's manuals. They have minds and problems of their own. So, the best thing parents can do is talk to them; just as important, listen to them; and know the facts about drugs and the warning signs that a kid's in trouble. And above all, we parents can make sure that our actions are as good as our words. Where illegal drugs and alcohol abuse are concerned, for too long we have condoned what we should have condemned. And that's what this book is about: knowing when and how to talk to your kids, when to listen, where to draw the line, and when to get help.

This guidebook sets forth simple steps that parents can take for their kids from preschool to high school. It talks about how to make your values and your high expectations known to your kids, how to remind the children that drugs kill dreams and destroy lives, how to make rules and then stick with them. And it emphasizes the importance of telling your kids when they're doing right, because every time you do, every time you help to cultivate character, you're providing another reason not to do drugs.

Schools, churches, synagogues, community groups, law enforcement—all can help us turn the tide on drug and alcohol abuse, but none can take a parent's place. Drug education must begin at home and in the neighborhood long before the classroom.

I want to thank the young people here today, those up here and some that I see scattered out there, and thank those who did the art work that they've done for this

book and for the example that you all are setting for other kids all across the country. And I want to urge parents everywhere to read—hold this for me, would you?—[laughter]—to read "Growing Up Drug Free." With open minds and listening hearts, parents need to hear what their kids have to say. So, show your kids how ready you are just to listen. And it's often surprising how much they want to do the right thing.

And now I'd like to take this one, and one of the first copies of this parent's handbook to Ann Lynch, the president of the National PTA. Ann, it's good to see you. And that one is for you, you lucky duck.

Ms. Lynch. Thank you. I am so pleased. Thank you. On behalf of the parents, I thank you. Now I have to figure out what to do with it.

The President. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:05 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Nicaraguan Presidential Elections

February 26, 1990

President Bush called President-elect Chamorro of Nicaragua to congratulate her on her election victory. President Bush noted that this is a great day for the people of Nicaragua. President Bush said the election reinforces the Nicaraguan people's commitment to the peace process and towards building a free and open society.

In addition, President Bush called Prime Minister Thatcher [of the United Kingdom], President Mitterrand [of France], and President Salinas [of Mexico] to thank them for the support they had exhibited over the past months for the return to a democratic process in Nicaragua. Prime Minister Mulroney [of Canada] called President Bush to discuss the Nicaraguan election and to express his support on behalf of the transfer to democratic rule.

to get the Soviets to talk seriously about reducing conventional forces in Europe. Moscow continues to want to talk only about nuclear arms. Secretary Baker, disturbingly, seemed willing to accept

will not be the tantalizing promises or the hopeful words or the ingratiating smiles. It will be instead the ability of the Bush-Gorbachev talks to change the military face of Europe and, throughout of the world.

Sheriff Simon Leit has been oners loose, weekend after weekend.

That has been criminal justice, Hamilton County style.

Some innovations are

Well, no, not entirely. County officials have tried some innovative methods for dealing with the problem — things like home incarceration with electronic monitoring and work-release programs. They have helped somewhat.

But the need for additional jail space is still pronounced. The county is about ready to spend on \$50 million, 1,500 bed minimum-security jail on the site of the old Workhouse. The earliest that facility could be ready is 1993 — three years from now!

That's why one of the recommendations submitted by the Jail Options Task Force at the beginning of May called on the county to contract with a private firm to provide a facility for more than 400 non-violent, minimum-security prisoners. We urgently need that space now. We may need it even after a new minimum-security jail is built in Camp Washington.

The immediate questions are: is there a company that does this kind of work

Drugs

Bennett's Cincinnati visit demonstrated his commitment

Anti-drug chief William Bennett's Cincinnati visit was more than symbolic. His leadership style demands that he go where the problems are to know how best to address them.

He let Cincinnatians know that he cares deeply about what drugs are doing to their city. And that's important. All too often, federal programs seem run by those who neither know nor care what happens beyond the Washington Beltway.

Yet if Mr. Bennett's chats with Police Chief Lawrence Whalen; Shirley Colbert, president of the Laurel Homes Residents Council, and others helped them understand the federal anti-drug commitment better, he learned from them, as well. Mr. Bennett made clear, incidentally, his conviction that while anti-drug education is important, so are the prisons housing drug dealers.

He was understandably struck by

the police report that drug arrests had increased to 148 from 50 in Cincinnati's five public-housing complexes the first quarter of this year over the same period of 1989. The increase may have been at least partly from added pressure on drug traffickers in these neighborhoods. "This problem does react to pressure," Mr. Bennett said. "When you jump on this stuff — jump on it fast — they will go."

He witnessed in Laurel Homes a welcome determination by residents to banish the drug traders who have hounded their neighborhood so long. Mr. Bennett said that "we've got a fire on our hands. The first thing we have to do is get them (drug dealers) off the street — because they are killing our children."

That's what his Cincinnati mission was about — saving our children. The task passionately engages him, as it should the city.

Soviet Jewry

America can offer more help by taking in more refugees

The swelling tide of Soviet Jewish immigration could inundate and all but bankrupt Israel. As many as 150,000 Soviet Jews may arrive this year alone, straining a tiny country that allocated only \$500 million for an expected 40,000.

The dilemma is one the United States and other Western countries should face with Israel. The Bush administration should reconsider its own limits on Jewish emigration to the United States, for example, even though its policy at least initially pleased Israeli officials. Israel has always favored more, not less, immigration, especially from the Soviet Union, where anti-Semitism has been intense and widespread.

Some Americans may ask why, rather than how, the United States should help Israel cope with the new immigrant flood. The historic U.S. tie

with Israel is one reason. Another is the United States' history as a nation of immigrants sympathetic to those fleeing persecution. But the most compelling reason is the U.S. role in loosening Soviet reins on emigration.

Those reins were eased by superpower summits and other developments that improved U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Soviet tourniquet on emigration has been an agenda item, presumably, at every U.S.-Soviet summit. Congressional voices were also raised through the years for easier Soviet emigration. Changes were sought not alone for Jews, but they were the main group at issue.

Now that those changes have occurred, Americans should clearly do what they can to help Israel cope with the result.

Democrac

Is the Cold War over? Not if Mikhail Gorbachev and his colleagues are having second thoughts about withdrawing Soviet troops from Europe.

Is the world becoming safer? Not if the United States accepts constraints on advanced weapons while dangerous Soviet intercontinental ballistic weapons remain unrestricted.

Has democracy triumphed? Not yet. Not in the Soviet Union or China or almost anywhere in Asia outside of Japan. Not in the Middle East or Africa. While democracy spreads in Latin America, fundamentalism spreads in Moslem nations.

Reason has not yet replaced force in Kashmir or Lebanon, Gaza, Iraq or Lithuania.

Families of victims

George Bush cannot write enough notes to comfort all the families of all the victims of violence — in Nepal, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Jordan, Beirut and Nazareth. James Baker cannot cut enough deals to eliminate all the proliferating weapons of mass destruction.

It is not true that the case for democracy has vanquished all opposing philosophies, only that it has vanquished European Marxism. We have not arrived at the Heavenly City of 18th century philosophers or the Crystal Palace of 19th century prophets.

The fact is that no one knows what will happen next. The great movements of the 20th century have come as a surprise. Communism, fascism, Nazism, Islamic fundamentalism — each was an unexpected development. Each seemed unlikely even as it fastened a fanatic grip on an unwary society. Lenin and his Bolsheviks were as implausible a band of conspirators as ever moved into a volatile political situation. They were as implausible as Hitler and the freikish freebooter who met with him in Bayreuth and Berlin as implausible as the Ayatollah Khomeini

Custer

are in reality simple filters, and that substances useful to the body are re-absorbed during the passage of the filtrate through the urinary tubules, the waste products being thus allowed to escape.

Cushney stayed at Ann Arbor until 1905, when he accepted the chair of pharmacology at University College, London. There he remained until 1918 when he received a call from Edinburgh to succeed Sir Thomas Fraser. To each of the three chairs which he occupied he brought prestige and dignity. On his removal to Scotland he secured an historic manor house near Edinburgh, the "Dumbiedykes" of the *Heart of Midlothian*, where he was able to withdraw somewhat from public life and to entertain the many students and physicians which an international reputation and a kindly disposition had brought to him in increasing numbers. He was an ardent horticulturist, and his pleasure in his garden grew with advancing years. He died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke at his home. In 1896 he had married Sarah Firbank, an Englishwoman whom he had met abroad.

[H. H. Dale, in *Proc. Royal Soc. of London* (1926), 100B, pp. xix-xxvii; *The Times* (London), Feb. 26, 1926; *Nature*, 1926, pp. 117, 387; *Lancet* (London), 1926, I, 519-20; *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1926, I, 455-57; *Glasgow Herald*, Feb. 26, 1926; *Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman*, Mar. 6, 1926; private information.]

J. F. F.

CUSTER, GEORGE ARMSTRONG (Dec. 5, 1839-June 25, 1876), soldier, was born in New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, the son of Emmanuel H. and Maria (Ward) Custer. His paternal great-grandfather was a Hessian officer named Küster, who after surrendering with Burgoyne settled in Pennsylvania, later moving to Maryland. His father was a farmer and blacksmith. Both parents are praised by Custer, in a letter written in after years, as noble, devoted, and self-sacrificing. The boy attended the local schools until he was about ten, and after that until his seventeenth year divided his time between his parents' home and that of his married half-sister, Lydia Reed, at Monroe, Mich. His ambition from early childhood was to be a soldier. From New Rumley, in the summer of 1857, appointed by the local representative in Congress, he went to West Point. Though a rapid reader, with a quick apprehension and good memory, he was a negligent student; he was, moreover, mischievous and given to pranks—a "big jolly boy," as Gen. Morris Schaff characterized him—and he graduated (June 24, 1861) at the foot of a class of thirty-four. A few days later, on the charge of failing, while officer of the guard, to stop a fist-fight between two

Custer

cadets, he was court-martialed and found guilty. At Washington, however, the proceedings were pigeon-holed, and he was ordered to report for duty.

As a second lieutenant assigned to the 2nd Cavalry, he reached Bull Run on the morning of the battle. Afterward he served in the defense movements about Washington until October, when he was sent home on sick leave. Returning in February 1862, he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry. He came to the notice of McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and on June 5 was appointed one of his aides, with the rank of captain of volunteers, but with McClellan's retirement his rank lapsed to that of first lieutenant of the regular army, to which he had been promoted on July 17. Pleasanton, head of Hooker's newly formed Cavalry Corps, saw in him the makings of a cavalry leader, and for gallant conduct at Aldie, June 16, 1863, recommended him for a brigadier-generalship and organized for him a brigade of Michigan regiments. Appointed on June 29, Custer served with distinction through the Gettysburg and Virginia campaigns. Conspicuous in figure and attire and noted for the energy and dash of his operations and their almost unvarying success, he became by the end of the year one of the most celebrated commanders at the front. During the winter he returned to Monroe, where on Feb. 9, 1864, he married his boyhood sweetheart, Elizabeth, the daughter of Judge Daniel S. Bacon. He found favor with Sheridan on the opening of the campaigns of 1864 and became in time his most trusted lieutenant. On May 8 he was made a captain in the regular service; the fight at Yellow Tavern, May 11, brought him the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and Winchester, Sept. 19, that of colonel. The Shenandoah campaign added greatly to his laurels. On Oct. 2 he was placed at the head of the 3rd Division of the Cavalry Corps, and on Oct. 19 was brevetted major-general of volunteers. But it was in the pursuit of Lee's army from Richmond in April 1865 that he won his greatest glory. His division held the van, and day and night, with little pause for rest or food, it kept relentlessly at its task, striking here and there, crumpling up the lines of defense and capturing prisoners, wagons, and guns until on the morning of Apr. 9 it threw itself across Gordon's front and made further resistance useless. It was to Custer that the Confederate flag of truce, a crash towel, was brought, and it was to him that it afterward came as a present from Sheridan, along with the present to his wife of the small table on which Grant had written the terms of surrender. "I know of no one," wrote Sheridan,

Custer

"whose efforts have contributed more to this happy result than those of Custer." Two more honorary promotions were to come to Custer—brevets of brigadier-general and of major-general of the regular army, both dated back to Mar. 13. On Apr. 15 he was made a major-general of volunteers.

After the Grand Review he was sent to the Southwest, where Sheridan had preceded him, and on Feb. 1, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. The disbandment of the volunteer army stripped him of his honorary rank and left him a mere captain in the 5th Cavalry. He applied for a year's leave of absence and with a strong recommendation from Grant offered his services to the Mexican Army of Liberation. President Johnson, however, refused the request for a leave and instead ordered him to accompany the presidential party in its famous "swing around the circle." On July 28 the organization of the 7th Cavalry was authorized, and Custer was assigned to it with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Early in the following year he joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kan., and as its first colonel never joined it, and its second did not assume command until after the battle of the Little Big Horn, he remained its active commander until his death. He took an active part in the muddled Indian campaign of 1867 under Hancock and for its failure was made a scapegoat. On charges of deliberate absence from duty he was court-martialed and sentenced to a year's suspension from the army. Sheridan, who succeeded Hancock, recalled Custer to his regiment in the fall of 1868, and on Nov. 27 he won a brilliant victory over Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, in the battle of the Washita. After two years more of campaigning on the plains the regiment was broken up and scattered at various garrison points, but early in 1873 was reunited at Fort Rice, in the present North Dakota. He took part in Stanley's Yellowstone expedition of that year and on its return was assigned to the command of the newly established Fort Abraham Lincoln, across the river from Bismarck. In the following summer on orders from the War Department, he led through the Black Hills an exploring expedition of 1,200 men—an event which resulted in the discovery of gold and contributed in some measure to the Sioux War a year and a half later.

He was to have commanded the expedition ordered to set out early in 1876 to cooperate with the columns of Crook and Gibbon in rounding up the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes. In the middle of March, however, he was summonsed to Washington to testify before a Congressional

Custer

committee regarding frauds in the Indian service. His testimony, unfavorable to Belknap, the former secretary of war, gave great offense to President Grant, who not only deprived him of his command, substituting Terry, the district commander, but ordered that he should not even be permitted to accompany the expedition. A storm of popular disapproval, joined with the earnest plea of Terry, caused Grant to relent so far as to restore Custer to the command of his regiment. Leaving the Missouri on May 17, the expedition under Terry reached the Powder on June 7, and later moved on to the mouth of the Rosebud. At noon of June 22, Custer and his regiment, a total force of about 655 men, set out directly for the Little Big Horn, while Terry, with Gibbon, who had joined him from the west, started up the Yellowstone to reach the field by way of the Big Horn. Custer arrived in the vicinity of the village on the 25th, intending to attack early the following morning. Learning, however, that his presence had been discovered, he decided on an immediate attack. Shortly after noon he divided his force into three battalions, sending Benteen to the left, Reno straight ahead across the river into the valley and taking his own five troops on a detour to the right in order to strike the village further down stream. An overwhelming force, variously reckoned at from 2,500 to 4,000 well-armed warriors, was encountered. Reno was soon driven in flight from the valley, taking refuge on the bluffs on the north of the river, where shortly afterward he was joined by Benteen and where a valiant defense was maintained until the departure of the Indians on the afternoon of the 26th. Custer, on reaching the slope of what has since been known as Custer Hill, was surrounded and with every one of his immediate command was killed. Lieut. Bradley, scouting in advance of Terry and Gibbon on the morning of the 27th, found the bodies, most of them stripped and scalped and many otherwise mutilated. The body of Custer, pierced by a bullet in the left temple and in the left side, though stripped, was unmutilated.

The controversy that began immediately thereafter has continued intermittently ever since, with no signs that it will ever be ended. Custer has been charged with disobedience of orders, with having made his attack before the time agreed upon, with a reckless determination to risk the lives of his command in a vain effort to regain the prestige alleged to have been lost through Grant's disfavor and with much else. His defenders have replied that the only orders known to exist gave him full discretion, that

Custer

there is no evidence of an agreement as to the time of attack, that if his main motive were personal glory he must have known that recklessness was the one thing sure to defeat his aim, and that had his subordinate, Reno, borne a more courageous part the result might have been different. Sherman, in his official report for the year, admitted that the "campaign had been planned on wrong premises" and that until Custer's death there was nothing to indicate that any detachment would encounter more than 500 or 800 Indians. The cause of Custer's defeat was the dispatch of a force inferior in armament and vastly inferior in numbers to the force it encountered.

Custer was tall, slender, and lithe, with a strong physique and an exceptional capacity for endurance. He had blue eyes, and his hair (which he wore long until his last campaign) and mustache were of a golden tint. His dress in the early days of the Civil War had been slouchy and unkempt; but on attaining the rank of general he donned a conspicuous costume of olive-gray corduroy or velveteen, lavishly tinselized with gold braid and set off with a cavalier hat and a long scarlet necktie. On the plains he usually wore buckskin. His manner on the field was brusque and aggressive and his voice sharp and at times rasping; but in hours of relaxation he was genial and companionable. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, who knew him intimately, says that his voice was "earnest, soft, tender and appealing" and that his personality was one of rare charm. In personal habits he was abstemious; except in the peace-pipe ceremony with Indians he did not use tobacco, and there is no evidence, despite malicious stories to the contrary, that save for a brief period during the Civil War he ever drank liquor. He became, in his later days, an avid student, particularly of military science and of belles-lettres, and he spent much of his leisure time in writing. In 1874 he published in book form his fascinating narrative, *My Life on the Plains* (later re-titled *Wild Life on the Plains*), the text of which had appeared serially in the *Galaxy*. His "War Memoirs"—recollections of the Civil War to the time of the battle of Williamsburg—were published in the *Galaxy* in 1876, after his death. He had a high sense of integrity, and he strove earnestly, with results disastrous to himself, to check the then prevalent corruption in the Indian Bureau. His character was positive, and though he won devoted friends he made vindictive enemies, particularly in the army. He may well be likened, in his last days, to the central figure in a Greek tragedy, hemmed in by a

Custis

closing net of adverse circumstances, while his every movement to extricate himself served only to hasten the inevitable end.

[See G. W. Cullum, *Biog. Reg.* (3rd ed., 1891); Frederick Whittaker, *A Complete Life of Gen. Geo. A. Custer* (1876); F. S. Dellenbaugh, *Geo. Armstrong Custer* (1917); Elizabeth Bacon Custer, *The Boy General* (1901), ed. by Mary E. Burt. The literature of the Little Big Horn battle is voluminous. Especially noteworthy contributions are: E. S. Godfrey, "Custer's Last Battle," *Century Mag.*, Jan. 1892; J. M. Hanson, *The Conquest of the Missouri* (1909); Jas. McLaughlin, *My Friend the Indian* (1910); W. A. Graham, *The Story of the Little Big Horn* (1926); C. F. Bates and Fairfax Downey, *Fifty Years After the Little Big Horn Battle* (pamph., 1926); Edward J. McClermand, "The Indian and the Buffalo in Montana," *Cavalry Jour.*, Jan. 1927; and the appendices to Cyrus Townsend Brady, *Indian Fights and Fighters* (1904) and *Northwestern Fights and Fighters* (1907). See also the impressionistic biography, *Custer, the Last of the Cavaliers* (1928), by Frazier Hunt.]

W. J. G.

CUSTIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE (Apr. 30, 1781—Oct. 10, 1857), playwright, inherited the traditions of a Southern landholder through his father, John Parke Custis, the stepson of George Washington, and also through his mother Eleanor Calvert, a descendant of Lord Baltimore. Owing to the early death of his father, he grew up under the charge of Washington at Mount Vernon, Va., where he lived until the death of Mrs. Washington, when he made his home at Arlington, Va. After a time spent at Princeton College, he was commissioned in 1799 a cornet of horse in the United States army, and became aide-de-camp to Gen. Charles C. Pinckney, with the rank of colonel. He was not, however, called into active service at this time. In 1804 he married Mary Lee Fitzhugh, and went to live upon his large estate. His daughter, Mary Custis, married Robert E. Lee, thus linking the two great generals in a family connection. In 1803 he inaugurated an annual convention for the promotion of agriculture and especially for the encouragement of the wool industry. During the War of 1812 he served as a volunteer in the defense of the city of Washington. When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824, Custis naturally took an active part in his welcome and was prompted to write his entertaining "Conversations with Lafayette," published in the *Alexandria Gazette*. In 1826 he began in the *United States Gazette* his recollections of Washington, which were continued in the *National Intelligencer*, and were published in 1860. An incident in which Washington was the chief actor became the central motive of Custis's first play, *The Indian Prophecy*, performed at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, July 4, 1827, and published in 1828. His most successful play, *Pocahontas, or the Settlers of Virginia*, produced at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadel-



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BOB HARGREAVES

Custard apple (*Annona reticulata*)

CUSTARD APPLE, a name loosely applied to several species of tropical American trees and shrubs of the genus *Annona* of the custard apple family (Annonaceae) and to their fruits. All these species produce aggregate fruits—that is, fruits formed by the fusion of numerous ripened ovaries and the enlarged receptacle (floral base). Included under the designation “custard apple” are the cherimoya (*Annona cherimolia*), the soursop (*A. muricata*), the sweetsop (*A. squamosa*), and the true custard apple, or bullock’s heart (*A. reticulata*). See CHERIMOYA; SOURSOP; SWEETSOP.

The true custard apple is now widely distributed in the American tropics and subtropics. It is a small deciduous tree, reaching 25 to 30 feet (7.5–9 meters) in height, with a spreading crown. The name “bullock’s heart” is derived from its heart-shaped fruit, which is 3 to 6 inches (7.5–15 cm) long, from 1 to 2 pounds (0.5–1 kg) in weight, and reddish or brownish in color. The fruit’s surface is divided by shallow depressions into many hexagonal sections (areoles). The soft, creamy white pulp is of variable quality, often being rather dry and sweet smelling but of insipid flavor. Custard apples may be eaten fresh, with a spoon, or used in custards. A tasty beverage is also made from them. The custard apple is grown on a small scale in southern Florida.

LAWRENCE ERBE

University of Southwestern Louisiana

CUSTER, George Armstrong (1839–1876), American Army officer, whose death in battle against the Indians created a legend and stirred bitter controversy. He was born at New Rumley, Ohio, on Dec. 5, 1839. He was appointed in 1857 to the U. S. Military Academy, where his academic and disciplinary record was undistinguished, and was graduated in 1861.

As a cavalry lieutenant, Custer displayed courage, dash, and initiative in engagements early in the Civil War. In June 1863 he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, although

he was only 23 years old. His subsequent combat record was a string of successful actions at Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Yellow Tavern, Cedar Creek, and Five Forks. His daring, almost reckless style of personal leadership resulted in his promotion to major general, commanding a division of cavalry under Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

Indian Expeditions. After the war Custer was assigned to duty under Sheridan in the Southwest. When Civil War officers lost their volunteer ranks in the Army reorganization, Custer was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 7th U. S. Cavalry in the Regular Army on July 28, 1866, and commanded the regiment in expeditions against the Indians in the West the next year.

After one of the campaigns he was convicted by a general court-martial on charges that included unauthorized absence from his command and mistreatment of captured deserters. He was suspended from rank and pay for a year, but after 10 months he was restored to active duty for a winter campaign against the Indians. At dawn on Nov. 27, 1868, Custer led the 7th Cavalry in the capture and burning of a large village of southern Cheyenne Indians on the Washita River in what is now western Oklahoma. Early in 1873 he was sent with his regiment to Dakota Territory on escort duty for the Northern Pacific Railroad survey. The next year he led an exploration into the Black Hills of Dakota to look for gold.

Custer was to have had a major command in a campaign against Sitting Bull and other hostile Sioux Indians in the spring of 1876. Before it began, however, he became involved in an investigation of the sale of post traderships at Western military establishments. Testifying in Washington, he presented hearsay evidence that implicated relatives of President Ulysses S. Grant in the affair. Grant ordered his removal from command of the Dakota section of the Sioux expedition, but on the intercession of other military authorities he was allowed to take the field, commanding only the 7th Cavalry.

