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GOVERNMENT  
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# STATE OF OREGON

## *Voters' Pamphlet*

### General Election

November 8, 1960



Compiled and Distributed by  
**HOWELL APPLING, Jr.**  
Secretary of State

**MARION COUNTY**

## INFORMATION FOR VOTERS

- (1) Requirements for a citizen to qualify as a voter:  
Citizen of the United States.  
Twenty-one or more years of age.  
Resided in the state at least six months.  
Able to read and write English.  
Registered as an elector with the County Clerk or official registrar at least 30 days before election.

- (2) Voting by absentee ballot.  
You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

You are a registered voter. ("Service voters" are automatically registered by following the service voting procedure.)

You have reason to believe you will be absent from your county on election day.

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

You are unable by reason of physical disability to go to the polls.

You are a "service voter".  
You are a "service voter" if you are:

In the Armed Forces or Merchant Marine of the United States.

A civilian employee of the United States, serving outside the country.

A member of a religious group or welfare agency assisting members of the Armed Forces.

A spouse or dependent of a "service voter" temporarily living outside the county in which the last home residence in this state of the "service voter" is located.

How a voter may obtain and use an absentee ballot.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

You will be temporarily absent from your county on election day.

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

You are physically unable to go to the polls.

Application for the ballot may be filed with, or mailed to the

County Clerk at any time within 60 days before the election September 9—November 1 (Service voters, after January 1 of election year). Application includes:

Your signature.

Address or precinct number.

Statement of reason for application.

Applications filed less than five days before election, November 3-7, require additional statement that:

Voter is physically unable to get to the polls, or

Voter was unexpectedly called out of county in the five-day period.

Emergencies on Election Day:

Physical disability must be certified by licensed practitioner of healing arts or authorized Christian Science practitioner. Involuntary public services such as fire-fighting to be certified by person in charge.

Ballot, when voted by elector, must be returned to County Clerk not later than 8 p.m. of election day.

- (3) A voter may obtain and use a certificate of registration if he:

Changes residence within the state 30 days preceding an election. (Certificate is presented to election board in precinct to which he has moved.)

Is absent from his county on election day. (Certificate may be presented to the election board in any county in the state. Elector may vote only for state and district offices.)

- (4) If you have moved from the precinct in which you were registered to another precinct within the same county, you may vote in your old precinct if you apply for reregistration at the time of voting.

- (5) A voter is required to reregister if he:

Fails to vote in at least one county-wide election in any two-year election period.

Changes address by moving to another precinct or county.

Changes party registration.

Changes name.

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## PARTY STATEMENTS

Democratic State Central Committee  
 Republican State Central Committee

## CANDIDATES

**President, Vice President and Electors** (Vote for One Group)

**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**—John F. Kennedy (D); **VICE PRESIDENT**—Lyndon B. Johnson (D); **ELECTORS**—Jan Bauer; Vernon Cook; Walter Dodd; Myron Katz; Peter Kirk; Al Weeks.

**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**—Richard M. Nixon (R); **VICE PRESIDENT**—Henry Cabot Lodge (R); **ELECTORS**—Mrs. Stella Cutlip; Herman Oliver; Mrs. Donald Richardson; Donald L. Stathos; Victor W. Thomsen; Mrs. Frederic W. Young.

**UNITED STATES SENATOR, Short Term**—(Vote for One)—Maurine B. Neuberger (D); Elmo Smith (R).

**UNITED STATES SENATOR, Long Term**—(Vote for One)—Maurine B. Neuberger (D); Elmo Smith (R).

**REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1st DISTRICT**—(Vote for One)—Walter Norblad (R); Marv Owens (D).

**SECRETARY OF STATE**—(Vote for One)—Howell Appling, Jr. (R); Monroe Sweetland (D).

**STATE TREASURER**—(Vote for One)—Howard C. Belton (R); Ward H. Cook (D).

**ATTORNEY GENERAL**—(Vote for One)—Carl H. Francis (R); Robert Y. Thornton (D).

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 12th DISTRICT**—(Vote for Four)—Cornelius C. Bateson (D); Mrs. Elmer O. (Bobbie) Berg (D); Herbert W. Carter (D); W. W. (Bill) Chadwick (R); Robert L. Elfstrom (R); Douglas Heider (R); Winton J. Hunt (R); Herbert S. Miller (D).

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY**—(Vote for One)—Hattie Bratzel Kremen (R); Jason Lee (D).

## NONPARTISAN

**JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 4**—(Vote for One)—William C. Perry.

**JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 5**—(Vote for One)—Alfred T. Goodwin.

**JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, 3rd DISTRICT, Position No. 1**—(Vote for One)—Geo. R. Duncan.

**JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, 3rd DISTRICT, Position No. 2**—(Vote for One)—Val D. Sloper.

**JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, 3rd DISTRICT, Position No. 4**—(Vote for One)—George A. Jones.

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## Measure No. 1

**FIXING COMMENCEMENT OF LEGISLATORS' TERM**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 28, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 7, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That section 4, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. (1) The Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years. The term of each Senator and Representative shall commence on the ~~first~~ *second* Monday in January following his election, and shall continue for the full period of four years or two years, as the case may be ~~+~~, *unless a different commencing day for such terms shall have been appointed by law.*

(2) The Senators shall continue to be divided into two classes in accordance with the division by lot provided for under the former provisions of this Constitution, so that one-half, as nearly as possible of the number of Senators shall be elected biennially.

(3) Any Senator or Representative whose term, under the former provisions of this section, would have expired on the ~~day following the regular general election in 1952,~~ *shall continue in office until the first Monday in January ~~+~~ 1953* 1961, *shall continue in office until the second Monday in January 1961.*

**NOTE:** Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter ~~(lined out and bracketed)~~ existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

**FIXING COMMENCEMENT OF LEGISLATORS' TERM**—Purpose:  
 1 To amend the Constitution to make legislators' term of office start at the same time as the regular legislative session.

YES   
 NO

**Measure No. 1 Fixing Commencement of Legislators' Term****EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The Constitution of Oregon presently provides that the terms of the members of the Legislative Assembly commence on the first Monday in January and continue for a full period of two years.

ORS 171.010 provides that the sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall be held at the Capitol and shall commence on the second Monday in January of each odd-numbered year.

Under the existing situation there is a week's period between the first and second Monday in January during which there are no members of the Legislative Assembly, with the terms of the outgoing members expiring on the first Monday and the terms of the incoming or re-elected members commencing on the second Monday.

Should there be a vacancy in the office of Governor, the normal succession from the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House would not and could not be applicable, since the terms of the presiding officers of the two Legislative bodies would be vacant during that one week's period.

The purpose of Ballot Title No. 1, or S. J. R. 28, referred to the voters by the 1959 Legislature, is to provide for the commencement of the terms of the members of the Legislative Assembly on the second Monday in January, which is in fact the practice that has been followed for many years and is consistent with the statutory law of Oregon.

The Resolution had the unanimous approval of the members of both houses of the Legislature.

WILLIAM M. DALE, JR., Portland  
DON EVA, Portland  
JEAN L. LEWIS, Portland

#### Measure No. 1 Fixing Commencement of Legislators' Term

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 28 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)

This Constitutional amendment would close the present gap between legislators' terms of office and the date of commencement of our legislative sessions.

Oregon's present Constitution authorizes the Legislature to alter the date of opening the legislative session, but fails to give the same flexibility to setting the terms of senators and representatives. In the past, in 1951, the Legislature changed the date of the biennial session.

The result is that the two and four-year terms of legislators run from the first Monday in January, but the sessions of our Legislative Assembly commence the second Monday in January. In a situation where the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House are not re-elected, or where the term of the President of the Senate does not hold over, the present law could create a question as to the line of succession of the governorship, since the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives respectively are next in line. This uncertainty should be corrected.

This measure provides that legislators' terms shall commence on the second Monday in January, the same date as the opening of the session.

The measure also authorizes the Legislature to alter the terms of legislators so that in future, should it be decided to hold legislative sessions on a different date, the terms of senators and representatives can be changed by law, thus avoiding the time-consuming and cumbersome procedure of submitting another Constitutional amendment to the people.

ALFRED H. CORBETT, State Senator,  
Multnomah County

ARTHUR P. IRELAND, State Representative,  
Washington, Yamhill Counties

W. O. (BUN) KELSAY, State Representative,  
Douglas County

## Measure No. 2

**DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by House Bill No. 226, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 30, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article IV of the Constitution.

**CHAPTER 313****OREGON LAWS, 1959**

(House Bill No. 226, Fiftieth Legislative Assembly)

**AN ACT**

Relating to the standard of time; amending ORS 187.110; and providing that this Act shall be referred to the people for their approval or rejection.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

Section 1. ORS 187.110 is amended to read as follows:

187.110. The standard of time for any given area of the State of Oregon *to which Pacific Standard Time is applicable* shall be the United States standard of time as established by the Congress of the United States for that particular area, *except that from 1:00 o'clock a.m. on the last Sunday of April until 2 o'clock a.m. on the last Sunday of September, the standard of time for any such area in this state shall be one hour in advance of the standard established for that particular area by the Congress of the United States.* No department of the state government and no county, city or other political subdivision, shall employ any other time or adopt any statute, ordinance or order providing for the use of any other standard of time.

Section 2. (1) This Act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state. \* \* \*

**NOTE:** Matter in italics in an amended section is new material.

**BALLOT TITLE**

**DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**—Purpose: To establish daylight saving time in all parts of Oregon within the Pacific time zone from last Sunday in April until last Sunday in September.

YES NO 

**Measure No. 2 Daylight Saving Time**

**EXPLANATION**

**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Measure Number 2 has been referred to the voters of Oregon by the 1959 Legislature for the purpose of determining whether the majority of voters are in favor of establishing daylight-saving time in the Pacific Time

Zone of Oregon. It would not affect that portion of southeastern Oregon in the Mountain Time Zone.

This proposal would establish daylight-saving time as the official time in Oregon for the five-month period beginning the last Sunday in April and ending the last Sunday in September. These dates coincide with those used in other parts of the United States which observe daylight-saving time.

Under this measure, the state, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of the state would be required to set their clocks ahead one hour during these five months so that sunrise and sunset would appear to be one hour later in the day. It would prohibit the use or establishment of any other official time by these governmental units.

REYNOLDS ALLEN, Salem  
THOMAS B. BRAND, Salem  
GEORGE DEWEY, Salem

**Measure No. 2 Daylight Saving Time**

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Bill No. 226 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

The purpose of Ballot Title No. 2 is to provide for uniform Daylight Saving Time in all of the parts of Oregon that are within the Pacific Time Zone. The Daylight Time would run from the last Sunday in April until the last Sunday in September of each year.

At the present, all or part of twenty-seven States are on Daylight Saving Time. These areas include both industrialized States and farm and dairy States.

We could make many arguments for Daylight Saving Time. The strongest are the following:

1. It would provide at least 154 hours more of healthful outdoor recreation time for Oregon families;
2. It would provide added hours for family fun, for healthful fresh air and outdoor play;
3. Working men and women would be given more time to enjoy the natural recreational opportunities of Oregon;
4. The business community would benefit by the conservation of power, reduction of electric bills, and closing of the time gap between Oregon and Eastern markets;
5. Farmers would find, as scientific tests over the years have proved, that Daylight Saving Time does not hamper dairying or farming;
6. Fruits, berries, beans and other crops can be picked in the early morning hours preceding the heat of the day; and
7. Popular and important radio and TV Eastern Network programs could be brought to Oregon at a more convenient time for both adult and family enjoyment.

In the past, Daylight Saving Time measures have been submitted to the voters which required a "NO" vote to mean "YES". Other measures provided for county by county choice—with added confusion. This year the measure is quite simple. It provides for establishing Daylight Saving Time on a Statewide basis (with the exception of those areas now within the Pacific Time Zone) for a fixed period each year.

We urge a "YES" vote for healthier, happier children, for wholesome family pleasure, for betterment of business and industry, for the right of the citizens of Oregon, and our visitors, to have time to enjoy the unmatched recreational advantages of our state.

JEAN L. LEWIS, State Senator, Multnomah County  
ED BENEDICT, State Representative, Multnomah County  
F. F. MONTGOMERY, State Representative, Lane County

## Measure No. 3

**FINANCING URBAN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 32, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 30, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article IX and to read as follows:

*Section 1c. The Legislative Assembly may provide that the ad valorem taxes levied by any taxing unit, in which is located all or part of an area included in a redevelopment or urban renewal project, may be divided so that the taxes levied against any increase in the true cash value, as defined by law, of property in such area obtaining after the effective date of the ordinance or resolution approving the redevelopment or urban renewal plan for such area, shall be used to pay any indebtedness incurred for the redevelopment or urban renewal project. The legislature may enact such laws as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.*

NOTE: Matter to be added is printed in italics.

**BALLOT TITLE**

**FINANCING URBAN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**—Purpose: To amend Constitution to permit payment of cost of urban renewal projects from the additional tax revenues resulting from increased valuation of the areas redeveloped.

YES NO **Measure No. 3 Financing Urban Redevelopment Projects****EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

As the ballot title shows, this measure, while it relates to taxation, does not create or authorize the creation of any new or additional taxes. If the measure is approved by the voters, it would permit the legislature to enact a statute authorizing municipalities to set aside the increase in property taxes resulting from the additional value created by an urban renewal redevelopment project. The portion of taxes thus set aside could be used to pay the indebtedness the municipality incurred in undertaking the project.

As an example, suppose that all of the property in the project before redevelopment is assessed at a total of \$100,000. Suppose also that, because of the redevelopment of the project, financed partly by this municipality and partly by the federal government, the assessed valuation of the property is increased to \$200,000. Assuming the same tax rate, the amount of taxes to be collected from the property would have increased 100 per cent. It is this increase that would be set aside to apply on indebtedness incurred by the municipality in financing the project.

Such a statute could provide that the county, school district, city and



other taxing bodies would continue to derive taxes from the property in the project area on the basis of its old assessed value, just as if the project had not been carried out. The city or county which sponsored the renewal project could be authorized by the legislature to set aside the increased amount of taxes made possible by redevelopment in a special fund to be used to retire its share of the project cost. This segregation of taxes would continue until the municipality's share of the indebtedness incurred in financing the project had been paid. Thereafter all money derived from the redeveloped area would be distributed in the regular manner. This would make it possible for the local costs of a redevelopment project to be paid out of the increased value created by the project.

The proposed constitutional amendment is not self executing. It is a "permissive" measure, not a "mandatory" one. The voters by approving the measure will simply give the state legislature authority to pass such a law. After its passage municipalities would not be required to take advantage of it, but would have the right to do so.

VERNE DUSENBERY, Portland  
 LOUISE HUMPHREYS, Portland  
 ROBERT B. HURD, Portland

### Measure No. 3 Financing Urban Redevelopment Projects

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 32 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)

There are many substandard neighborhoods in cities where costs of public services such as police, health, fire protection and welfare are far greater than the taxes paid on property located within these neighborhoods. This places a heavy tax burden on the community as a whole. Redevelopment has been found to be the only practical method of restoring these run-down and substandard districts.

In using a redevelopment project, two-thirds of the cost of preparing the site for new development is borne by the Federal Government and one-third by the local community. Under the conditions of today in which all areas of government are hard pressed for funds this amendment will provide the tools to help municipalities to raise their one-third of the cost, improve the taxable values in what was a substandard district and do it with no increase of taxes nor any additional burden to the taxpayer. The measure would actually prove to be a great aid to the taxpayer who is now supporting these run-down districts.

With the plan that is proposed, the amount of money presently received from taxing the property would still be used by the various taxing bodies that receive them. The constitutional amendment only provides that any increase in taxable value—and just the amount of the increase—would be applied toward paying off any indebtedness incurred in the development of the project. At the time the indebtedness is paid off, the money would flow back into the normal channels for the benefit of the taxing units within the area. There will be no loss to the taxing units.

This is not a self-enacting amendment but will permit the Legislature to pass enabling legislation. It will not be mandatory upon municipalities, but will be there to be used by local governments where they find it to their advantage.

This amendment, if put to use by municipalities, has all the ingredients of a good measure in that it would relieve property taxpayers of a burden, improve the area in which they live, add to taxable values—and do it all without any rise in property taxes.

R. F. CHAPMAN, State Senator, Coos, Curry Counties  
 VICTOR ATIYEH, State Representative, Washington County  
 FRANK WEATHERFORD, State Representative, Gilliam, Morrow,  
 Sherman, Wheeler Counties

## Measure No. 4

### PERMITTING PROSECUTION BY INFORMATION OR INDICTMENT

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 10, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 6, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, the Senate jointly concurring:*

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section 10a to be added to and made a part of Article I, and that section 5, Article VII (Amended) of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended, such sections to read as follows:

*Section 10a. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted in the circuit court by indictment may be prosecuted in the circuit court by information or by indictment as shall be provided by law. Until otherwise provided by law, the information shall be substantially in the form provided by law for the indictment, and the procedure after the filing of the information shall be as provided by law upon indictment.*

Sec. 5. In civil cases three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. The Legislative Assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment. But provision may be made by law for drawing and summoning the grand jurors from the regular jury list at any time, separate from the panel of petit jurors, for empanelling more than one grand jury in a county and for the sitting of a grand jury during vacation as well as session of the court. ~~No person shall be charged in any circuit court with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor defined or made punishable by any of the laws of this state, except upon indictment found by a grand jury; provided, however, that any district attorney may file an amended indictment whenever an indictment has, by a ruling of the court, been held to be defective in form. Provided further, however, that if any person appear before any judge of the circuit court and waive indictment, such person may be charged in such court with any such crime or misdemeanor or information filed by the district attorney. Such information shall be substantially in the form provided by law for indict-~~

ments, and the procedure after the filing of such information shall be as provided by law upon indictment.]

NOTE: Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter {lined out and bracketed} is existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

<p><b>PERMITTING PROSECUTION BY INFORMATION OR INDICTMENT</b>—Purpose: To amend Constitution to permit district attorney to commence criminal prosecutions by filing written charges (called an “information”) or by grand jury indictment as now provided.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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**Measure No. 4 Permitting Prosecution by Information or Indictment**

**EXPLANATION**

**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Under the laws of most states, including Oregon, no person may be tried, convicted or punished for a crime without a formal written accusation plainly stating the facts constituting the offense. There are several means by which persons may be so accused and brought to trial.

Usually the accusation is made by a grand jury, which in Oregon is composed of seven of the permanent citizens of the county selected by lot from the jurors in attendance upon the court. The accusation in such a case is called an indictment.

When permitted by law an accusation, by which a person may be charged with a crime and brought to trial, may also be made by a prosecuting attorney or other public officer. In such case the accusation is called an information.

Many states require that the accusations be made only by grand juries. This is the requirement for serious federal crimes under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In Oregon since 1908, under a constitutional provision then adopted by the voters, no person may be charged in any circuit court with the commission of a crime, except upon indictment found by the grand jury.

Statistics reveal that, of 2196 cases submitted to grand juries in Multnomah County since the beginning of 1957, indictments were returned in 2043 cases and not true bills returned in 153 cases. This proportionate ratio would probably be reflected in other counties throughout the State.

The legislature has now submitted to the voters a proposal to amend this constitutional provision so as to permit persons to be tried, convicted and punished for crime, either upon an indictment by the grand jury as may now be done, or upon an information by the district attorney without the necessity for any examination of the charges by the grand jury.

If this constitutional amendment is adopted it will no longer be necessary for the district attorney to submit to the grand jury the question of whether any person should be accused of having committed a crime. The district attorney would be empowered, at his option and in his discretion, either to present the matter to the grand jury or to file an information against a person suspected of a crime.

EARL A. FEWLESS, Portland  
 IRVING RAND, Portland  
 JOHN P. RONCHETTO, Portland

**Measure No. 4 Permitting Prosecution by Information or Indictment****ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution  
No. 10 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

Oregon's constitution provides that no person may be charged with the commission of a serious crime except by indictment of a grand jury, unless the accused waives indictment and agrees to be prosecuted upon an information filed by the District Attorney.

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this proposed amendment is to improve the administration of criminal justice by permitting the legislature to provide an ALTERNATIVE method of commencing criminal prosecutions. It has been estimated that several hundred thousand dollars of the taxpayer's money can be saved during the next ten years if the obsolete, cumbersome and inefficient grand jury can be dispensed with in routine criminal cases.

Most persons familiar with the workings of the grand jury in Oregon are convinced that our state's criminal procedure can be greatly improved, without any loss of rights to the accused, by permitting the District Attorney to prosecute routine cases by means of an information filed by the District Attorney and dispensing with the requirement for grand jury hearings in all cases.

This proposal will not abolish the grand jury, nor will it modify or curtail the existing powers or duties of that body, which will remain available on call of the District Attorney or court. The proposal is merely to provide an ALTERNATIVE method of prosecution, i.e.: prosecution by information.

**HISTORY**

The grand jury is an institution of ancient English origin, and few persons would deny that it may have served a useful purpose during earlier times. However, in 1933, having found that this once respected and necessary institution had outlived its usefulness and had become a cumbersome and expensive obstacle to the administration of criminal justice, England abolished the grand jury for all practical purposes and replaced it with a more modern and efficient method of prosecution.

In so doing, England was merely following the lead already set by numerous American states which had earlier considered the merits of the grand jury system and having found no sound reason for their existence, had eliminated them substantially from their laws and constitutions.

**UNITED STATES**

The movement away from grand jury indictment and toward prosecution by information began about 1880 when California and several other western states authorized prosecution by information. Debates during the Oregon constitutional convention clearly indicate that grand juries were not highly regarded in Oregon during territorial times. In fact, the original Oregon constitution provided that the legislature could modify or abolish the grand jury system if they desired.

Prosecution by information is now approved by 27 states, many of which Washington and California for example, rarely use the grand jury at all.

Oregon seems to be the only state in the West which still clings to the expensive, needless and cumbersome requirement of grand jury indictment in all serious cases.

### FAULTS OF GRAND JURY

A few of the numerous faults of the grand jury system are:

1. It duplicates the function of the committing magistrate.
2. It constitutes an unnecessary and wasteful inconvenience for many citizens and officers who may be required to appear as witnesses as many as five times between arrest and trial.
3. It affords little actual protection to the accused since he has no right to be heard, to produce evidence or to call witnesses in his defense.
4. It permits the District Attorney to deny the accused a preliminary hearing by making a direct presentment to the grand jury.
5. It permits the District Attorney to escape responsibility by "hiding behind" the grand jury.
6. Grand jury procedure is highly technical resulting in delays and obstructions in the orderly course of justice.
7. Grand juries almost always follow the recommendation of the District Attorney who serves as their legal adviser.
8. The practice of smaller counties of not calling a grand jury for several weeks results in the denial of a "speedy trial".
9. It is an expensive and inefficient method of prosecution, unjustified by any substantial protection to those accused of crime.

### INFORMATION APPROVED BY JUDGES

A recent poll shows that a vast majority of Oregon's trial and appellate judges favor prosecution by information as an alternative to grand jury indictment. In 1959, a special committee appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court examined this proposal thoroughly and concluded that an alternative method of prosecution would be desirable, particularly in metropolitan districts. Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton and a multitude of other distinguished lawyers, law professors and citizens have likewise endorsed prosecution by information as an alternative to indictment by a grand jury. In the words of one of Oregon's leading trial judges, presentation of criminal matters to a grand jury is a waste of time and money in most instances.

### SUMMARY

Prosecution by information has worked most satisfactorily in those states that have given it a thorough trial. By saving time and considerable sums of tax dollars and eliminating unnecessary technicalities it has demonstrated its superiority over an older method of fact-finding by amateurs.

A system which would authorize prosecution for all crimes by indictment or information and which would still allow the court to summon a grand jury if one were deemed necessary seems highly desirable. Return of a grand jury indictment in routine cases is no longer necessary for a certain and safe administration of criminal justice and for this reason the tremendous expense of maintaining such an institution cannot be justified hereafter.