Gen. George Armstrong Custer

GAF HISTORICAL COLLECTION



Montana

Although its name is derived from the Spanish *montaña* ("mountainous region"), Montana has an average elevation of only 3,400 feet, the lowest among the Rocky Mountain states. The mountains sweep down from the Canadian province of British Columbia into the western third of the state, into Idaho on Montana's western and southwestern border, and southward into Wyoming. The eastern two-thirds of the state, however, is a gently rolling landscape with far horizons and a big sky, with millions of grazing cattle and sheep, and with only scattered evidences of human habitation. It forms a part of the northern Great Plains, shared with the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the north, North and South Dakota to the east, and northeastern Wyoming.

Only three states—Alaska, Texas, and California—have an area larger than Montana's 147,138 square miles (381,086 square kilometres), which is, in fact, larger than that of Japan; and only three—Alaska, Wyoming, and Nevada—have a lower population density than Montana's 4.8 persons per square mile. The 694,409 inhabitants counted in the census of 1970 are relatively far from the markets for their cattle, grain, lumber, metals, and petroleum, as well as from the nation's manufacturing and supply centres. Nature is omnipresent, and the state is strongly oriented toward the out-of-doors, toward summer and winter sports, toward hunting and fishing, and toward the long-distance trip for socializing and entertainment or as a cure for the imaginary but chronic prairie- or mountain-born restlessness, cabin fever.

In spite of its northern location, the Montana of the 1970s is very much a Western state, with high-heeled cowboy boots more fashionable than shoes and cattle rustling not merely a memory from the past. The main street of the capital, Helena, is Last Chance Gulch, the city's original name and a reminder of the prospectors who invaded the hills in the 1860s to pan for gold. By 1889, when Montana became the 41st state of the Union, the cattle drive was an institution, and the state had begun to emerge as the copper-mining capital of the nation. (For information on related topics, see the articles UNITED STATES; UNITED STATES, HISTORY OF THE; NORTH AMERICA; GREAT PLAINS; and ROCKY MOUNTAINS.)

THE HISTORY OF MONTANA

Settlement. The first white men known to have set foot in Montana were the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805-06, though French fur traders were in the area as early as the 1740s. Other trappers and traders followed, setting up forts to trade with the Indians. The only early trading post to become a permanent town was Fort Benton, which was established in 1846 and became an important port on the Missouri River and head of navigation for steamboats from St. Louis. Jesuit missionaries followed the fur traders. Father Pierre-Jean Desmet, a Belgian, established St. Mary's Mission near present Stevensville in 1841, and Father Anthony Ravalli, an Italian, joined him in 1845.

Miners and adventurers flocked in after rich placer gold deposits were discovered at Bannack in 1862 and Alder Gulch in 1863. A secretly organized gang of holdup men and murderers, known as road agents and led by Sheriff Henry Plummer, was identified late in 1863. The hastily formed Committee of Vigilance destroyed the gang by hanging more than two dozen road agents in a few weeks in 1864. Montana Territory, formerly part of Idaho Territory, was established in that year, with Bannack its first capital and Virginia City, on Alder Gulch, its second. Farmers settled in the Bitterroot, Deer Lodge, and Gallatin valleys to raise grain and vegetables.

Large-scale cattle and sheep raising began with the first big herd of cattle being driven overland from Texas in 1866. The vast grasslands of central Montana were ideal for cattle, but in the severe winter of 1886-87, some owners lost 90 percent of their herds to freezing and starvation. Since that time, stock growers have raised hay for winterfeed.

As pressure from settlers increased, the native Indians

fought to protect the hunting grounds that provided the necessities of life for their people. Sioux and Cheyenne won their last major victory in June 1876, at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, also known as the Custer Massacre. A band of Nez Percé under Chief Joseph won a battle in the Big Hole Basin the following year and fled toward Canada, only to be met and defeated by United States troops a few miles south of the "Medicine Line," the international boundary. Montana entered the Union in 1889, with Joseph K. Toole as the first governor.

Growth of the state. As gold mining declined in importance, world demand for copper increased, and the immense ore deposits at Butte, known as "the richest hill on earth," attracted outside capital. From 1895 to 1905 the so-called copper kings—William A. Clark, Marcus Daly, and Frederick Augustus Heinze—fought for control of the mines and of the state government, which became notoriously corrupt.

After 1909, homesteaders poured into the plains country to claim farms of 320 acres. During the "county-busting era," from 1910 to 1925, the number of counties doubled from 28 to the present 56, most of the new ones lying in the grain-growing part of the state in the east and north. The expected population growth did not materialize, however, for, after a few years of bumper wheat crops and high prices, a cycle of drought years brought financial disaster. Hundreds of mortgages were foreclosed and more than 200 banks closed permanently between 1920 and 1926. Thousands of settlers sought livelihoods elsewhere; since then, farming methods suitable for the semi-arid prairie land have been developed.

Thus, Montana was already depressed when the nationwide depression began in 1929. Droughts continued, many mines closed, and markets for forest products were few. The federal government undertook several big irrigation and soil-conservation projects. Fort Peck Dam, a multipurpose project on the Missouri River, was completed in 1940. During World War II both mining and agriculture returned to their boom levels of past years.

Petroleum production, which had begun in a small way in 1915, was expanded in 1951 with major discoveries in the Williston Basin in the northeast. A very rich field at Bell Creek near Broadus was opened in 1967. In that year the state's longest and costliest strike took place against the Anaconda (Mining) Company, the state's largest private employer, lasting 250 days and costing about \$34,000,000 in wages.

THE NATURAL AND HUMAN LANDSCAPE

The heavily forested western third of Montana includes the tumbled, rugged Rocky Mountains and the Continental Divide, contrasting with the generally treeless, gently rolling eastern portion, which is broken by buttes, tree-bordered streams, and small, isolated mountain ranges.

Rivers and lakes. The state is unusual in that its waters contribute to three major drainage systems. On the west side of the divide, streams flow into the Clark Fork and Kootenai rivers and then, through the Columbia River, into the Pacific Ocean. East of the divide, the Madison, Jefferson, and Gallatin rivers meet at Three Forks to form the mighty Missouri, which, with its major tributary, the Yellowstone, finally joins the Mississippi. From parts of Glacier National Park, in the northwest, streams drain northward into Hudson Bay by way of the Belly and St. Mary rivers. Cruise boats ply the upper Missouri, notably in the spectacular trip through the Gates of the Mountains, above Helena.

Most of the natural lakes are in the Rockies, and some of the most beautiful are in Glacier National Park. Flathead Lake, with a surface area of 197 square miles, is the largest in the state. A new lake was formed in 1959 when an earthquake toppled a mountain into the Madison River northwest of West Yellowstone, the resulting body of water becoming known as Quake Lake or Earthquake Lake. Some large man-made lakes are reservoirs backed up behind multipurpose government dams. Major dams are Fort Peck on the Missouri River near Glasgow; Canyon Ferry on the Missouri near Helena; Hungry Horse on the South Fork of the Flathead near Columbia Falls;

Economic booms and busts

Richness of water resources

Influence on Anglo-Saxon writers

Gold miners and planters

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Yellowtail in the Bighorn River Canyon, creating Bighorn Lake, which extends into Wyoming; and Libby Dam on the Kootenai, producing Koochanusa Lake, part of which lies in British Columbia.

Climate. Montanans tend to be defensive about their climate, and they do not react gratefully to expressions of sympathy from New Yorkers, New Englanders, or North Dakotans. The state was called "the icebox of the nation" before Alaska achieved statehood. A temperature of -70°F (-57°C) was registered at Rogers Pass on January 20, 1954, but the cities of Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, in Minnesota, have lower average temperatures. In July, the warmest month, Montana's average is about 65°F (18°C); in January, the coldest, about 15°F (-9°C). Humidity is generally low, and the same aridity that requires dryland farmers to be ingenious about conserving moisture makes both summer and winter more comfortable than thermometer readings suggest.

Average precipitation is low—about 18 inches in the west and 13 inches in the east—resulting from the position of the Rocky Mountains and the state's interior location on the continent. The Rockies sometimes warm part of the east and north by creating a chinook wind, which melts snow rapidly and gives quick relief from cold. Destructive hailstorms sometimes occur in July and August, damaging unharvested grain.

Soils and vegetation. Montana's soils differ widely. Eastern, prairie soils are mature, underlaid by lime deposits, and productive when enough moisture is available. Many mountain soils are immature and thin because erosion has carried the richer decomposed materials into the valleys. The grasslands east of the Rockies make Montana one of the great range states. Only Texas outranks it in the number of cattle raised on native grasses; Texas and Wyoming exceed it in range-raised sheep. About one-fourth of the state is classified as forest land, and about one-third of this is also suitable for grazing. In general, where there are mountains, there are forests. Most of the trees, and all those cut for timber, are softwood conifers. There are no hardwood forests.

Animal life. Large game animals abound, mainly in the mountains. They include moose, elk, mule and white-tailed deer, grizzly and black bears, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Herds of pronghorn antelope run free on the prairie. A few bison, once abundant beyond counting, were saved from extinction, and a herd of between 300 and 400 is maintained on the National Bison Range, near Moiese. A herd belonging to the Crow Indians, which had to be destroyed because of undulant fever, is being rebuilt. There is some trapping of mink, beaver, and muskrat for their fur. Predators include mountain lions, bobcats, and coyotes.

Game birds are abundant, including grouse, ducks, pheasant, partridge, and geese. About 700 trumpeter swans, once almost extinct, live in the area of Yellowstone, Hebgen, and Red Rock lakes, forming the largest colony of these birds in the United States. Kokanee and silver salmon, whitefish, and several kinds of trout predominate as attractions for recreational fishermen.

Human inroads. Air travellers can fly over Montana's prairie for miles without seeing a town, a road, or a railroad track. This is grazing country for cattle and sheep. In dryland-farming areas the fields are big; and where wind blows the soil, green swaths of growing grain alternate with brown swaths of fallow ground, on which last year's stubble catches and holds such rain and snow as fall. In the mountains, forests are dark on steep slopes and in deep canyons, with occasional scars of logging roads and patches of timber burned in forest fires.

The main urban settlements developed from mining camps; from trading centres for farmers, stockmen, and forest workers; and from early railroad division points. With improved roads and plentiful automobiles, rural communities have lost stores, banks, and other businesses. Billings, the largest city, boomed when it became the business centre for the state's oil industry. Hydroelectric power was responsible for the growth of Great Falls, the second largest city.

THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA

In the early years of the 20th century, many families from northern Europe settled on homesteads to farm on the eastern prairie, and immigrants from across Europe came to work in the mines. Their descendants have been well assimilated. Place-names such as Belgrade, Glasgow, Havre, Harlem, and Malta do not indicate the national origin of the settlers but were bestowed by railroad officials when the towns were established. If there is a social status in the state, it is conferred less by wealth than by descent from pioneers.

Ethnic minorities. Several Indian tribes, usually on the move in search of game, lived in Montana when the first explorers arrived. Indians now constitute the state's only large racial minority group, with about 27,000 of the about 31,000 nonwhites in 1970. About three-quarters of Montana's Indians live on seven reservations: Blackfeet, Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Rocky Boy's (Chippewa and Cree Indians), Fort Peck (Sioux and Assiniboin), Flathead (Flathead or Salish, Kutenai, and Pend d'Oreille), and Fort Belknap (Assiniboin and Atsina or Gros Ventre). Most of the reservations are poor in natural resources except for grazing land, much of it leased to non-Indian stock growers. The reservations are partially self-governing through tribal organizations, and the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs is the principal agency overseeing Indian activities. Employment opportunities on the reservations are few, and most Indians find it difficult to tear themselves away from traditionally strong family ties to work among strangers. Life is even harder for the landless Indians, who came to the state after the reservations were established and do not have a legal right to live on them. About half of the nearly 2,000 Negroes live in the Great Falls area.

Religion. About half the people in Montana are affiliated with an organized religious group, with slightly more than half of them Roman Catholics. Through vigorous missionary activity the Mormon Church, centred in nearby Salt Lake City, Utah, has been increasing its membership for several years.

Demography. The population in 1970 represented an increase of only about 3 percent in ten years. Since births outnumbered deaths by almost 78,000 in the decade, it is obvious that many thousands of persons left the state. Only eight cities had more than 10,000 population in the census of 1970: Billings (61,581), Great Falls (60,091), Missoula (29,497), Butte (23,368), Helena (22,730), Bozeman (18,670), Havre (10,558), and Kalispell (10,526).

During the 1960s, population moved not only out of the state but from east to west within it, from farms and ranches to the more industrialized areas. Of the 56 counties, 41 lost population, all but one of them rural. Only four eastern counties showed a gain, and the only significant increase there was 15 percent in Powder River County, due to oil-drilling activity at the Bell Creek field. Twenty-one counties have less than 5,000 inhabitants, and two of these, Golden Valley and Petroleum, have less than 1,000. In the same decade the urban population increased to 53.4 percent from 50.2 percent of the total.

THE STATE'S ECONOMY

Montana's imbalance between dependent persons below 19 and over 65 years of age and those of working age tends to reduce per capita income and tax-paying capacity in comparison with the entire nation. Between 1948 and 1970, per capita personal income declined from more than 110 percent of the national average to only 86 percent. The state government has relatively little power to influence economic growth. Montana specializes in industries that, nationally, are growing slowly if at all. Some tax concessions are offered to new businesses. A 1972 popular vote to legalize gambling was not (1973) implemented by the legislature. Tourism is an important if only seasonal source of employment in the state. Trade unions are strongest and most active in communities where one or two major employers predominate: in Butte, Anaconda, and Great Falls.

Prevalence
of wildlife

Abundance
of
natural
resources
Indian
reservations

Agriculture. The state's largest single source of income is agriculture, with livestock accounting for about two-thirds of cash income, and crops the remainder. Montana's national rank in livestock at the beginning of the 1970s was tenth in beef cows, third in sheep, and 28th in hogs. The state ranked second in the nation in barley and seventh in wheat production, 10th in sugar beets, fifth in flaxseed, and 13th in oats. Following a nationwide trend, the number of farms has been diminishing, while the average size of individual farms has increased for several decades.

Mining. Copper is the leading metal, representing nearly half of the state's metal production. Gold, the basis of pioneer settlement in the 1860s, is now only a by-product of copper mining, along with silver and lead. Among other mineral resources are phosphates, used in manufacturing fertilizers and elemental phosphorus; vermiculite; bentonite; sand and gravel; and gypsum. Montana has enormous low-sulfur coal reserves, estimated at more than 2,000,000,000 tons, that can be strip-mined at low cost. Although visible coal deposits in southern Montana were noted by a military expedition in 1876, these resources have scarcely been touched. Coal is now gaining importance as a fuel to produce electrical power. Legislation adopted in 1971 required mine operators to restore the surface of the mined land for other uses, such as grazing. Petroleum was discovered in commercial quantities at Elk Basin in 1915. The Elk Basin, Kevin-Sunburst, and Cut Bank fields led in production for several years. The great Williston Basin was developed in 1951, but more recently the Bell Creek field in Powder River County has been the most productive.

Forestry. Lumbering and forest-products manufacture are vital to western Montana. Of the more than 17,000,000 acres of commercial forest land, more than three-quarters is owned by the federal and state governments. More than 9,000 persons are employed in the forestry industry, including the manufacture of plywood and of pulp and paper products. About half of Montana's forest products are sold to states in the Middle West.

Military presence. The beginning and the ending of big military installations have had profound effects in Montana. Malmstrom Air Force Base, built in 1942, is of continuing economic importance to Great Falls. The economic shock produced in the early 1970s by the construction of an anti-ballistic-missile installation in north central Montana was followed by an opposite upheaval when the project was later abandoned. Closing of the Glasgow Air Force Base in 1968, after 11 years, jolted the economy of that area, and closing of an air force radar base in 1971 lost for Lewistown the benefits of a significant annual payroll.

Transportation. Under Amtrak, administered by the quasi-governmental National Railroad Passenger Service Corporation, the Burlington Northern in 1971 continued passenger service across the northern part of the state but maintained it only provisionally to the six largest cities in the state farther to the south. In-city bus lines operate only in Butte, Anaconda, and Billings.

In 1970 the state had more than 1,200 miles of interstate highways. There were almost 6,000 miles of primary highways and the same amount of secondary roads. Several major airlines and air-taxi lines serve the state, and many small planes are privately owned.

ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Constitution. The only copy of Montana's first proposed state constitution was mislaid on the way to the printer in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1866, and its contents must remain a subject of historical curiosity. A second attempt to achieve statehood failed in 1884; but Pres. Grover Cleveland signed an enabling act in 1889, and the third constitutional convention produced a constitution of 21 articles. As the state grew and its people's needs changed, so many amendments were added that in 1970 voters called for a constitutional convention. The new constitution was adopted by the electorate in 1972.

State government. Allegiance is so evenly divided between the Republican and Democratic parties that elec-

tion patterns are not predictable. Ticket splitting is common. The governor and the lieutenant governor, formerly elected separately, now are elected on one ticket. The state has an open primary; voters need not declare party affiliation, and registration is permanent unless a voter misses a general election.

The executive branch was reorganized so that in 1973 some 160 state boards and agencies were consolidated into 19 cabinet-style departments, with virtually all appointments directly controlled by the governor. The voting age was lowered to 19 in 1969, and Montana was one of the first states to ratify the amendment to the United States Constitution permitting 18-year-olds to vote.

The two-house legislature, which under the state's new constitution meets every year, was composed, in early 1973, of 50 senators and 100 representatives.

Judges are elected without party designation. The highest court is the five-man Supreme Court. The state is divided into 18 judicial districts, in which 28 district judges serve. On the lowest level are justices of the peace, who serve organized townships, and police judges, whose authority is limited to cases involving municipal ordinances.

Income from taxation on personal property, the most important source of tax revenue, varies widely from county to county because of differences in valuation by county assessors. A major political issue in the legislature in the early 1970s revolved around the choice of increasing the personal income tax or imposing a sales tax. Personal income tax increased in 1971.

Local government. The county is the highest level of local government. Its powers and duties are defined and limited by state statutes. Three elected commissioners are the chief administrators, though a full-time manager may be employed instead. Government in low-population counties is especially expensive and burdensome. Municipal governments, like those of counties, have no inherent powers but derive all their authority from the state. They can, however, enact local ordinances, whereas counties cannot.

Law enforcement. Municipalities have police forces, whereas organized townships have elected constables whose major duty is to serve legal papers. Each county has an elected sheriff, who appoints his deputies and has jurisdiction outside towns and cities. Because cattle rustling is a continuing problem, some sheriffs and deputies act as brand inspectors to prevent the sale of stolen livestock.

Health, education, and welfare. Montanans pay various penalties for the wide-open spaces they enjoy. An increasing number of communities have no physician, dentist, or hospital. Although rural schools continue to consolidate and introduce bus transportation, many children attend small and not always adequate one- or two-teacher country schools. Beaverhead County, larger than the state of Connecticut but with only 8,000 inhabitants, has only two high schools, one with fewer than 100 pupils. School districts are corporate bodies headed by a county superintendent of schools and governed by elected school boards.

The state's system of higher education, chartered in 1893, includes universities at Missoula and Bozeman and four-year colleges at Billings, Butte, Havre, and Dillon. There are church-affiliated private colleges in Great Falls, Helena, and Billings; junior colleges in Miles City, Glendive, and Kalispell; and public postsecondary vocational-technical schools in Great Falls, Billings, Missoula, Helena, and Butte.

Montana's welfare program is state supervised and administered by county departments of public welfare. Because of sparse population and few private social-service agencies, costs are relatively high. Welfare departments are caught between pressures from the public to tighten up the programs and from organized low-income groups to provide wider services. Special problems exist on Indian reservations, where winter allowances are provided to help recipients of public assistance meet clothing and fuel costs in the cold months. Tuberculosis, once endemic among Indians, is now under control.

CULTURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS

The arts. Most artistic activity centres in the cities with colleges and universities, several of which sponsor visits of lecturers and professional artists of various kinds in addition to presenting the work of faculty members and students. Six cities have symphony orchestras that include some professional musicians.

State
cultivation
of the
arts

The Montana Institute of the Arts, founded in 1948, is a grass-roots organization that ties together the scattered, often isolated practitioners of various arts and crafts through publications, an annual festival, and traveling exhibits. The Montana Arts Council, a state agency affiliated with the National Endowment for the Arts, funds dozens of local cultural organizations up to 50 percent with federal money, primarily for music, drama, dance, literature, and the visual arts. Among other activities, it provides short poet-in-residence programs for children in the public schools of small communities. In addition to dramatic performances by students in various colleges, there are summer theatres in more than a half dozen communities; and the Montana Repertory Theater, based in Missoula, tours both inside and outside the state.

Folk culture. Several Indian tribes hold traditional dance ceremonies at which outsiders are welcome. Crow Indians and whites cooperate in an annual re-enactment of the Battle of the Little Bighorn on the Crow Indian Reservation. Rodeos abound, as do games on horseback known as *o-mok-sees* and square-dance groups. In Red Lodge an annual nine-day Festival of Nations, originated to ease tensions among several European ethnic groups of coal miners, has become a proud tradition.

Museums. The Montana Historical Society maintains a fine museum, art gallery, and specialized library in Helena. The Trigg-Russell Memorial Gallery in Great Falls, specializing in the works of the cowboy artist Charles Marion Russell, is the property of the city. Billings has the Yellowstone County Fine Arts Center, operated in a former city jail, and the Yellowstone County Museum. The excellent, small Museum of the Plains Indians is in Browning, the agency town for the Blackfeet tribe. Many communities nurture art galleries and small museums of local historical interest.

Communications and libraries. Montana has 14 daily newspapers and 77 weeklies, 52 AM radio stations, ten FM stations, and ten commercial television stations. Most communities depend on community-antenna television or on booster systems for reception from stations in Salt Lake City, Utah; Spokane, Washington; Williston, North Dakota; and Lethbridge, Alberta. Only about 40,000 of Montana's scattered people do not have access to public-library services. Larger cities and towns all have municipal or county libraries, and nine bookmobiles operated by multicounty federations serve other areas. The Montana State Library, in Helena, lends books to supplement the holdings of local libraries.

Prospects. While admitting that a small population and a scarcity of employment opportunities have some drawbacks, Montanans take great pride in their wide-open spaces. Many persons remain in the state, return to it, or move into it because of the lack of crowding and the recreational advantages—although they might well earn more money elsewhere. There are no traffic-choked streets or highways, and distances are usually described in terms of hours of driving time rather than in miles. There is every likelihood that the population will continue to grow at well below the national average. Montana is one of the few states in the nation about which it may be said that little change appears likely, but this is a condition that will continue to satisfy a large percentage of the residents.

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(D.M.J.)

Montesquieu

Remembered now mainly as a liberal political philosopher, Montesquieu was one of the outstanding Frenchmen of the 18th century. His seminal *L'Esprit des lois* was a major contribution to political theory, but he was as well-known in his own time as a prominent social figure, an acute satirist, and a brilliant stylist.

Early life and career. He was born Charles-Louis de Secondat in the 15th-century château of La Brède, near Bordeaux, on January 18, 1689. His father, Jacques de Secondat, belonged to an old military family of modest wealth that had been ennobled in the 16th century for services to the crown, while his mother, Marie-Françoise de Pesnel, was a pious lady of partial English extraction. She brought to her husband a great increase in wealth in the valuable wine-producing property of La Brède. When she died in 1696, the barony of La Brède passed to Charles-Louis, who was her eldest child, then aged seven. Educated first at home and then in the village, Charles-Louis was sent away to school in 1700. The school selected was the Collège de Juilly, close to Paris and in the diocese of Meaux. It was then much patronized by the prominent families of Bordeaux, and the priests of the Oratory, to whom it belonged, provided a sound education on enlightened and modern lines.

By courtesy of the Academie Nationale des Sciences, Belles Lettres et Arts de Bordeaux, France; photograph, Studio Denis



Montesquieu, oil painting by an unknown artist, 1718. In the Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles Lettres et Arts de Bordeaux, France.

Charles-Louis left Juilly in 1705, continued his studies at the faculty of law at the University of Bordeaux, graduated, and became an advocate in 1708; soon after he appears to have moved to Paris in order to obtain practical experience in law. He was called back to Bordeaux by the death of his father in 1713. Two years later he married Jeanne de Lartigue, a wealthy Protestant, who brought him a very respectable dowry of 100,000 livres and in due course presented him with two daughters and a son, Jean-Baptiste. Charles-Louis admired and exploited his wife's business skill and readily left her in charge of the property on his visits to Paris. But he does not appear to have been either faithful or greatly devoted to her. In 1716 his uncle, Jean-Baptiste, baron de Montesquieu, died and left to his nephew his estates, with the barony of Montesquieu, near Agen, and the office of deputy president in the Parlement of Bordeaux. The *parlements* were regional courts of law and at this time

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 960

June 15, 1990

LENGTH: 1035 words

June 10

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay in Camp David, MD, and attended the christening of his grandson Charles Walker Bush in the Rose Garden at the White House.

In the evening, the President hosted a dinner for President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico in the Residence at the White House.

June 11

The President met at the White House with:

-- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

-- administration officials, to discuss the budget;

-- the National Collegiate Athletic Association women's championship lacrosse teams from Harvard University and Ursinus College and the men's championship lacrosse teams from Syracuse University and Hobart College;

-- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Boards of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for terms of 4 years.

Stanford G. Ross, of the District of Columbia. He would succeed Suzanne Jaffe. Currently Mr. Ross serves as a senior partner with the law firm of Arnold and Porter in Washington, DC.

David M. Walker, of Virginia. He would succeed Mary Falvey Fuller. Currently Mr. Walker serves as partner and national director of compensation and benefits practice for Arthur Andersen and Co. in Washington, DC.

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 960

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for terms of 2 years:

Gov. John Ashcraft, of Missouri. This is a reappointment.

Gov. Booth Gardner, of Washington. He would succeed Theodore Schwinden.

State Senator David Nething, of North Dakota. This is a reappointment.

Gov. Stan Stephens, of Montana. He would succeed John Henry Sununu.

The President announced his intention to nominate Benjamin F. Marsh to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 1992. He would succeed Robert J. Kabel. Currently Mr. Marsh serves as a partner with the law firm of Marsh and McAdams in Maumee, OH.

The President today approved and sent to the Congress the following fiscal year 1991 budget amendments:

-- Two requests totaling \$300 million for the President's initiative to provide special assistance for Eastern Europe. These amendments would make \$230 million available for bilateral assistance and \$70 million available for the U.S. subscription to paid-in capital for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

-- Technical appropriations language to provide a program limitation for the Inter-American Development Bank.

-- An appropriations language amendment that would enable the Department of Defense to pay National Guard and Reserve military personnel for support activities performed for law enforcement agencies involved in antinarcotics work.

June 12

The President met at the White House with:

-- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

-- Republican congressional leaders;

-- President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands;

-- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation for the terms indicated:

John Ashcroft, of Missouri, for a term expiring December 10, 1993. He would succeed Terry Edward Branstad. Currently John Ashcroft serves as Governor of

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 960

Missouri.

Richard C. Hackett, of Tennessee, for a term expiring December 10, 1993. He would succeed Robert Michael Isaac. Currently Richard Hackett serves as mayor of Memphis.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped:

Nell Carney, of Virginia. She would succeed Susan S. Suter. Currently Ms. Carney serves as Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration at the Department of Education in Washington, DC.

Mervin J. Flander, of Nevada, for a term expiring December 21, 1994. Currently Mr. Flander serves as chief of the bureau of services to the blind in the rehabilitation division of the department of human resources for the State of Nevada in Carson City, NV.

Richard P. Seiter, of the District of Columbia. He would succeed Gerald M. Farkas. Currently, Dr. Seiter serves as Assistant Director of Federal Prison Industries for the Federal Prison System at the Department of Justice in Washington, DC.

June 13

The President met at the White House with:

-- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

-- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;

-- former French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing;

-- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The White House announced that the President will travel to Yorba Linda, CA, to attend the dedication and formal opening of the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Birthplace on July 19.

June 14

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

June 15

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 960

In the morning, the President went to Camp David, MD, where he hosted a picnic for Cabinet senior staff.

25 Weekly Corp. Press. Doc. 100

In the morning, the President went to Camp David, MD, where he hosted a picnic for cabinet senior staff.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Proclamation 6063 -- Montana Centennial Day, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1707

November 8, 1989

LENGTH: 275 words

A Proclamation

On November 8, 1889, Montana was admitted to the Union as the 41st State. In the century that has followed, the people of Montana have built upon their frontier heritage and made substantial contributions to our Nation's economic and social well-being.

During their famous expedition early in the 19th century, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark introduced this "Big Sky Country" to the world. By wagon train and later by railroad, a rush of homesteaders seized the opportunity to cultivate this new land and enjoy its abundant natural resources. Our Nation's fourth largest State is now home to a number of important industries -- such as farming, ranching, mining, and tourism -- that utilize its spectacular wealth of forests, prairies, wildlife, minerals, and natural beauty. Montanans are a proud, hardworking, and community-minded people who have added strength and color to the character of America.

In recognition of these contributions, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 198 has designated November 8, 1989, as "Montana Centennial Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 8, 1989, as Montana Centennial Day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:56 a.m., November 9, 1989]

, and in a style marked by free-
of rhyme, alliteration, contem-
hythms, and juxtapositions of
oteric words. Images symboliz-
, and affirmation of life freed
from the sea. Montale be-
the "hermetic" school, and in
39) the "occasion," or experi-
s a poem, is suppressed while
ery remains clear and charged
ong his later works are *Xenia*
n memory of his wife, with
r adding to their personal
poignancy of the sense of loss
. Montale said that his poetry
stood not as a message but as
hope."

môn-tà-lân-bâr', **Charles**
(1810-1870), French liberal
olitician and historian. He was
n April 15, 1810, the son of
de Montalembert, an emigre
Revolution. Charles went to
was soon drawn to the Cath-
ent led by the Abbé de La-
ie establishment of the July
Montalembert joined Lamem-
acordaire in publishing the
which supported separation of
Publication was discontinued
papacy indicated its displea-
Histoire de Sainte Elisabeth
torical work, was published.
ntalembert, he entered the
. Succeeding Lamennais as
eral Catholics, he fought for
to run its own schools and
olics to accept the spirit of

e of socialism after the rev-
was sympathetic with Louis
hment of a dictatorship and
Empire. He was soon, how-
with Napoleon III's policies,
freedom of religion was de-
ius IX. Montalembert died in
1870, having failed to redirect
state along more liberal lines.

täl'vō, **Juan** (1832-1889).
He was born in Ambato on
ted with courage, conviction,
rceful prose style, Montalvo
inst tyranny. He attacked the
Gabriel García Moreno in
smopolita and continued his
in Colombia. When García
sinated in 1875, Montalvo
him with my pen." Later,
had seized the government,
d him in savage essays pub-
ilinarías (*Catiline Pamphlets*).
his last years in Paris. There
d his *Siete tratados* (*Seven*
s on moral and literary sub-
idered with anecdotes, de-
ied allusions in the manner
treatises include a celebrated
ington and Bolívar. *Capit-
aron a Cervantes* (*Chapters*
got), a clever imitation of
published posthumously in
d in Paris on Jan. 17, 1889.



St. Mary Lake, Glacier National Park, lies below peaks of the Continental Divide in northwestern Montana.

DAVID MUENCH

MONTANA



State seal of Montana

MONTANA is the northernmost state in the Great Plains-Rocky Mountain region of the United States and the nation's fourth-largest state. It is 535 miles (861 km) from east to west and 275 miles (443 km) from north to south. On the north at the 49th parallel, Montana borders Canada. The name, of Latin origin, means "mountainous region." The nicknames "Treasure State" and "Big Sky Country" suggest Montana's resources, clear atmosphere, and vast distances.

The eastern three fifths of the state consists of rolling short-grass plains cut by three long rivers, each containing rich irrigated agricultural lands. The vast stock ranges became dotted with

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petroleum and natural-gas wells following development in 1915. Interspersed in the livestock rangeland is an equally large dryland wheat empire. The rapid opening of enormous deposits of coal by strip-mining processes is changing the character of the entire area. The Fort Peck Dam, the world's largest earthen structure, and the 175-mile (282-km) lake behind it provide the plains area with power and water. Within the region, Miles City is a center for coal development. Billings, the largest city in the state, is the refinery center for Montana's petroleum resources. Six of Montana's seven Indian reservations are on the plains.

The western two fifths of the state is cut through by the Rocky Mountains, and varies from towering mountain ranges and dense forests to fertile, river-fed agricultural valleys.

Meriweather Lewis and William Clark, the first white men to explore present-day Montana (1805, 1806), reported on the western region's beauty and varied resources. The favorable transportation routes provided by the river systems and low mountain passes led to further exploration and to early railroad building in



DAVID MUENCH

Montana and the entire Northwest. The early rich placer-gold mining camps, such as Virginia City, have become attractive "ghost towns," inviting a thriving tourist patronage. Glacier National Park draws millions of tourists each year. Ski facilities on the mountain slopes make the state a recreational mecca in winter as well as in summer.

In Butte, "the richest hill on earth," deep-vein copper mining is shifting to open-pit operations. West of the Continental Divide, where the somewhat milder climate has created large forested areas, lumbering is a major industry. The giant Hungry Horse and Libby dams create water and power resources that are integrated into Canadian and Columbia River systems. The deeply cut valleys of the Clark Fork of the Columbia River and its tributaries, together with Flathead Lake, one of the largest natural freshwater lakes in the United States, provide economic as well as scenic value.

1. The Land

In *The Big Sky*, the novelist A. B. Guthrie, a Montanan by adoption, captured the character of Montana's vast and kaleidoscopic, beautiful but challenging, land of sweeping plains and lofty mountains. The nickname "The Big Sky Country" is familiar to Americans everywhere.

Physical Divisions. Montana falls within two of the main physiographic provinces of the United States—the northern Rocky Mountain province and the Great Plains province.

Northern Rocky Mountains. Approximately two fifths of the state, lying in the central and western areas, is mountainous. The main ridge of the Rocky Mountains extends from Glacier National Park in northern Montana to Yellowstone National Park on the southern border. The Continental Divide runs generally southeast from Glacier National Park through northwestern Montana and then shifts westward and southward to form part of the border with Idaho at the crest of the Bitterroot Range. Farther north, that part of the Bitterroots lying west of the divide forms more of the border with Idaho. Numerous small ranges, of which the Mission and the Swan are among the most beautiful, break the area west of the divide into fertile, well-watered valleys.

Eastward from the main range, extending toward the center of the state, are the Big Belt and Little Belt mountains; to the south and west of these are the Bridger, Gallatin, Madison, Tobacco Root, and Ruby ranges. Extending east along the southern boundary are the lofty Absaroka Mountains and Beartooth Range, and still farther east are the Pryor and Rosebud mountains.

Great Plains. About three fifths of Montana lies within the Missouri Plateau section of the Great Plains province. A number of "mountains of the plains," distinctive in their isolation, characterize the center of the state. Among these, the Highwood, Bear Paw, and Crazy mountains

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: Northernmost state in the Great Plains-Rocky Mountain region bordered on the north by the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; on the east by North and South Dakota; on the south by Wyoming; and on the south and west by Idaho.

Elevation: Highest point—Granite Peak, 12,799 feet (3,901 meters); lowest point—on Kootenai River at Idaho border, 1,820 feet (555 meters); approximate mean elevation, 3,400 feet (1,035 meters).

Area: Land area, 145,388 square miles (376,555 sq km); water area, 1,658 square miles (4,293 sq km); total area, 147,046 square miles (380,848 sq km); rank, 4th.

Population: 1980 census, 786,690; rank, 44th. Increase (1970-1980), 13.3%.

Climate: Dry and sunny, with wide variations in temperature; generally light precipitation.

Statehood: Nov. 8, 1889; order of admission, 41st.

Origin of Name: Latin term for "mountainous."

Capital: Helena.

Largest City: Billings.

Number of Counties: 57

Principal Products: Farm products—cattle, wheat, barley, hay, pigs, sheep; Minerals—copper, petroleum and natural gas, coal, zinc, phosphates; Manufactures—copper, lumber products, beet sugar, fertilizer, meat products.

State Motto: Oro y Plata ("Gold and Silver").

State Nickname: Treasure State; Big Sky Country.

State Bird: Western Meadowlark.

State Fish: Blackspotted Cutthroat Trout.

State Flower: Bitterroot.

State Song: (unofficial) *Montana*.

State Tree: Ponderosa or Western Yellow Pine.

State Flag: Dark blue banner containing circle with drawing used in state seal. See also FLAG—Flags of the States.

city of Great Falls owes its growth largely to the development of hydroelectric power at the falls of the Missouri River for which it is named. The Missouri River system drains much of the state, and dams built on the river are a source of electrical energy.

The main range, extending across the state, are the Big Belt Mountains; to the south and west are the Bridger, Gallatin, Madison, and Ruby ranges. Extending from the northern boundary are the lofty and Beartooth Range, and the Pryor and Rosebud

mountains. The three fifths of Montana are in the Plateau section of the continent. A number of "mountains" are distinctive in their isolation, characteristic of the state. Among these are the Pawnee and Crazy mountains.

ON HIGHLIGHTS

Montana is located in the Great Plains region bordered on the north by the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; on the east by North Dakota; on the south by Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; and on the west by Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. Highest point—Granite Peak, 12,799 feet. Longest river—Missouri River, 2,540 miles (4,088 km). Population, 1,035,000. Area, 1,47,046 square miles (376,555 sq km). Density, 7.04 persons per square mile (2.72 persons per square kilometer). Rank, 44th. Income per capita, \$13,336. Climate, with wide variations in monthly light precipitation. Admission, 1889; order of admission, 41st. Term for "mountainous."

77
 Main products—cattle, wheat, sheep; Minerals—copper, peat, gas, coal, zinc, phosphates; Lumber products, beef, mutton, and wool. State ("Gold and Silver"). Big Sky Country. Leadville. Cutthroat Trout. Montana. or Western Yellow Pine. banner containing circle with state seal. See also FLAG—

are volcanic in origin. The Judith Mountains are eroded laccoliths created by the intrusion of a mass of igneous rock between sedimentary beds. The Little Rocky and Big Snowy mountains are the eroded remnants of dome-shaped uplifts.

The portion of Montana that lies east of the mountains and north of the Missouri River consists largely of a broad, glaciated plain. South of the Missouri and east of the mountains the terrain is characterized by sharply cut streambeds and high, arid benchlands.

Rivers and Lakes. Montana's numerous and extensive rivers rise in its mountains, which virtually form the apex of the continent. From Glacier National Park, rivers flow north to the Saskatchewan, east to the Missouri, and west to the Columbia. East of the mountains the Missouri and its historic Three Forks tributaries of the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin provided an easy ingress for explorers. The Missouri's tributaries include the Musselshell; the Milk, Montana's major international river; and the Yellowstone, which is distinctive in that all its major branches enter from the south. The Clark Fork of the Columbia system rises on the west slope of the mountains immediately adjacent to the headwaters of the Missouri. The Bitterroot River provides drainage from the south. To the north the Flathead River rises in British Columbia near the Montana border and flows into Flathead Lake and out again, to join the Clark Fork near Paradise. The Kootenai (in Canada, Kootenay), another international river, flows through the extreme northwestern corner of the state.

Montana's numberless natural lakes range from glacial potholes to Flathead Lake, the largest natural freshwater lake west of the Mississippi. The state's many man-made storage reservoirs include Fork Peck Lake, one of the world's largest reservoirs, behind Fort Peck Dam; Hungry Horse Reservoir; Canyon Ferry Reservoir; and Lake Koocanusa, behind Libby Dam, an international lake nearly half of which lies in British Columbia.

Climate. Great variations in topography produce wide variations in climatic conditions. West of the Continental Divide, relatively moderate weather prevails throughout the year, and rainfall is somewhat higher than eastward. East of the divide, cold waves from Canada hit with full force during the winter. Yet the northern plains near the mountains are also favored with chinooks, whose warm winds remove snow covers and improve grazing conditions for cattle. Lower rainfall in eastern Montana means less humidity, which reduces discomfort from temperature extremes. Growing seasons vary in length from 80 frost-free days in the mountain valleys to 141 days in the eastern plains counties.

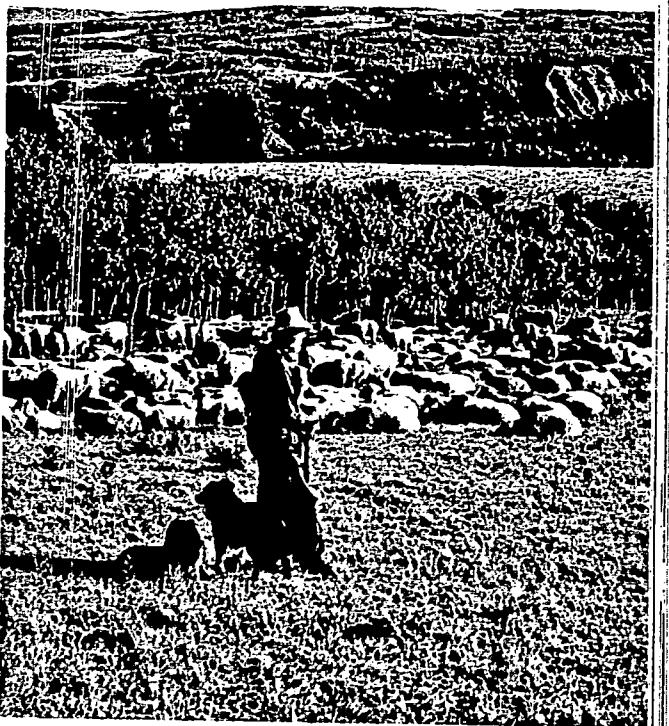
Plant and Animal Life. The physical characteristics of the state result in a natural division of its plant life. The subalpine group includes the small trees, shrubs, and flowers in the high mountains. The montane group contains coniferous trees, a large number of flowering plants, and certain types of grasses. The plains group includes an unusual number of luxuriant forage grasses, low-growing shrubs such as sagebrush, cacti, and an additional large number of flowering plants. More than 2,000 species of wild flowers and nonflowering plants are found in Montana.

Montana rangelands are often identified by the dominant grasses of the area. These include



DAVID MUENCH
 Cattle graze on their winter forage grounds below the Absaroka Range in the Yellowstone River valley.

A shepherd and his flock. Competition among cattlemen, sheepmen, and mining interests for land can be intense.
 ARTHUR TWOMEY, PHOTO RESEARCHERS





BLOCK-TOWNSEND, MONKMEYER

Wheat is the leading commercial grain crop in Montana. Various grains are harvested on millions of acres of irrigated land, but the state's great distance from major areas of consumption is a problem.

blue grama, needle-and-thread, green needlegrass, and western and bluebunch wheatgrass on the plains, and bluegrasses in the mountains. Improved practices since the drought of the 1930's and the development of such new pasture grasses as crested wheatgrass and Russian wild rye have resulted in marked improvement in forage resources.

Forest lands cover almost one fourth of Montana's area. Major commercial trees include Douglas fir, larch, ponderosa pine, western white pine, and lodgepole pine.

Montana contains some of the nation's richest fossil beds. Several species of dinosaurs have been unearthed, and Bear Gulch, which is southeast of Lewistown, has yielded over 60 shark species.

Early Indians hunted big game, which was still plentiful when white men first explored Montana. Many species of mammals, birds, and fish suffered severe depletion, and some became extinct. Under the supervision of state and federal agencies, however, some species have recovered. For example, about 400 bison are protected in the National Bison Range south of Ronan. Other large mammals of Montana include mule deer, elk, moose, antelope, white-tailed deer, bear, and mountain sheep. Small fur-bearing animals include beaver, mink, and muskrat. About 300 species of birds and more than 70 species of fish are found in the state.

Minerals. Among nonmetallic minerals, vast deposits of coal, petroleum, and natural gas still await exploitation. Metallic minerals, whose presence in abundance has shaped the state's history, include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and manganese. Amateur rock collectors are attracted by abundant sapphires, garnets, agates, and many other varieties of precious and semiprecious stones.

Environmental Protection. Despite its vast size and small population, Montana has not escaped threats to the quality of its environment, and the state has responded to the danger. The 1972 constitution contains a strong environmental article, and the legislature subsequently passed equally strong implementing legislation. A clean-air act established standards that exceeded minimum federal standards. A strip-mine siting act requires permits, surety bonds, reclamation plans, and application fees for strip mining. Other legislation protects natural areas and imposes noise controls on such vehicles as motorcycles and snowmobiles.

Feelings have run high during environmental controversies. Ranchers have been among leading opponents of the strip mining of coal on land otherwise available to livestock. In 1974, environmentalists failed to prevent the opening of

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1870

Year	Population	Year	Population
1870	20,595	1950	591,024
1900	243,329	1960	674,767
1920	548,889	1970	694,409
1930	537,606	1980	786,690
1940	559,456		

Gain, 1970-1980: 13.3% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). Density, 1980: 5.4 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	31.3 (U.S., 51.2)	68.7
1930	33.7 (U.S., 56.2)	66.3
1940	37.8 (U.S., 56.6)	62.2
1950	43.7 (U.S., 64.0)	56.3
1960	50.2 (U.S., 69.9)	49.8
1970	53.4 (U.S., 73.5)	46.6
1980	52.9 (U.S., 73.7)	47.1

LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION

(Incorporated places and metropolitan areas*)

City or metropolitan area	1980	1970	1960
Billings	66,824	61,581	52,851
Metropolitan area	108,035	87,367	79,016
Great Falls	56,725	60,091	55,244
Metropolitan area	80,696	81,804	73,418
Butte-Silver Bow	37,205	23,368	27,877
Missoula	33,388	29,497	27,090
Helena	23,938	22,730	20,227
Bozeman	21,645	18,670	13,361

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.