HARRY D. BOIVIN, State Senator, Klamath County

GEORGE VAN HOOMISSEN, State Representative, Multnomah County

SAM WILDERMAN, State Representative, Multnomah County

**Measure No. 5****AUTHORIZING LEGISLATURE TO PROPOSE  
REVISED CONSTITUTION**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 5, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 12, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, the Senate jointly concurring:*

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article XVII of the Constitution, such Article hereafter to be titled "Amendments and Revisions," which new section shall read as follows:

*Section 2. (1) In addition to the power to amend this Constitution granted by section 1, Article IV, and section 1 of this Article, a revision of all or part of this Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislative Assembly and, if the proposed revision is agreed to by at least two-thirds of all the members of each house, the proposed revision shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered in their journals and referred by the Secretary of State to the people for their approval or rejection, notwithstanding section 1, Article IV of this Constitution, at the next regular state-wide primary election, except when the Legislative Assembly orders a special election for that purpose. A proposed revision may deal with more than one subject and shall be voted upon as one question. The votes for and against the proposed revision shall be canvassed by the Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor and, if it appears to the Governor that the majority of the votes cast in the election on the proposed revision are in favor of the proposed revision, he shall, promptly following the canvass, declare, by his proclamation, that the proposed revision has received a majority of votes and has been adopted by the people as the Constitution of the State of Oregon or as a part of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, as the case may be. The revision shall be in effect as the Constitution or as a part of this Constitution from the date of such proclamation.*

*(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, an amendment proposed to the Constitution under section 1, Article IV, or under section 1 of this Article may be submitted to the people in the form of alternative provisions so that one provision will become a part of the Constitution if a proposed revision is adopted by the people and the other provision will become a part of the Constitution if a proposed revision is rejected by the people. A proposed amend*

ment submitted in the form of alternative provisions as authorized by this subsection shall be voted upon as one question.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section applies only when:

(a) The Legislative Assembly proposes and refers to the people a revision under subsection (1) of this section; and

(b) An amendment is proposed under section 1, Article IV, or under section 1 of this Article; and

(c) The proposed amendment will be submitted to the people at an election held during the period between the adjournment of the legislative session at which the proposed revision is referred to the people and the next regular legislative session.

NOTE: Matter to be added is printed in italics.

### BALLOT TITLE

<b>5</b>	<b>AUTHORIZING LEGISLATURE TO PROPOSE REVISED CONSTITUTION</b> —Purpose: To amend Constitution to permit the Legislature to revise the Constitution in whole or in part and to refer it to the voters for approval.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>

#### Measure No. 5 Authorizing Legislature to Propose Revised Constitution

### EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

There are presently three methods provided in the State Constitution by which it may be amended. They are:

1. Affirmative vote of the people on amendment proposed by initiative petition;
2. Affirmative vote of the people on amendment referred to them by Legislative Assembly;
3. A constitutional convention called for the purpose of amending the Constitution, to propose amendments, or propose a new Constitution.

The proposed amendment to the Oregon Constitution would effect a fourth means of amendment.

The first two methods require a separate vote on each proposed change to the Constitution.

The fourth means of amendment, which would be provided by this amendment, would allow the legislature upon a two-thirds vote of its membership to refer to the voters for approval a revision of the entire Constitution or part thereof, which would be voted upon in its entirety by the people for approval or rejection. Each change included in the overall revision would not be voted upon separately. The proposed revision would be referred to the people for

approval or rejection at the next primary election following the legislative session proposing the revision, or at a special election called for that purpose.

At the present time the Constitution may be revised, in its entirety or in part only, by a constitutional convention approved for that purpose by the people on a referendum vote at a regular general election. The present methods of constitutional amendment in this state, except for a constitutional convention, do not allow any means of overall, coordinated and simultaneous revision of the Constitution of the state.

The proposed amendment would allow the legislative assembly to propose revision of the Constitution in whole or in part to be submitted to the voters for approval only upon a two-thirds vote of all members of each of the houses of the legislature. A bare majority of the legislature can now, and could after this amendment, as now, refer separate, particular amendments of the Constitution to the voters for approval or rejection.

An additional change proposed in this amendment would allow a majority of the legislature, or the people by initiative petition, to refer a specific amendment or amendments to the people for approval in alternative form under certain conditions. If two-thirds of the members of the legislature submit a revision of the Constitution to the voters for approval, a specific amendment may then be submitted to the people in alternative form. When an amendment is submitted in alternative form under this provision, it may be rejected by the people, or approved so that one alternative would become effective if the proposed revision is approved by the people; the other alternative would become effective if the proposed revision is rejected by the people. A proposed amendment submitted to the people in the form of an alternative provision would be voted upon as a single question.

The proposed amendment would allow the legislature to refer a comprehensive, coordinated and simultaneous revision of the whole or a portion of the Constitution to the people for approval or rejection.

The proposed amendment will not affect any rights guaranteed the people by the Constitution, nor will it affect the right of amendment by initiative.

WALTER W. FOSTER, Dallas

ROBERT M. GATKE, Salem

THOMAS E. BROWNHILL, Eugene



**Measure No. 5 Authorizing Legislature to Propose Revised Constitution****ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution  
No. 5 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

For the past several years a number of students of state government in Oregon have been of the opinion that the Constitution of our state needs a thorough overhauling.

The study on Oregon's Constitution conducted and published by the League of Women Voters of Oregon in 1957 concluded that, "Oregon's Constitution needs major revision".

Governor Hatfield, in his Inaugural Address to the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly, had this to say, "Our state government seems to have developed through sheer growth rather than design. As we enter Oregon's centennial year, the remarkable thing is that our government functions as well as it does, despite the ambiguities, the obsolete and inappropriate provisions of our state constitution. More than once I have urged the Oregon legislature to pave the way for a constitutional convention. Once again I urge such action. It is the only feasible way in which we can achieve the comprehensive revision that will give us the framework for a more manageable government".

A majority of an Interim Committee between 1953 and 1955, studying this matter, concluded that a constitutional convention should be called for the purpose of modernizing our Constitution.

Again in the League of Women Voters study mentioned above the conclusion was reached, "To support revision of the state constitution by means of constitutional convention".

Estimates made as to what it would cost the people of Oregon to elect delegates and to hold a constitutional convention run from \$250,000.00 to a \$1,000,000.00 or more. If the people then rejected the new constitutional changes at the polls, this money would have gone down the drain.

House Joint Resolution No. 5 represents a middle ground approach by those who feel that it is proper for the people to indicate whether or not the Constitution should be revised, but who question the wisdom of making the revision by a constitutional convention.

House Joint Resolution No. 5 would permit the Legislature to propose revisions to the Constitution either in whole or in part. These revisions could be studied and presented either by Legislative Interim Committee or by the Legislature itself in regular session. This would eliminate the expense of electing delegates to and holding a lengthy constitutional convention. It is argued by some that Legislators are more conversant with the problems involved than would be elected delegates who may be total strangers to state government, and thus could do the job more efficiently and expeditiously.

House Joint Resolution No. 5 protects the fundamental right of the people from becoming the victims of crackpot changes or from losing rights now enjoyed and guaranteed by the present Constitution. First, any proposed revision must pass each house by a two-thirds vote. Second, the people themselves are the final judges as to whether the proposed revisions are good or bad; as all of them will have to be approved by the people at a state-wide primary or special election.

ANDREW J. NATERLIN, State Senator, Lincoln, Tillamook Counties  
CLARENCE BARTON, State Representative, Coos County  
CARL YANCEY, State Representative, Klamath County

Measure No. 6

**STATE BONDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 12, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 12, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

Whereas Article XI-F (1) of the Oregon Constitution empowers the State of Oregon to loan the credit of the state in an amount not to exceed at any one time three-fourths of one percent of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state for the purpose of providing funds with which to redeem outstanding revenue bonds and finance the construction of self-liquidating higher education building projects and to purchase sites therefor; and

Whereas it is desirable to raise the debt limitation for the purposes of providing self-liquidating higher educational facilities; now, therefore,

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, the Senate jointly concurring:*

That section 1, Article XI-F (1) of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. The credit of the state may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount which shall not exceed at any one time three-fourths of one percent of the ~~assessed valuation~~ *true cash value* of all the taxable property in the state, as determined by law to provide funds with which to redeem and refund outstanding revenue bonds issued to finance the cost of buildings and other projects for higher education, and to construct, improve, repair, equip, and furnish buildings and other structures for such purpose, and to purchase or improve sites therefor.

**NOTE:** Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

**6 STATE BONDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES**—Purpose: To amend Constitution to permit the state to increase its bonded indebtedness to construct additional self-liquidating higher education facilities.

YES

NO

(ESTIMATE OF INCREASED INDEBTEDNESS: The State presently has outstanding the maximum amount of bonds authorized by the Constitution for self-liquidating higher education building projects. This amendment would increase the total allowable to approximately \$71,500,000 and permit the issuance of approximately \$47,500,000 of new bonds based on the application of the limit to the true cash valuation of January 1, 1960. Principal and interest on the additional \$47,500,000 would be approximately \$2,600,000 per annum over a 30 year period. Payments by students and other users of higher education facilities are expected to be adequate for the payment of the interest and the retirement of any bonds issued under this proposed authorization.)

**Measure No. 6 State Bonds for Higher Education Facilities****EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Article XI-F (1) of the Constitution of the State of Oregon provides that the State may borrow money to furnish, construct, and repair wholly self-liquidating and self-supporting buildings and other structures for higher educational purposes, such as dormitories, athletic facilities, student union buildings, and cafeterias, which will produce enough income through fees, rentals, etc. to eventually pay for the entire cost thereof.

Under such Article, the State may not borrow more than an amount equal to three-fourths of one per cent of the "assessed valuation" of all taxable property in the State. House Joint Resolution No. 12 proposes to change the words "assessed valuation" to "true cash value", and as the true cash value of the taxable property in the State is substantially greater than the assessed value of such property, the State will be able to borrow additional sums of money for the above purposes.

The proposed change does not increase the taxing powers of the State of Oregon and is not a revenue measure. It only allows the State to borrow additional moneys through the sale of bonds. The buildings and structures constructed with such borrowed moneys must provide income which in the normal course will be sufficient to pay both principal and interest on the bonds and to redeem them. Upon redemption of the bonds the State of Oregon will then own such facilities outright without any expense to the taxpayers of the State of Oregon.

The bonds issued for these purposes constitute general obligations of the State of Oregon, and in the event that the income from the buildings or structures constructed from the proceeds of the bonds should be insufficient to redeem them, revenues of the State would have to be used to make up the deficit. However, Article XI-F (1) of the State Constitution expressly requires a conservative approach to the use of such borrowed funds, and to date the repayments of principal and interest on all bonds heretofore issued for these purposes have been made on or ahead of schedule.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, Portland

WILLIAM H. LILLY, Portland

H. STEWART TREMAINE, Portland

**Measure No. 6 State Bonds for Higher Education Facilities****ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution No. 12 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

Your "YES" vote on Ballot Measure 6 is not to be confused with other bonding measures to be voted on:

1. BALLOT MEASURE 6 WILL NOT RAISE YOUR TAXES.
2. IT WILL MAKE ROOM AT OREGON COLLEGES FOR THOUSANDS OF OREGON BOYS AND GIRLS.

3. THERE IS NO OPPOSITION TO THIS MEASURE. RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT THE STATE HAVE ENDORSED IT.

For more than 30 years dormitories and other student facilities at the public colleges have been financed through sale of revenue and general obligation bonds of the state. These bonds have been, and are being, completely paid for through student dormitory fees, rentals and gifts, and NO TAX MONEY is used to meet bond payments or maintenance charges. The students pay for the buildings as they use them. Buildings financed by this pay-as-they-go plan include dormitories, housing for married students, health and recreational facilities.

The constitutional limit on the amount of money which may be borrowed to construct buildings under this program has already been reached and no further buildings may be constructed until the bond ceiling is raised by your "YES" vote on Ballot Measure 6.

**THE NEED FOR STUDENT HOUSING IS URGENT AND IMMEDIATE!**

There is not enough room NOW to house students now enrolled at the state colleges.

Within the next ten years the full impact of the post-war increase in the birth rate—the so-called tidal wave of babies—will strike the colleges. Approximately 41,000 qualified Oregon high school boys and girls will be demanding a chance to go to college. This represents an increase of 16,400 students, an increase of 67 per cent above the enrollment this fall.

Living quarters must be built for those attending Oregon colleges NOW, as well as for the ever increasing numbers who will be knocking at college doors within the next ten years.

**THERE IS NO OPPOSITION TO THIS MEASURE. EVERYONE WHO UNDERSTANDS IT SUPPORTS IT.**

- The Legislature approved it unanimously.
- The following organizations have already endorsed it:

Oregon AFL-CIO

Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc.

Oregon State Grange

American Legion

American Association of University Women

Portland Chamber of Commerce

Oregon Farm Bureau Federation

- The membership of the Committee on Colleges for Oregon's Future stand firmly behind it.

WARD H. COOK, State Senator, Multnomah County

WM. J. GALLAGHER, State Representative, Multnomah County

BEULAH HAND, State Representative, Clackamas County

## Measure No. 7

## VOTER QUALIFICATION AMENDMENT

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 26, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 12, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, the Senate jointly concurring:*

That section 2, Article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. [In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and who shall be duly registered prior to such election in the manner provided by law, shall be entitled to vote, provided such citizen is able to read and write the English language. The legislature, or the people, through the initiative, may prescribe the means of testing the ability of such citizen to read and write the English language. Any act which has been passed by the legislative assembly, and which purports to execute and carry into effect the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to have been passed pursuant to, and in accordance herewith, and hereby is ratified, adopted and confirmed, the same as if enacted after the adoption of this amendment. The legislative assembly, or the people through the initiative, may by law require that those who vote upon questions of levying special taxes or issuing public bonds shall be taxpayers.]

(1) Every citizen of the United States is entitled to vote in all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution if such citizen:

(a) Is 21 years of age or older;

(b) Has resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding the election, except that provision may be made by law to permit a person who has resided in this state less than six months immediately preceding the election, but who is otherwise qualified under this subsection, to vote in the election for candidates for nomination or election for President or Vice President of the United States or elector of President and Vice President of the United States;

(c) Is registered prior to the election in the manner provided by law; and

(d) Is able, except for physical disability, to read and write the English language. The means of testing such ability to read and write the English language may be provided by law.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 6, Article VIII of this Constitution with respect to the qualifications of voters in all school district elections, provision may be made by law to require

*that persons who vote upon questions of levying special taxes or issuing public bonds shall be taxpayers.*

**NOTE:** Matter in *italics* in an amended section is new; matter ~~(lined out and bracketed)~~ is existing law to be omitted.

### BALLOT TITLE

<b>7</b>	<b>VOTER QUALIFICATION AMENDMENT</b> —Purpose: Amends Constitution to permit voters otherwise qualified to vote for United States President although they do not meet requirement of six months residence in the state.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>

#### Measure No. 7 Voter Qualification Amendment

### EXPLANATION

#### By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Article II, Section 2 of the State Constitution now provides that in order to be eligible to vote for President and Vice-President, a person has to be a citizen, 21 years of age or older, able to read and write English, properly registered to vote, and a resident of Oregon for six months. The proposed amendment would permit the legislature to provide that persons who would otherwise be qualified voters could vote in the presidential election, even if they have not resided in Oregon for six months. All other qualifications would still have to be met.

Following the passage of the proposed amendment, the legislature would have to enact a law changing the residence requirement, and setting forth the terms and conditions under which such persons would be permitted to vote for President and Vice-President, before the permission would become effective.

The six months residence requirement would remain in effect for voting for all other offices to which it now applies, and the persons qualified under this amendment could not vote for any office except the offices of President and Vice-President.

The elimination of the six months residence requirement would apply to both the primary and general elections for candidates for President and Vice-President.

PHILIP A. LEVIN, Portland  
WINIFRED B. STANLEY, Beaverton  
JEAN K. YOUNG, Portland

#### Measure No. 7 Voter Qualification Amendment

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution No. 26 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)

The purpose of this proposed amendment to section 2, Article II of the Oregon Constitution is to authorize the enactment of a law permitting a person who has resided in this state less than six months immediately pre-

ceding the election, but who is otherwise qualified, to vote in the election for candidates for nomination or election for President or Vice President of the United States or elector of President and Vice President of the United States. If adopted, this proposed amendment will require the enactment of legislation to carry it into effect.

At the present time all persons are required to have been residents of Oregon for at least six months immediately before an election in order to be qualified to vote at that election. The proposed amendment authorizes the relaxation of this residence requirement only as to voting for presidential candidates and presidential electors. The residence requirement will remain the same for all other election purposes, and none of the other requirements as to voter qualification are affected.

There are good and sufficient reasons behind the six-month residence requirement with respect to state and local candidates and measures. Voting is one of the privileges afforded us under our democratic form of government, and the intelligent exercise of this privilege is important in the maintaining of this form of government. Few will disagree that the best vote is the one that is based on knowledge and understanding. The six-month residence requirement insures, at least, that a voter will be exposed to information concerning state and local candidates and measures. This argument loses most of its force, however, when applied to voting for presidential candidates. Candidates for President and Vice President are usually widely-known throughout the nation, and certainly every effort is made in their campaigns and otherwise to make their names, background and views matters of common knowledge. This information is as available to the new Oregon resident as to one who has resided in the state six months or more.

Furthermore, even though the new Oregon resident is as fully informed as to the candidates for President and Vice President as those who have resided in the state six months or more, and is otherwise qualified to vote for such candidates in this state, the effect of the six-month residence requirement is to deprive him of the right to vote anywhere for such candidates. Of course, Oregon is not solely to blame for this deprivation; all other states have residence requirements for voting, and many of them are for longer periods than that required in Oregon. At least three other states—California, Missouri and Wisconsin—have, however, recognized the plight of the new resident, and have relaxed their residence requirements for voting for presidential candidates and presidential electors.

We briefly mention that the proposed amendment rearranges the present wording of section 2, Article II of the Oregon Constitution. This was done to make the section easier to read and understand, and, except as indicated above, does not change the meaning.

There appears to be no reasonable argument against the adoption of this proposed amendment. Its limited relaxation of our six-month residence requirement for voting is clearly justified, and, in fact, eliminates the present inequitable discrimination against new residents. Your Governor, in his inaugural message to the 1959 legislature, recommended the submission of such a proposed amendment. In submitting the proposed amendment to you, your Legislative Assembly cast no dissenting vote.

ANTHONY YTURRI, State Senator, Grant, Harney, Malheur Counties  
ROBERT L. ELFSTROM, State Representative, Marion County  
NANCY KIRKPATRICK, State Representative, Linn County

## Measure No. 8

**AUTHORIZING BONDS FOR STATE  
BUILDING PROGRAM**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 45, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 18, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by adding thereto a new article to be known as Article XI-H and to read as follows:

**Article XI-H**

*Section 1. (1) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 7, Article XI of the Constitution, and in addition to other exceptions from the limitations of such section, subject to subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the credit of the state may be loaned and indebtedness incurred, in an amount not to exceed at any one time \$40,000,000, to provide funds with which to construct, improve, repair, equip and furnish those state buildings designated by the Legislative Assembly. For the purposes of this section, "state buildings" means buildings located at any state institution which is a "public institution" as the term is used in Article XIV of the Constitution, buildings for state institutions of higher education and state office buildings.*

*(2) Not more than \$15,000,000 of indebtedness may be incurred pursuant to this article during any one biennium.*

*(3) After July 1, 1971, no additional indebtedness may be incurred pursuant to this article.*

*Section 2. Bonds issued pursuant to this article shall be the direct general obligations of the state and shall be in such form, run for such periods of time, and bear such rates of interest as the Legislative Assembly provides. Such bonds may be refunded with bonds of like obligation.*

*Section 3. Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon the taxable property within the State of Oregon in sufficient amount to provide for the prompt payment of bonds issued pursuant to this article and the interest thereon. The Legislative Assembly may*



*provide other revenues to supplement or replace, in whole or in part, such tax levies.*

NOTE: Matter to be added is printed in italics.

**BALLOT TITLE**

**AUTHORIZING BONDS FOR STATE BUILDING PROGRAM—**

YES

**8**

Purpose: To amend Constitution to permit issuance of state bonds to construct buildings for state institutions, office buildings and for higher education.

NO

(ESTIMATE OF INCREASED INDEBTEDNESS: This constitutional amendment would authorize the borrowing on the credit of the State of \$7,500,000 per annum to the limit of \$40,000,000 during the next ten years for the purpose of construction, improvement, repair, equipping and furnishing state buildings designated by the Legislative Assembly. Principal and interest cost would be approximately \$2,700,000 per annum over a 20 year period.)

**Measure No. 8 Authorizing Bonds for State Building Program**

**EXPLANATION**

**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Except as specified by amendment, the State of Oregon may not issue bonds in excess of \$50,000 except in case of war, to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection, or to build and maintain permanent roads.

At the present time all capital expenditures for state building construction must be budgeted and met by appropriation, with the exception of certain wholly self-supporting and self-liquidating structures for higher education purposes. In actual practice, higher education bonds have been issued to pay for revenue producing facilities such as dormitories and athletic facilities, but not for classrooms and laboratory facilities.

This amendment would allow the Legislature to authorize the issuance of State of Oregon General Obligation bonds to construct, repair, equip, improve and furnish state office buildings, public institutions, and institutions of higher education. No more than \$40,000,000 could be outstanding at any time; no more than \$15,000,000 could be incurred during any one biennium; and none could be incurred after July 1, 1971.

Total state building construction would not be limited by this amendment. The Legislature would be permitted greater flexibility in planning and meeting foreseeable construction needs by appropriations, bond issues, or a combination of these methods. Cities, school districts, water districts, sanitary districts and other units of government are authorized to meet the needs of modernization and expanding population by issuing bonds. The objective of this amendment is to allow the State, for a limited time, a similar ability to meet current building needs without total dependence on appropriations for the entire cost.

EDWIN H. ARMSTRONG, Portland  
 DAN V. BAILEY, Portland  
 CHARLES N. TRIPP, JR., Portland

**Measure No. 8 Authorizing Bonds for State Building Program****ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 45 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

**THE FACTS:**

Intent of the resolution was to amend the State Constitution of Oregon by adding Article XI-H, authorizing the state to issue \$40,000,000 in bonds for building purposes.

A survey by the state in 1959 for a 10 year period up to and including 1969, disclosed that minimum building needs would be \$164,221,508.

State Hospitals and Penal Institutions would need \$54,500,000; the University and colleges, \$90,635,000, and \$14,000,000 for buildings at Oregon Technical Institute. All to come from the General Fund.

In the past the Legislature has been unable to appropriate sufficient funds to meet building needs, particularly for Higher Education.

The Legislature would be restricted to the issuance of \$15,000,000 in building bonds each 2 year period. The bonding authority would expire in 1971.

This bonding plan would provide a limited cushion which the Legislature could use to meet building emergencies which could not be met out of present tax revenue.

Under the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the Legislature has been given power to determine how funds shall be provided for the retirement of the bonds and the payment of interest. In the normal course, the bonds would retire from the regular revenues, but in case the revenues of the state are not sufficient to meet the needs, the Legislature is empowered to provide other revenues in whole or in part to prevent the constitutional ad valorem levy.

Under the bonding program, the Legislature would have the means of meeting emergency building without causing an unreasonable tax peak which might deny facilities urgently needed by the state.