MONTANA

COUNTIES

Beaverhead 8,186	C5	Andes 4	M3	Charlo 250	B3	Findon 18	F4	Huson 97	B3
Big Horn 11,096	J5	Angela 50	K4	Chester 963	E2	Fishtail 46	G5	Hysham 449	J4
Blaine 6,999	G2	Antelope 83	M2	Chico 18	F5	Flaxville 142	L2	Ingomar 48	J4
Broadwater 3,267	E4	Appar 25	B2	Chinook 1,660	G2	Florence 700	B4	Intake 60	M3
Carbon 8,099	G5	Arlee 200	B3	Choteau 1,798	D3	Floweree 48	E3	Inverness 150	F2
Carter 1,799	M5	Armington 75	F3	Christina 60	G3	Forestgrove 100	H3	Ismay 31	M4
Cascade 80,696	E3	Arrow Creek 13	F3	Circle 931	L3	Forsyth 2,553	K4	Jackson 210	C5
Chouteau 6,092	F3	Ashland 600	K5	Clancy 550	E4	Fort Belknap 185	H2	Jardine 30	F5
Custer 13,109	L4	Augusta 497	D3	Cleveland 22	G2	Fort Benton 1,693	F3	Jeffers 70	E5
Daniels 2,835	L2	Austin 6	D4	Clinton 250	C4	Fortine 250	A2	Jefferson City 162	E4
Dawson 11,805	M3	Avon 125	D4	Clyde Park 283	F5	Fort Peck 456	K2	Jefferson Island 25	E5
Deer Lodge 12,518	C5	Babb 150	C2	Coalridge 10	M2	Fort Shaw 200	E3	Joliet 580	G5
Fallon 3,763	M4	Bainville 245	M2	Coalwood 2	L5	Fort Smith 300	J5	Joplin 300	F2
Fergus 13,076	G3	Baker 2,354	M4	Coffee Creek 62	F3	Four Buttes 50	L2	Jordan 485	J3
Flaxville 51,966	B2	Ballantine 380	J5	Cohagen 12	K3	Franklin 2	G4	Judith Gap 213	G4
Gallatin 42,865	E5	Bannack 2	C5	Collins 8	E3	Frazier 200	K2	Kalispell 10,648	B2
Garfield 1,656	J3	Barber 8	G4	Colstrip 1,476	K5	Frenchtown 300	B3	Kevin 208	D2
Glacier 10,628	C2	Basin 350	D4	Columbia Falls 3,112	B2	Fresno 10	G2	Kila 350	B2
Golden Valley 1,026	G4	Bearcreek 61	G5	Columbus 1,439	G5	Froid 323	M2	Kinsey 100	L4
Granite 2,700	C4	Bearmouth 10	C4	Comanche 16	H4	Fromberg 469	H5	Kirby 30	J5
Hill 17,985	F2	Becket 35	G4	Condon 300	C3	Galata 100	E2	Klein 250	H4
Jefferson 7,029	D4	Belfry 300	H5	Conner 420	B5	Galen 210	D4	Knowlton 2	L4
Judith Basin 2,646	F4	Belgrade 2,336	E5	Conrad 3,074	D2	Gallatin Gateway 600	E5	Kolin 15	G3
Lake 19,056	B3	Belknap 10	A3	Cooke City 120	G5	Gardiner 600	F5	Kremlin 304	F2
Lewis and Clark 43,039	D3	Belmont 5	G4	Coram 450	C2	Garrett 61	G4	Lake McDonald 10	B2
Liber 2,329	E2	Belt 825	E3	Corvallis 500	C4	Garnet 8	C4	Lakeside 663	B2
Lincoln 17,752	A2	Benchland 6	F3	Corwin Springs 17	F5	Garrison 300	D4	Lakeview 28	E6
Madison 5,448	D5	Biddle 28	L5	Craig 100	D3	Garryowen 200	J5	Lambert 203	M3
McCone 2,702	L3	Big Arm 250	B3	Crane 163	M3	Geraldine 305	F3	Lambert Deer 460	M3
Meagher 2,154	F4	Bigfork 1,080	C2	Creston 60	C2	Geyser 125	F3	Landusky 40	H3
Mineral 3,675	B3	Bighorn 8	J4	Crow Agency 975	J5	Gildford 250	F2	Laredo 20	G2
Missoula 76,016	C3	Big Sandy 835	G2	Culbertson 687	M2	Glasgow 4,455	K2	Larslan 9	K2
Musselshell 4,428	H4	Big Sky 50	E5	Curt Bank 3,688	D2	Glen 140	G5	Laurel 5,481	H5
N Park 12,869	F5	Black Eagle 1,500	E3	Billings 66,842	H5	Glendive 5,978	M3	Laurin 60	D5
Petroleum 655	H3	Blackfoot 100	K5	Billings 108,035	H5	Glengary 4	G3	Lavina 164	H4
Phillips 5,367	J2	Bloomfield 28	M3	Bozeman 21,645	E5	Glentana 16	K2	Ledger 11	E2
Pondera 6,371	D5	Bonner-West	D3	Boyd 32	G5	Goldcreek 100	D4	Lenape 15	F4
Powder River 2,520	L2	Box Elder 300	F2	Boys 10	M5	Grant 25	C5	Lewistown 7,104	G3
Powell 6,958	D4	Boyd 32	G5	Bozeman 21,645	E5	Grantsdale 500	B4	Libby 2,748	A2
Prairie 1,836	L4	Bozeman 21,645	E5	Boulder 1,441	E4	Grass Range 139	H3	Uma 272	D6
Ravalli 22,493	B4	Brady 450	E2	Box Elder 300	F2	Great Falls 56,725	E3	Ure 2	D6
Richland 12,243	M2	Bridger 724	H5	Boyer 10	M5	Great Falls 80,696	E3	Ure 2	D6
Roosevelt 10,467	L2	Broadus 712	L5	Boyd 32	G5	Greenough 120	C4	Lindsay 50	L3
Rosebud 9,899	K4	Broadview 120	H4	Bozeman 21,645	E5	Greycliff 37	G5	Livingston 6,994	F5
Sanders 8,675	A3	Brocton 374	M2	Bridger 724	H5	Hall 130	C4	Lloyd 2	G2
Shelton 5,414	M2	Brookway 55	L3	Brookview 120	H4	Hamilton 2,661	B4	Lucate 55	L4
Silver Bow 38,092	D5	Brooks 10	G3	Brookview 120	H4	Hammond 3	M5	Lodge Grass 771	J5
Stillwater 5,598	G5	Browning 1,226	C2	Brookview 120	H4	Hardin 3,300	J5	Lodge Pole 292	H2
Sweet Grass 3,216	G5	Brusett 2	G3	Brookview 120	H4	Harlem 1,023	H2	Logan 53	E5
Teton 6,491	D3	Buffalo 9	G4	Brookview 120	H4	Harlowton 1,181	F4	Lohman 25	G2
Toole 5,559	E2	Busby 700	J5	Brookview 120	H4	Harrison 94	E5	Lolo 2,418	B4
Treasure 981	J4	Butte-Silver Bow	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Hathaway 55	K4	Lolo Hot Springs 25	B4
Valley 10,250	K2	Butte-Silver Bow	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Haugan 90	A3	Loma 200	F3
Wheatland 2,359	G4	Butte-Silver Bow	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Have 10,891	G2	Loneline 50	B3
Wibaux 1,476	M4	Butte-Silver Bow	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Hays 400	H2	Loring 15	J2
Yellowstone 108,035	H4	Butte-Silver Bow	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Heart Butte 300	C2	Lothair 29	E2
Yellowstone Nat'l Park 275	F6	Butte-Silver Bow	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Heath 2	G3	Lustre 25	K2
		Butte-Silver Bow	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Hedgesville 5	G4	Luther 20	G5
		County 37,205	D5	Brookview 120	H4	Helena (cap.) 23,938	E4	Madoc 10	L2
		Bynum 49	D3	Brookview 120	H4	Helmsville 250	C4	Malta 2,367	J2
		Camas Prairie 160	B3	Brookview 120	H4	Heron 79	A2	Manhattan 988	E5
		Cameron 150	E5	Brookview 120	H4	Highwood 150	F3	Marion 450	B2
		Canyon Creek 100	D4	Brookview 120	H4	Hilger 38	G3	Marsh 2	M4
		Canyon Ferry 100	E4	Brookview 120	H4	Hingham 186	F2	Martinsdale 75	F4
		Capitol 2	M5	Brookview 120	H4	Hinsdale 260	K2	Marysville 76	D4
		Cardwell 34	E5	Brookview 120	H4	Hobson 261	G4	Maudlow 12	E4
		Carlyle 3	M4	Brookview 120	H4	Hodges 50	M4	Maxville 44	C4
		Carter 70	E3	Brookview 120	H4	Hogeland 35	H2	McAllister 55	E5
		Cartersville 115	K4	Brookview 120	H4	Homestead 50	M2	McCabe 22	M2
		Cascade 773	E3	Brookview 120	H4	Hot Springs 601	B3	McLeod 150	G5
		Cat Creek 9	H3	Brookview 120	H4	Hungry Horse 700	C2	Medicine Lake 408	M2
				Brookview 120	H4	Huntley 250	H5	Melrose 350	D5

©County seat. #Population of metropolitan area.

on millions of acres problem.

some of the nation's richest species of dinosaurs have been found in the Big Gulch, which is south of Yellowstone National Park.

Big game, which was hunted by white men first explored the mountains of Montana in 1806. The species of mammals, birds, and reptiles, and some became extinct. The depletion of state and federal game, some species have nearly become extinct, about 400 bison are still left in the national Bison Range south of Yellowstone. Moose, antelope, white-tailed mountain sheep. Small mammals include beaver, mink, and muskrat, and species of birds and more mammals are found in the state. Nonmetallic minerals, vast quantities of natural gas still remain. Metallic minerals, whose discovery has shaped the state's economy, include silver, copper, lead, zinc, and uranium. Precious and semi-precious stones of sapphires, garnets, agates, and turquoise are also found.

Despite its vast size, Montana has not escaped the ravages of its environment, and the threat of nuclear war. The 1972 strong environmental movement subsequently passed sweeping legislation. A clean air act that exceeded minimum standards that exceeded minimum. A strip-mine siting act that required reclamation bonds, and fees for strip mining projects. The act protects natural areas and limits such vehicles as motorcycles. High during environmental movement have been among leading causes of strip mining of coal on land used for livestock. In 1974, environmentalists prevented the opening of

Big Sky, a ski resort promoted by Chet Huntley, a native son and television newscaster. Critics had charged that the rush of visitors to the resort would jeopardize a fragile wilderness. Development of strip mining, coal-fired electrical power plants, and recreation facilities is continuing, but under strict surveillance.

2. The People

The people who settled Montana came chiefly from the Middle West. Growth has been slow and steady, with a few exceptions. Early mining activities, for instance, increased the population by 265% in the 1880's. A homestead boom (1910-1920) was followed by years of drought, and a population decline of 2% in the 1920's. Montana was the only state to show a loss in that decade. The density in 1980 was approximately 5.4 persons per square mile (2.06 per sq km).

The middle age group, 30 to 60, is higher than the national average, as is the percentage with college degrees.

National Origins. In addition to the white Americans, the early mining camps attracted a number of energetic Chinese and blacks. Laws were promptly enacted restricting their activities, causing them to leave in a decade or two. The copper mines of Butte attracted skilled workers of Irish, Welsh, or English Cornwall extraction. Scottish and Italian workers came to the coal mines, Scandinavians settled the northeastern wheatlands and German craftsmen settled in the cities. In 1980 one of every six Montanans was foreign-born, with Canada, Germany, and Norway each the source between 2% and 3% of the total population of the state.

Indians. The native American population has always been proportionately high, and in 1980,



MONTANA

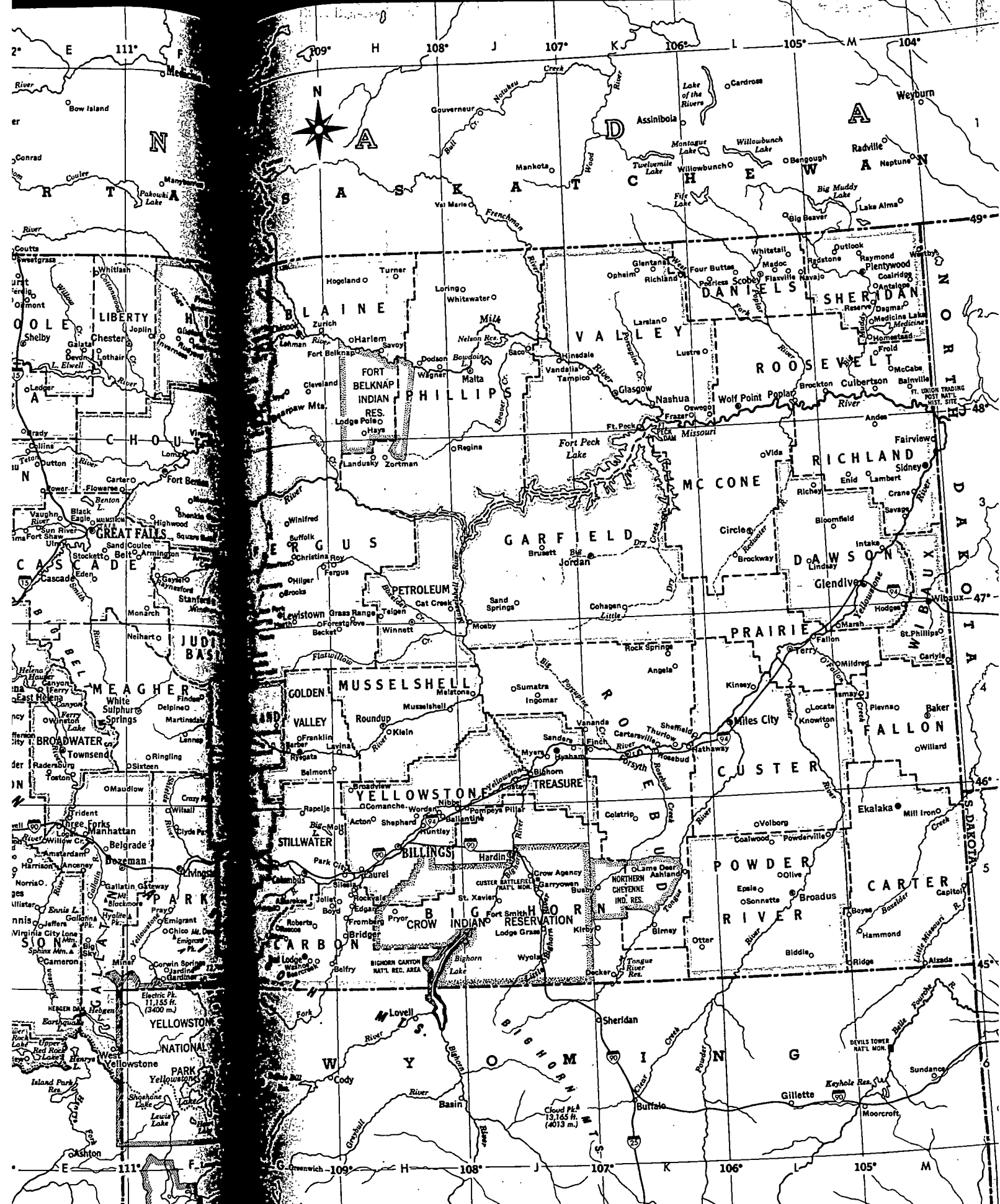
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State Capitals ⊙

County Seats ⊙

Major Limited Access Hwys. ———

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MONTANA

Melstone 238.....H4	Richland 48.....K2	Trident 50.....E5	Bighorn Canyon Nat'l Rec. Area.....H5	Lewis (range).....C2
Melville 100.....F4	Ridge 6.....M5	Trout Creek 300.....A2	Big Muddy (riv.).....M2	Lima (res.).....D6
Mildred 22.....M4	Ringling 102.....F4	Troy 1,088.....H2	Big Porcupine (creek).....J4	Little Bighorn (riv.).....J5
Miles City 9,602.....L4	Roberts 312.....G5	Turner 150.....D5	Birch (creek).....D2	Little Dry (creek).....K3
Mill Iron 86.....M5	Rock Springs 4.....K4	Twin Bridges 437.....F4	Birch Creek (res.).....D2	Little Missouri (riv.).....M5
Milltown 300.....C4	Rockvale 10.....H5	Twadot 285.....F4	Bitterroot (range).....B4	Lockhart (mt.).....D3
Miner 20.....E5	Rocky Boy 150.....G2	Ulm 450.....E3	Bitterroot (riv.).....F4	Lodge (creek).....D1
Missoula 33,388.....C4	Rollins 200.....B3	Utica 30.....D2	Blackfeet Ind. Res. Valler 640.....D2	Lolo (pass).....G1
Moccasin 57.....F3	Roscoe 40.....G5	Vandalla 35.....J2	Blackfoot (riv.).....C4	Lone (mt.).....B4
Moiese 4.....B3	Rosebud 259.....K4	Vaughn 2,270.....E3	Blackmore (mt.).....F5	Lost Trail (pass).....E5
Molt 31.....H5	Ross Fork 21.....G3	Victor 700.....B4	Bowdoin (lake).....J2	Lower Red Rock (lake).....E6
Monarch 120.....F3	Roundup 2,119.....H4	Vida 50.....L3	Boxelder (creek).....H3	Lower Saint Mary (lake).....E6
Monida 9.....D6	Roy 200.....H3	Virginia City 192.....E5	Boxelder (creek).....M5	Madison (riv.).....C2
Montague 9.....F3	Rudyard 450.....F2	Walkerville 887.....D4	Bynum (res.).....D2	Malmstrom A.F.B. 6,675.....E5
Moore 229.....G4	Ryegate 273.....G4	Wagner 32.....H2	Cabinet (mts.).....E4	Marias (res.).....D2
Mosby 3.....J4	Saco 252.....J2	Walkerville 887.....D4	Canyon Ferry (lake).....E4	Martindale (res.).....D2
Mouton 16.....G3	Saint Ignatius 877.....C3	Warm Springs 500.....D4	Clark Canyon (res.).....D6	Mary Ronan (lake).....B3
Musselshell 117.....H4	Saint Phillips 10.....M4	Washoe 20.....G5	Clark Fork (riv.).....A3	McDonald (lake).....B2
Myers 120.....J4	Saint Regis 500.....A3	Waterloo 101.....D5	Clarks Fork, Yellowstone (riv.).....G6	McGoughlin (peak).....C4
Nashua 495.....K2	Sand Coulee 600.....E3	Westby 292.....M2	Clarks Fork, Yellowstone (riv.).....G6	McGregor (lake).....B3
Nehalem 7.....M2	Sanders 50.....J4	West Glacier 150.....C2	Cottonwood (creek).....E2	Medicine (lake).....M2
Nehalem 91.....F4	Sand Springs 13.....J3	West Yellowstone 735.....E6	Cow (creek).....G2	Milk (riv.).....J2
Niagara 6.....H4	Santa Rita 120.....D2	Whitefish 3,703.....B2	Crazy (peak).....F4	Mission (range).....C3
Nippe 30.....E5	Savage 300.....M3	Whitehall 1,030.....D5	Crow Ind. Res. Custer Battlefield Nat'l Mon.H5	Missouri (riv.).....L3
Norris 55.....G2	Savoy 11.....H2	White Sulphur Springs 1,302.....E4	Cur Bank (creek).....D2	Musselshell (riv.).....J3
North Haven 1,230.....A3	Scobey 1,382.....L2	Whitetail 150.....L2	Douglas (mt.).....F5	Nelson (res.).....J2
Noxon 800.....C2	Seelye Lake 900.....C3	Whitewater 100.....J2	Earthquake (lake).....E6	Ninepipe (res.).....C3
Nye 50.....G5	Shawmut 66.....G4	Whitlash 50.....E2	Electric (peak).....F6	Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation.....K5
Oilmont 50.....E2	Sheffield 49.....K4	Wibaux 782.....M3	Elwell (lake).....E2	North Fork, Flathead (riv.).....B2
Olive 5.....L5	Shelby 3,142.....E2	Wickes 60.....D4	Emigrant (peak).....F5	O'Fallon (creek).....L4
Orinay 200.....B2	Shepherd 200.....H5	Willard 25.....M4	Ennis (lake).....E5	Pishkun (res.).....D3
Opheim 210.....K2	Sheridan 646.....F3	Willow Creek 150.....E5	Flathead (lake).....C3	Poplar (riv.).....L2
Oswego 75.....L2	Sidney 5,726.....M3	Wisall 250.....F5	Flathead (riv.).....B2	Porcupine (creek).....K2
Otter 4.....K5	Silesia 90.....H5	Windham 63.....F3	Flathead, North Fork (riv.).....B2	Purcell (mts.).....A2
Outlook 122.....M2	Silver Star 125.....D5	Winfred 155.....G3	Flathead, South Fork (riv.).....C3	Railley (mt.).....C3
Ovando 300.....C3	Simms 200.....F2	Winnett 207.....H4	Flathead Ind. Res. (riv.).....C3	Red Rock (lakes).....E6
Pablo 500.....B3	Simpson 70.....F4	Winston 120.....E4	Flatwillow (creek).....H4	Red Rock (riv.).....D6
Paradise 400.....B3	Sixteen 4.....B2	Wisdom 140.....C5	Fort Belknap Ind. Res. (riv.).....H2	Redwater (riv.).....L3
Park City 800.....H5	Somers 700.....B2	Wise River 150.....C5	Fort Peck (lake).....K3	Rocky (creek).....C4
Peerless 110.....L2	Sonnette 42.....L5	Wolf Creek 500.....D3	Fort Union Trading Post Nat'l Hist. Site.....N2	Rocky (mts.).....D4
Pendroy 100.....D2	Southern Cross 10.....C4	Wolf Point 3,074.....L2	Francis (lake).....H5	Rocky Boy's Ind. Res. Rosebud (creek).....K4
Perma 50.....B3	Springdale 45.....F5	Woodside 75.....B4	Freezeout (lake).....D3	Ruby (riv.).....D5
Phillipsburg 1,138.....C4	Square Butte 48.....F3	Worden 600.....H5	Frenchman (riv.).....J1	Ruby River (res.).....D5
Plains 1,116.....B3	Stamford 595.....F3	Wyola 350.....J5	Fresno (res.).....F2	Sage (creek).....F2
Plentywood 2,476.....M2	Stark 51.....B3	Yaak 2.....A2	Gallatin (peak).....E5	Saint Mary (lake).....C2
Plevna 191.....M4	Stevensville 1,207.....C4	Zortman 50.....H3	Gallatin (riv.).....E5	Saint Mary (riv.).....C1
Polaris 53.....C5	Stockett 500.....E3	Zurich 60.....G2	Gallatin (riv.).....E5	Sandy (creek).....F2
Polebridge 10.....B2	Straw 12.....G4		Georgetown (lake).....C4	Sheep (mt.).....C2
Polson 2,798.....B3	Suffolk 45.....B2		Gibson (res.).....D3	Shields (riv.).....F4
Pompeys Pillar 300.....J5	Sula 200.....B5		Glacier Nat'l Park (peak).....F5	Siyeh (mt.).....C2
Pony 130.....E5	Sumatra 7.....J4		Granite (peak).....F5	Smith (riv.).....E3
Poplar 995.....L2	Sunburst 476.....E2		Grant-Kohrs Ranch Nat'l Hist. Site.....D4	Sphinx (mt.).....E5
Potomac 80.....C4	Sun River 300.....E3		Hauser (lake).....D4	Stillwater (riv.).....G5
Powderville 2.....L5	Superior 1,054.....B3		Haystack (peak).....A3	Stimson (mt.).....C2
Power 159.....E3	Swan Lake 100.....C3		Hebgen (lake).....E6	Sun (riv.).....D3
Pray 40.....F5	Sweetgrass 250.....E2		Helena (lake).....E4	Swan (lake).....C3
Proctor 150.....B3	Tampico 25.....K2		Holter (lake).....D4	Teton (riv.).....E3
Pryor 146.....H5	Tarkio 25.....H4		Hungry Horse (res.).....C2	Tongue (riv.).....K5
Radersburg 104.....E4	Teigen 14.....B3		Hurricane (mt.).....D2	Upper Red Rock (lake).....E6
Ramsay 95.....D4	Terry 929.....L4		Hyalite (peak).....E5	Ward (peak).....A3
Rapelje 50.....G5	Thompson Falls 1,478.....A3		Jackson (mt.).....C2	Waterton-Glacier Int'l Peace Park.....C2
Ravalli 150.....B3	Three Forks 1,247.....E5		Jeherson (riv.).....D5	Whitefish (lake).....B2
Raymond 26.....M2	Thurflow 84.....K4		Judith (riv.).....G3	Willow (creek).....E2
Raymond 35.....F3	Toston 70.....K4		Koocanusa (lake).....A2	Willow Creek (res.).....D3
Red Lodge 1,896.....G5	Townsend 1,587.....E4		Kootenai (riv.).....A2	Yellowstone (riv.).....M3
Redstone 40.....M2	Trego 50.....B2		Lemhi (pass).....C6	Yellowstone Nat'l Park.....F6
Reedpoint 160.....G5				
Regina 83.....J3				
Reserve 80.....M2				
Rexford 130.....A2				
Richey 417.....L3				

©County seat.

Indians constituted about 4% of the state's population. Some ten tribes are centered in seven groupings within the state: the Kootenai-Salish in the Flathead Lake area, the Piegan Blackfeet east of Glacier National Park, the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine on the Fort Belknap Reservation, the Sioux and other Assiniboine at Fork Peck, the northern Cheyenne at Lame Deer, the Crow south of Hardin, and the Chippewa-Cree on the Rocky Boy's reserve northeast of Fort Benton.

The Indians of Montana have more than doubled in population since 1900. Several tribes have profited from the forests, petroleum and coal deposits, and luxuriant grazing areas on their lands. Land allotments to Indian families began in 1906, and the term "reservation" now has little meaning. Tribal councils make policy decisions concerning resources, and progressive economic and educational development is being planned by each tribal group.

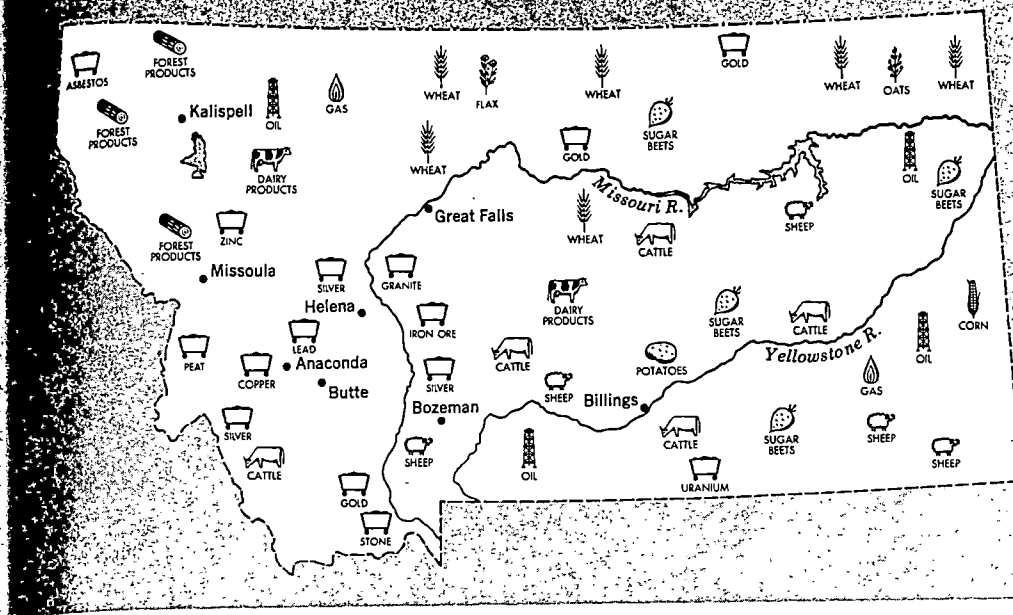
Socioeconomic Groups. Montana's large size and

varied resources have attracted a number of national socioeconomic groups. "Hollanders" settled in the fertile Gallatin Valley in 1890, and have held closely together, influenced strongly by the Dutch Reformed Church. A group of Finns have remained together in the lumbering community of Milltown. The Red Lodge coal-mining community contains enough national groups to host an annual weeklong "All Nations Festival," featuring foods, music, and dances from a different group each day. Hutterite communes formed by a closely knit farm people with German Anabaptist background have grown rapidly. The Hutterites number only about 2,000 but live in more than 20 prosperous colonies. Another trend is the rapid growth of the adherents of the Mormon Church, particularly in southwestern Montana. Blacks constitute less than 1% of the population.

Centers of Population. Montana has no large metropolitan areas. Only Billings and Great Falls

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AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES



have populations exceeding 50,000. Helena, the capital, has less than half that number. The smaller towns are typically supported by the farming of fertile valleys, the output from small manufacturing companies, or the operation of state institutions. Until 1960 more people resided on farms than in cities. The population was concentrated around metallurgical industries in western Montana until about 1900. In eastern Montana, a trend toward increasing population has been fostered by expanded irrigation, manufacturing, petroleum refining, and particularly the development of coal resources.

3. The Economy

Agriculture is Montana's chief economic support, based largely on range cattle and small-grain production. Placer-gold mining once held first place, and mining has continued to hold second place. Forestry products, manufacturing, and tourism and recreational activities rank high in the economy.

Agriculture. Cattle and wheat are Montana's major agricultural products. The early demand for beef in the large gold-mining camps and the availability of vast free grasslands caused the industry to thrive. The sheep and wool industry grew up at the same time. Pigs, easily fattened on the abundant barley, are increasing in number and value. The fattening of cattle for West Coast markets is an important trend.

Each year, Montana usually places third or fourth in the nation in wheat production. The dryland varieties of wheat are high in protein and valuable for milling. Shipment in trainload lots to West Coast ports for Asian markets has stimulated production and price levels. Barley, increasingly used for the fattening of livestock, is second in quantity and value. Other products include hay, sugar beets, potatoes, flax, mustard seed, and oats. Dairying is important in the western mountain valleys.

Characteristic trends in agriculture include an increase in the size of farm units, a decline in

farm population, major improvements in farm homes, and expansion in the mechanization of farm operations. The number of farms has tended to decrease while the average size of farms has increased. Montana has about 22,000 farms averaging nearly 2,900 acres (1,174 hectares).

Forest Industries. Lumbering arose early from demands by the mining industry for flume lumber and mine timbers. The major forests lie west of the Continental Divide, with the larger mills at Bonner and Libby. The forests of the smaller lodgepole pines on the east slope are used for poles, plywood, and laminated beams. Additional wood products include pulpwood, posts, and mine and railroad timbers. Research continues for the best methods of promoting growth and efficient harvesting, disease control, and the use of forests as summer ranges for livestock. A large Christmas tree harvest is an annual feature of the forest industry.

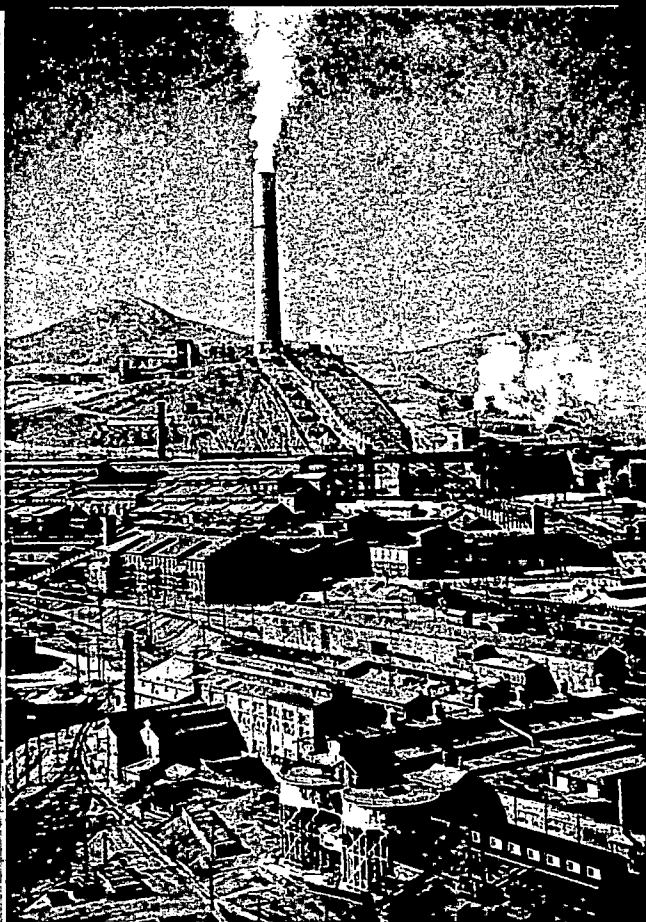
Mining. Montana's early growth was stimulated by the discovery in the 1860's of some of the world's richest placer-gold mines, such as

PERSONAL INCOME IN MONTANA

Source	1960 1970 1980 (Millions of dollars)		
	Farms	162	286
Mining	47	63	243
Construction	77	129	377
Manufacturing	121	200	492
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	115	170	548
Wholesale and retail trade	205	318	892
Finance, insurance, and real estate	43	69	244
Services	125	239	794
Other industries	3	8	23
Government	193	374	944

	(Dollars)		
Per capita personal income	2,016	3,428	8,536
Per capita income, U.S.	2,216	3,945	9,521

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*.



JOERN GERDTS, PHOTO RESEARCHERS

A smelter in operation near Butte, where thousands of miles of excavations have yielded a fortune in copper.

those at Virginia City and Helena. Fabulously rich silver and copper mines that opened in Butte in 1881 led to continued economic growth. Lead, zinc, and manganese have also been important. Smelting is done in Anaconda, where adequate water is available. Copper is refined in Great Falls, where electrical energy is plentiful, and zinc is refined in East Helena. Since 1951, massive phosphate deposits in southwestern Montana have been refined into elemental phosphorus in Butte and into fertilizer in Anaconda. Cement, talc, gypsum, and tungsten are mined and refined in several parts of the state.

Large deposits of chromite ore in Stillwater and Carbon counties are considered important national reserves. The largest vermiculite deposit in the United States is near Libby.

Petroleum fields were discovered as early as 1892, but important production did not take place until 1915. Major fields include Elk Basin, Kevin-Sunburst, Cat Creek, Cut Bank, Williston Basin, and Bell Creek. Billings is the major refining center in the state. Natural gas, available in large quantities, is the chief source of fuel for the major cities and industry.

Reserves of some 40 to 50 billion tons of coal available for open-pit strip mining led to an increase in mining in the 1970's. Strict laws require the restoration of suitable surface conditions, air and water purity, taxation based on the value of the coal, and an additional tax on funds for the Resources Indemnity Trust to help develop future energy sources.

Electrical Energy. Electric power was first generated in Butte in 1880, and the first dam and

power plant was erected near Great Falls in 1890. Rapid expansion in hydroelectric power followed the formation of the Montana Power Company in 1912. Two coal-fired plants are in operation in Billings, and two 350-megawatt plants opened in Colstrip in 1975 and 1976. The federal government's huge multipurpose dams also produce large amounts of power at Fort Peck, Canyon Ferry, Hungry Horse, Libby, and on the Marias River. Electric power and natural gas are distributed by the Montana Power Company, Montana Dakota Utilities, Pacific Power and Light, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

Manufacturing. Manufacturing is allied with the state's major natural products. Forest products account for about one third of manufacturing enterprise, closely followed by metallurgical industries related to copper, zinc, aluminum, and lead. Nonmetallic manufacturing includes petroleum, phosphates, cement, gypsum, and bentonite. Food processing extends over the entire state in the form of flour and feed mills, beet sugar plants, dairy production, meat-packing, and vegetable canning.

Tourism. As early as 1850, wealthy European sportsmen visited Montana. In the 1890's a number of spacious hotels were built near hot springs, creating fashionable "spas." Guest ranching has been popular since the 1920's. Yellowstone and Glacier national parks have increased tourist interest, especially since World War II. Ski facilities have brought thousands of winter visitors.

Transportation. Because Montanans must contend with great distances, transportation has always been important. Long, fertile, easy-grade river valleys and low mountain passes brought three transcontinental railways following 1880: the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern (now combined as the Burlington Northern) and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The state highway commission has promoted an excellent system of intrastate highways. Montana relies heavily on Northwest, Western, and Frontier airlines. Many private airfields serve the large number of "flying farmers."

4. Government and Politics

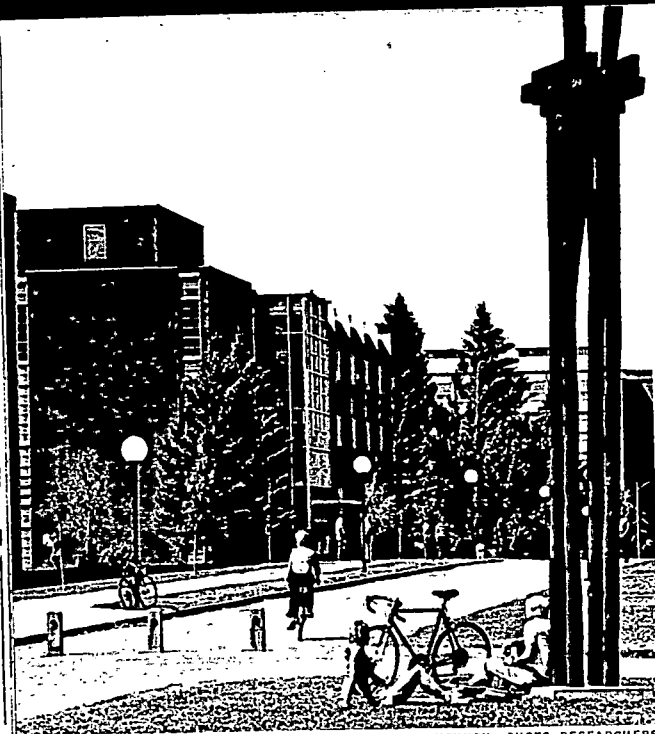
The first constitution for Montana was formulated at a convention in 1889, the year the state entered the Union, and it remained in effect for more than 80 years. A constitutional convention in 1972 drew up a new 12,000-word document, which was narrowly ratified by the voters. After legal challenges to its legitimacy were overcome, the constitution went into effect on July 1, 1973.

Structure of State Government. The government includes the usual division into three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial. The chief executive officer is the governor. Under the 1972 constitution a number of state agencies that had constitutional status were eliminated, and some 100 agencies were combined in 19 departments, whose heads report directly to the governor.

In 1974 the voters amended the new constitution, establishing a 90-day biennial session of

GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Electoral Vote—4. **Representation in Congress**—U.S. senators, 2; U.S. representatives, 2. **Legislature**—Senate, 50 members, 4-year terms; House of Representatives, 100 members, 2-year terms. **Governor**—4-year term; may succeed himself.



TOM MCHUGH, PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Montana State University, Bozeman. The state system dominates higher education.

men for mining, agriculture, and lumbering have figured prominently in state and national forums. The far-distant federal government in Washington has been viewed with alternate suspicion and hope. On the one hand, the U.S. government has exerted increasingly greater regulatory control over the economic forces operating in Montana, and the sheer size of the acreage under federal control guarantees that Washington's presence is always felt. On the other hand, federal funds have been available in times of economic stress and have been essential to the construction of dams and other public-works projects.

The frontier spirit is also manifested in the kind of public servants chosen by the state's voters. Many elected officials—especially including some members of Congress—have reflected a stubborn independence, occasionally tending toward radicalism. Partisan control within the state has swung back and forth between the Democrats and the Republicans, with both parties about even over the years.

5. Education and Culture

Public education is predominant in Montana, both at the elementary and secondary levels and at the university level, which is dominated by the state university system of higher education.

Elementary and Secondary Education. As provided by the 1972 constitution, a seven-member board of public education, appointed by the governor, controls elementary and secondary education. The board of regents, which controls the university system, combines with the board of public education to form the state board of education, which considers budgetary and other general problems. The governor, the commissioner of higher education, and the state superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members of the state board. The state superintendent, who is elected, has supervisory duties for elementary and secondary schools.

Public schools are maintained for persons be-

tween ages 6 and 21, and attendance is required between ages 8 and 16. These schools are operated under a district system, with tax support coming mostly from the district. A program of state aid, adopted in 1949, assures fairly uniform support for all districts.

Vocational-technical centers are situated in Missoula, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, and Billings. Increased attention to Indian education is being given by state and reservation leaders. The transition from native languages to English is given more care, and teachers in predominantly Indian schools are required to offer courses in Indian culture. Careful advisory assistance is given to the rapidly increasing number of Indian students in the vocational schools and colleges.

Higher Education. The 1972 constitution provides for a commissioner of higher education appointed by the governor. A seven-member board of regents, appointed by the governor, administers the university system, including the junior or community colleges.

The state university system of higher education comprises the following: Montana State University, in Bozeman; University of Montana, in Missoula; Eastern Montana College, in Billings; Western Montana College, in Dillon; Northern Montana College, in Havre; and the College of Mineral Science and Technology, in Butte.

The Roman Catholic Church operates Carroll College in Helena and the College of Great Falls in Great Falls. Rocky Mountain College in Billings is sponsored by three Protestant groups, the Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches.

Libraries. The larger libraries in the state are all associated with governmental or educational institutions and have special interests. At the University of Montana, the Northwest history and law school collections are notable, while the Montana State University collection is strong in agriculture and science. The collections of the Historical Society of Montana Library and the Montana State Law Library, both in Helena, are excellent. The Montana state library extension commission has a large collection for loans to local libraries. Billings, Great Falls, Helena, Missoula, and Kalispell all have new library buildings, and all have strong local history collections. Billings has good art, Indian, and petroleum industry materials.

Museums and the Arts. Even while preserving the heritage of the Old West, Montanans evince a growing interest in contemporary arts. Outstanding museums include Gallery '85, in Billings, which features art of the pioneer West; the Museum of the Plains Indian, in Browning; and the C. M. Russell Gallery in Great Falls, which exhibits the work of Montana's cowboy artist. The Montana Historical Society in Helena also contains a Russell gallery, and its museum depicts in historical sequence the story of Montana and the Northwest, as does the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman.

Summer theater flourishes in a number of communities, as do community orchestras. A Festival of Nations is presented annually in Red Lodge. Statewide, the Montana Institute of the Arts fosters interest in the arts.

Communications. The first post office in Montana was opened at Bannack in 1863, and the telegraph reached Virginia City in 1866. Telephone service first began as a city system in Miles City in 1881 and in Butte in 1882. The Montana

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FAMOUS RESIDENTS OF MONTANA

- Bozeman, John M.** (1835-1867), pathfinder in the American West who founded Bozeman, Mont.
- Cooper, Gary** (1901-1961), motion-picture actor.
- Guthrie, A. B., Jr.** (1901-), Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist of Western themes.
- Huntley, Chet** (1911-1974), NBC television news anchorman.
- Loy, Myrna** (1905-), motion-picture actress.
- Mansfield, Mike** (1903-), U. S. representative and senator who was Senate majority leader a record number of 16 years.
- Plenty Coups** (1848-1933), Crow Indian chief who represented all American Indians at dedication of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
- Rankin, Jeannette** (1880-1973), U. S. representative, suffrage leader, and peace advocate.
- Russell, Charles M.** (1864-1926), artist of the American West.
- Urey, Harold** (1893-1981), pioneer scientist in atomic energy field.
- Walsh, Thomas** (1859-1933), U. S. senator who initiated the Teapot Dome investigation.
- Wheeler, Burton K.** (1882-1975), U. S. senator known for his liberal and isolationist views.

Post, originally published in Virginia City in 1864, was the first stable newspaper in Montana. In the late 1970's, 11 daily, 7 Sunday, and about 62 weekly papers were published. Radio and television have helped to bring together the residents of a large state and connect them with the main currents of American life. In the late 1970's, 12 television stations were operating in the state.

6. Recreation

Montana has an exceptional diversity of recreational and spectator activities, available under federal, state, or local auspices.

National Areas. Glacier National Park contains some of the nation's most spectacular mountain

scenery, set among more than 50 glaciers and 200 lakes. In few other places are glaciers so accessible to visitors. The Going-to-the-Sun Road, affording incomparable vistas, crosses the Continental Divide. Hundreds of miles of horseback or foot trails lead into an interior filled with a variety of flora and fauna. Glacier National Park, on the Canadian border, adjoins Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta.

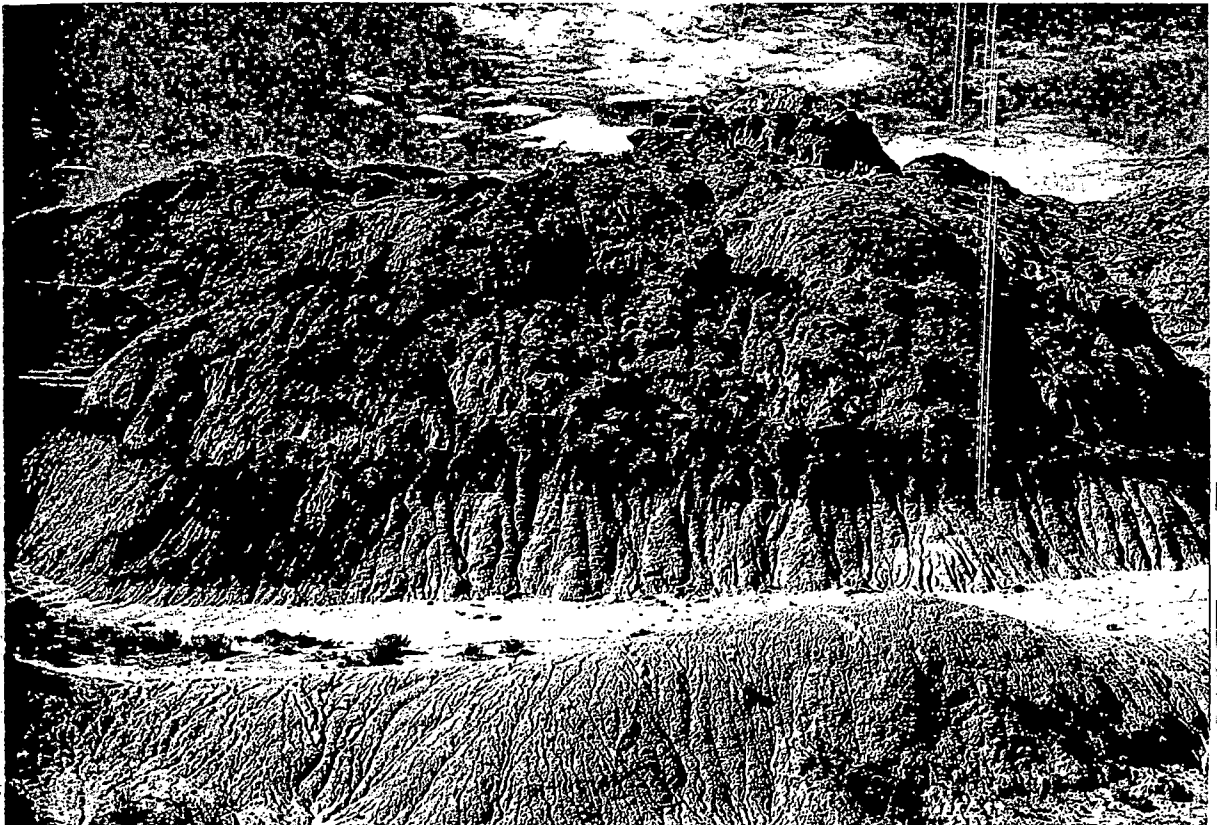
Although only a small portion of Yellowstone National Park lies in Montana, three of the five highway access routes to Yellowstone are through Montana. Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, below Yellowtail Dam, consists of a long lake bounded on both sides by mountain ranges.

Two sites marking tragic encounters between Indians and whites have been preserved. Big Hole Battlefield National Monument preserves the scene of the clash in 1877 between the U. S. Army and fleeing Nez Percé Indians led by Chief Joseph. The Nez Percé Indians won a costly victory that slowed their ultimately unsuccessful attempt to escape to Canada. Custer Battlefield National Monument preserves the area where Lt. Col. George Custer and more than 200 of his men were killed in 1876 in a battle with Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. A separate unit nearby marks the battleground where two of Custer's subordinates and their troops averted annihilation. The extensive terrain of the Custer battlefield provides an exceptional opportunity for a visitor to study frontier military tactics and relive an epic event.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, near Deer Lodge, preserves what was once the headquarters of one of the largest and best-known 19th century livestock ranches in the country.

This heavily weathered rock formation is typical of the Badlands, an area in the extreme eastern part of the state.