**DANIEL A. THIEL**, State Senator, Clatsop, Columbia Counties

**VERNE N. CADY**, State Representative, Harney County

**LEON S. DAVIS**, State Representative, Washington County

**Measure No. 9**

**COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR JUDGES**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 18, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article VII (Amended) and to read as follows:

*Section 1a. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1, Article VII (Amended) of this Constitution, a judge of any court shall retire from judicial office at the end of the calendar year in which he attains the age of 75 years. The Legislative Assembly or the people may by law:*

- (1) Fix a lesser age for mandatory retirement not earlier than the end of the calendar year in which the judge attains the age of 70 years;*
- (2) Provide for recalling retired judges to temporary active service on the court from which they are retired; and*
- (3) Authorize or require the retirement of judges for physical or mental disability or any other cause rendering judges incapable of performing their judicial duties.*

This section shall not affect the term to which any judge shall have been elected or appointed prior to or at the time of approval and ratification of this section.

**NOTE:** Matter to be added is printed in italics.

**BALLOT TITLE**

<b>9</b>	<b>COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR JUDGES</b> —Purpose: To amend Constitution to require judges to retire at age 75. Permits Legislature to require retirement of judges when disabled or at age 70.	<b>YES</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>

**Measure No. 9 Compulsory Retirement of Judges****EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

At present Oregon law does not require the retirement of the judges of our various courts at any designated age. The proposed amendment would make retirement after age 75 mandatory, and would also permit the Legislature in the future to lower this maximum compulsory retirement age to not less than 70 years. The present system of voluntary retirement at an earlier age is retained.

Our Constitution now authorizes appointment of retired Supreme Court Justices as temporary members of that Court. This amendment would permit similar use of the services of competent retired Circuit and District Judges in the lower courts, as they might be needed.

Existing laws compel retirement of judges only if found "permanently incapacitated physically or mentally". This amendment would broaden the Legislative power to require retirement of judges incapacitated for any other cause.

This amendment was recommended, after study, by a 21-member statewide Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Administration created by the 1957 Legislature. In 1959, after changes by the House, the Senate proposed the amendment 27 to 1, with 2 excused, and the Legislature also passed laws to carry out its provisions for compulsory retirement at age 75 which will go into effect if the amendment is approved by the voters.

Of the 50 states of the Union, 23 now require their judges to retire at a designated age, ranging from 65 to 80 years, with age 70 the most common (17 states).

As of July 1, 1960, the average age of our Supreme Court Justices was 56 years, of Circuit Judges 52 years and of District Court Judges 46 years. One Justice of the Supreme Court and one Circuit Judge would be affected by this amendment at the expiration of their present terms of office (January, 1965), and one additional Supreme Court Justice and four Circuit Judges now on the bench would, if reelected, be required to retire before the expiration of their new terms (end of 1963 (1); 1964 (1); and 1965(3)). The oldest District Judge now serving would, if reelected, be eligible to serve through 1967.

Companion laws, already in effect, establish a judicial retirement fund to which judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts contribute a portion of their salary each month, and from which they may draw an annuity of one-half of their salary upon retirement for any cause, either at 65 years of age after 16 years of judicial service, or at age 70 with 12 years of service. Retired judges are also permitted to resume the practice of law, but are not eligible for social security benefits.

In brief, if this amendment is approved, judges of the state will be required to retire at age 75, with provision for their temporary recall to active service if still capable. If the amendment is defeated, then the present system of retirement only upon a voluntary basis or if found permanently incapacitated will remain in effect as a part of the laws of this state.

PHILIP HAYTER, Dallas  
GEORGE A. JONES, Salem  
WALTER W. R. MAY, Portland

**Measure No. 9 Compulsory Retirement for Judges**

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to provide a mandatory retirement age for judges. At the present time judges can, and sometimes do, retire voluntarily and obtain benefits from the Judges' Retirement Fund, but mandatory retirement at any particular age can be accomplished only through constitutional amendment.

The proposed amendment fixes maximum retirement age at 75, and in addition authorizes the Legislative Assembly or the people, by law, to:

- (1) Fix a lesser age for mandatory retirement, but not less than 70 years;
- (2) Provide for recalling retired judges to temporary active service; and
- (3) Authorize or require retirement for physical, mental or other disability.

It should be noted also that the proposed amendment does not affect the term of any judge holding office prior to approval of the amendment.

With the increase of population and business in Oregon, a problem has arisen through congestion of the court system, with resulting delay in judicial administration. The 1957 legislature established an Interim Committee on Judicial Administration, authorizing an intensive study of the various problems relating to the court system; and one of the recommendations of that committee was that there should be a mandatory retirement age for our judges. In the words of the committee:

"It is evident to the committee that there must be mandatory retirement of judges. Not all judges who reach an advanced age slacken off in their capacity for work. Most of them do, however. Experience in this state's court system and experience in business and government generally demonstrate beyond doubt that a voluntary retirement system simply will not work."

The proposed amendment (SJR 3), as amended, passed the House by a vote of 50 to 6, and in the Senate with a vote of 27 to 1. Thus, after deliberate consideration, the 1959 legislature clearly approved the recommendation of the Interim Committee.

It has long been said that justice delayed is justice denied. The proposed amendment will be of assistance in speeding up the judicial process, with benefit not only to litigants but to the general public as well. For this reason it is submitted that voters should approve Measure No. 9.

CARL H. FRANCIS, State Senator, Yamhill County  
CARL BACK, State Representative, Coos, Curry Counties  
GEORGE LAYMAN, State Representative, Yamhill County

## Measure No. 10

### ELECTIVE OFFICES: WHEN TO BECOME VACANT

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 41, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 18, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article XV and to read as follows:

*Section 9. The Legislative Assembly may provide that any elective public office becomes vacant, under such conditions or circumstances as the Legislative Assembly may specify, whenever a person holding the office is elected to another public office more than 90 days prior to the expiration of the term of the office he is holding. For the purposes of this section, a person elected is considered to be elected as of the date the election is held.*

**NOTE:** Matter to be added is printed in italics.

#### BALLOT TITLE

<b>10</b>	<b>ELECTIVE OFFICES: WHEN TO BECOME VACANT</b> —Purpose: To amend Constitution to permit Legislature to provide that an elective office becomes vacant whenever the public official is elected to another office.	<b>YES</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>

#### Measure No. 10 Elective Offices: When to Become Vacant

#### EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Senate Joint Resolution No. 41 was approved by the 1959 session of the Legislative Assembly and referred to the people for approval or rejection. It would amend the State Constitution by adding a new section (Section 9) to Article XV of that document.

The amendment would permit the legislature to deal with one of the aspects of the problem of mid-term vacancies in public office. It would permit the legislature to provide that a public office becomes vacant whenever a person holding that office is elected to another public office more than ninety days prior to the end of his term in the first office. The legis-

lature would be empowered to provide that the first office becomes vacant as of the date the election for the other office is held or upon a date subsequent thereto.

The amendment would not affect the tenure of any person holding any public office which would normally be filled by the voters at the same election at which that person seeks another public office.

The amendment is permissive only. The legislature would not be required to act in the matter, but could if it chose to do so.

The problem of mid-term vacancies has caused confusion and produced controversy at various times in the State's history. The most recent instance occurred with the last (1958) general election when the then-Secretary of State was elected Governor. He had served as Secretary of State not quite two years of the full four-year term of that office. Because the State Constitution (Article V, Section 3) prohibits any person from holding both offices simultaneously, it was necessary for him to relinquish the office of Secretary of State in order to be inaugurated as Governor in January, 1959.

This question became vital: Could he vacate the office of Secretary of State AS he became Governor or did he have to resign BEFORE he became Governor? If the office became vacant AS he became Governor, he would have the power as Governor to appoint a Secretary of State to serve out the unexpired portion of the term of that office. If, on the other hand, the Secretary of State's office had to become vacant BEFORE he could become Governor, the outgoing Governor would have the power to fill the Secretary of State vacancy.

The 1958 dispute had to be resolved by the State Supreme Court. If Senate Joint Resolution No. 41 is approved by the people, the legislature would have the power to prevent the recurrence of any similar situation.

WILLIAM A. McCLENAGHAN, Corvallis  
ROBERT C. INGALLS, Corvallis  
OLGA FREEMAN, Eugene

**Measure No. 10 Elective Offices: When to Become Vacant**

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 41  
of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

There is now no provision in either the Oregon Constitution or the Oregon Statutes relating to when a public office becomes vacant when the incumbent is elected to another public office. A provision in the Oregon Constitution governing this situation would prevent the business of the office from grinding to a halt by eliminating uncertainty regarding who is entitled to perform the duties of the office. For example, during the recent confusion over who was the lawful Secretary of State there was no way, without a special act of the legislature, for the state to get warrants signed. When the dispute was settled, 17 million dollars of warrants had piled up waiting the signature of the Secretary of State. Had the dispute lasted longer, or had the legislature not been in session, the results could have been very grave.

It is of the greatest importance that there be a smooth and orderly transfer of a state office following an election. Without such an orderly transition the

functions of the office are impaired, the new holder of the office finds himself hampered in attempting to perform his lawful duties, and the respect and confidence of the people in their government is seriously weakened. Our government is one of law, not of men; and law denotes order. The recent dispute over the office of Secretary of State hardly gave the appearance of law and order, or increased the respect of the citizens for their government.

By allowing the legislature to establish rules for determining when an office is vacant, the long, costly and slow method of deciding such disputes in the courts would be avoided.

While the recent dispute was over only one office, the entire machinery of state government was adversely affected. For example, the Board of Control, which is charged with the duty of governing and administering state institutions and the people therein (ORS 179.040 and 179.620), the State Banking Board, which enforces the laws relating to banks, trust companies and the banking business in the state (ORS 706.210), and the State Land Board, which directs the sale or lease of all land held by the state (ORS 273.420) were unable to meet and perform their necessary functions during the period of the dispute.

Where both the office to be vacated and the new office are ones of great power and responsibility, allowing the newly-elected official to another office to appoint his own successor places a large amount of power in the hands of one man. This is especially true when the holders of both of the offices involved are members of governing boards of agencies, and two votes are a controlling majority of the board.

Both the United States Constitution and the Oregon Constitution have adopted the doctrine of separation of powers. This doctrine was adopted because the danger of placing too much power in either the executive, legislative or judicial was recognized. In conformity with the reasons for the doctrine of separation of powers the legislature often creates a board to govern a particular phase of government, thereby placing power in the hands of a number of equally responsible individuals rather than in the hands of one person. By creating a board no one person has absolute control over a large and important government function. But if the official elected to a higher public office can appoint his own successor, and both offices are represented on the board, then the principle has been defeated.

BOYD R. OVERHULSE, State Senator, Crook, Deschutes,  
Jefferson, Lake Counties

ROY FITZWATER, State Representative, Linn County

AL FLEGEL, State Representative, Douglas County



Measure No. 11

**FINANCING IMPROVEMENTS IN HOME RULE COUNTIES**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 48, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 18, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That section 10, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law a method whereby the legal voters of any county, by majority vote of such voters voting thereon at any legally called election, may adopt, amend, revise or repeal a county charter. A county charter may provide for the exercise by the county of authority over matters of county concern. Local improvement ~~for bonds therefor authorized under a county charter~~ shall be financed only by taxes, assessments or charges imposed on benefited property ~~+~~, *unless otherwise provided by law or charter.* A county charter shall prescribe the organization of the county government and shall provide directly, or by its authority, for the number, election or appointment, qualifications, tenure, compensation, powers and duties of such officers as the county deems necessary. Such officers shall among them exercise all the powers and perform all the duties, as distributed by the county charter or by its authority, now or hereafter, by the Constitution or laws of this state, granted to or imposed upon any county officer. Except as expressly provided by general law, a county charter shall not affect the selection, tenure, compensation, powers or duties prescribed by law for judges in their judicial capacity, for justices of the peace or for district attorneys. The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this Constitution hereby are further reserved to the legal voters of every county relative to the adoption, amendment, revision or repeal of a county charter and to legislation passed by counties which have adopted such a charter.

NOTE: Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

<p><b>FINANCING IMPROVEMENTS IN HOME RULE COUNTIES</b>—Purpose: To amend Constitution to require Home Rule counties to pay for local improvements by taxing only benefited property unless otherwise provided by law or charter.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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11

**Measure No. 11 Financing Improvements in Home Rule Counties****EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Measure No. 11 is designed to remedy a possible defect in the authority of counties which adopt home rule charters to finance improvements by county-wide taxes, assessments, or charges.

The present constitutional language has been interpreted by the Multnomah County District Attorney so as to cast doubt on the authority of a charter county to apply a tax, assessment or charge to all property in the county for some types of improvements. Instead, under his opinion, such types of improvements as bridges and parks would have to be financed by the "benefited property" only.

It has also been pointed out that under the present language charter counties may not issue local improvement bonds of the type authorized for cities under Oregon's Bancroft Act. Bancroft Bonds are issued to cover the portion of the cost of locally assessed improvements which the property owners desire to pay in installments. As the installment payments are made the Bancroft Bonds are paid off and retired. However, if the property owners default in their payments, a general tax levy can be made to repay the bondholders.

Under present statutes counties may install certain local improvements and assess the cost thereof to benefited property. However, regular county funds must be used to finance that portion of the improvements which the property owners choose to pay in installments. If counties were given the authority to issue local improvement bonds this portion of the cost could be met by the proceeds of the bond issue and the bonds could be repaid as the property owners pay their installments. However, unless Measure No. 11 is approved, counties which adopt a charter could not issue Bancroft or any other type of local improvement bonds which could be retired from general funds in case the assessed property defaults.

The effect of Measure No. 11 would be to allow action to be taken to provide for financing improvements by assessments against benefited property or by charges applied county-wide. It would also permit adoption of a statute or charter provision authorizing home rule counties to finance local improvements by the Bancroft Bond method.

HOWARD RANKIN, Portland  
KENNETH TOLLENAR, Salem  
ROBERT F. WHITE, Salem

**Measure No. 11 Financing Improvements in Home Rule Counties**

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution  
No. 48 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

Measure No. 11 is needed to clarify the county home rule amendment of 1958. Eight Oregon counties have set up charter study committees under the county home rule law. Their efforts to strengthen local government at the grass roots level may be undermined if the voters do not approve Measure No. 11. MEASURE NO. 11 WILL NOT INCREASE TAXES, and may have the effect of freeing tax funds for other county purposes which would otherwise be earmarked for local improvement financing.

The need for Measure No. 11 came to light during the 1959 legislature after the Multnomah County District Attorney had ruled that "any improvement which was not actually beneficial to the land in all of the various portions of the County, would be, under the decided cases, a local improvement." This holding suggested that certain types of county roads and bridges, county parks, health clinics, libraries, etc., would be regarded as "local" improvements, and could not be financed out of general county funds. Instead, some kind of special tax or assessment district would have to be set up to finance them. This would be impractical for many types of improvements which the counties now include in the general fund or the general road fund.

It was also noted that this interpretation would penalize only those counties which adopted charters, and would permit the other counties to continue financing improvements by present methods. Thus the home rule amendment would, to this extent, defeat its own purpose insofar as it was intended to broaden the scope of locally-exercised jurisdiction.

Measure No. 11 will also make it easier for suburban residents of home rule counties to obtain needed street improvements. Unless Measure No. 11 is adopted home rule counties will not be able to issue Bancroft Bonds to cover improvement costs when property owners choose to pay their assessments in instalments. This method of financing is used routinely by incorporated cities, and would be of great assistance to counties also.

Oregon has made a good start toward modernizing its 100-year-old system of county government. Let's sweep away this obstacle to adoption of home rule charters by adopting Measure No. 11.

**ROBERT W. STRAUB, State Senator, Lane County**

**BILL BRADLEY, State Representative, Multnomah County**

**EDWARD J. WHELAN, State Representative, Multnomah County**

**Measure No. 12****CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT IN ENEMY ATTACK**

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 9, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 19, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, the Senate jointly concurring:*

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article X and to read as follows:

*Section 6. (1) The Legislative Assembly, in order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of disaster resulting from enemy attack, shall provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of elected public offices, and may provide for temporary succession to the powers and duties of appointed public offices, the incumbents of which may become unavailable to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of such offices. Such provisions shall not be required to comply with any of the following provisions in this Constitution: Section 10, Article II; section 1, Article III; sections 3 and 11, Article IV; sections 3, 4, 8, 16 and 17, Article V; and section 10, Article VI.*

*(2) The Legislative Assembly, in order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of disaster resulting from enemy attack, or the imminence thereof, shall provide for a temporary location or locations for the seat of government and the functions of state government and for the government of political subdivisions and shall adopt such other provisions as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations. Such provisions shall not be required to comply with any of the following provisions in this Constitution: Section 10, Article IV; section 12, Article V; section 8, Article VI; section 1, Article XIV; and section 3, Article XIV.*

**NOTE:** Matter to be added is printed in italics.

**BALLOT TITLE**

<b>12</b>	<b>CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT IN ENEMY ATTACK</b> —Purpose: To amend Constitution to authorize Legislature to set up machinery to continue local and state government in the event of enemy attack.	<b>YES</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>

**Measure No. 12 Continuity of Government in Enemy Attack****EXPLANATION**

**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The proposed constitutional amendment has one single, direct purpose, namely, to give the Legislative Assembly authority to set up machinery for

the orderly continuance of state and local government in the event of enemy attack. The proposed amendment provides not only succession to the powers and duties of elected and appointed public officers, but also for temporary locations for the seat of government, the functions of state government, and for carrying on of various levels of local government.

Although all citizens hope that the authority provided for in this proposal will never need be exercised, it must be recognized that enemy attack under modern conditions could cause unprecedented destruction, as well as disruption of traditional state and local governmental functions. The capability of our nation to survive enemy attack depends in part on our non-military defenses and the maintenance of effective, civilian government without the necessity of martial law. Military government is inconsistent with civil government, and it is preferable that law and order be continued in state and local government within traditional concepts, and in accord with a constitutional plan adopted in advance of any emergency.

The proposed amendment does not provide a blank check to the Legislative Assembly for side-stepping the Oregon Constitution; on the contrary, the amendment is explicit in providing the particular constitutional sections which may be deviated from under war-caused emergency conditions.

This measure was introduced in the 1959 Legislative Assembly by request of the Oregon Civil Defense Agency, and was adopted by both House and Senate without any negative votes. It is part of a program endorsed by the Council of State Governments, and has had legislative approval in 16 other states up to December 3, 1959.

ERNEST J. BURROWS, Portland  
 GEORGE LAYMAN, Newberg  
 U. D. WINSLOW, Portland

## Measure No. 12 Continuity of Government in Enemy Attack

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution No. 9 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)

No one likes to think that the time might come in America when we could be subject to enemy attack. However, the threat is present, and it is necessary that enabling legislation be enacted to insure the continuity of governmental operations should disaster result from enemy attack.

To enable the Legislative Assembly to provide for a continuity of government, it is necessary that an amendment be written to the Constitution of Oregon. The purpose of Ballot Measure No. 12 is to amend the Constitution to authorize the Legislative Assembly to provide:

- (1) for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of elected public officers;
- (2) for temporary succession to the powers and duties of appointed public officers;
- (3) for the temporary location or locations of the seat of government; and
- (4) for such other measures as may be necessary to insure the continuity of governmental operation in the event of disaster resulting from enemy attack.

It is the hope and prayer of the members of the Legislative Assembly that it shall never be necessary that such legislation will be needed. We believe it imperative, however, that we be authorized to provide for an emergency situation should it ever occur.

JEAN L. LEWIS, State Senator, Multnomah County  
 BEN EVICK, State Representative, Crook, Jefferson Counties  
 NORMAN R. HOWARD, State Representative, Multnomah County

## Measure No. 13

### WAR VETERANS' BONDING AND LOAN AMENDMENT

Proposed by the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 14, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 28, 1959, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That sections 1 and 3, Article XI-A of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Notwithstanding the limits contained in section 7, Article XI of the Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed ~~four~~ *three* percent of the ~~assessed valuation~~ *true cash value* of all the property in the state, for the purpose of creating a fund to be advanced for the acquisition of farms and homes for the benefit of male and female residents of the State of Oregon who served in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of not less than 90 days after mobilization therefor, and before the end of actual hostilities with any of the axis powers, or for a period of not less than 90 days between June 25, 1950, and ~~the cessation of the present national military emergency as determined and proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Oregon,~~ *January 31, 1955*, and who are honorably discharged from such service, which fund shall be known as the "Oregon War Veterans' Fund." Secured repayment thereof shall be and is a prerequisite to the advancement of money from such fund.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to receive money from said fund except the following:

(1) Any person who resides in the State of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who served honorably in active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, for a period of not less than 90 days between ~~September 1, 1940, and September 2, 1945~~ *September 15, 1940 and December 31, 1946*, who was either at the time of his enlistment, induction, warrant or commission a resident of the State of Oregon or who has been a bona fide resident ~~of the State of Oregon for at least two years between the date of his separation from aforementioned service and December 31, 1950, and who has been honorably separated or discharged from~~ *of the State of Oregon for at least two years between the date of his separation from aforementioned service and December 31, 1950, and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service, or who has*

been furloughed to a reserve. *No loans shall be made to persons justified under this subsection after January 31, 1980.*

(2) Any person who resides in the State of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who served honorably in active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of not less than 90 days between June 25, 1950, and ~~the cessation of the present national military emergency as determined and proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Oregon~~ *January 31, 1955*, who was either at the time of his enlistment, induction, warrant or commission a resident of the State of Oregon or who has been a bona fide ~~resident of the State of Oregon for at least two years after the date of his separation from aforementioned service, and who has been~~ *resident of the State of Oregon for at least two years between the date of his separation from aforementioned service and December 31, 1960, and who has been* honorably separated or discharged from said service, or who has been furloughed to a reserve. *No loans shall be made to persons qualified under this subsection after January 31, 1988.*

**NOTE:** Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

**WAR VETERANS' BONDING AND LOAN AMENDMENT**—Purpose: Amends constitutional bonding limits for war veterans' loans from four percent assessed valuation to three percent true cash value of all property in the state.

**13**

YES

NO

(ESTIMATE OF INCREASED INDEBTEDNESS: The Constitution of Oregon now authorizes the borrowing on the credit of the State of approximately \$150,000,000 for farm and home loans to veterans. This amendment would increase the total authorized to approximately \$285,000,000. Interest on the additional \$135,000,000 would be approximately \$34,000 per annum on each \$1,000,000 needed. Loan repayments by veterans are expected to be adequate to pay the interest and retire any state bonds issued under the proposed authorization.)

**Measure No. 13 War Veterans' Bonding and Loan Amendment****EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The 1959 Legislature has referred to the people an amendment to Article XI-A, Section 1 of the State Constitution for their approval. This proposed constitutional amendment would increase the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred by the state for the purpose of making loans to qualified veterans for the acquisition of farms and homes. Under present constitutional provisions, the state may borrow for this purpose in an amount not to exceed 4 percent of total assessed valuation of all property in the state. The proposed amendment would change this to 3 percent of true cash value which amounts to a present \$135,000,000.00 maximum possible increase in bonding capacity.

This measure would also extend the closing date of World War II veterans' active duty period from the present cutoff date of September 2, 1945 to December 31, 1946. This would conform with the date of termination of World War II hostilities as proclaimed by the President. The earliest date of initial active duty would likewise be changed from September 1, 1941 to September 15, 1941.

For the first time a cutoff date for loan eligibility would come into effect. World War II veterans' eligibility would end January 30, 1980 and Korean War veterans' eligibility would end January 31, 1988.

It must be mentioned that what may appear to be a reduction in bonding capacity from the present limit of 4 percent of assessed valuation to 3 percent of true cash value is actually an increase of \$179,000,000.00 in the constitutional bonding capacity. However since outstanding bonds of the Department of Veterans' Affairs presently total \$150,000,000.00 (based on an unusually high state assessment in 1959) the net available to the Department with passage of this measure will be but \$135,000,000.00.