© WILLIAM FELGER/GRANT HEILMAN



attendance is required. These schools are operated by the state, with tax support from each district. A program of equalization assures fairly uniform

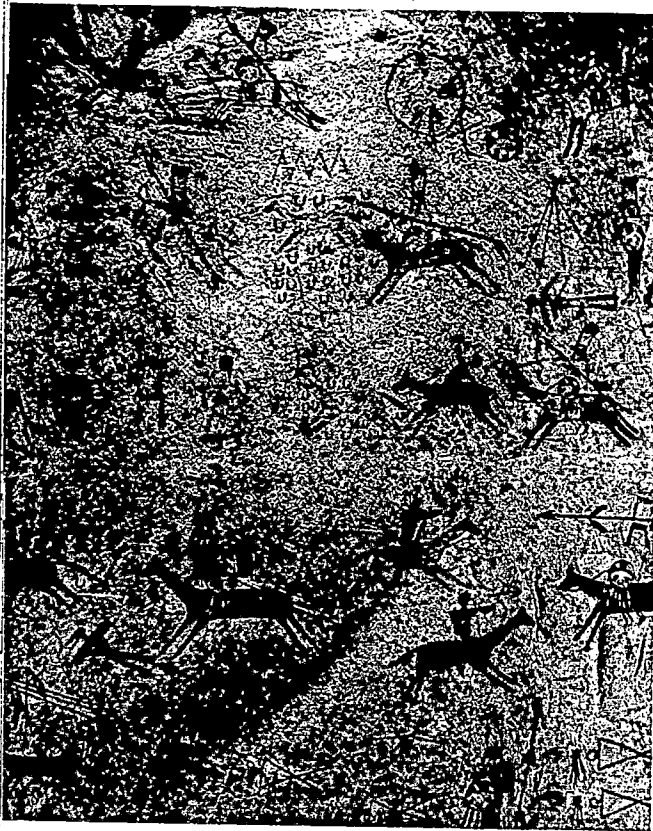
centers are situated in Great Falls, and Billings. Indian education is provided on Indian reservations and languages to English speakers in predominant areas. Courses are offered to offer courses in advisory assistance to a growing number of Indian schools and colleges. A 1972 constitution provided for higher education. A seven-member board, including the governor, administers the system, including the junior

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interests in a number of community orchestras. A festival is presented annually in Red Lodge. Montana Institute of the Arts. The first post office in Montana was established in Mackay in 1863, and the first city in Montana was established in Miles City in 1866. Telephones were introduced as a city system in Miles City in 1882. The *Montana*



DAVID MUENCH

Illustrations on this buffalo robe, now in the Plains Indian Museum at Browning, are by Blackfoot Indians.

The ten national forests within Montana provide abundant opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, snow-shoeing, swimming, boating, photography, and nature study. A number of roadless areas have been added to the nation's roster of wilderness and primitive areas.

State Areas. The state of Montana has set aside more than 50 areas as state parks, monuments, and recreation areas. The Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, containing delicate formations of many colors, is one of the nation's most beautiful caverns. The Makoshika State Recreation Area features colorful buttes, unusual fossils, and beautiful moss agates. Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument marks the site where prehistoric men drove bison over a cliff.

Other Activities, Places, and Events. Big game hunted in Montana include elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer, mountain sheep, black and brown bears, antelope, and moose. With its many rivers and lakes, Montana affords excellent opportunities to fish for several kinds of trout, perch, whitefish, bass, and coho salmon.

The boom-and-bust days of Montana's early mining history are kept alive in Virginia City, a restored ghost town. Dozens of other ghost towns and ghost camps can be found by more venturesome explorers. Many Montana towns schedule rodeos and fairs during the summer. Skiing has grown as a winter activity. Certain scenic stretches of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers are of particular interest to floaters.

7. History

Montana, though small in population, has had an eventful history of the type that might be expected in a state containing valuable natural resources scattered across a vast landscape. The search, or more accurately the competition, for these resources has largely determined the type of people who came to Montana, the economic activities in which they engaged, and their political philosophies.

Exploration and Early Settlement. Access to Montana was hindered by the arid Great Plains to the east and the mountains to the west, although the great rivers provided travel routes. Probably the first white men to leave a record of their visit were the brothers François and Louis Joseph de la Vérendrye, who appear to have crossed southeastern Montana in 1743. French and Spanish traders and prospectors arrived before 1800. Following the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806 provided the first adequate record of the area. U. S. rights to the region were recognized by Britain in the Convention of 1818 and the Oregon Treaty of 1846.

Stabilized fur trading began at the post established by Manuel Lisa at the mouth of the Big Horn River in 1807 and at those built by the British on the Kootenai River in 1808. The traders of the Missouri Fur Company (Lisa, John Colter, Andrew Henry, and Pierre Menard) and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company (William Henry Ashley, Jim Bridger, Jedediah Smith, and others) mapped the trails over the area. In 1829 the Western Department of the American Fur Company established Fort Union near the mouth of the Yellowstone River. This company and its successors, in which the Chouteau family of St. Louis was prominent, dominated the upper Missouri Valley until the middle of the century. Fort Benton on the Missouri River and Fort Sully on the Yellowstone River were important centers. Meanwhile, David Thompson led in the British fur trade. His North West Company, which established Salish House near Thompson Falls on the Clark Fork in 1809, was merged with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. Great brigades under such leaders as Alexander Ross, Peter Skene Ogden, and John Work came up the Columbia to its headwaters, but British influence receded rapidly after 1846.

Missionary efforts were contemporaneous with the fur trade. Responding to interest by the Flathead Indians, Father Pierre Jean De Smet established St. Mary's Mission in the Bitterroot Valley in 1841. It was closed in 1850, however, and sold to John Owen, who operated a trading post there for 30 years. St. Ignatius, built near Flathead Lake in 1854, was more successful.

Era of Turbulent Growth. After the California gold rush of 1849, four surveys were made by the national government for a transcontinental railroad. One of these was led by Gen. Isaac I. Stevens along the northern route in 1853. His favorable report did not then lead to a railroad, but Lt. John Mullan was instructed to build a wagon road from Fort Benton on the Missouri to Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia (1859-1863), which became an important highway.

Discoveries of gold between 1862 and 1864 produced a gold rush to Montana, and Bannack on Grasshopper Creek, Virginia City on Alder Gulch, and Helena on Last Chance Gulch soon

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became populous communities. Missoula, Deer Lodge, and Bozeman, located in agricultural valleys, grew as supply depots for the mining communities. For a time, bandits known as road agents preyed on traveling miners who had found gold. In December 1863, however, the miners organized themselves as vigilantes and soon executed the road agents or frightened them from the country.

The gold rush and the resulting lawlessness made an organized government necessary, and in 1863, Idaho Territory, which included practically all of present-day Montana, was established. Then, on May 26, 1864, Montana Territory was formed from eastern Idaho.

The first territorial legislature met in Bannack, but in 1865 the legislature changed the capital to Virginia City and created the first nine counties. In 1875 the capital was moved to Helena. In 1889 the U. S. Congress passed an enabling act permitting Montana Territory to form a constitution and state government. After a constitution was ratified by the people of the territory, Montana was admitted to the Union on Nov. 8, 1889.

Indian uprisings against the settlers had begun in the late 1860's. The Sioux were most implacable, and their enmity culminated on June 25, 1876, in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, in which Lt. Col. George Custer and more than 200 men under his command were killed. Then the Nez Percé of Idaho, seeking to escape confinement on a reservation, made a dramatic march led by Chief Joseph across Montana until, on Oct. 5, 1877, they were forced to surrender near the Bear Paw Mountains, only a short distance from the safety of the Canadian border.

Completion of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1883 gave impetus to farming and stock raising. The 1890's were characterized by feuds among the so-called copper kings William A. Clark, Marcus Daly, and Frederick Augustus Heinze. These feuds involved not only control

of the copper industry but state politics as well. The decade also saw a demand for the free coinage of silver, which was supported both by miners and debt-ridden farmers who were anxious for inflation.

The 20th Century. Farming prospered after 1900, but farmers complained that the mines escaped their fair share of taxation, thus imposing an undue burden on agriculture. Eventually, in 1924, their complaints led to a license tax on mines. The decade after World War I was characterized by growing unrest among farmers and laborers.

Progress began slowly in 1920 when former U. S. Sen. Joseph M. Dixon was elected governor and secured a graduated tax on mining and other progressive legislation. His defeat in 1924 led the people to turn to the federal government for help. U. S. Senators Thomas J. Walsh and Burton K. Wheeler both worked for federal assistance in reclamation, lower freight rates, and farm relief.

The Depression that began in 1929 hit Montana heavily. Farmers received so little for their produce that they had nothing left after paying freight to market, and mass unemployment followed the closing of mines and the suspension of lumbering. Beginning in 1933, however, the federal government poured large sums into the state for relief projects, farm assistance, road building, and such reclamation and power projects as Fort Peck Dam, which was completed in 1940.

Montana's economic and population growth slowed noticeably after midcentury. During the 1960's the population grew by less than 3%. At the end of that decade a study by the bureau of business research at the University of Montana found the state to be economically stagnant. A shortage of jobs had caused many young people to leave the state. Though vast in area and endowed with natural wealth, Montana was situated far from the centers of manufacturing and con-

Charles M. Russell, the state's renowned "cowboy artist," painted this self-portrait, *CMR and His Friends*.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MACKAY COLLECTION



HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1743 La Vérandrye brothers reached the "shining mountains" of southeastern Montana.
- 1803 Louisiana Purchase incorporated eastern Montana into the United States.
- 1805 Lewis and Clark Expedition entered Montana, and passed through area again on return trip in 1806. Detailed report influenced future exploration.
- 1807 Manuel Lisa built fur trading post at mouth of Bighorn River.
- 1841 Father De Smet established St. Mary's Mission in the Bitterroot Valley.
- 1847 Fort Benton (known as Fort Lewis 1846-1850) established by American Fur Company.
- 1862 Gold discovered at Bannack, and at Virginia City (1863) and Helena (1864).
- 1863 Territory of Idaho, created on March 3, included Montana.
- 1864 Territory of Montana created on May 26.
- 1872 Yellowstone National Park established as first national park.
- 1875 Capital moved to Helena from Virginia City.
- 1876 Custer defeated at the Battle of the Little Bighorn on June 25.
- 1879 Utah Northern Railway reached Montana.
- 1880 Northern Pacific Railway reached Montana.
- 1889 Montana became a state on November 8.
- 1910 Glacier National Park established.
- 1916 Jeannette Rankin became first woman elected to the U. S. House of Representatives.
- 1940 Fort Peck Dam completed.
- 1952 Hungry Horse Dam completed.
- 1972 New state constitution approved.
- 1975 Libby Dam completed.

sumption of finished products. The national energy crisis that materialized in the 1970's enhanced the value of Montana's coal deposits. The state's leaders set about to make sure that the mining and use of coal should conform to the best environmental standards, and that all of the people should benefit from its extraction.

MERRILL G. BURLINGAME
Coauthor of "A History of Montana"

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MONTANA, University of, a state-controlled educational institution of higher learning at Missoula. Enrollment is about 8,500 students, of whom about 80% are state residents.

Undergraduate and graduate curricula, leading to bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees, are offered in the schools of business administration, education, fine arts, forestry, journalism, and pharmacy, as well as in the College of Arts and Sciences. The school of law offers a program leading to the J. D. degree.

The university libraries house about 500,000 volumes, including a special Northwest history collection, and they are the regional depository for United States government documents.

The University of Montana was founded in 1893 by the state legislature. The name was changed to the State University of Montana in 1913 and to Montana State University in 1935, and the original name was restored in 1965.

The university is governed by the Montana State Board of Education, ex officio regents of the Montana University System. This board also is responsible for Montana State University, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Eastern Montana College, Northern Montana College, Western Montana College, Dawson Community College, Flathead Valley Community College, and Miles Community College, which form the Montana University System.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY is a state-controlled, coeducational institution of higher learning at Bozeman. Enrollment is about 9,000 students, of whom 85% are state residents.

A land-grant institution, the university offers bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees through its colleges of agriculture, education, engineering, and letters and science, and through professional schools of architecture, art, commerce, film and television, home economics, industrial arts, music, and nursing. The College of Graduate Studies offers various programs for graduate degrees, including aerospace and mechanical engineering, veterinary science, and plant pathology.

The university, which was established in 1893 as the Agricultural College of the State of Montana, is governed by the Montana state board of education. It was named Montana State College in 1935 and Montana State University in 1965.

MONTAND, mōn-tänd', Yves (1921-), French singer and actor. He was born near Milan, Italy, on Oct. 13, 1921, and raised in Marseille, France. He began his career as a music-hall entertainer and was given his first chance in films by Edith Piaf, who got him a part in her picture *Etoile sans lumière* (1946). He continued as a singer, however, and periodically appeared in a one-man show in Paris and elsewhere.

His first film to achieve international importance was *Wages of Fear* (1953), a thriller. In the mid-1950's he and his wife, Simone Signoret, played in Arthur Miller's *The Crucible* in Paris and filmed it, as *The Witches of Salem*, in 1956. They appeared in the Costa-Gavras film *The Sleeping Car Murders* (1965), a "black" mystery. Montand's later films include *Z* (1969), another Costa-Gavras picture; *On a Clear Day You Can See Forever* (1970), with Barbra Streisand; *The Confession* (1970) and *State of Siege* (1973), both Costa-Gavras films; and Jean-Luc Godard's *Tout Va Bien* (1973).

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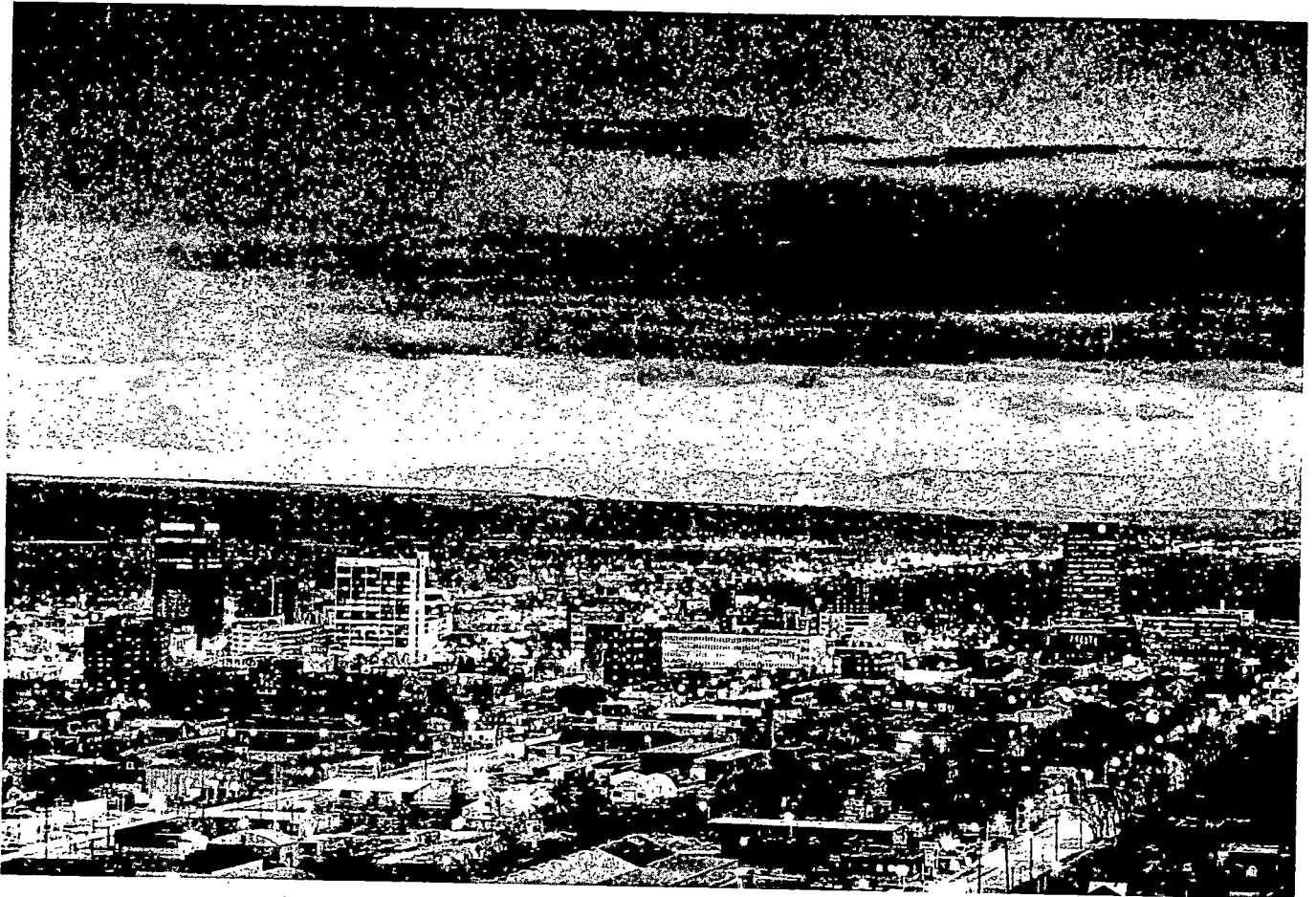


Photo by David Scott Smith © 1988

The City in Brief

Founded: 1882 (incorporated 1885)

Head Official: Mayor James Van Arsdale (since 1988)

City Population

1970: 61,581

1980: 66,798

1986 estimate: 80,310

Percent change, 1970-1980: 8.5%

U.S. rank in 1980: 294th

U.S. rank in 1986: 251st

Metropolitan Area Population

1970: 87,367

1980: 108,035

1985 estimate: 118,741

Average annual percent change, 1970-1980: 23.7%

U.S. rank in 1980: Not available

U.S. rank in 1985: 225th

Area: 20.3 square miles

Elevation: 3,126 feet above sea level

Average Annual Temperature: 46.6° F

Average Annual Precipitation: 15.09 inches

Major Economic Sectors: Agriculture, coal, oil, natural gas, tourism

Unemployment Rate: 7.0% (1987)

Per Capita Income: \$11,002 (1985 estimate)

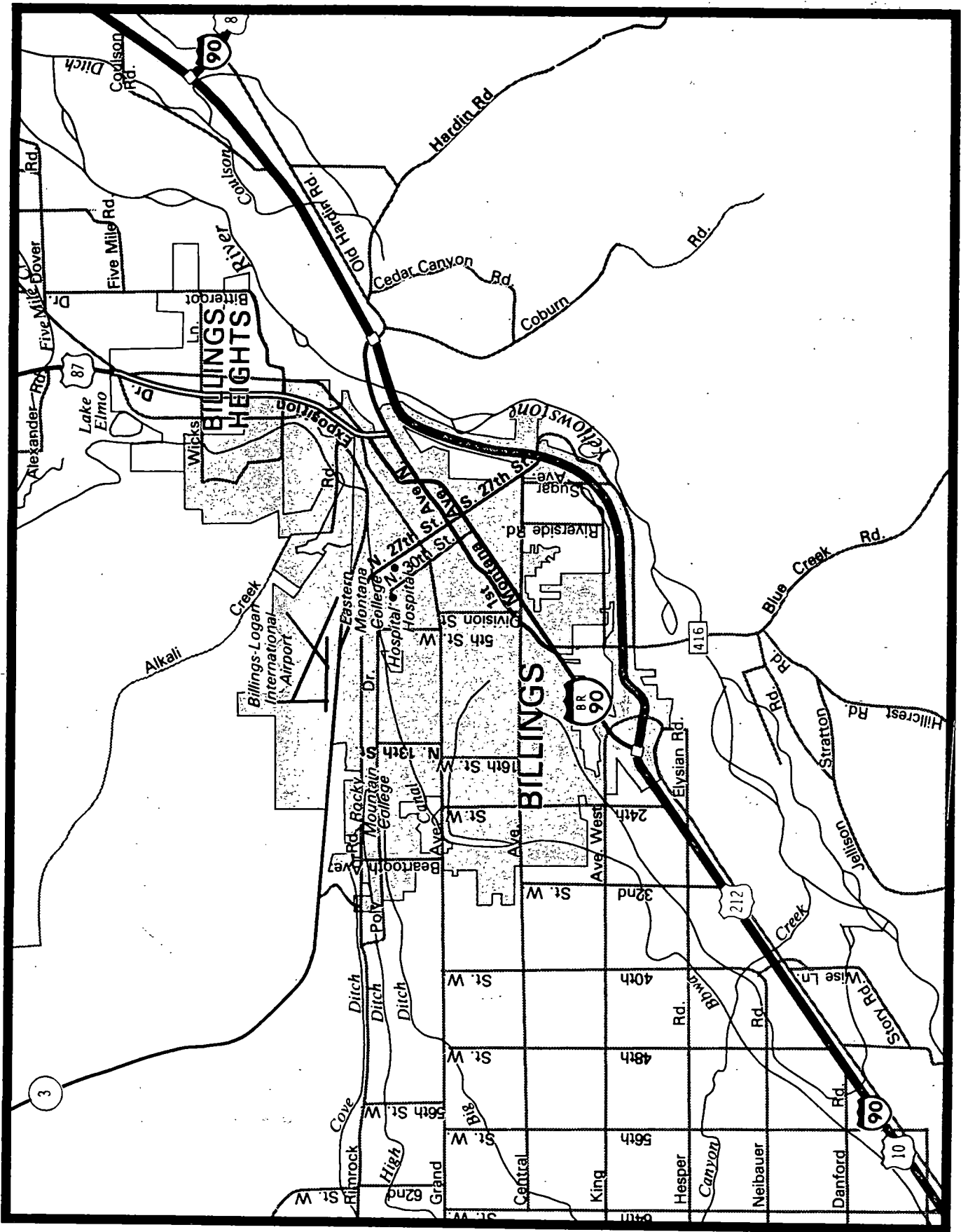
1988 ACCRA Average House Price: Not available

1988 ACCRA Cost of Living Index: Not available (U.S. average = 100.0)

Crime Rate per 100,000 Population: 6,364.1 (1987)

Major Colleges and Universities: Eastern Montana College, Rocky Mountain College

Daily Newspaper: *Billings Gazette*



Introduction

Billings is the largest city in Montana and the commercial, cultural, and industrial center of a large region of the northern Rocky Mountains. Known as the "Magic City," Billings has grown phenomenally since its founding in 1882, doubling in size every thirty years. The city is also the processing and distribution hub for a rich agricultural area. Many scenic attractions such as Yellowstone National Park are nearby, and the wide variety of available recreation activities make the Billings area a popular vacation spot.

Geography and Climate

Billings is located in southern Montana in the fertile Yellowstone River valley, with mountains on three sides. The Yellowstone River flows along the eastern boundary of the city. The mountains shelter the city from the most severe winter weather, but blizzard conditions are not uncommon in the spring and fall. Moist air from the Pacific Ocean, called "Chinook winds," often brings surprisingly warm weather in the winter and cooler temperatures in the summer. Spring features the most unpredictable weather, and summers are typically dry with cool nights.

Area: 20.3 square miles

Elevation: 3,126 feet above sea level

Average Temperatures: January, 20.9° F; August, 70.3° F; annual average, 46.6° F

Average Annual Precipitation: 15.09 inches

History

For thousands of years before the coming of European settlers, the site of present-day Billings was hunted by migratory peoples. Traces of their camps and elaborate cave drawings have been discovered and preserved at numerous sites in the region. By the time of America's westward expansion, the predominant tribes in area included the Crow, Sioux, and Cheyenne Indians.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1806 passed within thirty miles of the present site of Billings; William Clark

climbed Pompey's Pillar, a two hundred-foot-high natural rock formation, and named it after the son of one of his guides. Although many Europeans explored the area, fierce resistance from the Indians prevented any settlement. This led to the so-called "Sioux War," one of the more intensive struggles between the U.S. Army and the native people. The infamous Battle of the Little Big Horn, where a large group of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors killed General George Custer and his entire army, took place sixty-five miles to the southeast of the future site of Billings.

Billings was founded in 1882 by the Northern Pacific Railroad as a rail head for the company's western line and named for the president of the railroad, Frederick Billings. Over the next six months more than two thousand people settled in the town, which was incorporated as a city in 1885. The wide open prairie lands were ideal for cattle grazing, and a number of large ranches grew up around the town. During the early twentieth century, families of settlers known as "homesteaders" arrived in the area, taking advantage of the offer of free land. Typically, a family and all its possessions would arrive in one freight car and receive a forty-acre plot of land. Conditions were difficult, but many families struggled through their first years and eventually developed successful farms.

Irrigation had been introduced in the Yellowstone Valley in 1879. Sugar beet growing was thus made possible, and a sugar refinery was built in 1906. A succession of laborers were brought in to work the fields—first Japanese, then Russian-German, and finally Mexican. The Russian-German workers were unusually industrious; soon they bought their own land at the Huntley Irrigation project outside Billings, where they constituted a third of the population by 1940.

Billings grew steadily during the 1900s, spurred on by the development of vast natural resources such as minerals, coal, natural gas, and oil. At one time Billings was the largest inland wool shipping point in the United States. In 1933 pulp-drying equipment was installed at the sugar refinery; a thriving livestock industry developed around animals fed on beet pulp. By 1938 more than six hundred thousand acres of land around Billings was irrigated.

The city has become the commercial, health care, and cultural capital of the "Midland Empire," an area that includes eastern Montana, the western Dakotas, and Northern Wyoming. It is also an important refining and shipping center for agricultural and energy products.

Population Profile

Metropolitan Area Residents

1970: 87,367
 1980: 108,035
 1986 estimate: 120,100
 Average annual percent change, 1970-1980: 2.1%
 U.S. rank in 1980: Not available
 U.S. rank in 1985: 225th

City Residents

1970: 61,581
 1980: 66,798
 1986 estimate: 80,310
 Percent change, 1970-1980: 8.5%
 U.S. rank in 1980: 294th
 U.S. rank in 1986: 251st

Density: 3,291 people per square mile (1980)

Racial and ethnic characteristics (1980)

White: 95.41%
 Black: 0.30% (U.S. rank: Not available)
 American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut: 2.38%
 Asian and Pacific Islander: 0.45%
 Spanish origin (may be of any race): 3.23%
 (U.S. rank: Not available)

Percent of residents born in state: 52.4% (1980)

Males per 100 females: 92.6 (1980)

Age characteristics (1980)

Percent of population under 5 years old: 7.3%
 Percent 5-17 years old: 18.9%
 Percent 65 years and older: 10.8%
 Median age: 29.4 years

Births (1980)

Total number: 1,213 (13.5% of which were to mothers under 20 years old)
 Rate per 1,000 population: 18.2

Deaths (1979)

Total number: 529
 Rate per 1,000 population: 7.9

Money income (1979)

Per capita income: \$7,947 (U.S. rank: Not available)
 1985 estimate: \$11,002

Median household income: \$16,585 (U.S. rank: 458th)

Percent of households with income of . . .

less than \$10,000: 29.8%
 \$10,000 to \$19,000: 29.3%
 \$20,000 to \$29,000: 22.6%
 \$30,000 to \$39,000: 10.0%
 \$40,000 to \$49,000: 3.9%
 \$50,000 and over: 4.4%

Percent of families below poverty level: 7.3%
 (26.8% of which were headed by a female householder with no husband present)

Crimes per 100,000 population: 6,364.1 (1987)

Municipal Government

Billings has a mayor-council form of government with ten council members, each elected to a four-year term, and a city manager hired by the council. The mayor is elected to a two-year term. Billings is also the seat of Yellowstone County.

Head Official: Mayor James Van Arsdale (since January, 1988; current term expires December, 1989)

Total Number of City Employees: 851 (1988)

Economy

Major Industries and Commercial Activity

Agriculture has been one of the leading economic forces in Billings since its founding, and it continues to play a major role today. The Yellowstone Valley and the northern Great Plains are some of the nation's most fertile areas, due to extensive irrigation. The city is the transportation, processing, and packaging center for this large, productive area. The main agricultural products include sugar beets, grain, and livestock such as cattle and sheep.

The energy industry is also an important part of the economic picture in Billings. The mountains around the city and throughout eastern Montana are a rich source of coal, oil, and natural gas. A number of refineries and

purification plants are located in the Billings area to process the raw materials into usable energy resources.

Billings is the retail and wholesale trade center for a vast area of land in the northern Rocky Mountain states and a primary and secondary market population of almost half a million people, reaching from Denver, Colorado, to Calgary, Alberta, and from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Seattle, Washington. The city is also the regional center in the fields of medicine and education, along with other service industries.

With two major national parks, Yellowstone and Glacier, close to Billings, the city supports a thriving tourist industry; a combined total of four million people visit the two parks each year and add a sizable amount to the local economy.

Labor Force and Employment Outlook

The Billings-area workforce is educated above the national average. Limited but steady growth is predicted in most major economic categories with energy, services, and medical technology leading the way.

The following is a summary of data regarding the Billings metropolitan area labor force.

Size of labor force: 60,927 (1987)

Number of workers employed in . . .

- mining:* Not available
- construction:* Not available
- manufacturing:* Not available
- transportation and public utilities:* Not available
- wholesale and retail trade:* Not available
- finance, insurance, and real estate:* Not available
- services:* Not available
- government:* Not available

Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing: Not available

Unemployment rate: 7.0% (1987)

Largest Employers: Deaconess Medical Center, Burlington Northern, St. Vincent Hospital and Health Center, City of Billings, Eastern Montana College, Cenex, Mountain Bell, Billings Clinic, Yellowstone County, Ryans, First Interstate Bank

Cost of Living

The following is a summary of data regarding key cost of living factors for the Billings area.

1987 ACCRA inter-city cost of living index: 99.6 (U.S. average = 100.0)

1987 ACCRA average house price: Not available

State income tax rate: Ten tax rates, graduated from 2% on 0-\$1400 up to 11% of income \$48,100 and above; plus 10% surtax in effect calendar year 1988. State income tax is indexed yearly.

State sales tax rate: None

Local income tax rate: None

Local sales tax rate: None

Property tax rate: 3.86% of true market value

Education and Research

Elementary and Secondary Schools

The Billings School District Number Two is the largest district in the state. It is overseen by an eight-member nonpartisan school board, which appoints the superintendent. A number of private and parochial schools also serve the metropolitan area.

The following is a summary of data regarding Billings public schools as of the 1987-88 school year.

Total enrollment: 15,290

Number of facilities
elementary schools: 23
junior high schools: 4
senior high schools: 3

Student/teacher ratio: 22:1

Teacher salaries
minimum: \$17,322
maximum: \$35,000

Colleges and Universities

There are two four-year institutions of higher education in Billings. Eastern Montana College is a public, state-supported school with an enrollment of approximately four thousand. The college offers two-year associate and four-year bachelor's degrees in a variety of fields and a master's degree in education. Rocky Mountain College is affiliated with the United Church of Christ, the United Methodist Church, and the United Presbyterian Church.

It offers undergraduate degrees in a variety of disciplines and has an enrollment of about 450 students.

Libraries and Research Centers

The Parmly Billings Library contains 277,466 volumes with special collection in the areas of geneology and Montana history. A number of private, special interest, and research libraries are also located in the city. Research activities at Eastern Montana College in Billings are supported by the Eastern Montana College Foundation.

Health Care

Billings provides the main medical services for a four-state area, with state of the art equipment and highly skilled personnel. Most of the health care facilities are concentrated in a 114-acre medical corridor that encompasses both of the city's major hospitals and nearly two dozen other health-related facilities.

Deaconess Medical Center is a 253-bed regional medical center with general care and specialized services that include a Heart Center, Cancer Services, an intensive care unit, the Kidney Center, a psychiatric center, pulmonary services, and an Emergency and Trauma Center.

A 280-bed facility, the St. Vincent Hospital and Health Center, provides general services and a number of specialized services to the community. The hospital contains a Regional Rehabilitation Center, a Helicopter Emergency Lifesaving Program (H.E.L.P.), a Regional Trauma Center, extensive neuroscience facilities, nuclear medicine, and a Women's Pavillion that features birthing rooms, neonatal intensive care, and mammography services.

Other medical facilities in Billings include the Billings Clinic, with a staff of seventy-five physicians, and the Billings Mental Health Center, Rivendell of Billings, and Yellowstone Treatment Center, three psychiatric facilities. Almost three hundred doctors and 105 dentists practice in over forty areas of specialization in the city.

Recreation

Sightseeing

Downtown Billings contains the Billings Historical District, a renovated area that consists of most of the original business district. The Castle Corner is a replica of the Potter Palmer Mansion in Chicago, an interesting structure modeled after English castles. The Black Otter Trail, beginning at the edge of the city, is a winding highway that follows the "rimrocks," natural sandstone cliffs that border the city on the north and east. Boothill Cemetery, burial ground for residents of the frontier town of Colson, and the Range Rider of Yellowstone, a life-sized bronze statue by artist Charles Christadora, are both located along the Black Otter Trail.

A number of national monuments, parks, and recreation areas are located near Billings, most within a two-hour drive. Custer Battlefield National Monument is sixty-five miles southeast of the city, and Pompey's Pillar, a spectacular natural rock formation, is twenty-eight miles east of Billings. Yellowstone National Park and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area are both a few hours drive from the city.

Arts and Culture

The only major performing arts center in the region, the Alberta Bair Theatre for the Performing Arts is the site of most of the cultural activity in Billings. The Fox Committee for the Performing Arts and the Billings Community Concert Association are both responsible for bringing a wide range of cultural events to the city each year, including jazz, opera, ballet, and popular music concerts. The Billings Symphony Orchestra and Chorale performs approximately ten concerts each season, including an annual free concert in the park. Theatre is represented by the Billings Studio Theatre, Actor's Theatre Montana, and the Billings Children's Theatre.

The Western Heritage Center features changing exhibits pertaining to the region's history, and the Yellowstone County Museum contains historical relics and dioramas depicting scenes from Billings' past. The Yellowstone Art Center displays changing exhibits of contemporary and historic art. The center also sponsors lectures and concerts.

Festivals and Holidays

September is a month of celebration in Billings. On Labor Day weekend the Heritage of the Yellowstone Folklife Festival is held at Eastern Montana College.

Western traditions are observed with Indian craft demonstrations, cowboy cooking and games, calf roping, and a concert featuring cowboy music and poetry. Ethnic roots are preserved in the serving of foods of various nationalities, including Native American, Dutch, Norwegian, Yugoslavian, Hispanic, Hutterite, Chinese, Scottish, Laotian, German, and Welsh. On the fourth weekend in September the traditional German harvest festival, Herbstfest, is held in nearby Laurel. German foods, dancing, and music are featured.

Sports for the Spectator

Billings supports two professional sports teams, the Billings Mustangs, a baseball team, and the Montana Magic, a professional hockey franchise. Thoroughbred racing and pari-mutuel betting are offered at Yellowstone Exhibition, and the city features several rodeo events each year.

Sports for the Participant

The mountains near Billings offer a complete range of year-round outdoor activity: skiing, hiking, hunting, fishing, camping, and a wide variety of water recreation. At a number of lakes and reservoirs swimming, boating, sailing, and water skiing can be enjoyed. The City of Billings operates over forty parks that feature swimming pools, tennis courts, athletic fields, jogging and biking paths, and other recreational facilities. There are two public and four private golf courses in the city.

Shopping and Dining

Downtown Billings has over two hundred stores and shops that offer a diverse range of goods and services; there are also more than a dozen other major shopping centers and malls in the area.

Restaurants in Billings feature traditional Western fare as well as exotic ethnic cuisine in settings ranging from casual and inexpensive to elegant and intimate.

Convention Facilities

The primary meeting facility in Billings is Metrapark, a multi-purpose major event center located on the Rimrocks overlooking downtown. Metrapark features a thirty-thousand-square-foot arena in addition to a twenty-thousand-square-foot exhibition hall with ten breakout rooms. Total seating capacity is twelve thousand. The complex also contains an art pavilion, other exhibit areas,

and a covered grandstand for outdoor events. Parking for three thousand cars is available.

The Billings Plaza Trade Center downtown is the largest facility in the state to be built in conjunction with a hotel; it contains three large multi-purpose meeting rooms that will accommodate two hundred people and 170 booths. Also located downtown is the Alberta Bair Theater, the largest fully equipped performing arts theatre between Spokane and Grand Forks. The theatre serves as the site of business meetings and conventions, as well as performances, with the lobby accommodating up to five hundred people.

Conference and convention facilities for large and small groups are available in several hotels, motels, and bed-and-breakfast establishments throughout the Billings metropolitan area.

Transportation

Approaching the City

Billings Logan International Airport is only two miles from the downtown district and serves most of eastern Montana and northern Wyoming with approximately forty flights daily from five major airlines.

Billings is at the junction of two interstate highways: I-90, connecting the city with the Pacific Northwest and the southern Rocky Mountain states; and I-94, providing a link with the Midwestern states. U.S. 87, 310, and 212 also meet in Billings.

Billings is served by regional and interstate bus lines.

Traveling in the City

Billings Metropolitan Transit operates seventeen routes within the city. Auto traffic on major thoroughfares is light compared to most metropolitan areas. The downtown area is laid out in a grid pattern with numbered streets.

Commercial Shipping

Via Billings Logan International Airport a number of carriers provide air freight and express mail service to the city. The Burlington Northern Railroad operates a major switching yard in Billings, and the city is served by twenty-nine motor freight companies.

Communications

Newspapers and Magazines

Billings has one major daily newspaper, the *Billings Gazette*. A number of weekly papers focusing on business, agriculture, and general news are also published in the city. They include *Agri-News*, *Montana Oil Journal*, and *Western Livestock Reporter*. *Farm and Ranch Forum*

is published monthly and *Montana Land Magazine* is published quarterly in Billings.

Television and Radio

Each of the three local television channels in Billings represent one of the major commercial networks. Six other channels are available from Salt Lake City, Denver, and Canada. A number of cable and satellite services are also offered. Twelve radio stations provide programming in the Billings area.

Another escapee, Cecil Thornell, 40, was captured about 10:30 p.m. Friday, less than an hour after the escape was discovered, St. John said. He had been charged with robbing a gasoline station while on parole for armed robbery.

Deveaux was in custody on federal charges of burglary and distribution of a controlled substance.

The other six jail escapees were all awaiting trial.

plea hearing.

He had been brought to Billings from the state prison in Deer Lodge for the

thwart the death sentence. Judge G. Todd Baugh set no sentencing date. Fitzpatrick pleaded guilty last week to the kidnapping and murder, but continued to proclaim his innocence while accepting the plea bargain designed to

grocery store clerk during a robbery in Hardin in 1975. Fitzpatrick, 47, spent almost 14 years on death row until federal courts overturned his death sentence for kidnapping and murdering an 18-year-old

John. "No struggle, no shots fired, nobody hurt," said police Sgt. Rich St.

resistance.

Billings residents around 9 a.m. and surrendered to police without Fitzpatrick and federal prisoner Kevin Deveaux of Poplar were spotted by

recreation yard and cut through the chain-link screen that covered it. who scaled the 10-foot brick wall of a Yellowstone County jail's small Convicted murderer Bernard Fitzpatrick was among seven prisoners Friday night

still at large, police said. Two jail escapees, one of whom was taken off death row only last week, were captured Saturday but four other escapees from the Yellowstone County jail were

BODY:

KEYWORD: Montana jailbreak

DATELINE: BILLINGS, Mont.

Inmate

HEADLINE: Authorities capture two of seven jail breakers, including ex-death row

LENGTH: 343 words

SECTION: Domestic News

March 31, 1990, Saturday, AM cycle

Associated Press.

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The Associated Press

LEVEL 2 - 1 OF 1 STORY

The escapees still at large Saturday were Frank Belmaraz, 22, of Billings, charged with homicide and aggravated assault in the stabbing death of his girlfriend outside a bar last October; Daniel Wilson, 27, of Laurel, charged with suspicion of drug possession and criminal endangerment; Tony Howland, 24, of Billings, charged with probation violation for felony theft and possession of a weapon by a prisoner; and Elwood Hall, 24, of Brockton, scheduled for trial on Monday on charges of aggravated sexual abuse.

The Associated Press, March 31, 1990

Billings

years he was employed at the pistol factory of Samuel Colt, serving as tool-maker and die-sinker and for three years as foreman of the die-sinking department. While at Colt's he became an expert in drop-forging—a process for forging between dies by a drop-hammer. This process, which was coming into popularity as a means of manufacturing tools and machine parts, was a step in the replacing of hand work by standardized quantity production. In 1862 he was engaged by E. Remington & Sons of Ilion, N. Y., and, despite the criticism of conservative associates, he developed a process of treating drop-forgings that caused extraordinary saving of labor in manufacturing pistols. A single adaptation of drop-forging to the shaping of pistol frames by machinery saved this company many thousands of dollars in labor. As these improvements in firearms came at the time of the Civil War, they were particularly important. In 1865, at the close of the war, Billings returned to Hartford, and for three years was superintendent of manufacturing for the Weed Sewing Machine Company, which had taken over the old Sharps rifle works built by Robbins & Lawrence. While there he devised a method for making sewing-machine shuttles by drop-forging—a decided improvement over the old method of brazing the parts together. This was patented in 1867. In 1868 he became president and superintendent of the Roper Sporting Arms Company at Amherst, Mass., in association with C. M. Spencer. During the next year the business was moved to Hartford and reorganized as the Billings & Spencer Company. The sale of Roper sporting arms suffered a severe setback and in 1870 the firm took up the manufacture of drop-forgings in general, including machinist's small tools. The business prospered and grew, largely because of the inventive ability of Billings, the president. Among the outstanding inventions was the Billings commutator-bar for electric dynamos, made from drop-forged copper and invented in 1886. Other inventions included drills, chucks, pocket-knives, wrenches, etc., all made by machinery instead of by the old slow hand methods. Billings served as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1895, as alderman and city councilman at Hartford, as president for twelve years of the board of fire commissioners, as high dignitary in the masons, as a bank trustee, etc. He was twice married; first to Frances M. Heywood on Jan. 5, 1857; second to Evalina Case Holt on Sept. 9, 1874.

[An excellent source on the general development of

Billings

modern machine-shop practise and the men who influenced it is *English and American Tool Builders* (1916), by Joseph W. Roe. An interesting obituary of Billings is to be found in the *Trans. Am. Soc. Mech. Engineers* (1920), vol. XLII.1 P. B. M.

BILLINGS, FREDERICK (Sept. 27, 1823–Sept. 30, 1890), lawyer, railroad president, philanthropist, was born at Royalton, Vt., the fourth child of Oel and Sophia (Wetherbe) Billings, both of whom were of New England descent (Dana, *History of Woodstock*, pp. 594–97). In 1835 young Frederick moved with his parents to Woodstock, Vt., and a few years later entered the state university at Burlington, graduating in 1844. He then read law, and for two years, 1846–48, held a minor appointive state office. In 1848 he caught the gold fever from a seafaring relative, and early in 1849 went via the Isthmus to California. Here he had the good judgment to open a law office rather than to dig for gold, and reaped a rich harvest when the inevitable demand for legal talent set in. A partnership which he early formed with another lawyer grew rapidly into the leading law firm of San Francisco. Billings soon acquired wealth, prominence, and political influence. The latter he used in 1861 to prevent the loss of California to the Union. He was for a time attorney-general of the state, and could doubtless have had a political career. As attorney for Gen. Frémont in the matter of the Mariposa estate, Billings went to England in 1861. Returning to the United States, he was married on Mar. 31, 1862 to Julia, daughter of Dr. Eleazer Parmlly, of New York City, and attempted to resume his law practise in San Francisco. Ill health prevented and in 1864 he went back to his old home in Woodstock, where a few years later he purchased the famous Marsh estate. This he enlarged and improved until, according to the local historian, "his home on the hill has come to resemble one of the baronial estates of the old world."

Billings's interest in the Northern Pacific railway was aroused by a trip to the Far Northwest in 1866. He bought one of the original twelfth interests in the company, and for many years its affairs claimed his chief attention. He organized its land department, and, knowing that the grant of lands received from Congress must be made to yield settlers rather than profits, kept the price of land low and inaugurated an extensive campaign of advertising. The results were highly gratifying, and the Northwest boomed until the panic of 1873 brought things to a standstill. Billings devised a plan of reorganization by which the prostrate Northern Pacific might be set on its feet, per-

Billings

suaded the directors to accept his plan, secured court assent to it, and put it into effect. In May 1879 he became president of the reorganized company. With the hard times at an end, he found money to begin construction westward from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, where the terminal had been since 1873, and eastward from the navigable waters of the Columbia River. The earnings of the company grew, its credit rose, and finally, in 1880, Billings persuaded a syndicate of bankers to purchase \$40,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, enough to secure the completion of the road. This was regarded at the time as a financial triumph, and the Northern Pacific was described by a high authority as "the most important enterprise before the country, prosecuted by a single corporation, with a distinct purpose, and independent of entangling alliances" (*Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, XXX, 650; XXXI, 560, 579, 589; XXXII, 335-36). "Entangling alliances," however, were not easily avoided. Henry Villard, president of the O. R. & N., which operated a road along the southern bank of the Columbia River, feared the competition of the advancing Northern Pacific, and sought an agreement with it. Finding Billings "lukewarm and hard to satisfy," Villard determined to secure for himself a voice in Northern Pacific affairs. The result was his famous "blind pool," through which he was able to buy a large block of Northern Pacific stock. Villard now expected representation on a revised directorate, but this Billings sought to forestall. A struggle ensued, Billings at last capitulated, and an agreement was reached. In September 1881 the presidency was turned over to Villard, and Billings, although continuing as a director, ceased to take an active part in the company's management. The road was completed under Villard's leadership, but the credit for making its completion possible belongs chiefly to Billings (Villard, *Memoirs*, II, 291-300; *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, XXXII, 313, 368, 421).

In spite of Billings's ill health, his fortune, now materially increased, commanded his attention. He was one of the active promoters of the Nicaraguan canal project. He devoted himself to philanthropy, finding an outlet for his religious zeal in constructing a chapel for the Congregational Church of Woodstock, and in rebuilding its church and parsonage. He built a church, also, in Billings, Mont., a town named for him. He purchased for the University of Vermont the valuable George P. Marsh collection of 12,000 volumes, and built and en-

Billings

dowed at a cost of \$250,000 a library building for the same institution. His numerous other benefactions included generous gifts to Amherst College and to Moody's School at Northfield, Mass. Billings's active business life did not prevent him from cultivating a fine appreciation of art and literature. He was devoted to the cause of public education, and was once considered for the presidency of the University of California. He was a forceful public speaker. His success in business came from an admirable compound of ability to plan and of ability to act. Commanding in appearance, gifted with the social graces, he won friends for himself and for his projects. For a long time he conquered his own ill health as he conquered other obstacles, but in 1890 death overtook him.

[Obituaries in *N. Y. Times* and *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 1, 1890, in *Univ. of Vt. Obit. Record*, No. 1, 1895, and in *Appleton's Ann. Cyc. for 1890*, p. 634; longer sketches are by H. A. Hazen, in the *New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg.*, XLV, 259-65, and by J. W. Buckingham, in *Sunset*, XVI, 487-91. H. S. Dana's *Hist. of Woodstock, Vt.* (1889) contains some useful material. Billings's railway achievements are set forth in his address *The Northern Pacific R. R.: Its Hist. and Equitable Rights* (1880), and in E. V. Smalley, *Hist. of the Northern Pacific R. R.* (1883). *The Memoirs of Henry Villard* (1904), II, give a good account of the Billings-Villard controversy, and an article by J. B. Hedges, "The Colonization Work of the Northern Pacific R. R.," in the *Miss. Valley Hist. Rev.*, XIII, 311-42, tells of the activities of the land department under Billings.]

J. D. H.

BILLINGS, JOHN SHAW (Apr. 12, 1838-Mar. 11, 1913), librarian, surgeon, was descended from William Billings of Somersetshire who migrated to New England about the middle of the seventeenth century. In the course of six generations the family removed through New York State to Switzerland County in southeastern Indiana, where John was born to James Billings and his wife, Abby (Shaw) Billings, the latter descended from one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims.

As a boy John read voraciously, learned Latin with a little aid from a clergyman of the neighborhood, and later made an agreement with his father to waive all claim to an inheritance in favor of the other child, a sister, if the father would help him through college. He prepared himself, and at the age of fourteen entered the sub-freshman class of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, some fifty miles from his home. Five years later he received the degree of B.A. with honors and in the fall of the following year began his professional studies at the Medical College of Ohio. In the spring of 1860 he obtained his M.D. and in the fall was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college at which he had studied. A year later he

A decorative banner with a scalloped top edge and tassels at the corners, framing the title text.

t. D ICTIONARY OF
American Biography

Edited by Allen Johnson

2

Barsotti - Brazer

Charles Scribner's Sons

NEW YORK

Billy the Kid

Some of his tunes survived for a time, but were gradually replaced by better ones.