Prospective total state debt limit for this purpose under the proposed 3 percent of true cash value would be approximately \$285,000,000.00. This amount will increase each year as the true cash value of real estate will increase.

These additional funds would be used to make home loans up to \$13,500.00 and up to \$30,000.00 for the acquisition of a farm. The loans carry an interest rate of 4 percent for a 25 year term for home loans and up to 30 years for a farm loan. The loan may be as much as 85 percent of the appraised value of the property. The difference between the 4 percent interest charged to borrowers and the cost of bonds to finance the program (currently averaging 2.868 percent) at the present time enables the Department to pay the cost of administering the loan program, and other Department operations.

WILLIAM E. BADE, Portland

WILLIAM C. DYER, Salem

GUY E. JACQUES JR., Portland



**Measure No. 13 War Veterans' Bonding and Loan Amendment**

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution  
No. 14 of the Fiftieth Legislative Assembly (1959)**

Passage of Measure No. 13 will help the economy of Oregon because:

1. It makes money for the State of Oregon and COSTS THE TAXPAYERS NOTHING. In fact, the Oregon veterans' farm and home loan program has accumulated a net operating revenue (profit) of nearly \$7 millions since 1945, after payment of operating expenses, principal and interest on loan bonds, and property taxes.

2. The loan program ACTUALLY REDUCES YOUR TAXES by making more taxpayers to help you share the load. Last year, homeowners under the program paid \$3,626,343 in property taxes on homes purchased with State veterans' loans.

3. It will STIMULATE THE ECONOMY OF OREGON by the construction of new homes, which will mean additional employment and business for the entire State.

4. It will BRING an additional \$135 millions of BADLY NEEDED MORTGAGE MONEY TO OREGON from eastern States for the purchase of homes and farms.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs is operating the veterans' loan program economically and efficiently, and THE PROGRAM IS MAKING MONEY FOR THE STATE OF OREGON. But the program now is greatly limited by the shortage of loan funds while the demand continues. PASSAGE of Measure No. 13 WILL MEAN ANOTHER 13,000 HOME-OWNING, TAX-PAYING OREGON CITIZENS.

THIS PROPOSAL DOES NOT RAISE THE INTEREST RATE TO THE VETERAN.

Your legislative committee recommends

VOTE 13 X YES FOR THE "WAR VETERANS' BONDING AND LOAN AMENDMENT."

WILLIAM A. GRENFELL, JR., State Senator, Multnomah County  
TOM MONAGHAN, State Representative, Clackamas County  
RAPHAEL R. RAYMOND, State Representative, Umatilla County

## Measure No. 14

**PERSONAL INCOME TAX BILL**

Submitted to the People pursuant to Referendum Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 4, 1959, in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article IV of the Constitution.

**HOUSE BILL NO. 670**  
**Fiftieth Legislative Assembly**  
**(Chapter 593, Oregon Laws 1959)**

**AN ACT**

Relating to personal income taxes; creating new provisions; amending ORS 316.015, 316.060, 316.075, 316.315, 316.345, 316.365, 316.711, and 316.714; and repealing ORS 316.065 and ORS chapter 315 (1953 part).

*Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

Section 1. ORS 316.015, as amended by section 3, chapter 211, Oregon Laws 1959, is amended to read as follows:

316.015. The term "adjusted gross income" means the gross income minus:

(1) The deductions allowed by ORS 316.305 to 316.360 which:

(a) Are attributable to a trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, if such trade or business does not consist of the performance of services by the taxpayer as an employe.

(b) Consist of expenses of travel, meals and lodging ~~while away from home~~, paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the performance by him of services as an employe, *while away from home for a minimum period which lasts substantially longer than an ordinary day's work and during which his duties require him to obtain necessary rest away from such home.*

(c) Consist of expenses, other than those described in paragraph (b) of this subsection, paid or incurred by the taxpayer, in connection with the performance by him of services as an employe, under a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement with his employer.

(d) Are attributable to property held for the production of rents or royalties.

~~[(e) Consist of federal income taxes paid or accrued during the tax year.]~~

~~[(f)](e)~~ Are attributable to nonbusiness bad debts or the worthlessness of securities.

(2) The deductions allowed by ORS 316.275 to 316.295 as losses from the sale or exchange of property.

(3) *The expenses deductible under section 2, chapter 211, Oregon Laws 1959. The 1959 amendments to this section apply to all tax*

years beginning after December 31, 1958, and for prior tax years the law applicable to such tax years shall continue to apply.

Section 2. ORS 316.060 is amended to read as follows:

316.060. (1) In the case of a joint return of a husband and wife under ORS 316.510, the rates shall be:

(a) On the first ~~[\$500]~~ \$1,000 of taxable income, or any part thereof, ~~[three]~~ 2.5 percent.

(b) On the second ~~[\$500]~~ \$1,000 of taxable income, or any part thereof, ~~[four]~~ three percent.

~~[(c) On the third \$500 of taxable income, or any part thereof, five percent.]~~

~~[(d) On the fourth \$500 of taxable income, or any part thereof, six percent.]~~

~~[(e)]~~ (c) On all taxable income in excess of \$2,000, and not in excess of \$4,000, ~~[seven]~~ five percent.

~~[(f)]~~ (d) On all taxable income in excess of \$4,000, and not in excess of ~~[\$8,000, nine]~~ \$15,000, six percent.

(e) On all taxable income in excess of \$15,000, and not in excess of \$30,000, seven percent.

~~[(g)]~~ (f) On all taxable income in excess of ~~[\$8,000, 9.5]~~ \$30,000, 7.5 percent.

(2) In any case not included under subsection (1) of this section, the rates shall be:

(a) On the first \$500 of taxable income, or any part thereof, 2.5 percent.

(b) On the second \$500 of taxable income, or any part thereof, three percent.

(c) On all taxable income in excess of \$1,000, and not in excess of \$2,000, five percent.

(d) On all taxable income in excess of \$2,000, and not in excess of \$7,500, six percent.

(e) On all taxable income in excess of \$7,500, and not in excess of \$15,000, seven percent.

(f) On all taxable income in excess of \$15,000, 7.5 percent.

~~[(2) On or before August 15, 1958, the commission shall certify to the Secretary of State the amount of net revenue received by the commission pursuant to this chapter during the preceding fiscal year. If the amount certified is more than \$87,500,000, the tax determined by application of subsection (1) of this section shall be decreased one percent for each one million dollars more than \$87,500,000. The percentage decrease thus ascertained shall be applicable to the tax determined by application of subsection (1) of this section in the taxpayer's next tax year ending after August 15, 1958. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of ORS 316.075 or any other provisions of this chapter, the commission may provide in its forms, tables and instructions the method of applying to taxable income the decrease provided by this subsection.]~~

~~[(3) For tax years ending after August 3, 1957, there shall be no surtax. The amendments of tax rates made by chapter 15, Oregon~~

Laws 1957 (special session), shall apply to all full tax years ending after August 3, 1957, and for prior tax years the law applicable to such tax years shall continue to apply. Returns for partial tax years ending prior to August 4, 1957, shall be taxed at the rates in effect on the last day of the period for which the return is made. Returns for partial tax years ending after August 3, 1957, and before February 14, 1958, shall be taxed at the rates prescribed by ORS 316.060 as amended by section 4, chapter 586, Oregon Laws 1957.]

(3) *The amendments made to this section by this 1959 Act apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 1958, and for prior tax years the law applicable to such years shall continue to apply.*

Section 3. ORS 316.075 is amended to read as follows:

316.075. (1) In lieu of the tax imposed by ORS 316.055, and subject to the conditions of ORS 316.365, an individual or husband and wife filing a joint return whose adjusted gross income for the tax year is not more than \$8,000 may elect for that tax year to pay a tax in accordance with a tax table, preparation of which by the commission hereby is authorized. The taxes in such table shall be computed by adjusted gross income brackets, which shall be graduated by not less than each \$25 nor by more than each \$100 of adjusted gross income; and the taxes in such table shall be computed to the nearest dollar at the applicable rates set out in ORS 316.060 [and 316.065] upon the taxable balance of net income after deducting from the median adjusted gross income of each such bracket the standard deduction provided by ORS 316.365 based upon such median gross income, and the applicable exemption and dependency credit provided by ORS 316.455. Such exemption shall not, however, be prorated in case the taxpayer's status changes during his tax year, but the taxpayer's exemption status shall be determined as of the last day of his tax year, unless the taxpayer's spouse dies during such tax year, in which case the determination shall be made as of the date of such death. In the case of husband and wife making separate returns, the married exemption shall be divided equally between them.

(2) Under regulations prescribed by the commission, a change of election to use, or not to use, the tax table provided in this section for the purposes of computing the tax due under this chapter for any tax year may be made after the filing of the return for such year. If the spouse of the taxpayer filed a separate return for any tax year corresponding to the tax year of the taxpayer, the change shall not be allowed unless, in accordance with such regulations:

(a) The spouse makes a change of election with respect to the use of the table for the tax year covered in such separate return, consistent with the change of election sought by the taxpayer; and

(b) The taxpayer and his spouse consent in writing to the assessment, within such period as may be agreed upon with the commission, of any deficiency, to the extent attributable to the change of

election, even though at the time of filing such consent the assessment of the deficiency would otherwise be prevented.

Section 4. ORS 316.315 is amended to read as follows:

316.315. (1) In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions taxes paid during the tax year by the taxpayer, imposed by the State of Oregon or any of its political subdivisions or by the authority of the United States, ~~including federal income taxes paid by the taxpayer upon income taxed to a fiduciary or other legal entity for Oregon income tax purposes and allocable to the State of Oregon,~~ except:

- (a) Estate, inheritance, legacy, succession and gift taxes.
- (b) Gasoline taxes when not a business expense.
- (c) Taxes imposed by this chapter or by any law of the State of Oregon upon or measured by net income.
- (d) Taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed; but this subsection does not exclude the allowance as a deduction of so much of such taxes as is properly allocable to maintenance or interest charges.

(e) Taxes paid pursuant to the Self-Employment Contribution Act, subchapter E, Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and Subtitle A, chapter 2, Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(f) Federal income taxes. ~~For income not taxed under this chapter or under the Property Tax Relief Act of 1929, as amended. For tax years the returns for which are subject to audit by the commission on August 20, 1957, and thereafter, when it is necessary to compute the federal income tax deduction by allocation, because the items or amounts of gross income taxed by Oregon law do not equal or exceed the items or amounts of gross income taxed by federal law, the federal tax deduction shall be the product calculated by multiplying the federal income tax paid during the year by the following fraction:~~

~~{(A) The numerator shall equal the federal adjusted gross income for the tax year decreased by items or amounts not taxed by the Oregon law.}~~

~~{(B) The denominator shall equal the federal adjusted gross income for the same tax year.}~~

~~{The fraction described above shall be computed and applied separately to federal tax paid for each tax year to which payment is applicable. For the purposes of this paragraph, "Taxed" shall mean actually taxed as distinguished from subject to tax.}~~

(g) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, taxes which became a lien upon property at a date prior to the acquisition of such property by the taxpayer.

(h) Taxes on real property, to the extent that subsection (3) of this section requires such taxes to be treated as imposed on another taxpayer.

(i) Taxes imposed on admissions, dues and initiation fees.

(j) Taxes, contributions or other payments paid by employees in

pursuance of federal or state laws relating to social security, unemployment compensation or old-age benefits.

(2) (a) If the net income of the taxpayer is computed under an accrual method of accounting, then, at the election of the taxpayer, any real property tax which is related to a definite period of time shall be accrued ratably over that period.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not apply to any real property tax, to the extent that such tax was allowable as a deduction for a tax year which began before January 1, 1954. In the case of any real property tax which would, but for this subsection, be allowable as a deduction for the first tax year of the taxpayer which begins after December 31, 1953, then, to the extent that such tax is related to any period before the first day of such first tax year, the tax shall be allowable as a deduction for such first tax year.

(c) A taxpayer may, without the consent of the commission, make an election under this subsection for its first tax year which begins after December 31, 1953, in which the taxpayer incurs real property taxes. Such an election shall be made not later than January 1, 1956, or the time prescribed by this chapter for the filing of the return for such year, including extensions thereof, whichever date occurs last. A taxpayer may, with the consent of the commission, make an election under this subsection at any time.

(3) (a) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, if real property is sold during any real property tax year, so much of the real property tax as is properly allocable to that part of such year which ends on the day before the date of the sale shall be treated as a tax imposed on the seller, and so much of such tax as is properly allocable to that part of such year which begins on the date of the sale shall be treated as a tax imposed on the purchaser.

(b) In the case of any sale of real property, if a taxpayer may not, by reason of his method of accounting, deduct any amount for taxes unless paid, and the other party to the sale is (under the law imposing the real property tax) liable for the real property tax for the real property tax year, then for purposes of subsection (1) of this section the taxpayer shall be treated as having paid, on the date of the sale, so much of such tax as, under paragraph (a) of this subsection, is treated as imposed on the taxpayer. For purposes of the preceding sentence, if neither party is liable for the tax, then the party holding the property at the time the tax becomes a lien on the property shall be considered liable for the real property tax for the real property tax year.

(c) Paragraph (a) of this subsection shall apply to tax years ending after December 31, 1953, but only in the case of sales after December 31, 1953.

(d) Paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not apply to any real property tax, to the extent that such tax was allowable as a deduction to the seller for a tax year which ended before January 1, 1954.

(e) In the case of any sale of real property, if the taxpayer's

net income for the tax year during which the sale occurs is computed under an accrual method of accounting, and if no election under subsection (2) of this section applies, then, for purposes of subsection (1) of this section, that portion of such tax which is treated, under paragraph (a) of this subsection, as imposed on the taxpayer, and may not, by reason of the taxpayer's method of accounting, be deducted by the taxpayer for any tax year, shall be treated as having accrued on the date of the sale.

(4) ~~The 1955 amendments to this section shall be applicable to tax years ending after December 31, 1953.~~ *The amendments made to this section by this 1959 Act apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 1958, and for prior tax years the law applicable to such years shall continue to apply.*

Section 5. ORS 316.345 is amended to read as follows:

316.345. (1) In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions, expenses paid during the tax year, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, for medical care of the taxpayer, his spouse or a dependent, to the extent that such expenses exceed five percent of the adjusted gross income.

~~[(2)]~~ ~~The deduction allowed by subsection (1) of this section shall not be in excess of \$1,250 multiplied by the number of taxpayers and dependents for whom exemptions or credits are properly claimed on the return, except that the maximum deduction shall be \$5,000.~~

~~[(3)]~~ (2) The term "medical care", as used in subsection (1) of this section, includes amount paid for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease, or for the purpose of affecting any structure or function of the body, amounts paid for accident or health insurance, and amounts paid for Christian Science treatment and nursing care.

~~[(4)]~~ (3) A taxpayer whose adjusted gross income for the tax year is \$3,000 or less is allowed a deduction of expenses not in excess of \$720 paid for the care of his dependent children, if such expenses are made necessary solely by the fact that the taxpayer is gainfully employed and unable for that reason to give such care. For the purposes of this deduction, a husband and wife living together shall be treated as one taxpayer, whether filing joint or separate returns.

(4) *The 1959 amendments to this section apply to all tax years beginning after December 31, 1958, and for prior tax years the law applicable to such tax years shall continue to apply.*

Section 6. ORS 316.365 is amended to read as follows:

316.365. (1) At the taxpayer's election a standard deduction may be claimed as follows:

(a) The optional standard deduction shall be the amount of \$250, or five percent of adjusted gross income, whichever is the lesser, except that in the case of a husband and wife filing a joint return the standard deduction shall be \$500, or five percent of adjusted gross income, whichever is the lesser.

(b) The optional standard deduction shall be in lieu of all other

deductions otherwise allowable under this chapter except those which under ORS 316.015 are to be subtracted from gross income in computing adjusted gross income.

(c) The optional standard deduction shall not be allowed to estates, trusts, ~~individuals who are not residents of this state for the full 12 months of the tax year, individuals filing returns for a period of less than 12 months in order to effect a change in the accounting period,~~ or a husband or wife if the net income of one of the spouses is determined without regard to the standard deduction. For the purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether an individual is married shall be made as of the last day of the tax year, except that if one of the spouses dies during the tax year such determination shall be made as of the date of such spouse's death.

(d) If the adjusted gross income shown on the return is more than \$8,000, the optional standard deduction shall be allowed only if an election to claim such deduction is evidenced in the return. *Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this subsection, if ~~if~~ the adjusted gross income shown on the return is \$8,000 or less, the optional standard deduction shall be allowed only if an election to claim such deduction is evidenced by the computation in the return of the tax in accordance with ORS 316.075.*

*(e) A taxpayer whose income is subject to tax under the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon for less than 12 months during the taxpayer's regular tax year, requiring the apportionment of personal exemptions and credits pursuant to subsection (3) of ORS 316.455 may elect to use the standard deduction described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.*

(2) Under regulations prescribed by the commission, a change of election to take, or not to take, the standard deduction provided in this section for any tax year may be made after the filing of the return for such year and within the period specified in ORS 314.415 for the filing of a timely claim for refund with respect to such return. If the spouse of the taxpayer filed a separate return for any tax year corresponding to the tax year of the taxpayer, the change shall not be allowed unless, in accordance with such regulations:

(a) The spouse makes a change of election with respect to the use of the standard deduction for the tax year covered in such separate return, consistent with the change of election sought by the taxpayer; and

(b) The taxpayer and his spouse consent in writing to the assessment, within such period as may be agreed upon with the commission, of any deficiency, to the extent attributable to the change of election, even though at the time of filing of such consent the assessment of the deficiency would otherwise be prevented.

*(3) The 1959 amendments to this section apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 1958, and for prior tax years the laws applicable to such years shall continue to apply.*

Section 7. ORS 316.711 is amended to read as follows:

316.711. (1) Every employer at the time of the payment of wages



to any employe shall deduct and retain from such wages an amount determined, at the employer's election, either (a) by a "percentage method" withholding table or (b) by "wage bracket" withholding tables, prepared and furnished under the rules and regulations of the commission; except that in the case of wages paid to an employe whose services to the employer consist solely of labor in connection with the planting, cultivating or harvesting of seasonal agricultural crops, the amount withheld shall be:

(a) *Until January 1, 1960, 2.25 percent of the total wages paid without regard to any withholding exemptions.*

(b) *After December 31, 1959, two percent of the total wages paid without regard to any withholding exemptions.*

(2) Except in the case of an agricultural employe, the amount withheld shall be computed on the basis of the total amount of the wages and the number of withholding exemptions claimed by the employe, without deduction for any amount withheld.

Section 8. ORS 316.714 is amended to read as follows:

316.714. (1) The commission shall prepare a table for use with the percentage method which will provide for the deduction and withholding of a tax equal to a specific percent (to be determined by the commission) of the amount by which the wages for a given payroll period (daily, weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually, as the case may be) exceed the number of withholding exemptions claimed, multiplied by the amount of one such exemption for each payroll period (such amount being determined by the commission for each such period). The determinations of the commission shall result, so far as is practicable, in withholding from the employe a sum substantially equivalent to the amount of the tax that the employe will be required to pay under this chapter upon such wages.

(2) The commission shall prepare tables for use in computing withholding of tax by wage brackets. The wage brackets shall be graduated so that the amount withheld is, as far as practicable, substantially equivalent to the amount of the tax that the employe will be required to pay under this chapter upon such wages. The amounts in the withholding tables shall be computed to the nearest tenth of a dollar upon the basis of the median wage of each wage bracket.

(3) The withholding tables shall make allowance for:

(a) The applicable exemptions and dependency credits provided by ORS 316.455.

~~[(b) Estimated federal income taxes as computed by the commission.]~~

~~[(c)]~~ (b) The standard deduction provided by ORS 316.365.

Section 9. Section 10 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 316.

Section 10. (1) *The commission shall provide a simplified optional tax return form for taxpayers having primarily salaries and wages and taking the standard deduction.*

(2) *The commission may, in its discretion, authorize the use of withholding statements as optional return forms subject to such rules and regulations as the commission may prescribe.*

(3) *In accordance with such rules and regulations as it may establish, the commission may, in its discretion, authorize the filing of a return under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, with provisions that the commission will compute the tax payable on the income shown on such return and bill the taxpayer for any deficiency in the tax or refund any excess tax withheld.*

Section 11. *Section 10 of this Act first applies with respect to tax years ending on or after December 31, 1959.*

Section 12. *Section 13 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 316.*

Section 13. *Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, for tax years of decedents, decedent's estates and trusts (beginning after December 31, 1958, which end before July 31, 1959), the taxes under this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this chapter as this chapter read immediately prior to its amendment by this 1959 Act.*

Section 14. *ORS 316.065 is repealed. This repeal is effective with respect to tax years beginning after December 31, 1958, and for prior tax years the law applicable to such tax years shall continue to apply.*

Section 15. *ORS chapter 315 (1953 part) is repealed.*

Section 16. *The repeal made by section 15 of this Act shall not affect or impair the assessment, imposition and collection of the taxes and all interest, penalty or forfeiture which have accrued or may accrue in relation to any such tax for the tax year or years prior to the time such repeal takes effect; but after the effective date of such repeals, the Oregon State Tax Commission may undertake the collection or enforcement of such tax, interest, penalty, forfeiture or other liability, duty or obligation to the same extent as if such repeal had not been effected.*

NOTE: Matter in italics is new; matter ~~{lined out and bracketed}~~ is existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

<p><b>PERSONAL INCOME TAX BILL</b>—Purpose: To increase state revenues. Lowers personal income tax rates. Abolishes federal tax deduction. Applicable to all tax years beginning after December 31, 1958.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>14</b></p> <p>(ESTIMATE OF COST: If Ballot Measure 14 (HB 670) is approved by the electorate the increase in state revenue from personal income tax will be approximately \$6,400,000 per annum, based on present level of personal income.)</p>	<p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>

**Measure No. 14 Personal Income Tax Bill**

**EXPLANATION**

**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

HB 670 (Chapter 593, Oregon Laws, 1959) was approved by the 1959 session of the Oregon Legislature and provided for an increase in revenues from the personal income tax. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Legislature the measure was referred by referendum petition. If approved, HB 670 would amend numerous parts of the personal income tax statutes.

Taxpayers currently can deduct their federal income tax in computing net income taxable to the State of Oregon. Present Oregon tax rates range from 3 percent on the first \$500 (\$1,000 on joint returns) of net income to 9.5 percent on net income in excess of \$8,000 (\$16,000 on joint returns).

HB 670 would eliminate the deduction allowed for federal income taxes and provide for reductions in the tax rates. Rates on a single return would range from 2.5 percent on the first \$500 to 7.5 percent on income in excess of \$15,000, and rates on a joint return would range from 2.5 percent on the first \$1,000 to 7.5 percent on incomes in excess of \$30,000.

Most people would compute their tax on a larger net income but at lower rates. Representatives of the Oregon State Tax Commission have estimated that the net result of the elimination of the federal income tax deduction and the adjusted rates would increase the revenue from personal income taxes approximately 6.4 million dollars per year.

The Attorney General has expressed the opinion that, if approved at the referendum election, the bill would operate to change tax rates from November 8, 1960, forward. This advisory opinion of the Attorney General is not binding on the State of Oregon or the taxpayer, and the language of the opinion indicates that a legal question as to the effective date of the act still exists.

HB 670 also provides for several other changes in addition to rates and federal tax deductibility. It liberalizes the present statute with respect to deductibility of travel expense for the taxpayer "while away from home for a minimum period—longer than an ordinary day's work, and during which his duties require . . . necessary rest away from home." It would repeal the present dollar limitations on the maximum amount of medical expense which may be deducted and provide for nonresidents the option to use the standard deduction. Rates of "withholding" for agricultural workers would be reduced from 2.25 percent to 2 percent.

Finally, the Bill directs the State Tax Commission to provide a simplified optional tax return form for taxpayers with income consisting primarily of salaries and wages and who take the standard deduction.

WILLIAM E. BADE, Portland

WILLIAM F. BERNARD, Portland

JOHN S. CRAWFORD, Portland

## Measure No. 15

### BILLBOARD CONTROL MEASURE

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 6, 1960, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution.

#### A BILL

For an Act relating to the regulation of advertising signs along interstate highways and throughways; amending ORS 377.195; and providing penalties.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

Section 1. In order to promote the safety, convenience and enjoyment of public travel and the free flow of commerce, to protect the public investment in interstate highways, to attract visitors to this state by conserving the natural beauty of areas adjacent to such roads upon which they travel in great numbers, and to insure that information in the specific interest of the traveling public is presented safely and effectively, it is necessary and in the public interest to control the erection and maintenance of advertising signs along interstate highways.

Section 2. As used in sections 1 to 11 of this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Advertising sign" means any outdoor display, panel, emblem, structure, statue, picture, writing, printing, drawing, or other device of any kind or character designed, used or intended for advertising purposes or to attract the attention of the public, any part of the advertising or informative contents of which is visible from any place on the main-traveled way of an interstate highway.

(2) "Commission" means the State Highway Commission.

(3) "Erect" means to bring into being or establish.

(4) "Informational site" means a safety rest area, or a similar area established by the commission within or adjacent to an interstate highway.

(5) "Interstate highway" means any project or portion of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways constructed in compliance with section 103 (d) of title 23, United States Code.

(6) "Maintain" means to keep in existence.

(7) "Protected highway" means the entire width between the boundary lines of every interstate highway located within this state, except as provided by section 6 of this Act.

(8) "Safety rest area" means a site established in compliance with section 319 of title 23, United States Code.

Section 3. Except as permitted under section 4 of this Act and as otherwise provided in sections 5 to 7 of this Act, no person shall

erect or maintain an advertising sign within 660 feet of a protected highway.

Section 4. Any advertising sign that was lawfully erected before the effective date of this Act but that does not comply with section 3 of this Act shall be removed by its owner before five years after the effective date of this Act.

Section 5. The commission shall prescribe regulations for the erection and maintenance within 660 feet of a protected highway:

(1) Of directional or other official advertising signs erected and maintained by officers or agencies of the United States or of this state or any political subdivision thereof, under authority or direction of law to carry out an official duty or responsibility.

(2) Of advertising signs not prohibited by any law of this state other than section 3 of this Act or by any agency, municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state, that advertise the name of the owner of, the sale or lease of or activities being conducted upon, the property upon which the signs are located. These include, but are not limited to, signs erected and maintained by a railroad, as defined in ORS 760.005, or public utility, as defined in ORS 757.005, for the purpose of giving warning of the location of a dangerous crossing or installation.

Section 6. Sections 1 to 11 of this Act do not apply to any segments of an interstate highway which traverse commercial or industrial zones within the boundaries of cities as those boundaries existed on September 21, 1959, wherein the use of real property adjacent to the interstate highway is subject to city regulation or control, or to any segments within the boundaries of a city of an interstate highway constructed upon any part of a right of way, the entire width of which was not acquired after July 1, 1956.

Section 7. Sections 1 to 11 of this Act do not prevent the erection and maintenance within an informational site of advertising signs that present information in the specific interest of the traveling public or that advertise activities being conducted within 12 air miles of the informational site, if such signs comply with regulations issued by the commission. The commission may collect fees for the privilege of erecting and maintaining such a sign. The fees shall not exceed the amount necessary to pay the cost of administering, maintaining and repairing the informational site in which the sign is located.

Section 8. (1) The commission may enter into or authorize agreements, not inconsistent with this Act or any other law of this state, with the United States or any agency thereof relating to the regulation and control of advertising signs adjacent to interstate highways in this state, and relating to any other matters under section 131 of title 23, United States Code.

(2) All money received by the commission under sections 1 to 11 of this Act shall be placed in the General Fund and credited to the State Highway Fund.

Section 9. (1) Any advertising sign unlawfully erected or maintained within 660 feet of a protected highway hereby is declared a public and private nuisance. The commission may enter upon private property to remove it without incurring any liability therefor.

(2) If the advertising sign bears the name and address of its owner, the commission shall give the owner written notice by registered or certified mail to remove the sign within 30 days after receipt of the notice. If the owner does not remove the sign within this time, the commission may then remove and dispose of it and recover from its owner the cost of removal or \$25, whichever is greater.

(3) If the advertising sign does not bear the name and address of its owner, the commission may remove and dispose of it immediately. The commission may recover from its owner the cost of removal or \$25, whichever is greater. The advertisement on such a sign of the goods, products, facilities, services or business of a person or commercial enterprise is prima facie evidence of ownership of the sign by that person or commercial enterprise.

Section 10. Nothing in sections 1 to 11 of this Act permits the erection or maintenance of an advertising sign of any character, at any place or in any manner unlawful under any other law, ordinance or regulation now or hereafter effective in this state.

Section 11. The commission shall prescribe regulations to carry out sections 1 to 11 of this Act. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, these regulations shall be consistent with the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce promulgated on November 10, 1958, pursuant to section 131 of title 23, United States Code. The commission may amend its regulations whenever, in its judgment, such amendments would promote the achievement of the purposes expressed in section 1 of this Act.

Section 12. ORS 377.195 is amended to read as follows:

377.195. No Class D sign shall be located within ~~view~~ 660 feet of any throughway. ~~+~~

~~{(1) Within 1,000 feet of any other Class D sign upon the same side of the throughway; or}~~

~~{(2) If the total length of the sign exceeds 60 feet.}~~

Section 13. Section 14 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 377.115 to 377.305.

Section 14. (1) Any Class D sign that was lawfully erected before the effective date of this 1960 Act but that is prohibited by ORS

377.195 shall be removed by its owner before five years after the effective date of this 1960 Act.

(2) No Class D sign that is prohibited by ORS 377.195 shall be replaced or reconstructed after the effective date of this 1960 Act.

(3) No lease of real property used or intended solely for the placing, erecting or maintaining of a Class D sign that is prohibited by ORS 377.195 shall be renewed after the effective date of this 1960 Act.

Section 15. The Labor Commissioner shall, until the maintenance of such signs becomes unlawful, continue to issue licenses and permits under ORS 377.115 to 377.305 for advertising signs prohibited by ORS 377.195 or section 3 of this Act but lawfully maintained by reason of section 4 or 14 of this Act.

Section 16. Violation of section 3 of this Act is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or both.

**NOTE:** Matter in *italics* in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

<b>15</b>	<p><b>BILLBOARD CONTROL MEASURE</b>—Purpose: Prohibiting certain advertising signs within 660 feet of interstate highways and throughways. Regulates permissible on-premise and business signs. Existing signs allowable for 5 years.</p> <p>(ESTIMATE OF COST: If Ballot Measure 15 is approved by the electorate the loss of revenue to the State through reduction of licensed billboards will amount to approximately \$6,575 per annum.)</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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**Measure No. 15 Billboard Control Measure**

**EXPLANATION**

**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

This measure was placed on the ballot through a voters' initiative petition. It imposes prohibitions and restrictions not now included in present Oregon law (ORS 377.195) originally adopted in 1955, which regulates highway advertising signs and advertising structures and which gives to the Oregon Bureau of Labor the responsibility of enforcing the law.

Specifically, this measure prohibits general advertising signs within 660 feet of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (U.S. 99 and east of Portland) except along such segments of these highways

as may be in zoned commercial and industrial areas within city boundaries, as such boundaries existed September 21, 1959. This measure also prohibits (Class D) general advertising signs within 660 feet of a state highway now, or which may be, designated as a throughway by the Oregon State Highway Commission.

#### INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

This measure does not prohibit the placement along the interstate highways of directional or other official signs, or warning signs constructed by railroads or public utilities. Neither does it prohibit signs which advertise the name of the owner of, the sale or lease of, or activities being conducted upon the property upon which the signs are located. Such signs are commonly known as on-premise signs. This bill gives to the Oregon State Highway Commission the responsibility for regulating all signs, including on-premise signs, along the Interstate and Defense System Highways (U.S. 99 and U.S. 30 east of Portland). The Oregon State Highway Commission presently has the authority to establish informational sites along the interstate highways and other highways and there erecting and maintaining non-commercial advertising signs with specific information for the traveling public. This measure does not prevent the Oregon State Highway Commission from erecting at such informational sites along interstate highways, informational advertising signs of specific interest to the traveling public, or signs that advertise activities being conducted within 12 air miles of the informational site. The Oregon State Highway Commission may collect fees from the users of such signs sufficient to pay only the cost of erecting, maintaining and administering such informational sites.

#### THROUGHWAYS

The greater proportion of 16 state highways are now designated as throughways. Although this measure would prohibit Class D signs along throughways, it does not otherwise amend or change the present Oregon law regulating highway advertising on such throughways which permits signs advertising services, service stations, motels, hotels, restaurants, etc. for the benefit of the public, regulates these in size to a maximum 250 square feet and limits them in location to two signs in either direction within five miles of the place of business. Class D signs erected in legally designated commercial areas or within established city boundaries are not affected by this measure.

Any advertising sign lawfully erected along an interstate highway or throughway before the effective date of this measure and that does not comply with the provisions of this measure must be removed within five years of such date. A prohibited sign can be maintained but not reconstructed during that period.

The measure specifies the penalty for violation of the act.

VERNON R. CHURCHILL, Portland

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Salem

D. DONALD LONIE, JR., Portle



**Measure No. 15 Billboard Control Measure****ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Submitted by the Highway Protection Committee

**OREGON'S SCENERY SHOULD BE SEEN:**

Our frontier state's major asset is its scenery—strong mountains, green forests, inviting streams, and quiet landscapes. These attractions provide pleasure to us at home and invite thousands of visitors from throughout America. Their natural beauty should be preserved, not blotted-out by unnecessary signs.

**SCENERY, OR NATIONAL ADS?**

This bill would keep soap, beer, liquor, and cigarette ads, and signs beckoning "Come To Reno" or "Gamble In Las Vegas," off the rural sections of our highways. It would eliminate in scenic areas the brand-name signs which are put up not to inform, but solely to create name familiarity.

**PROTECT OREGON HIGHWAYS:**

Oregon is investing millions of dollars in its magnificent freeways, and to improve its throughways. We should all protect this investment. Let us no longer allow ourselves and our tourist friends to be a captive audience, compelled to submit to the intrusion of unnecessary billboards.

Rudie Wilhelm, Jr., Chairman, Portland	Miss Elizabeth C. Ducey, Secretary, Portland	Edwin H. Armstrong, Treasurer, Portland
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**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

L. C. Binford	Elmer McClure
Sen. Alfred H. Corbett	Thornton T. Munger
Dr. David B. Charlton	Charles H. Potter
Sidney King	George D. Ruby
Mrs. P. C. Knox	

**HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN**

Hon. Howard C. Belton, Canby	Chandler Brown, Salem
Mrs. Marshall Cornett, Klamath Falls	Mrs. Dave Epps, Sweet Home
Ed A. Geary, Klamath Falls	J. W. Forrester, Jr., Pendleton
Warren Randall, Corvallis	Warren A. McMinimee, Tillamook
Robert Snodgrass, Portland	Mayor John Snider, Medford
Lowell W. Steen, Milton-Freewater	Charles A. Sprague, Salem
Aubrey R. Watzek, Portland	William Walsh, Coos Bay
Robert Wilmsen, Eugene	Mrs. Marion Weatherford, Arlington

**SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS**

Oregon State Grange—Oregon State Motor Association—Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs—American Institute of Architects, Oregon Chapter, Inc.—Izaak Walton League of America, Oregon Division—Oregon Association of Nurserymen—Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs—Oregon Society of Landscape Architects—Oregon Roadside Council.

**Measure No. 15 Billboard Control Measure****ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION****Submitted by the Council on Highway Regulation**

Don't be misled by an innocent sounding ballot title. The proposed billboard measure is a bad bill that will eventually hurt you and the entire economy of Oregon. It will seriously damage Oregon's tourist business—our 3rd largest industry. The language of the bill does not clearly state the far-reaching and ill effects it will have. As the Salem Capital Journal said editorially, it is a bill of "deceit".

Get the facts and you will VOTE NO on No. 15.

**FACT NO. 1—THOUSANDS OF OREGON BUSINESSES WOULD SUFFER  
. . . JOBS AND PAYROLLS WOULD BE LOST.**

Chances are, the very business you are in, or are working for, would be hurt. Because of the limitations of this bill—restaurants, motels, hotels, service stations, garages, stores, resorts, tourist attractions, farmers, working people, property owners . . . nearly EVERYONE—would lose valuable income.

**FACT NO. 2—BALLOT NO. 15 IS NOT DESIGNED TO PROTECT SCENIC  
HIGHWAYS.**

The sponsors of this measure have attempted to create the false impression that its primary purpose is to protect scenic highways. The measure will actually cause cluttering of some scenic areas with signs, and prohibit signs in many non-scenic areas.

**FACT NO. 3—BALLOT NO. 15 CAN PUT THE STATE IN THE BILL-  
BOARD BUSINESS.**

It authorizes the state to erect an undetermined number of billboards in "information sites" to be erected off the highway. Only the state could determine which advertisers could put their message in this hodge-podge. The advertisers would have little chance for individuality—and the price is unknown.

**FACT NO. 4—OREGON FAMILIES MUST MAKE UP TAX LOSSES.**

If this bill were passed the loss of important tax money paid by the billboard industry plus tax losses due to the thousands of businesses either forced out of existence or seriously hurt would have to be made up by taxpayers. It represents an increase in tax payments which you don't want to make.

**FACT NO. 5—THERE IS A BETTER WAY TO PROTECT HIGHWAYS.**

It is the "National Standards" written by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads of the Dept. of Commerce and recommended for adoption by all states. This uniform state regulation fully meets the requirements to give Oregon the ½ of one percent increase in federal contributions for highway construction. All of the billboard companies represented by the Oregon Council of Outdoor Advertising went on record in December 1959 approving and supporting the National Standards.

Billboards provide a vital service to you and the community. The proposed ballot Measure No. 15 is an unfair and poorly drawn measure that would do immeasurable damage to Oregon business and will not accomplish its intended purpose.

**Ballot Measure No. 15**

**Is Bad for business**

**Is Bad for Oregon**

**Is Bad for YOU**

**COUNCIL ON HIGHWAY REGULATION**

**W. R. Moore, Treasurer**

## STATEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

In 1796, in America's first contested national election, our Party, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, campaigned on the principle of "The Rights of Man."

Ever since, these four words have underscored the Democratic Party's identity with the people of America and the world. In 1960, "The Rights of Man" are still the issue.

### THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Why do we have government? A primary reason is that governments exist to insure to man those rights and privileges which might be denied him were he to live under anarchy—no government. A party dedicated to a policy of doing as little as possible for the individual misunderstands the role of government. The Democratic Party understands the role of government. It believes that government should work energetically to advance "The Rights of Man"; it has always seen the public interest in terms of "the greatest good for the greatest number".

### WHAT THE PARTY HAS DONE IN OREGON

The Democratic Party of Oregon is proud of its record of leadership during the past 4 years. With control of the Legislature Oregon Democrats were able to accomplish much in the fields of liberal legislation. Following are a few examples:

Action was taken to improve the lot of the long abused migrant laborer. Fair employment practices were improved as bills were passed to remove discrimination on grounds of either race or age. Oregon's educational facilities were greatly improved by providing for assistance to both the retarded and gifted child.

Workmen's compensation was greatly broadened and extended. The anti-picketing law was repealed. Tax equalization was accomplished in several fields and utilities were required to pay taxes which they had been able to evade because of loopholes in existing law. Also, the whole juvenile court code was overhauled with an eye to preventing juvenile crime.

This record demonstrates the belief that energetic governmental action advances "The Rights of Man."

### PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

This year, the Democratic Party of Oregon presents to the voters of this state a platform which lays down the basic principles of the Party and outlines its plans for future action. This is the first such state platform to come from either major party in this century. It is a Democratic document clearly stating Democratic ideals; an unequivocal statement of purpose put forth by the

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Democratic Party of Oregon announcing its stand on the crucial issues of the coming election. That platform follows in summary form:

**EDUCATION:** We endorse Federal Aid to Education and an expanded state scholarship program.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE:** We urge amendments to the Social Security Law providing for health and hospital insurance for those receiving social security benefits and making totally disabled persons eligible for social security benefits irrespective of age.

**LABOR:** We endorse federal and state legislation to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour and improvements in our unemployment and workmen's compensation.

**CIVIL RIGHTS:** We endorse a clear and unequivocal stand and expression through law, fact and deed against any form of discrimination because of race, creed, color or place of national origin.

**VETERANS AFFAIRS:** We endorse the principle of a separate and liberalized federal pension program for veterans of WW I and support the Oregon Veterans' Home and Farm Loan program with lending capacity based on true cash value rather than on assessed value.

**NATURAL RESOURCES:** We favor the expansion of park and camping facilities, including the establishment of an Oregon Dunes National Seashore Park.

**AGRICULTURE:** We urge every possible means to halt the decline in farm income.

**POWER:** We recommend the creation of a state power authority, a publicly-owned and regulated regional power corporation and liberalization of the Public Utility District laws and regulations, to the end that Oregon might have an abundance of low-cost power to develop new industries and expand existing industries, thus providing a stable economy.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:** We urge the expansion of the Department of Economic Planning and Development, an adequate and expanded housing program, the construction of a Winnemucca-to-the-Sea highway and improvements to our harbor facilities.

**GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION:** We urge that the Board of Control be abolished and that legislative pay be increased.

**TAXES:** We oppose a general sales tax and endorse the principle of taxes levied according to ability to pay.

**WORLD PEACE:** We urge efforts to attain world peace through world law, working through the United Nations. We oppose nuclear tests and support disarmament through the UN.

**PARTY RESPONSIBILITY:** We urge party caucuses to agree upon unit voting for selection of legislative leaders.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

## STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

As Oregon heads into an era which promises to produce the greatest and most fruitful growth in the 101-year history of this state, the Republican party is rightfully concerned about our current problems and in seeking answers to questions which we know will arise in the near and distant future.

It is, we believe, imperative that all citizens of this state recognize that the responsibilities of citizenship grow heavier as our population increases and our economy burgeons. Oregon is no longer a backwoods outpost among the states of this nation. Ours is a growing, learning, prospering state and we must be prepared to courageously accept our responsibilities.

### QUESTION OF LOCAL CONTROL IS VITAL

Oregon Republicans further believe that the questions of local control and leadership of our state government which will be resolved at the November 8 general election are of primary importance to citizens of both parties.

Although the great national issues merit the full attention of the voters, we must remember that Oregon laws are made in Oregon by Oregon citizens and that they are administered by officials residing within our borders and not on the Potomac.

Of first line concern to all citizens is control of the Legislature and the Board of Control. We sincerely believe that the voters of Oregon should not create in these bodies a "house divided against itself".

The futility of electing a Governor of one party and a House and Senate of yet another political faith has been amply illustrated for those who have studied the record.

Governor Mark Hatfield has led this state to new heights of prosperity during his first two years as Chief Executive and he still has two years remaining on his current Administration.

### TEAM WORK WILL PRODUCE FOR OREGON

The entire state will benefit generously from his far-sighted, space-age plans for our future if the voters of Oregon send to Salem a legislative team that will work vigorously with him in promoting Oregon.

During the Legislative session of 1959 it became apparent to even the most casual political observer that the opposition party—which controlled both the House and Senate—was intent not on giving a helpful boost to his programs for the benefit of this state, but conversely seemed intent on attempting to embarrass him politically at every opportunity.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

The legislative process is, at best, one in which progress is made slowly. But progress becomes virtually impossible when a Democratic House and Senate dedicates itself to building roadblocks in the path of their elected Republican leader.

#### QUALIFICATIONS ARE IMPORTANT

It is with this political fact of life in mind that the Republican party respectfully recommends election of a majority of Republicans to the House and Senate of our State Legislature. We hope that the voters of Oregon will study carefully the qualifications of all candidates for these positions and—as a final test—ask the question: “Will this candidate as an elected official work for the betterment of Oregon or will he dedicate his energies to support a dissident group intent on petty political gain?”

A similar yardstick should be applied to Howard Belton as State Treasurer and Howell Appling as Secretary of State. The voters of Oregon have as their alternatives returning these two veteran team members to the Board of Control or electing a pair of newcomers who will disrupt the orderly give-and-take process which now exists between Governor Hatfield, Secretary Appling and Treasurer Belton.

These men comprise the Board of Control and have worked together for many months in solving Oregon's problems. The decisions at which they arrived have been good for the state and its people and it is certainly desirable that this continuity of leadership not be halted.

#### APPLING, BELTON, CAPABLE, EFFICIENT

Mr. Appling, whose fine record of real accomplishment as Secretary of State has earned him the respect and unqualified admiration of members of all political faiths, is a fresh face on the Oregon governmental scene. His future is as unlimited as the state which he so ably serves. He should be retained as Secretary of State.

Howard Belton, who is known throughout the state for his brilliance and steadfastness in money matters and handling state funds, is prepared by training and temperament to continue his outstanding service as State Treasurer. He is truly “Mr. Integrity” of Oregon government.

#### FRANCIS IS VETERAN IN STATE SERVICE

Carl Francis, who seeks the office of Attorney General, has a long and glowing record of accomplishment in state service. He is no stranger to governmental activity, having served a total of 17 years in the Legislature. Mr. Francis is admirably trained as a lawyer to accept immediate leadership as Attorney General.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Those who have served in the Legislature with Carl Francis are aware of his keen legal mind and his desire to serve. Democrats and Republicans alike know that he would apply his considerable energies fully to the tasks of Attorney General and that he has the ability to create order and build efficiency in the department which he would head. Under his capable administration, Oregon would truly have a Department of Justice.

Greater detail on the experience and record of these men may be found elsewhere in this Voters' Pamphlet and we respectfully recommend that their record of accomplishment be carefully studied and compared.

#### COUNTY, LEGISLATIVE RACES IMPORTANT

We also hope that the voters of this state will read with care the qualifications of not only those seeking posts on the local level in the Counties and in the State Legislature, but also the men who ask for your vote in support of their candidacies for Congress and the United States Senate.

They are:

U. S. Senator—Former Governor Elmo Smith whose brilliant record of service to this state is known to many Oregonians. Highlights of his record include:

Natural Resources and Conservation—sponsored Water Resources Board.

Education—has worked in Legislature for better salaries, working conditions, retirement benefits for teachers. Helped expand Portland State College as 4-year degree-granting institution.

Labor—in Senate voted to extend unemployment coverage to thousands of additional workers and to increase weekly unemployment by 40%. Voted to increase workmen's compensation benefits, and for equal pay for women.

Other—see detailed statement elsewhere in this Voters' Pamphlet.

For Representative in Congress, First District, incumbent Walter Norblad. Second District, Ron Phair, of Klamath Falls. Third District, Wallace Lee, of Portland. Fourth District, Senator Edwin Durno, of Medford.

#### REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES OUTSTANDING

Congressman Walter Norblad seeks re-election after having served with distinction in eight consecutive sessions of Congress. He now serves as Western Whip and is a member of the very important Armed Services Committee as well as the key Committee on Committees. At present he holds invaluable seniority over three-fourths of the members of Congress. He has served his district well and merits another term.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Ron Phair, who is campaigning for election to Congress from the 18-county Second District of eastern Oregon has a background and ability rarely found in a newcomer to politics. He is not by any measure a "typical politician." Ron Phair is a successful farmer and retail food store operator. The father of six children, Ron Phair has an excellent record as a vigorous civic worker. A sincere, dedicated, intelligent man, Ron has brought credit to himself and his district in this campaign. A calm, deliberate person, he is ideally qualified to become Congressman from the Second District.