[Frank J. Metcalf, *Am. Writers and Compilers of Sacred Music* (1925), pp. 51-64; Louis C. Elson, *Hist. of Am. Music* (rev. ed., 1915), pp. 12, 26; Louis C. Elson, *Nat. Music of America* (rev. ed., 1924), p. 67; Frederic L. Ritter, *Music in America* (1883), p. 58; *Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians, Am. Supp.* (1920), p. 386 under "Tune-Books."] F. L. G. C.

BILLY THE KID (Nov. 23, 1859-July 15, 1881), desperado, born in New York City, was William H. Bonney, the son of William H. and Kathleen Bonney. In 1862 the family moved to Coffeyville, Kan., where the father died. The mother, with her two children, moved to Colorado, where she married a man named Antrim. About 1865 the family moved to Santa Fé and in 1868 to Silver City, N. Mex. The boy had some schooling, but by the time he was twelve had become a frequenter of saloons and gambling places and an adept at cards. It was at this age that he is said to have stabbed to death a man who had insulted his mother. At sixteen he and a partner, near Fort Bowie, Ariz., killed three peaceful Indians for the furs they were transporting. After various spectacular adventures on both sides of the border, with a supposed record of twelve killings, he appeared in the Pecos Valley in the fall of 1877 and became an employee of J. H. Tunstall, a cattleman. On Feb. 12, 1878, he witnessed from a distance the opening scene in the Lincoln County cattle war, when his employer was killed by a posse of the Murphy faction. He became the fighting leader of the McSween faction, took part in several savage combats, was one of the party of six that on Apr. 1 killed Sheriff James A. Brady and a deputy, and in July figured conspicuously in the battle at Lincoln. With the arrival in August of Gen. Lew Wallace, whom Hayes appointed governor under instructions to end the war, a tacit truce began. Wallace issued a provisional amnesty to those not under indictment for crime, and in a conference with the Kid urged him to surrender, promising him a pardon in case he were convicted. The Kid, declaring that he should be murdered the moment he laid down his arms, refused the terms; and later, with a band of twelve companions, started on a career of wholesale cattle stealing with incidental killings. In 1880 a number of cattlemen, headed by John S. Chisum [*q.v.*], a former friend of the Kid, induced Pat Garrett, also a former friend, to accept the nomination for sheriff. Garrett was elected, and at once began a campaign to break up the Kid's band. In a fight at Fort Sumner, on Christmas Eve, 1880, one of the band was killed. The others fled, but a few days later the Kid, with three companions, was compelled

Bimeler

to surrender. At Mesilla, in March, he was convicted of killing Sheriff Brady and was sentenced to be hanged at Lincoln on May 13. Conveyed to Lincoln, he was kept in confinement until Apr. 28, when, though shackled with handcuffs and leg irons, he contrived to kill the two deputies who guarded him and escaped. Two months and a half later he was trapped at the home of Pete Maxwell, in Fort Sumner, and shot and killed by Garrett.

Billy the Kid was the most famous outlaw of the Southwest. He had a score of twenty-one killings and is said to have expressed a wish to add two more to the list. He was about five feet eight in height, slender and well proportioned. His hair was light brown, and his eyes were gray. His face was long, and except for its thick coat of tan, colorless. His front teeth were large and slightly protrusive. He was left-handed. His manner was quiet and unassuming, and he had an unstudied grace of movement. On the range he dressed roughly, but he was something of a dandy in town. He danced well, was a frequenter of balls and fandangoes and was a notable favorite among women. His mood was cheerful and carefree, even in the greatest stress of danger. He had many friends, most of whom found excuses for his outlawry, and a certain glamour invests his career. He was, nevertheless, a cold-blooded killer who as a rule shot down his victims without shadow of provocation and who probably never felt a twinge of remorse.

[Pat F. Garrett, *The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid* (1882); G. B. Anderson, *Hist. of New Mexico* (1907); C. A. Siringo, *Hist. of "Billy the Kid"* (1920); W. N. Burns, *The Saga of Billy the Kid* (1926).]

W. J. G.

BIMELER, JOSEPH MICHAEL (c. 1778-Aug. 27, 1853), founder of the Separatist Society of Zoar in Ohio, was born in Germany, presumably in Wurttemberg, where for some ten years he labored as a teacher among a persecuted sect of Pietists, living meekly and changing his abode from time to time in order to avoid the eye of the government. He was of lowly origin, had been a weaver, was lame in one leg, and was disfigured by an enlarged, protruding eye, but he had educated himself rather successfully, and his intelligence, energy, and character were those of a superior man. In addition he had the spiritual power of a genuine religious leader. In 1817 he joined a company of about 300 Separatists from Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Baden, who sailed from Hamburg to find a home in America. A woman mystic named Barbara Grubermann had been their moving spirit, but she died before they left Germany. On the voyage Bimeler—or Bäumler, to give him his original name—doc-



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2

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BILLINGS-GATE, bil'ingz-gāt, is a fish market in London, on the north bank of the Thames River between London Bridge and the Tower of London. It was named from the city gate that once existed nearby. In the 17th century the porters of the fish market were notorious for their coarse, abusive language; hence the word "billingsgate" for such language.

BILLION, bil'yən, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000, according to the system of numeration used in the United States. In Britain, France (since 1948) and Germany, a billion is a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000, which is called a trillion in the United States. In the British-German-French system, 1,000,000,000 is called a milliard.

BILLITON, bə-lē'ton, is an island in Indonesia, in the Java Sea, off the southeast coast of Sumatra. The Indonesian name for it is *Belitung*. The island is about 43 miles (70 km) wide and 55 miles (90 km) long and has an area of 1,866 square miles (4,834 sq km). The marshy land reaches a height of some 1,670 feet (510 meters) on Mount Tanjem, and the coasts are covered with coral reefs. There are large deposits of tin on Billiton and the adjacent island of Singkep. Tandjungpandan is the chief city and port. Population: (1980) 163,815.

BILLS, Legislative. See CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; LEGISLATION.

BILLY BUDD is a novelette by Herman Melville, written shortly before his death in 1891 but not published until 1924, when it helped to promote renewed interest in Melville. Its original title was *Billy Budd, Foretopman*.

Billy Budd is a young English sailor whose sincerity and goodness endear him to his shipmates. Aboard a British man-of-war he incurs the enmity of a jealous petty officer, Claggart. When the latter accuses him falsely of a mutinous conspiracy, Billy, speechless in disbelief, strikes him a fatal blow. Captain Vere, although he believes in the youth's spiritual innocence, is required by regulations to order a court-martial. Billy is tried and found guilty. Billy is hanged, but he lives on in the loving memory of the sailors who knew him. Some critics have called *Billy Budd* the most expert of Melville's stories, surpassing even *Moby-Dick* as a tragedy.

A one-act opera, *Billy Budd*, with a libretto by Salvatore Quasimodo, based on Melville's story, was written by the Italian composer Giorgio Ghedini. It had its premiere in September 1949 in Venice, thus preceding by two years the more celebrated version by British composer Benjamin Britten. Britten's *Billy Budd* is in four acts; its libretto, also based on Melville, is by E.M. Forster and Eric Crozier. This opera, which was first performed in 1951 at Covent Garden, London, tells basically the same story as Melville's novel, but Britten's score, with music that recalls traditional nautical tunes and old sea chanteys, seems to make the sea an additional character, its presence always felt.

Billy Budd, a three-act play, was adapted from Melville's novel by Louis Coxé and Robert Chapman. It focuses on the novel's allegory—the struggle between good as represented by Billy and evil as represented by Claggart. The play was presented on Broadway in 1951.

BILLY THE KID (1859-1881) was an American frontier outlaw. He was born *William H. Bonney* in New York City on Nov 23, 1859. Brought up in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, he is said to have committed his first murder at the age of 12 when he knifed a man for insulting his mother. Four years later he was involved in the robbery and murder of three Indians. By 1877, when he became a cowhand in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, 12 murders had been charged to his account.

When the Lincoln County (N. Mex.) cattle war erupted in February 1878, the Kid readily accepted the leadership of one of the warring factions and took part in several bloody skirmishes. The climax came on April 1, when he and five companions killed Sheriff James A. Brady and a deputy. In August the Kid spurned an offer of amnesty and embarked on a series of cattle rustlings at the head of a gang of 12, resulting in further killings.

In 1880 a former friend of Billy's, Patrick F. Garrett, became sheriff and launched a campaign to wipe out the Kid's band. Billy eluded capture in a gunfight at Fort Sumner, N. Mex., on Christmas Eve, but a few days later he was taken, along with three companions. Under sentence of death for slaying Brady, he escaped jail in Lincoln on April 28, 1881, killing both his guards. He was finally trapped in a private home in Fort Sumner and shot to death by Garrett on July 15, 1881.

A total of 21 killings is traditionally ascribed to Billy, but there is no reliable evidence for this figure. Because of his youth and extraordinary bravado, a romantic legend grew up around him, and he became the most celebrated outlaw of the old Southwest. The story of his life was first written in 1882 by Garrett.

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BILNEY, bil'nē, Thomas (c. 1495-1531), English theologian, who was one of the earliest Protestant martyrs. Born in Norfolk, he studied at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was ordained a priest in 1519. A gentle man of deep spirituality and devotion to the church, he, like Martin Luther, could not reconcile the fundamentals of Catholicism with an "external" religion of ceremonies, rites, and veneration of saints. His preaching aroused opposition, but he converted some of his colleagues to Reformism. Unlike Luther, Bilney remained orthodox on essential Catholic dogma—the power of the pope and the church, the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the sacrifice of the Mass. Nonetheless, he was arrested for heresy in 1527. Persuaded to recant, he escaped death but was confined in the Tower of London for more than a year.

After his release, he was unable to silence his convictions, which he believed were verified by the teaching of St. Paul, and he began again to preach his views. Although these seem to have differed little from Catholic pronouncements, he was arrested in 1531.

(1746-1800), the composer of music. Oct. 7, 1746. He was a young man he attracted his full attention on music theory to educate himself in music, which he very id chordal writing most of the New

The New England six collections of selection of traditional his own hymns latter were crude liveliness and the them found favor subsequently published Assistant (1778), the Psalm Singer's Suffolk Harmony (1794). Collection containing 13 songs died at Boston

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Other Voices

We Need a National Drug Strategy

By KERRY G. KIRSCHNER

The president has made a declaration of war! We have invaded foreign borders to eradicate growth of cocaine in Columbia and Peru. On the streets of our cities we continue to make more arrests. Last year in Los Angeles alone there were more than 60,000 felony arrests that were drug related. As local communities hire more policemen, arrests continue to accelerate proportionately. Jails fill to overflowing, yet like an insatiable Pac-Man, drugs are eating up our cities, and move unchecked into the suburbs and small towns, and we ask, who is winning the drug war?

We lost the war in Vietnam, and Mayor Flynn of Boston states, "We're fighting the war on drugs, because we lost the war on poverty years ago."

At the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Fourth Annual Conference on Crime and Drugs, attended by mayors and police chiefs from around the country, from which I just returned, there was a mood of frustration. For the most part, cities have increased their budgets for law enforcement — in most cases by raising taxes. Many cities have initiated youth education and recreation programs to lure children from the streets, have taken policemen out of cars and put them in high drug trafficking areas in order to get more aggressive against drug dealing. They have supported drug rehabilitation programs and treatment centers, and yet no one is declaring victory. To the contrary, there is greater fear of drug pushers on our streets today than there is fear of Russia, Cuba, Kadhafi, or Noriega.

The mayors' fervent call to the White House and Congress is for more funds to be sent directly to cities for each to carry out their own battles. Additional funding is important, but if we only do that, 10 years from

now we'll still be fighting battles, and we will be no closer than we are today to winning the war. What we need is an operational leader and a national strategy to eradicate drugs.

If this is a war, let's start treating it like one! We have two fronts — offshore against producing-grower countries — and in the streets of every community in our country. We have the army in place — federal agencies, state, local police and sheriff departments. In all instances there is no one at the top who has developed a uniform strategy for our armies to implement. If we are going to operate effectively, let's develop the operating leadership to tie all these agencies together on a unified course of action, and then fund the strategy to get the job done. I know of no war that this country has ever fought with a Cabinet officer sitting in Washington, granting small amounts of dollars to the troops on the front lines.

Left in its current condition, all of our cities and states will vie against each other to build their police forces larger than their neighbors' so they can push the drug enemy down the road to someone else. We have never had more uniformed local and state law enforcement officers in this country fighting a mobile, chronic, unrelenting enemy. We have not yet committed ourselves on a national level to a sustained, methodical plan to win this war in the trenches.

It is time that we call on President Bush and Congress to provide national leadership, to unite police forces in a national strategy that is all encompassing in interdiction, education and treatment. To not do this now will leave our children and grandchildren to fight the same battles years and years from now.

Kirschner is mayor of Sarasota.

Tampa Trib.

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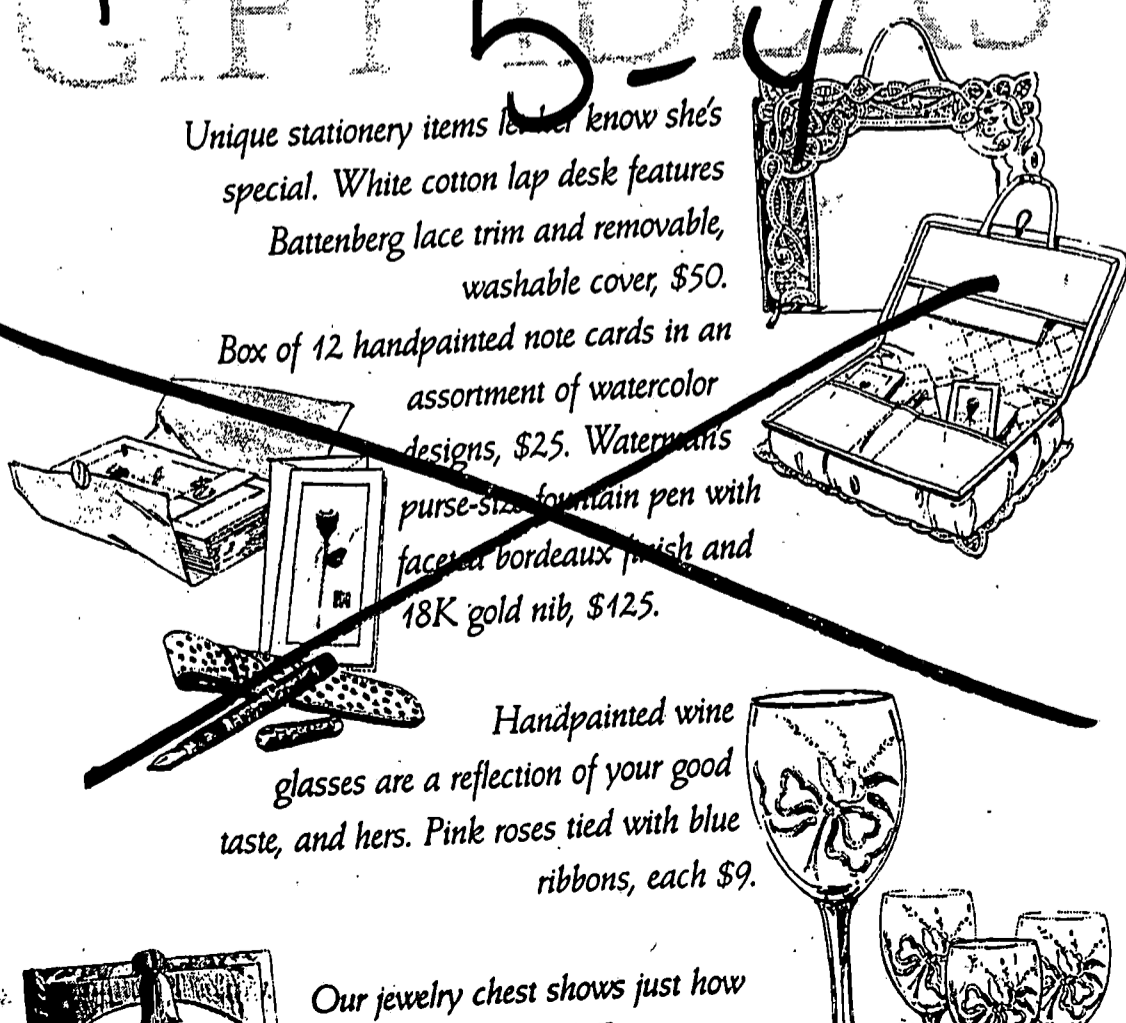
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Phone 961-2820

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TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT
RETURNED YOUR CALL		

Message _____

Operator _____

AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

MADD, Billings?

~~Billings~~
↓
DC, 529-6233

Nat'l HQ

(214) 744-MADD (6233)

→ Texas

Montana Chapters? no!

Sally O'Connor

MADD dashes

~~50~~ 5 & 10 K runs

Milwaukee

community public awareness event

Nat'l President

Micky Sadoff

(414) 352-3190 (h)

-6388 service (ans.)

will call back!!
😊

1. MADD-dash:

2. Project prom/grad time
basketball
volleyball tournaments

Kids Saving Kids Lancaster, PA 17601
Katie True (717) 898-7710
Will fax
2962 Kings Lane

Darlene Meddock - Montana
(406) 761-6680 Community Conxri
→ (406) 453-7665 Montanna Red Ribbon Campaign

anecdotes, Natural Helpers (Indian reservations)

1245 Park Garden Rd.
Great Falls, MT

59404

~~Cligue One, Mike Thompson Ohio
(614) 451-9767~~

To Carol Date _____ Time 9:30

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Darlene Meddock
of Red Ribbon Campaign - Montana

Phone 406 Area Code 453 Number 7665 Extension _____

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT
RETURNED YOUR CALL	_____

Message Call back & leave message
- will be gone next of the day
- 50% of staff participated in Red Ribbon Campaign last year - very successful

Operator 2:30-3 (4:30)

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

ELKS, Hoopshoot (program)

(Nat'l Italian Am. Fed. 638-0220
Sports hall of fame
anti-drug

~~MADD SADD, etc.~~
~~get press kits~~

outside
Chicago - George Randazzo will
fax
~~(708)~~ 437-3077
(708)

→ David Alonzo, PR Dir.
(708) 437-3078 fax
2625 Clearbrook Dr.
Arlingheights, IL
60005



NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN SPORTS HALL OF FAME

National Building Foundation
 Chairman
 Tom Lasorda
 Co-Chairman
 Edward J. DeBartolo, Jr.

"BUILDS FOR YOUTH"

Founded 1977

David A. Alonzo
 Director of Public Relations

Attn: Carol Blymire

From: David Alonzo

4 Pages

OFFICERS

To: Carol Blymire

From: David Alonzo, Dir. of P. R. at the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame

At the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame we have many objectives, but they all have the same root-objective, to educate the youth of America. Whether it be through scholarship funding, seminars or clinics, the N.I.A.S.H.F. is committed to building for youth.

Since 1985, the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame has given more than \$750,000 to worthy student athletes, regardless of their race, color or creed. At the N.I.A.S.H.F. we try to help needy students continue their education, because we know the future of our great nation will soon, be in their hands.

In addition to the scholarship dollars, we hold seminars and clinics to educate the youth of America. With a highly qualified advisory staff, we attempt to address such topics as Drug Abuse Sportsmanship, Physical Fitness, Motivation and Athletic Performance. This staff consists of Tony LaRussa, Chairman of our Educational Advisory Board and Manager of the Oakland Athletics; (Board members) Tom Lasorda, Manager of L. A. Dodgers; Roland Hemond, Executive V. P. Baltimore Orioles; Denny Doyle, Doyle Baseball School; Gordie Gillespie, Athletic Dir. St. Francis College; Dr. Jim Vicory, Sports Psychologist; Dr. Robert A. Weil, Sports Podiatrist; Giovanna Carnera, Consultant, Drug Abuse Programs; Dr. Rueben Bermudes, Sports Medicine; Fred Degerberg, Self Defense Expert. The Director of these programs is Pete Caliendo. Caliendo handles the scheduling and organization of all educational programs at the N.I.A.S.H.F.

Along with this fine Advisory Board and The Edward J. DeBartolo Corporation. The National Italian American Sport Hall of Fame will help educate the youth of Chicago as to the dangers of Drugs. The DeBartolo Corporation has a robot called PUNCHY. Its objectives are to

prevent substance abuse, to help children set goals and to inspire them to live up to their full potential. (2)

Through Punchy, students discover that their bodies are irreplaceable "Million Dollar Machines" which enable them to accomplish their dreams. They also learn practical decision making and refusal skills so they know how to say "No" to drugs, as well as why. Punchy has already helped students all over the United States, and thanks to the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame and the DeBartolo Corporation, Punchy will be in the Chicago area soon.

Here is a list of the Educational Programs run by the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame.

July 25th Golf Clinic

August- Drug & Alcohol Awareness

August- Self Defense

September- Sports Medicine

September- Casting Clinic

October- Punchy the Robot

October- Sports Psychology

November- Funchy the Robot returns

On display at the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame is former Light-Heavy Weight Willie Pastrano's Championship Belt.

Pastrano was forced to pick the diamonds from his belt to support a drug habit. We at the N.I.A.S.H.F. feel the belt is more valuable without the diamonds, because it shows the level of defeat a person can sink to once they start using drugs.

Pastrano now heads up a drug abuse program in New Orleans, LA. His belt serves as a symbol against drug abuse in our Hall of Fame and hopefully has already had some impact on the many thousands of children who have passed his exhibit.

If we can be of any additional service to the President or his staff, please feel free to call the National Italian American Sports

③

Drug Abuse.

Sincerely,



David Alonzo

Director of Public Relations

N. I. A. S. H. F.

To Carol Blymire
Date 7/17 Time 11:30 a

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Larry Christoph
of _____
Phone 331-1933
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator Nancy

Larry Chisholm
The Masons 331-1933
called 9:45am 7/17 left message

Vermont Scholarships

will call by 1pm

To Carol

Date _____ Time 9:45

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Larry Chisholm
of Nat'l. Masonic Frnt's.

Phone 331-1933

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT
<input type="checkbox"/> RETURNED YOUR CALL		

Message When Billings
speech?

Operator _____

1620 K St NW
1620 Ste 600
1620 2000b
1620 2000b

Mahn-yoo-el Zurogukh

Mayor of Billings -
Richard Larsen

Billings Acknowledgements

Gordon James: says...

Gov. Sununu

US Atty Doris Poppler (hostess)
- ramrod behind every
chmn. of host comm.

AG Marc Racicot

Ben Martenec (US Cong.)

US Sen. Conrad Burns

Gov. Stan Stephens

Edwin Moses - US Olym. star

Robert Helmick - pres. of
US Olym Comm.

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. You are setting a wonderful example, not only for your friends and classmates, but for adults as well. You 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 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 others 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 help them say no. Keep up the good work. You're making America proud.///

Another example of community involvement with young people is 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 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, one of the most effective ways 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 fighting 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 heroes 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 Anti-crime 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 repetitive appeals that are choking our courts. And **final** -- fair, constitutionally sound death penalty provisions.

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 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 at 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.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1990
5:30 p.m. our time

MEMORANDUM

**TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER
 CURT SMITH**

FROM: CAROL BLYMIRE

SUBJECT: ANTI-DRUG RALLY... BILLINGS

Steph, I talked to Gordon (Advance) about the acknowledgements for the anti-drug rally tomorrow morning, and here they are:

- Acting U.S. Attorney, Doris Poppler (sort of the chairman of the hostess committee), ramrod behind the event
- Attorney General Marc Racicot
- Ben Martenee, U.S. Congressman
- U.S. Senator Conrad Burns
- Governor Stan Stephens
- Edwin Moses, Olympic star
- Robert Helmick, President of the U.S. Olympic Committee
- Richard Larsen, Mayor of Billings

If you have any questions, please call me at 456-7750 or at home 271-9683. Curt, great job on the Nixon Library speech... we loved it!