Wallace Lee, has campaigned for the Third Congressional seat in Congress on the slogan: "Less government, more individual responsibility. Less taxes and more spendable income." An active church and civic worker, Wallace Lee has been in the insurance business in Portland since 1929. Wallace Lee is a candidate for Congress because he firmly believes that the size and cost of government should be reduced. He feels that the government should not engage in private business and that the workingman should be privileged to enjoy the fruits of his own toil with more take-home pay. He is forthright and intelligent.

Edwin Durno is deeply interested in the people and problems of the Fourth Congressional District and consequently was urged to run for the office by those who know of his qualifications and sincerity. He has already distinguished himself through service in the Oregon Legislature and as a conscientious civic worker in southern Oregon. During his very active life he has been a student, teacher, coach, and physician. Senator Durno is completely convinced that the southern Oregon area needs a Representative in Congress who will keep his thoughts on the people who elected him.

Representative Walter Norblad—Ron Phair—Wallace Lee—Senator Edwin Durno  
They will give stability and direction to the actions of Oregon's  
Congressional delegation.



**Democrat**

**JOHN F. KENNEDY**  
For President



**LYNDON B. JOHNSON**  
For Vice President



**LEADERSHIP FOR THE 60's**

"Beneath today's surface gloss of peace and prosperity are increasingly dangerous, unsolved, long-postponed problems. The challenging revolutionary sixties will demand that the President place himself in the very thick of the fight, that he care passionately about the fate of the people he leads, that he be willing to serve them at the risk of incurring their momentary displeasure."

**JOHN F. KENNEDY**  
Congressional Record  
January 18, 1960

**HERE ARE TWO BOLD, STRONG, IMAGINATIVE LEADERS  
AMERICANS CAN TRUST IN THE FATEFUL YEARS AHEAD**

America has a way of coming up with strong men when she needs them. The Democratic Party has nominated two such men in 1960—both have been tested by years of experience in the United States House and Senate and both have shown dramatic qualities of leadership that have won the respect of their countrymen and people throughout the world. They are decision-makers. They are men who are not afraid to face up to the real problem at home and abroad. And they are men who weigh the evidence, thoughtfully, honestly, and then act.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

### OREGONIANS KNOW JOHN KENNEDY

Senator John F. Kennedy has been a frequent visitor to Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. Thousands have heard him speak and they recognize in John Kennedy that rare mixture of courage, intelligence, experience, and dynamic personality that makes a great President.

Son of a U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, Kennedy rapidly showed his talent for leadership and intense devotion to public service. During World War II, the nation thrilled to Navy Lt. Kennedy's heroic rescue of his shipmates after a Japanese destroyer rammed the PT boat he commanded.

In 1946, the people of Massachusetts sent John Kennedy to Congress. He has served brilliantly in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate for the last 14 years.

He showed a thoughtful grasp of the Presidency and its problems when he wrote "Profiles in Courage" in 1957 and won the Pulitzer Prize. And he demonstrated his respect for the office when he stumped the nation in 1960—took his case to the people—and won every Presidential primary from Wisconsin to West Virginia to Oregon.

### KENNEDY KNOWS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Senator John Kennedy has first-hand knowledge of what is happening in the world.

He is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has traveled widely in Russia, Germany, China, Israel, Poland, India, Korea, and 27 other countries in Latin America, the Middle East, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Kennedy has talked personally with most of the leaders of these nations. They are warmly impressed by the Senator's sharp, receptive mind and the wealth of information he has acquired in 20 years of foreign travel and study.

But Kennedy brings more than knowledge to international affairs. He brings a new kind of vigor and imagination. He is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Africa. He has directed his energy toward winning the uncommitted countries to the side of the democracies.

Above all—Kennedy knows we must negotiate from strength. He believes increased military strength is the only sound, safe road to a durable peace.

### KENNEDY CARES ABOUT OUR FUTURE

If America is to grow and prosper, there must be forward-looking leadership in the White House.

Senator Kennedy has a 14-year record of fighting for liberal policies that bring expanded business activity, more jobs, better income for our farmers and workers, more housing, better schools, increased protection for the health of our citizens.

The Kennedy program does not stop there. He is calling for dramatic new efforts to clean up our cities, to provide new hospital and medical care for our aged, to implement civil rights by making job opportunities, decent housing, and education available to all—regardless of race, creed, or national origin.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

## KENNEDY SPEAKS HIS MIND

PEACE WITH HONOR—"The next President must make it clear to Khrushchev that there will be no appeasement—no sacrifice of the freedom of the people of Berlin, no surrender on vital principle. He must also make it clear that the U.S. is ready to take every possible, practical step to control the arms race and prevent world atomic war." July 14, 1960.

"The Republican peace and prosperity is a myth. We are not enjoying a period of peace—only a period of stagnation and retreat, while America becomes second in missiles, second in space, second in education and if we don't act fast and effectively, second in production and industrial might." March 28, 1960.

PROSPERITY—"The Republicans talk about their prosperity, but it is a prosperity for some, not for all. And it is an abundance of goods, not of courage. We have the most gadgets and the most gimmicks in our history, the biggest TVs and tailfins, but we also have the worst slums, the most crowded schools, and the greatest erosion of our natural resources and our national will. It will be for some an age of material prosperity but it is also an age of spiritual poverty." March 28, 1960.

HOUSING—"We must begin now if we are to provide the housing which America demands in the 60s. . . . We must reverse the high interest rate policies . . . step up our efforts to clear slums and renew cities . . . adapt federal mortgage insurance to the needs of middle- and low-income groups . . . begin on programs to encourage the development of . . . cooperative and public housing." March 22, 1960.

AGRICULTURE—"My farm proposals: An increased soil conservation reserve, a bushelage as well as an acreage allotment, a floor under prices or income to protect the family farmer, vigorous research into new markets and new uses and a more adequate domestic program of food distribution for 17 million Americans subsisting on a substandard diet, and a more effective program of distributing food in foreign countries." March 28, 1960.

SOCIAL SECURITY—"Our Social Security program must be brought into line with costs and vital needs of the 1960s. This Congress and the Administration must act immediately to relieve the distress and despair of millions of older Americans trapped with falling, substandard income in a period of rapidly rising prices. . . . There are 16 million Americans now over 65, and the number is growing daily. Three out of every five of these—more than 9.5 million people—must struggle to survive on less than \$1,000 a year. . . . The average Social Security check is a pitiful \$72 a month." April 9, 1960.

WATER RESOURCES—"Even as our population and consumption grow at a fantastic rate, we are wasting our water assets and ignoring our water needs. The present Administration has consistently halted and hamstringed water development projects, soil conservation, reclamation and irrigation works. . . . That policy of retrenchment and retreat must now be reversed. . . . It is time again for a searching high-level appraisal of our water resources, a bold plan for their full development, and Cabinet-level responsibility for continuous supervision." December 1, 1959.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

## THE NATION RESPECTS LYNDON JOHNSON

Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas has been the Democratic leader of the Senate since 1953. He was 44 years old when his colleagues asked him to take the job—the youngest party leader in history. But Johnson was not new to the halls of Congress. He served six years in the House of Representatives before his election to the Senate in 1948.

He was the first member of Congress to go on active duty after Pearl Harbor, as a lieutenant commander in the Navy, and he won a Silver Star for gallantry in the South Pacific.

The energy of Lyndon Johnson is only surpassed by his legion of admirers in Washington, D. C. He is famous for his 18-hour days in the Capitol, guiding legislation, winning converts to Democratic causes, and making sure the machinery of government goes smoothly.

## JOHNSON HELPS STRENGTHEN THE FREE WORLD

Johnson is a tough-minded advocate of stronger defenses coupled with a bold and imaginative program to relax international tensions. He vigorously supports "people to people" exchanges between East and West. He is an ardent champion of the Reciprocal Trade Policy, Mutual Security funds, the United Nations, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

As Chairman of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, he was instrumental in stepping up America's defense program. At the same time, he saved the taxpayers some \$3 billion by finding and cutting fat from the Defense Department budget.

As Chairman of the Senate Space and Aeronautics Committee, Johnson was the leader in alerting the nation to the need for an expanded space program.

## JOHNSON LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Senator Johnson's voting record on domestic matters closely parallels that of Senator Kennedy.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reports:

"He is identified with the Democratic-sponsored measures over the years to lend a needed hand to citizens in the areas of better housing, slum clearance, rehabilitation to cities, cheap public power, minimum wage laws, farm price supports, and he expects to keep it that way."

In 1957, with Lyndon Johnson as majority leader of the Senate, Congress passed the first civil rights bill since Reconstruction days.

Like Kennedy, Johnson views the future with optimism and enthusiasm. "I am enough of a partisan of the future to believe that there are no problems before us which we cannot solve.

"Wherever I may go. I will never speak as a Southerner to Southerners or as a Protestant to Protestants or as a white to whites. I will speak only as an American to Americans—whatever their region, religion or race."

SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON  
Nashville, Tennessee  
After Nomination for Vice President

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Republican

**RICHARD M. NIXON**

**For President**



"There is no man in the history of America who has had such careful preparation as has Vice President Nixon for carrying out the duties of the Presidency . . ."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

During Richard Nixon's seven and one-half years as Vice President he has succeeded in bringing to that office an importance and stature the Vice Presidency has never known in the history of this country.

Richard Nixon has been a strong right arm of the White House in foreign policy, in helping to direct the national economy to its record level, in stem-

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

ming inflation, and holding living costs to reasonable levels. He has worked effectively as a leader for the President in Congress, and as the President's representative on official travels in many foreign countries.

As a member of the National Security Council, presiding over many of its meetings, the Vice President played an important part in developing our strong defenses and our international policy of peace with justice.

As Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability and Economic Growth he understands how to pay for America's requirements at home and abroad without wrecking the dollar.

As Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, he has worked consistently to assure equal occupational treatment for all workers regardless of race, and thus taken another step in solving one of our great social problems.

Richard Nixon has travelled the world: five continents and fifty-four countries. He knows the needs of other nations, the attitudes of their peoples, the thinking and personalities of their leaders. Foreign statesmen have learned to respect him.

His personal experience has been that of one who has learned through hard work. In obtaining advanced education, Richard Nixon found he had to work his way. Extra hours, combined with his scholastic abilities, enabled him to graduate with high standing from Whittier College in California and the School of Law at Duke University. Like her husband, Pat Nixon learned the lessons of work and thrift early. Mrs. Nixon worked in hospitals and department stores to gain a college education. The Nixons met in California where Pat had begun teaching school. They have two daughters. Entering the Navy in 1942, he served in combat areas of the South Pacific. Elected to Congress in 1946, he was re-elected in 1948 with the nominations of both Democrats and Republicans. His voting record, service and outstanding ability won him election to the Senate in 1950.

**Republican**

**HENRY CABOT LODGE**

**For Vice President**

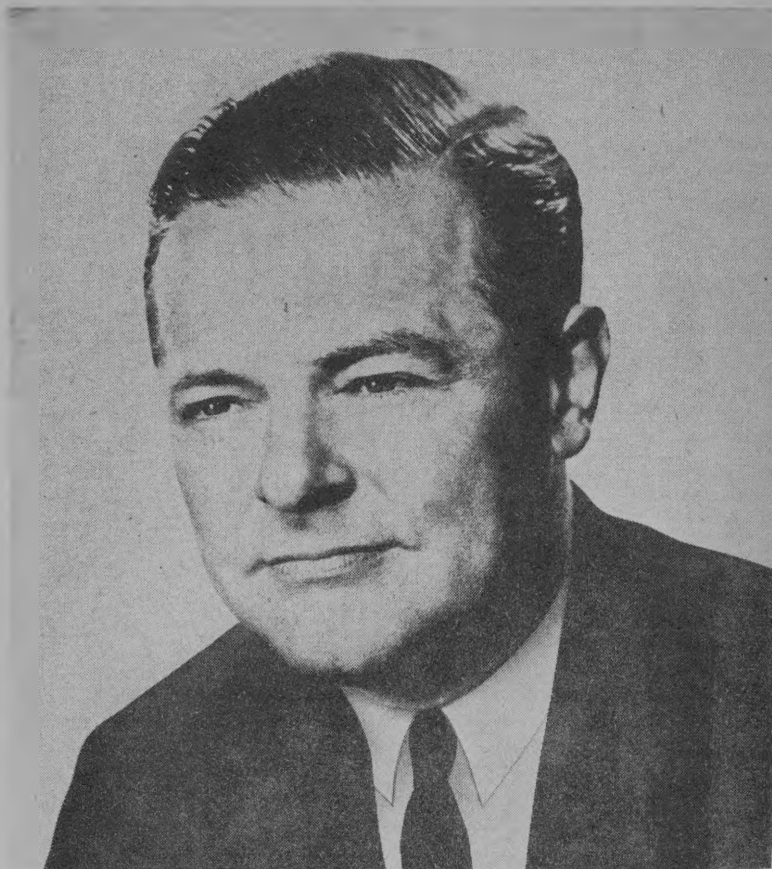
Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, with his broad experience in world diplomacy, is a statesman of the first rank. Certainly as a mature government and political leader of great stature and abilities, he has the attributes needed to be Vice President of the United States.

For seven and one-half years, Ambassador Lodge has served as permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations. During this time he led the UN free world forces battling the Communist world menace at close quarters. Since his appointment, Lodge provided the leadership which has maintained free world initiative in the UN forum. Since he took office, no Communist attacks on free peoples have gone unanswered.

Ambassador Lodge will bring to the Vice Presidency seventeen years of legislative experience—thirteen in the United States Senate; four in the

*(Continued on following page)*

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)



Massachusetts State Legislature—and a notable military record. With five years remaining in his third term as a U. S. Senator, Ambassador Lodge resigned to fight with the first American tank detachment in the British Eighth Army in Libya.

In the U. S. Senate, the Republican Vice Presidential nominee was the author of the Lodge-Brown Act which created the Hoover Commission resulting in governmental economies of more than seven billion dollars. His deep interest in foreign affairs began in the Senate, also, where he was a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Ambassador Lodge is a grandson of the late Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts who served in the United States Senate for thirty-one years. He is married to Emily Sears and they have two sons and eight grandchildren.

*(Concluded on following page)*

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

## THE NIXON-LODGE TEAM

. . . for a better America, a safer world!

**THEY ARE EXPERIENCED.** Both men have long experience in two of the highest offices of the country: Nixon as Vice President handling every variety of national problem involving Congress, the executive agencies, national defense, the budget—plus presiding over many Cabinet meetings and National Security Council sessions. Lodge, the American Ambassador to the United Nations, directing Free World strategy in dealing with Soviet Russia.

**BOTH ARE QUALIFIED** by education and training that began in their earliest youth. Nixon received honors in school, won a law degree, two terms in the House and one in the Senate before his duties as Vice President that took him to all parts of the world. Lodge won college honors, was a newspaper reporter in foreign affairs and served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature and three terms in the Senate before starting his 7½ years as American delegate to the United Nations. Together, they have spent 46 years in high public service.

**THEY KNOW WORLD LEADERS:** Probably no team of Americans knows more world leaders—the numerous chiefs of government Nixon has met in his capacity as Vice President, the foreign leaders whom Lodge knows in the UN, including every Communist leader of the last 10 years.

**THEY UNDERSTAND COMMUNIST GOALS** and tactics. Vice President Nixon, as a member of the National Security Council, has been aware of every secret development of American policy. Ambassador Lodge as the team's UN member and member of the cabinet has had the same information.

**THEY ARE TRUSTED** by the leaders of foreign nations and by the leaders of our own public life. Both have the respect of American labor and the trust of American business.

**THEY ARE SYMPATHETIC** to the problems of all Americans: Nixon, as a man who had to earn his living early in life, learned the viewpoint of the working man. Lodge earned a reputation in his native Massachusetts and in the U. S. Senate for deep concern for the welfare of his fellow citizens.

**THEY UNDERSTAND** the problems of every department in the executive branch of the federal government because both served in the Senate, that writes the laws for the agencies, and then in the cabinet where all the chiefs of executive agencies meet to exchange information.

**NIXON AND LODGE ARE READY** to lead America in the fight for the survival of the free half of the world against the slave half.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)



**Democrat**

**MAURINE B. NEUBERGER**  
**For United States Senator**  
**(For term ending January 3, 1961)**



**MAURINE NEUBERGER** is the candidate who has **ALWAYS** supported progressive measures to:

- Improve teachers' salaries and sick leave
- End discrimination based on race, religion or national origin in employment, in places of public accommodation and in schools
- Strengthen and support the United Nations
- Establish the new teaching hospital and medical center at the University of Oregon Medical School
- Protect Oregon's fish, wildlife and recreational resources
- Establish and expand Portland State College as a 4-year degree-granting institution
- Provide unemployment compensation for all workers

**MAURINE NEUBERGER WILL PROVIDE STRONG, EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL**

**OREGON WILL BE PROUD OF MAURINE NEUBERGER IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE**

*(Concluded on following page)*

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

## LEADERS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN MAURINE NEUBERGER

### FAIR, INFORMED, VIGOROUS • • • LEADER IN LIBERALISM

"Maurine Neuberger is a genuine leader in liberalism and in enlightened good works. She has served with me on the board of the United Nations Association and in other mutual causes in which we share many interests. I have always found Mrs. Neuberger to be fair, informed and vigorous in her approach to issues. Oregon is fortunate to have such a woman among its citizenry. Her record in the Oregon Legislature still commands national attention and respect."

—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

### OUTSTANDING RECORD

"In the Oregon legislature Maurine Neuberger made an outstanding record long remembered by her colleagues and the citizens of Oregon. She was in the forefront in her efforts for humanitarian legislation."

—Representative Robert B. Duncan  
Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives

### FAMILIAR WITH U.S. SENATE DUTIES

"Mrs. Neuberger is thoroughly familiar with all the duties of the office. With all personnel. With all the current problems. She has been a partner in the job. She can carry on where her husband left off."

—Frank Jenkins, Publisher,  
Klamath Falls Herald and News

### KNOWS WASHINGTON

"Mrs. Neuberger has served in the State Legislature and was a full partner in the work of her husband's office. She knows both the Oregon issues and the way things work in Washington."

—Doris Fleeson, in nationally-syndicated column

### INTELLIGENT • • • EXPERIENCED IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"There are so many reasons that so many Oregonians wanted Mrs. Neuberger to be a candidate. They had seen her at work as a state legislator. They knew that she had done the job so well that she was given more votes than any other legislative candidate on the ballot in Multnomah County. They had heard her speak on public affairs and knew her intelligence. They knew that she had learned from Dick how to get things done in Washington. And they knew of her devotion to all the causes for which he fought so courageously and so ably. For all those reasons and others it had to be Maurine Neuberger. And we are sure Mrs. Neuberger will prove that the people were 100 per cent right when they said so."

—Editorial, The East Oregonian, Pendleton

### SUPPORTS CONSERVATION

"Maurine Neuberger can be counted on to continue her husband's sound policies for natural resource conservation. They always worked together to save America's rich natural heritage."

—U.S. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois

### RESPECTED • • • INSPIRED

"If there ever was an instance of a widow deserving to succeed to and carry on the work of her husband, it is Maurine Neuberger because she is the surviving member of a partnership that inspired the people of Oregon and those of us in Washington who saw that partnership in action."

—Margaret Chase Smith, Republican U.S. Senator  
from Maine

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

**Republican**

**ELMO SMITH**

**For United States Senator**

**(For term ending January 3, 1961)**



**FORMER GOVERNOR ELMO SMITH  
THE VIGOROUS VOICE YOU NEED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE**

FORMER GOVERNOR ELMO SMITH is the best qualified candidate for the U. S. Senate that Oregon has offered in many elections.

HIS FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF OREGON stems from long association with public office at high levels, plus unusually extensive travel over the

*(Concluded on following page)*

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

state. His many years of association with highway planning, with water resources conservation and with industrial development have given him an intimate knowledge of the geography, resources and economy of Oregon that is unique among public figures in the state today.

**RUGGED EXPERIENCE** has filled the life of Elmo Smith. Orphaned at the age of 13, he assumed partial support of his five brothers and sisters and worked his way through college. He worked so ambitiously at part-time jobs that he kept both himself and a sister in college in those difficult times.

**HARD WORK** began early for young Elmo Smith. After graduation from college he launched his newspaper career in Ontario with the aid of a \$25 loan from a friend to help establish an advertising weekly. Two years later he began publication of the Eastern Oregon Observer. His newspaper publishing career grew rapidly and is still growing.

**ELMO SMITH FOUGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS** before it was a popular political issue. He stood up for his Japanese-American neighbors in Ontario at the outbreak of World War II when such a stand was very unpopular.

On the night after Pearl Harbor, Smith—then the youthful mayor of Ontario—called public officials and law enforcement officers together in a meeting with leaders of Ontario's Japanese community. This meeting worked out a program that was successful in protecting the human and property rights of the Japanese-Americans in the Ontario area.

Smith soon was commissioned in the Navy and rose rapidly to take charge of a strategic South Pacific air base where he earned a command citation.

**WARTIME EXPERIENCES** in the combat areas gave Elmo Smith a practical background in military responsibility, a background especially valuable for a U. S. Senator today when defense for peace is so vital to our very existence.

**KEEPING HIS PLEDGE** took Smith back to public office. After the war he sought and won re-election as Mayor of Ontario with the prime objective of making certain that the community's pledge to its Japanese-American citizens was honored. He saw that their property, placed in public trust during the war, was returned to its rightful owners.

**SMITH'S DEDICATED INTEREST IN PUBLIC SERVICE** soon took him into a position of leadership in the state legislature, where he was elected President of the Senate by unanimous vote of both parties. He succeeded to the Governorship in 1956.

Smith is now the publisher of the daily Democrat-Herald in Albany, where he lives with his wife, Dorothy, and son, Dennis, 22, and daughter, Janice, 17. He is a Presbyterian, Elk, Mason, and a member of the American Legion.

**ELMO SMITH WILL PROVIDE VIGOROUS, FAR-SIGHTED LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON IN THE U. S. SENATE** because he is uniquely qualified by experience, dedication, and knowledge of Oregon. His platform for Senate service is presented in a statement on other pages in this pamphlet.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Democrat

**MAURINE B. NEUBERGER**

**For United States Senator**

**(For term beginning January 3, 1961)**



Send ANOTHER Great OREGONIAN  
to the UNITED STATES SENATE

- Native Daughter of Pioneer Oregon Family
- Great Grandfather, The Rev. Amos Harvey, established first Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) west of the Rockies, at Amity, Oregon, in 1846
- Graduate of OCE at Monmouth and U. of Oregon
- Taught in Milton-Freewater, Newberg and Portland schools
- Operated Family Dairy Farm during World War II
- Married Richard L. Neuberger December 20, 1945
- Served three terms in Oregon Legislature
- First Husband-Wife Team in any Legislature

Chairman, House Education Committee, 1953

- Author and Photographer
- Since 1955 worked side-by-side with her husband in Washington, D. C.
- Serves on National Board of Directors of American Association for the United Nations
- U. S. Delegate to Atlantic Congress of NATO in London

**MAURINE NEUBERGER**

has a record of

**OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In Oregon Schools
- In the Oregon Legislature
- In the Nation's Capital
- In World Affairs

*(Concluded on following page).*

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

## AS A U.S. SENATOR MAURINE NEUBERGER WILL WORK TO GET THINGS DONE FOR OREGON AND FOR OREGON CITIZENS

Maurine Neuberger will make a STRONG U.S. Senator who will support:

- **EDUCATION**  
Favors aid for school construction and for teachers' salaries to improve our schools and prepare our children to lead the free world.
- **HEALTH**  
Supports the Forand Bill to provide medical care for senior citizens. Promotes basic research in medicine and science.
- **OREGON'S ECONOMY**  
Favors lower interest rates to encourage home building and to stimulate industrial expansion. Seeks expanded housing legislation for lower and middle income families.  
Supports maximum resource development to obtain more year-round payrolls for Oregon.  
Urges measures to expand Oregon's growing tourist business including establishment of a great new National Park at Oregon Dunes.
- **CONSERVATION**  
Favors multiple use and development of Oregon's vast natural resources—forests, water, scenic attractions, power, minerals.  
Supports sound conservation principles to protect our natural resource heritage for future generations.
- **LABOR**  
Champions expansion in coverage and an increase in basic minimum wages so that all citizens can enjoy a decent standard of living.  
Seeks legislation to strengthen democratic labor unions and to promote fair collective bargaining.
- **CONSUMER PROTECTION**  
Supports legislation to curtail drug-price monopolies.  
Favors expansion of Federal Trade Commission authority to protect consumers from false and misleading advertising.  
Supports "Truth-in-Lending" bill to obtain full disclosure of finance charges and interest rates in installment purchases.
- **CIVIL RIGHTS**  
Urges legislation to guarantee every American, regardless of race or religion, equality in voting, education, employment and housing opportunities.
- **AGRICULTURE**  
Supports distribution of farm surpluses to the needy at home and abroad.  
Favors revision of farm policies which discriminate against Oregon farmers.
- **FOREIGN POLICY**  
Supports bipartisan foreign policy and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries of the free world.  
Favors an effective United Nations and an international "rule of law" to settle disputes.

**MAURINE NEUBERGER HAS THE VISION, THE VIGILANCE AND THE VIGOR TO CARRY ON IN THE U.S. SENATE IN THE NEUBERGER TRADITION.**

Maurine Neuberger will make a great United States Senator!

**COMMITTEE TO ELECT MAURINE B. NEUBERGER UNITED STATES SENATOR**

1208 Portland Trust Building, Portland 4, Oregon

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Republican

**ELMO SMITH**

**For United States Senator  
(For term beginning January 3, 1961)**



FORMER GOVERNOR ELMO SMITH has a dynamic platform for service in the U.S. Senate; and he has the experience and proven capabilities to make this program effective.

**HIS SENATE PLATFORM . . . IN  
ELMO SMITH'S OWN WORDS**

"DEFENSE FOR PEACE is America's first concern. We must maintain America's superior military strength. There is no room in America for a "second best" philosophy. Our military strength sustains the fight for World Peace.

"MORE JOBS IN OREGON INDUSTRY is my first objective for Oregon. I favor an extensive program to support expansion of industry and the creation of more jobs in Oregon. These are the things I want to see done:

"Secure Oregon's fair share of federal spending for new space-age industry. Oregon's proportionate share would be 18 times as much as we now get.

"Rapid development of Oregon's natural resources to stimulate recreation and tourist business and at the same time preserve multi-purpose use of our resources.

"Rapid development of Oregon's port facilities and construction of modern highways serving the coast in order to bring Oregon's coastal area to its full economic potential.

"A carefully conducted reappraisal of the state's forest resources to gain the most beneficial result from these resources for industry and recreation on a long-range basis.

"Federal legislation to support a long-range national program for building dwellings in order to provide stability to Oregon's lumber market."

**A PROGRAM FOR SENIOR CITIZENS**—"I favor a comprehensive program for senior citizens with (1) full medical and hospital insurance, (2) elimination of discrimination in employment because of age, (3) removal of the \$1200 ceiling on earnings of those who draw social security, (4) development of recreational facilities for older citizens, and (5) increased educational opportunities for senior citizens.

"MEDICAL CARE is the most urgent part of this program. I favor legislation that will provide hospital and medical benefits to senior citizens with these provisions:

The plan should be allied with social security, but benefits should be available to all senior citizens—not just to those now under social security.

*(Concluded on following page)*

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Enrollment should be voluntary, giving individuals the right to substitute their own private insurance programs.

Contributions should not be required of persons under 40 during their expensive years of acquiring education and establishing homes and families.

"FEDERAL TAXES CAN BE REDUCED through sound administration and wise spending without impairing a single government service. When I was governor of Oregon, I submitted a balanced budget with no increase in taxation. As a small home owner myself, I am aware of the tax burden. I have always favored a pay-as-you-go policy.

"A STRONG UNITED NATIONS is necessary to keep peace. I favor forming a United Legion for Peace—a small army of Soldiers of Peace recruited from the neutral nations and ready for immediate duty in troubled areas of the world. I also favor a "Cold War" academy to train the best of our young people in the languages, customs and problems of other nations so we can extend our leadership not just to the governments but also to the peoples of other nations. We must prevent the establishment of Communist slave governments in the Western Hemisphere. We must strive for armament control to preserve civilization.

"OREGON LABOR wants more jobs for Oregon, equal opportunity and fair treatment. I will fight for these things. I will insist on full protection for our people against the competition of cheap foreign labor. Securing more jobs for Oregon is my greatest ambition. I favor an increase in the minimum wage, and will support a shorter work week to aid adjustment to automation."

BEST POSSIBLE EDUCATION—"I favor the best possible total result in education, and I am for limited use of federal aid to accomplish this end. Oregon has one of the nation's finest educational systems and I will fight for legislation to keep this high level."

#### ELMO SMITH'S RECORD PROVES HIS ABILITY TO GET THE JOB DONE

OREGON'S GREAT HIGHWAY SYSTEM, the best in the nation for a state of its size, came from the leadership of Elmo Smith. He guided through the legislature a series of bills that placed Oregon in the best position of any state in the nation to take advantage of the new federal highway building program.

COURAGE TO STAND UP AGAINST SPECIAL INTERESTS and fight for the good of the public made this highway program succeed. Sometimes standing almost alone against the pressures, Smith led the Oregon Senate in a fight to get large haulers to pay their fair share of highway costs. He campaigned throughout the state against heavily financed opposition in order to get this legislation approved by the people. Despite this vigorous fight, Smith earned and holds the respect of his opponents.

SMITH CONSERVED OREGON'S NATURAL RESOURCES. He sponsored bills that created Oregon's Natural Resources Committee and Oregon's Water Resources Board. This action was the most important natural resources legislation in modern Oregon history.

STRONG LEADERSHIP AS GOVERNOR marked Smith's term as Oregon's chief executive. He established a council to study the problems of senior citizens . . . took control of the motor vehicles department for much improved efficiency . . . officially recognized the extent of Oregon's mental health problem for the first time . . . urged repeal of the income surtax . . . and budgeted for increased basic school support.

ELMO SMITH WILL PROVIDE VIGOROUS, FAR-SIGHTED LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON IN THE U.S. SENATE because he is uniquely qualified by experience, dedication and knowledge of Oregon.

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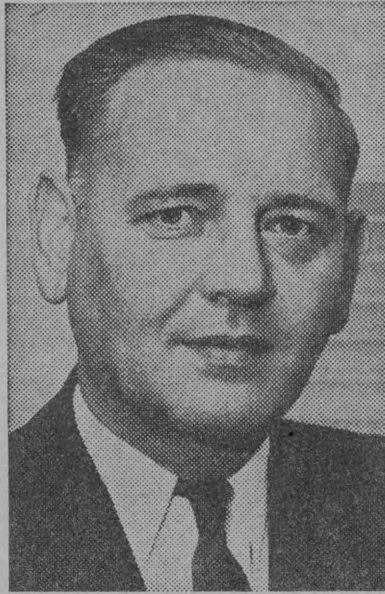
(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)



Republican

**WALTER NORBLAD**

**For Representative in Congress, First Congressional District**



- RESIDENCE:** Resided in Oregon 50 years.
- EDUCATION:** University of Oregon (Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Jurisprudence); graduate work Harvard Law School.
- POLITICAL:** Representative in Oregon Legislature, 1935-39; Delegate GOP National Convention, 1940; elected to Congress eight consecutive times.
- MILITARY:** U. S. Army, 1942 to 1945; combat intelligence officer 8th Air Force; awarded air medal for voluntary combat flights including initial D-Day assault.
- IN CONGRESS:** Is serving as Western Republican Whip and is a member of the powerful Armed Services Committee and Committee on Committees. Although younger than the average age of all Members of Congress, Norblad has seniority over three-fourths of them and his seniority, plus his background and training, qualify him to actively and effectively represent you in Congress.
- Mr. Norblad in 1936 married Miss Elizabeth Bendstrup of Astoria and formerly of Yamhill County. They have one son, 21 years old.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

**Democrat**

**MARV OWENS**

**For Representative in Congress, First Congressional District**



Oregon will be proud of Marv Owens in the Congress of the United States. He couples youth with wisdom, maturity and a desire to serve his fellow man.

Educated in the St. Helens public schools and at Seattle Pacific College, Marv was a successful small businessman in Columbia County prior to entering the Army.

Long active in Young Democratic affairs, Marv is informed on the issues that face the nation, Oregon and the First Congressional District. If elected, he will dedicate himself to serving you!

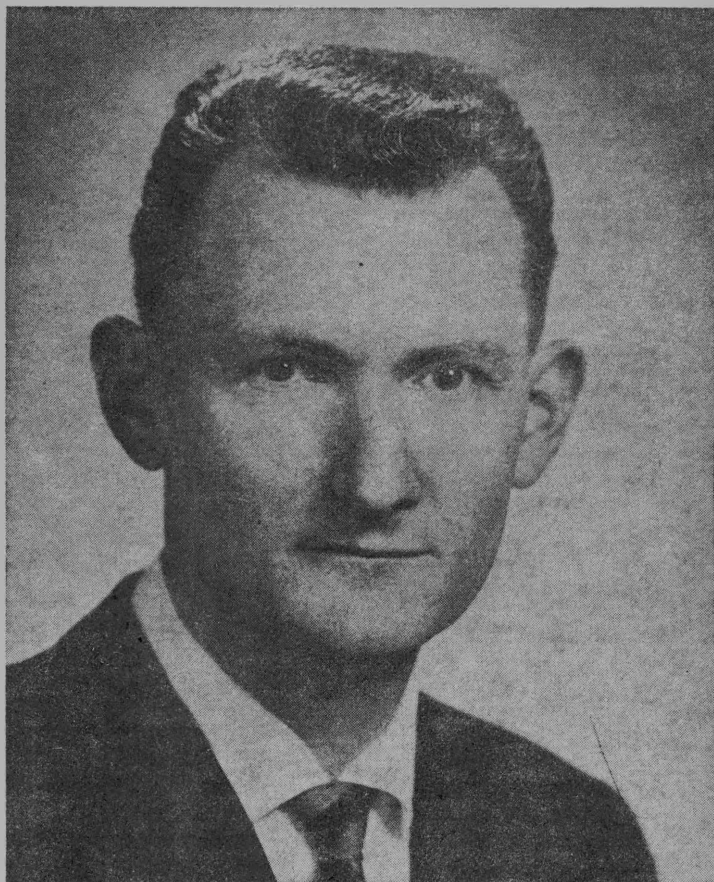
**VOTE FOR VIGOROUS REPRESENTATION—VOTE FOR MARV OWENS**

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Republican

**HOWELL APPLING, JR.**  
**For Secretary of State**



**"High Efficiency and Low Cost in Government"**  
**Keep Appling Secretary of State**

Secretary of State Howell Appling, Jr. is a candidate to succeed himself in the office to which he was appointed by Governor Mark Hatfield in January, 1959.

He undertakes to serve another term for the same reasons that led him to leave a successful industrial management career to accept this appointment:

1. A deep conviction that government does not have to cost the individual taxpayer as much as it does to be progressive and effective.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

2. A belief that individual citizens who desire better government must be willing to assume some of the responsibilities for its attainment.

Since taking office, Appling has worked to achieve the goal of high efficiency and lower cost in government. By strengthening administrative competency and applying sound management practices, Appling already has effected a saving of more than A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS in his department's administrative costs, and he has done it without impairing a single essential service.

Appling firmly believes that such bold action is essential if Oregon is to fulfill its important public responsibilities without breaking the backs of the taxpayers in the process. For, he points out, the average wage earner is already devoting almost a third of his pay check to the payment of taxes.

In the administration of state institutions Howell Appling has placed great emphasis on rehabilitation by initiating and supporting programs of vocational training, expanded educational opportunity, spiritual guidance and intensive treatment. He believes both human and economic profit results from such efforts to restore the more than 10,000 unfortunates in our state institutions to happier and more constructive citizenship.

Here are some of his plans for continuing to improve state administration at reasonable cost to the taxpayer.

1. Continue to be a constructive member of Governor Hatfield's administration team, which has given both labor and industry a common cause in building new job opportunities in Oregon.
2. Continue to seek new avenues of constructive economy in state government . . . to seek changes in legislation that now requires wasteful, useless or outmoded functions.
3. Continue to institute modern management methods and improve essential services in the office of Secretary of State.
4. Continue to support programs in Oregon's institutions to restore self-reliance and self-respect in place of idle hands and listless minds.

Howell Appling learned early the traits of hard work and self-reliance. He was born in 1919. By the time he was 16, family circumstances compelled him to become entirely self-supporting. He earned a degree in engineering at Rice Institute, after working his way as a dishwasher, welder, construction gang laborer and boilermaker's helper. Graduate work in industrial management equipped him for World War II service as a Navy Industrial Management Officer. He and his wife, Jane, have four children, ages 5 to 16.

With but \$700 in Navy mustering-out pay, Appling established his wholesale logging and farm equipment firm and guided it to a position of leadership in the industry.

Howell Appling believes that a public trust cannot be lightly put aside. This is why he is again willing to devote his sound administrative sense and enormous capacity for work to another term as Secretary of State.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

**Democrat**

**MONROE SWEETLAND**

**For Secretary of State**



STATE SENATOR  
MONROE SWEETLAND OFFERS  
DISTINGUISHED LEADERSHIP FOR  
OREGON!  
AS OREGON'S EDUCATION CITIZEN  
OF THE YEAR, 1960  
AS AN EXPERIENCED LEGISLATOR

- Member of Oregon Legislature continuously since 1953
- Serving 2nd term as Senator
- Chairman, Senate Education Committee
- Vice-chairman, Criminal Laws Interim Committee
- Chairman, 1957-59 Property Tax Interim Subcommittee

AS AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-  
MAN-PUBLISHER

- Publisher of the Milwaukie Review
- Former publisher of the Molalla Pioneer and Oregon Democrat
- Founder of the Newport News

- Chairman, 1960 Editorial Conference, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Ass'n.

AS AN EXPERIENCED CIVIC LEADER

- White House appointee on Oregon Advisory Committee to U. S. Civil Rights Commission since 1958
- First Secretary, Oregon Industrial Development Committee
- Governor's Appointee to Western Interstate Conference on Higher Education, 1957 and 1959

SENATOR MONROE SWEETLAND is a distinguished native of Oregon, born in Salem in 1910. He is the son of famed Willamette University coach George J. Sweetland, M.D., for whom Sweetland Field in Salem was named. His mother was Mildred Mark Sweetland. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Mark, were early-day orchardists at Hood River.

SENATOR AND MRS. SWEETLAND live in Milwaukie. They have two daughters, 7-year-old Rebecca, a second-grader at Milwaukie Grammar School, and Barbara (Mrs. Floyd V. Smith), a graduate of Milwaukie public schools and Mills College, presently a student in Columbia University's Graduate Department of Public Law and Government.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE ONLY MONROE SWEETLAND OFFERS  
A RECORD OF SOLID ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE

MONROE SWEETLAND knows state government. He understands the problems of Oregon and Oregonians. He knows the duties of Secretary of State. He will be a hard-working and responsible member of the Board of Control, the State Land Board and the State Banking Board. He will apply his knowledge and sympathetic understanding to Oregon's important state institutions.

- **LEADER IN EDUCATION**—Worked successfully for increased Basic School Support. Expanded and improved State Scholarship Act, Community Colleges, Vocational Education, Teachers' Retirement. Sponsored Federal aid-to-education Memorial to Congress. Long-time supporter of Portland State College.
- **FAIR TAXES**—Supports taxation based on ability-to-pay. Opposes Sales Tax. Favors lower property taxes, Senior Citizens Homestead Tax Deferral. Worked to shift major support of schools from local property taxes to state corporation and personal income taxes. Member of 1957 and 1959 Senate Taxation Committee. Successfully sponsored reforms in tax on mobile homes.
- **CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS**—Worked successfully to put strong civil rights plank in state and national convention platforms. National NAACP award for introducing trail-blazing civil rights laws in Oregon. Japanese-American Citizens National Citation for defense of civil rights.
- **CONSERVATION**—Leader in efforts to protect Oregon's matchless scenic beauties and sports fishing rivers. Opposed flooding of Cove Palisades State Park. Successfully sponsored Senate Resolution to make Sea Lions Caves a state park. Supports strong conservation programs.
- **PROVEN FRIEND OF FARMERS, LABOR**—Urged Oregon State College research to improve farm marketing methods. Supports increase in Minimum Wage. Opposes weakening of Unemployment Compensation.
- **NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**—Favors Regional and State Power Corporation. Advocates comprehensive development of Oregon's water, power, timber and scenic resources. Supports creation of Basic Research Center at University of Oregon to attract new industries.
- **ECONOMIC GROWTH**—Worked and voted for establishment of Oregon Department of Planning and Development. Advocates energetic tourist promotion program.
- **IMPROVED HEALTH AND WELFARE**—Favors medical insurance program for elderly under Social Security. Leader to obtain education, training and rehabilitation of handicapped in and out of institutions.
- **ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT**—Supports law regulating lobbyists and strengthened Corrupt Practices Act. For simpler registration and voting procedures.

SENATOR MONROE SWEETLAND WILL MAKE A TRULY GREAT  
SECRETARY OF STATE!

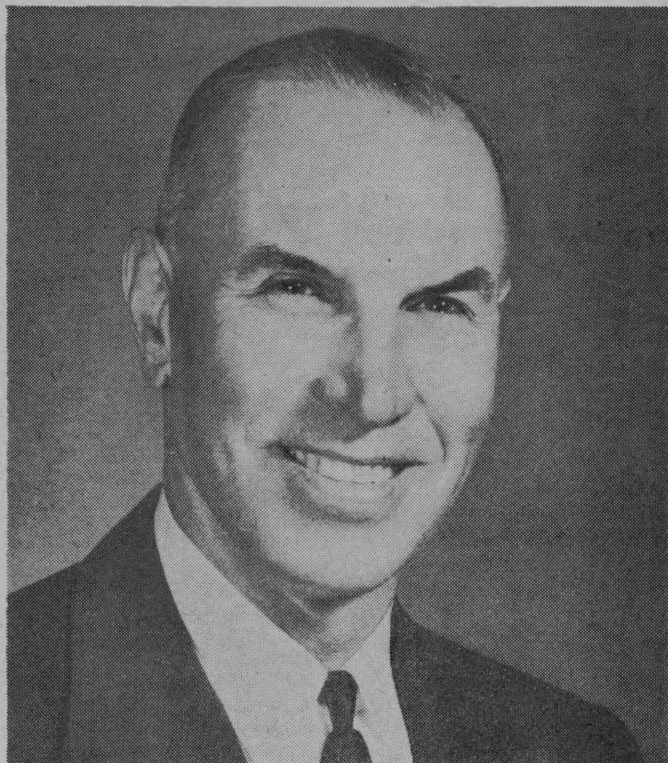
SWEETLAND FOR SECRETARY OF STATE COMMITTEE  
311 Governor Building, Portland 4, Oregon

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

**Republican**

**HOWARD C. BELTON**  
**For State Treasurer**



**\$1,150,000 MORE** earned for Oregon taxpayers!

It has often been said—by Republicans and Democrats alike—that Howard Belton, our State Treasurer, is one of the most sincere and capable men ever to serve the State of Oregon.

As a legislator and as a businessman, Howard Belton has earned universal respect for his personal and political integrity, his forthright opinions and his mature and shrewd judgment in financial matters.

Howard Belton has **PROVED** his value as State Treasurer. Under Belton, tax dollars for the General Fund earned **\$1,152,581.37 MORE** interest in the first six months of 1960 than the same period of last year. Treasurer Belton  
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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

took every possible advantage of available higher interest rates, opportunity for higher return investments and the larger fund balance—producing a 92.5% INCREASE in interest earned. That was MORE than the ENTIRE ADMINISTRATIVE COST of running the Treasurer's office for that period . . . and an important contribution to the present estimated treasury surplus that should make it unnecessary to increase state taxes in 1961.

When he appointed Belton as State Treasurer, Governor Hatfield said, "In choosing a State Treasurer, it seemed to me taxpayers most want a man who is extensively experienced in financial matters and who is basically conservative with tax funds; tough, yet fair-minded, when it comes to public money. Howard Belton was the bulwark against runaway budgets in the state legislature for 20 years. He is of an age and background that will lend wisdom to our deliberations in the Board of Control."

A former banker, Belton's interest in sound banking laws that would adequately protect the public was a strong influence in his first decision to run for the legislature. He was elected to the House in 1933. First elected to the State Senate in 1938, he served five terms, became a leader in tax and money matters and in 1945 was elected President of the Senate. For more than 90 days, during the absence of Governor Snell, he served as Oregon's governor. Belton is President of Butteville Insurance Company and a Trustee of Lewis and Clark College. He is a past president of the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies and a former director of the Canby Union Bank.

Born on an Iowa farm, he came to Oregon when he was nineteen, and was graduated from Oregon State College with honors. He and Mrs. Belton, parents of four children, have lived on their farm near Canby for the past 42 years.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Masons, Order of Eastern Star, Grange and Farm Bureau.

Howard Belton brings to the office of State Treasurer the maturity, experience and capability of a trained executive with an understanding deeply rooted in the welfare of the people he so long represented in the legislature.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)



Democrat

**WARD H. COOK**  
For State Treasurer



—The Oregon Senate (1957-1959)

He was Chairman of the Senate Tax Committee in 1959 and Vice-Chairman of the important Ways and Means Committee. He is currently Chairman of the Interim Education Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Interim Tax and Interim Fiscal Committees.

Senator Cook has distinguished himself as a business man and civic leader as well as in serving the public. He has been a member of the Oregon State Bar since 1930—after attending the Northwestern College of Law. (He also graduated from the University of Oregon and Astoria High School.)

He founded the business that bears his name in 1931. He is today president of Ward Cook, Inc., realtors and mortgage bankers, as well as of Oregon Pioneer Savings and Loan Association.

Senator Cook is a director of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Oregon Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Navy League, Oregon Grange, Izaak Walton League, The Portland School Custodians Civil Service Commission and other civic organizations.

Senator Cook, 53 years of age, is married to Marjorie M. Cook, and they have three children, Ward V. Cook, Marcia Ann Gartrell and Linda Cook, all of whom have attended the University of Oregon.

State Senator Ward Cook's record of public service and distinguished citizenship gives real meaning to his pledge to devote himself, as an experienced business man and legislator, "to help develop and conserve the human as well as the economic resources of Oregon for the benefit of all its people".

Senator Cook has been an active Democrat since 1928. He received a statewide two-to-one majority vote in the Primary.

As a business man, he is interested in the efficient administration of government and in doing everything possible to build a better Oregon economy.

Senator Cook has also served the people as their elected choice to:

- The Portland School Board (two terms, 1942-50)
- The Oregon House of Representatives (1955)

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

**Republican****CARL H. FRANCIS****For Attorney General**

State Senator Carl Francis possesses the qualifications needed to restore to the office of Attorney General the dignity and efficiency the public demands.

Senator Francis is a successful practicing lawyer with 23 years of wide experience. He is now President of the Twelfth Judicial District Bar Association. He is a recognized authority in the field of Constitutional Law, and enjoys the respect and cooperation of lawyers throughout the State of Oregon.

#### IMPORTANT TASKS PERFORMED

As a member of the legislature since 1943, Senator Francis has helped write many of the laws now in force—laws which the Attorney General is called upon to interpret. He has been a member of the important Judiciary Committee of either the House or Senate continuously since 1945—was chairman of the committee in his last two sessions in the House of Representatives and was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the last legislative session.

Few people in Oregon have equaled his contribution in the lawmaking of this state. In 1953 he was chairman of the House Committee on Statute Revision when the laws of this state were revised and simplified. He was for a number of years on the Legislative Council Committee and aided in properly drafting innumerable bills. For almost fourteen years he has represented Oregon in the Council of State Governments working out problems with other states. In 1955-1956 he was chairman of the Interim Committee on Sex Crime Prevention which initiated needed changes in this field of criminal law, and in 1957-1958 was chairman of the Interim Committee on Mental Retardation and Emotional Disturbance. For this humanitarian service he received the Distinguished Service Award of the Oregon Association for Retarded Children. He is now a member of the Columbia Basin Compact Commission and represents Oregon on the legal committee of the  
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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Commission. The account of his tasks well performed is almost boundless—and he has thereby obtained invaluable knowledge of the intent of present laws, as well as of the structure of our State Government.

His service to Oregon must also include the actions now being taken by the Interim Committee on Criminal Law, established by the last legislature. This official committee is made up of judges, legislators, lawyers and members of the general public; Senator Francis is chairman. It will report to the next legislature sweeping, needed changes in the field of criminal law, with specific programs for crime detection and prevention, including an attack upon problems causing juvenile delinquency.

#### UNDERSTANDS DUTIES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Senator Francis was a member of the 1947 legislature which amended the laws governing the office of Attorney General. He understands the intent of the law, the scope of the Attorney General's authority, and the relation of the office to the work and duties of other officers and departments. He would never consider himself the rival of the Governor.

If Senator Francis becomes Attorney General, bickering and sensationalism will become things of the past. Opinions issued by the office will be respected—not repeatedly reversed in the courts. Francis will bring to the office the knowledge, experience and background needed to administer its affairs properly.

That a change is needed is obvious. The sensationalism which has marked the incumbent's eight years has been matched by his repeated failures. The so-called "Lincoln County" probe, the Liquor Commission probe, and the more recent Multnomah County probe, are examples. The Multnomah County probe (for which the incumbent took credit in the 1956 election) resulted in a reported 184 indictments, with the cost estimated at \$200,000.00. It resulted only in one conviction and one guilty plea; the total of the fines imposed was \$350.00.

Senator Francis possesses both the willingness to serve and the personal humility that wins the cooperation of those with whom he works. This is best demonstrated by the fact that he has been nominated by both Republicans and Democrats of Yamhill County seven times to the legislature, and been elected seven times Mayor of his home town of Dayton, Oregon. His primary election opponent is now chairman of his campaign for Marion County.

Senator Francis was born of Swedish immigrant parents in Portland, Oregon, March 20, 1915, and reared on a Marion County farm. He worked his way through college and was admitted to the bar in 1937. He is married and has two daughters. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the American Legion, the American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the Oregon State Bar, the Twelfth Judicial District Bar, Sigma Nu Phi Law Fraternity, and other organizations.

. . . . .

Senator Carl Francis, with a minimum of personal fanfare, will restore dignity and effectiveness to the office of Attorney General.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Democrat

**ROBERT Y. THORNTON**  
**For Attorney General**



**BOB THORNTON HAS EXPERIENCE**

Born and raised in Portland, Bob earned his own way through Stanford, U. of Oregon and Geo. Washington University Law Schools. He began as law clerk to a U.S. Judge, did legal work for Congress. Co-author of a standard reference work on the U.S. Constitution, Ass't. Solicitor U.S. Dept. of Interior. Thornton served 5 years in the Army in World War II, progressing to lieutenant colonel and gaining invaluable experience in important jobs. He practiced law successfully in Medford and Tillamook, where he was City Attorney and State Representative in Oregon Legislature, serving with distinction on the Judiciary, Agriculture and Military Affairs Committees.

BOB THORNTON has served as your Attorney General for the past 7½ years. He is a member of the board of directors of the Salem YMCA; Oregon Council of Churches; Oregon Traffic Safety Commission; member of the Oregon, District of Columbia and American Bars, American Legion, Portland City Club, VFW, Elks, IOOF, Eagles and Kiwanis. Married

to the former Dorothy Haberlach of Tillamook, they have one son, Tom. They are active members of the Episcopal Church.

**AS YOUR ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Thornton was first elected Oregon's Attorney General in 1952. In 1956, standing on his program of honest law enforcement and clean government, he was reelected by a large majority. Thornton is recognized as an able legal administrator. Long-range programs he has initiated include:

**CAREER SERVICE:** As head of the State Department of Justice, Thornton reorganized it, set up a nonpolitical career system for its 72 full-time lawyers, checking wasteful turnover.

**ENFORCING CHILD SUPPORT:** Thornton organized a special division to crack down on nonsupporting, runaway fathers and public welfare fraud cases which now collects over \$20,000 a month for the benefit of the taxpayers of the State.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT:** Established close cooperation with local law enforcement officials, pioneered the annual District Attorneys' crime conferences which have now been copied in several states.

**ELIMINATION OF BROTHELS:** Spearheaded a statewide drive that cleaned out organized vice rings and hangouts in 13 Oregon communities.

**LEGAL ADVICE:** Reliable legal advice and hundreds of impartial opinions have been rendered to over 150 state departments, boards, commissions, legislature and state officials.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
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**PORTLAND VICE PROBE:** Thornton received both applause and criticism during the long sessions resulting from sensational charges by a Portland newspaper that Seattle racketeers with important connections had tried to "muscle in" on established local vice and gambling. The original Grand Jury said:

"We wish to express our appreciation for the patient and skillful work of Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton . . . in organizing and presenting with impartiality the mass of evidence to the Grand Jury."

Months later, a different Grand Jury, when told by Thornton the many additional indictments they insisted on would not hold up in Court, denounced Thornton, Mayor Terry Schruck, and many others in a widely publicized report. Just as Thornton had warned, all these indictments were later dismissed by the Courts. After months of nerve-wracking pressures and newspaper abuse that might have broken a lesser man, Thornton's position was thereby proved right. As to the main criminal conspiracy cases, an unexpected development occurred just before trial: The key witnesses for the prosecution refused to testify! The remaining proof was judged by juries to be insufficient to convict. The probe accomplished much, however: Over a dozen bootleg and gambling joints and bawdy houses were closed; a vicious call girl racket smashed, and the district attorney convicted and removed from office.

**CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM:** Alarmed by the rapid increase in crime and delinquency, Thornton launched the EPPOC program—a long-range program for the prevention of crime and delinquency in Oregon—first of its kind in the United States. It was officially recognized at the National Attorneys General conference. Over 100 public-spirited Oregon citizens and young people are working in the program.

#### THORNTON'S WORK IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED

Professional recognition of the efforts of Oregon's busy, hard-working Attorney General includes:

**SPECIAL AWARD** from Portland State College students for outstanding service to youth; **NATIONAL AWARD** from American Social Health Assn. for prostitution cleanup; **PRESIDENT**, Western Assn. of Attorneys General (13 states); **MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**, National Attorneys General Assn.; **LEGAL CONSULTANT**, Japanese Ministry of Justice (Tokyo); **GUEST LAW LECTURER**, Northwestern University, Chicago (three times); **Western Governor's Conf.**; **Western Water Conf.**; **Washington Attorney General's Conf.** (twice), etc.

**MEMBER**, Flood Control and Water Rights Committees of Council of State Governments, Chicago; **Habeas Corpus Comm.** of National Assn. of Attorneys General; **Criminal Law Comm.** of Oregon State Bar Assn.; **OFFICIAL DELEGATE** of National Attorneys General Assn. to United Nations world "Congress on Crime Prevention," (London); **AUTHOR** of articles published in Oregon Law Review, Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, etc.

**BOB THORNTON IS YOUR LAWYER:** He owes his support to a wide following in both parties, not to any small or single interest group. He is the kind of man we need in this important office: He cannot be pressured into making political decisions, is willing to "stick his neck out" to protect your legal interests. And Bob Thornton has the warm, human understanding that makes a man a good public servant. His Slogan:

**"KEEP THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE INDEPENDENT."** He is not merely the personal lawyer for the Governor and the officials, boards and commissions. He is the **PEOPLE'S LAWYER** as well. As in the past 8 years, he will continue to do his best to promote the well-being of Oregon and to protect your rights and legal interests at Salem.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Democrat

**CORNELIUS C. BATESON**

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County**



ABLE

•  
VIGOROUS

•  
RESPONSIBLE  
LEGISLATION

FOR  
SCHOOLS  
AGRICULTURE  
STATE EMPLOYEES  
FAIR TAXATION

**BACK BATESON** for the legislature. He is especially qualified to represent you. Background: **BATESON**, a Salem native, is a graduate of Salem High and Stanford University. He served as a Marine Corps officer during the Korean War. He owns and operates his own fruit, vegetable and grain farm. Bateson is a member of the Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, Grange, American Legion, Salem Active Club, and is a member and former Sunday school teacher in the First Congregational Church.

Experience: **BATESON** has shown leadership qualities. He is a director and past president of the Macleay-Pratum Rural Fire Protection District. He is on the Executive Board of the Farmers' Union. He was Democratic County Chairman in 1957-58. He is a former overseer of the Macleay Grange. He was a leader in formation of, and presently a director of, Oregon Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association.

. . . **BACK BATESON** . . .

**BATESON-FOR-LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE**

Preston Hale, Chairman

2495 Walker NE, Salem, Oregon

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Democrat

MRS. ELMER O. (BOBBIE) BERG

For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County



GOOD CITIZENS IN BOTH  
PARTIES RESPECT AND SUPPORT  
BOBBIE BERG

BOBBIE BERG'S RECORD  
OF PUBLIC SERVICE PROVES  
HER ABILITY, EFFICIENCY,  
GOOD JUDGMENT

BOBBIE BERG WILL ADD  
STATURE TO THE MARION  
COUNTY DELEGATION

FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE OREGON STATE FAIR, Mrs. Elmer O. (Bobbie) Berg has down-to-earth, practical experience in state government affairs. Her many years of service in behalf of state, county and Salem civic improvements have won Bobbie Berg a place in "Who's Who of American Women." She is now on the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention; a board member for Marion county Red Cross, county Polio chapter, Salem Art Association, and active in many other organizations. . . .

A NATIVE OREGONIAN, reared on a homestead farm, now a Willamette Valley farm-owner herself, Bobbie Berg understands farm problems, will work for Legislative action on them. . . .

A LONG-TIME TEACHER in high schools and at Willamette University, Bobbie Berg will work to improve educational opportunities for ALL children, including handicapped and retarded, work for better vocational training and job guidance. . . .

OPPOSED TO UNNECESSARY TAXATION AND RECKLESS SPENDING, Bobbie Berg favors reorganization proposals for more efficiency and economy in state government. . . .

YOU WILL BE PROUD TO HAVE BOBBIE BERG WORKING FOR YOU!

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Democrat

**HERBERT W. CARTER****For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County**

HERBERT W. CARTER, a practicing lawyer in Salem for the past 17 years, was educated at Willamette University. Married and the father of four children, he resides at 755 17th N. E. in Salem.

As a father of school children and a past president of the Englewood PTA, Carter recognizes the importance of good education and the need for well-paid teachers but feels that dollars alone will buy neither good teachers nor good schools. As a result of his close relationship with the public schools he has been one of the leaders in the opposition movement against the first two budgets of Salem School District 24CJ in 1959, feeling that the budget, as presented, did not represent a good investment of tax dollars. He was one of the first to recommend a study of merit pay for Salem teachers.

CARTER believes that the cost of government from the school district level up has reached the point where government must truly apply the principles of budgeting rather than those of appropriation. He has stated that present property tax rates in Marion County do not permit continued increases and that a new formula must be found to distribute more fairly the cost of government among all.

Forty years of age, born in Weiser, Idaho, Carter has served as chairman of the Salem Citizen's Traffic Safety Committee. He is a member of AF & AM No. 4 in Salem and of the Salem Downtown Lions Club.

"Carter . . . has more knowledge of current State affairs than many a representative." (Capital Journal Editorial, October 30, 1958).

"Among the Democrats Herb Carter stands out . . . in three sessions he served as committee legal counsel. He should make a very competent legislator." (Statesman Editorial, November 1, 1958).

Carter's candidacy for a seat in the House of Representatives is based upon his belief in economy in government expenditures and a more equitable distribution of the cost of government among the people of Oregon.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, President, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)



Republican

**W. W. (BILL) CHADWICK**

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County**



Born in South Dakota and came to Oregon in 1899; now resides at 1390 Winter N.E.; married and has two daughters and seven grandchildren. Owns and operates a 75 acre fruit and nut farm in the Waldo Hills east of Salem.

Managed and operated general merchandise stores at Grays River and Knappton, Washington for twelve years. Was postmaster at Knappton, Washington. Returned to Salem in 1923; organized the Chadwick Hotel System with headquarters at Salem.

President Salem Chamber of Commerce 1937

President Oregon State Hotel Assn. 1936 and 1947

Director American Hotel Assn. 1947-1948

King Bing Salem Cherrians 1946

President Salem Kiwanis Club 1944

Mayor of Salem 1939-1943

Vice President League of Oregon Cities 1941-1942

Member Oregon House of Representatives 1943-1945-1947-1949-1953-1955-1959

Delegate to Republican National Convention, San Francisco 1956

Served three sessions on the joint Ways & Means Committee; has served as chairman of the Rules Committee and Local Government Committee; member, at different times, of Labor & Industry Committee, Tax Committee and a number of other committees.

He will oppose any increase in taxes. He feels that with the increase in the economy of the State of Oregon that the Income Tax rates at the present level will be sufficient to meet the increase in the budget. Will work for strict economy in government but not to the detriment of efficiency.

With his past experience as a business man and in public service, we feel that he can render a service to Marion County and the State of Oregon.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

## Republican

**ROBERT L. ELFSTROM****For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County**

Marion County gained added influence and prestige through Bob Elfstrom's election as Republican (Minority) leader of the House during the 1959 session.

His re-election will insure continuation of his leadership for sound tax legislation and other legislation of particular importance to the development of Marion County. He is opposed to big spending and high taxes.

Veteran of five legislative sessions, his leadership in the House is strengthened by his broad knowledge of state business and the fact that he commands the respect and cooperation of both Republican and Democratic members. Residents and communities of Marion County that went to him with legislative problems found him both interested and effective.

Bob Elfstrom's concern for economy in government and lower taxes is not new. During his two terms as Mayor, Salem's millage tax was substantially reduced without sacrificing city services. His constructive program for Salem led to his election as President of the League of Oregon Cities and a statewide acquaintance with problems of local government, support of schools and development projects.

He has had a major role in House action—particularly legislation affecting highways, fish and game regulations and liquor control. With a background of membership on the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, he has worked persistently as Chairman of the Committee on Alcoholic Control to preserve the integrity and effectiveness of liquor control.

Named Salem's "First Citizen" (1951), Bob Elfstrom's distinguished public service has included, among others, Director of the Y.M.C.A. and Salem Community Chest, Chairman 1952 Marion County March of Dimes, President of the Rotary Club, President of the Cascade Area Boy Scouts, Trustee of Willamette University, Elder and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church. A successful business man for 26 years, he heads the contracting firm of Elfstrom and Eyre, Inc.

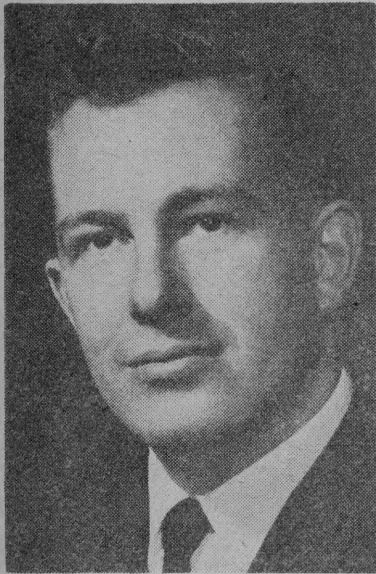
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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Republican

**DOUG HEIDER**

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County**



DOUG HEIDER is a young able Representative with an outstanding record of legislative accomplishments.

As a member of the House of Representatives during the last session he fought against higher taxes both as a member of the important Taxation Committee and on the floor of the House where he proved an effective speaker.

DOUG HEIDER, in addition to being a member of the Taxation Committee, served also on the important Planning and Development Committee working to bring new industry to Oregon, and on the Elections and Apportionment Committee.

DOUG HEIDER has earned the reputation for being a hard-working, able legislator. His outstanding services during the last session were recognized by his appointment to the Interim Taxation Committee where he has ener-

getically fought for a more equitable tax structure, and to the Inter-Party Committee on election laws.

HEIDER is a business man and a native of Marion County. He graduated from Salem schools. He attended the University of Oregon and graduated in Political Science from Willamette University. He is married and has two children, and is a member of the Methodist Church. Heider is a combat veteran of the U. S. Air Force earning the Air Medal during 23 missions. Heider has been Area Governor Toastmasters International. He is a member of Kiwanis, Elks, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Marion-Polk Young Republicans, Board of Directors of Marion County Tuberculosis and Health Association, American Legion, and has been active in the Chamber of Commerce and United Fund Drives.

DOUG HEIDER believes that we need to eliminate the inequities in our tax structure that are handicapping small business and farmers, and at the same time hold the tax line through economy and through increased industrial growth bringing more tax dollars into Oregon. We can achieve good government if we but elect young, able, enthusiastic men such as DOUG HEIDER.

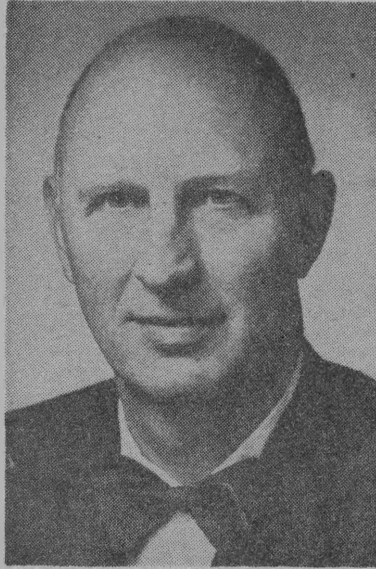
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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Republican

**WINTON J. HUNT**

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County**



WINTON J. HUNT, a candidate for his third term in the House of Representatives, has served Marion County in the 1957 regular and special sessions and in the 1959 session.

He is a young, aggressive businessman who is conscious of the needs of the people and their desire to keep government costs in line. As an experienced legislator, WINTON J. HUNT demands sound fiscal policies in government.

Marion County has been well represented by WINTON J. HUNT. Residents and communities needing legislative assistance know him to be cooperative and helpful. Members of both political parties have found he represents all of the people without discrimination.

He believes government should be progressive, alive, and alert to the best interests of the people. The re-election of WINTON J. HUNT to the Legislature will insure continued effective representation for Marion County.

He is a native of Woodburn and the owner of the insurance firm of Jno P. Hunt and Son. He is a member of Salem Elks, Knife and Fork Club, Woodburn Rotary, and Woodburn Post No. 46 of the American Legion.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Democrat

**HERBERT S. MILLER**

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
Twelfth District, Marion County**



**BERT MILLER BELIEVES WE HAVE  
AN OBLIGATION TO FUTURE  
GENERATIONS**

As the father of two children, he wants to prepare our children and grandchildren for life in a complex society of rapidly increasing population, and to conserve our God-given natural resources so these children may appreciate the blessings and wonder of nature.

**BERT MILLER IS QUALIFIED TO  
SERVE IN THE LEGISLATURE**

He studied political science and is a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, where he attended law classes evenings while working for Air Force Intelligence during the days. A deputy legislative counsel in the 1959 legislature, he is now executive secretary to the legislative interim committee revising Oregon's criminal code. Because of this experience Miller is well informed about the issues and knows how to get things done. He is a combat veteran of World War II.

**BERT MILLER STANDS FOR:**

**CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES; EXPANDING RECREATION FACILITIES.** Now is the time for a new approach involving long-range planning with the help of outdoor, farming, conservation and wildlife groups. A reorganization of natural resources agencies is necessary, especially removing the Parks Division from the Highway Commission.

**THE BEST EDUCATION FAIRLY FINANCED.** Schools and teachers must be provided for our increasing school population so our children may obtain the best education. Basic school support must be increased and unjust property taxes revised to more fairly distribute the tax burden.

**STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY FARM.** The family farm must be strengthened as an economic unit and ways and means found to assure the family farmer his fair share of our economic growth.

**COMPETITIVE COMPENSATION FOR STATE EMPLOYEES.** The proper administration of government requires qualified persons who will remain in state service. Rapid turnover is inefficient and uneconomical. Compensation should be competitive with other states and private industry, educational opportunities expanded and the retirement system improved.

**CRIMINAL CODE REVISION.** We need a more just and efficient method of protecting society and preventing crime while accomplishing reformation of juvenile delinquents and adult criminals.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfro, Secretary.)

## Republican

**HATTIE BRATZEL KREMEN****For District Attorney, Marion County**

**HISTORY:** Born November 8, 1908, Hebron, North Dakota. Oregon Resident, 51 years; Salem area 40 years.

**EDUCATION:** LL.B., Northwestern College of Law; Willamette College of Law.

**EXPERIENCE:** 33 years in law: Legal Secretary, Official court reporter, Polk, Yamhill and Marion Counties, 1930-1947; Nurnberg War Crimes trials, 1947-1948. Private practice of law, assistant attorney general of Oregon, 1951-1956; District Attorney, 1956-1960; administrative and supervisory experience; extensive trial experience.

**ORGANIZATIONS:** American, Oregon, and Marion County Bar Associations; Governor's Committee on Children and Youth; Criminal Law and Family Law Committees, Oregon State Bar; fraternal and local civic and service organizations. Member of St. Marks Lutheran Church, Salem.

Thousands of accusations are made to the district attorney each year by persons wishing to charge others with crime. All charges must be carefully investigated in order that no innocent person may be wrongfully accused of crime, nor public money spent on improper prosecutions.

Since taking office, Mrs. Kremen has emphasized careful analysis of all charges, resulting in guilty pleas in 70% of all felony cases filed, and a reduction in cases tried.

She has given unstintingly of her time in the public service. Her trial experience and knowledge of law through long years has resulted in an excellent record of sound and impartial legal advice to county officials and to the public, both in criminal and civil matters.

She has worked to reduce juvenile delinquency by prompt prosecution of adults involved in crimes against juveniles, and in firm but fair handling of cases involving juveniles.

Her ability and integrity have been demonstrated and can be relied upon by the voters.

Members of her committee include: GEORGE A. RHOTEN, AL W. LOUCKS, LEO N. CHILDS, LEONARD FISHER, CARL V. BOOTH, CARL J. SMITH, CHAS. A. HOWARD, MRS. A. A. SCHRAMM, MRS. O. K. DEWITT, ALF O. NELSON and RAY GLATT.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

Democrat

**JASON LEE**

**For District Attorney, Marion County**



JASON LEE was born on an Oregon farm 44 years ago and has been an Oregon attorney for 20 years. He is a combat veteran of World War II and a former Civil Service employee of the State of Oregon and the United States Department of Justice. In 1951 he was chosen as Salem's Junior First Citizen in recognition of his community leadership. His father and grandfather formerly resided in Marion County.

JASON LEE believes that the office of District Attorney should be conducted on a strictly non-partisan basis, and that it should make no difference whether it is filled by a man or woman, so long as prompt, impartial justice is achieved. As the county legal officer, a lookout should be maintained for any items such as concealed county budget surplus, which might help reduce taxes.

JASON LEE believes that effective law enforcement is essential to dissuade "would be" violators and protect society from those who have already become such. The shocking increase in major crimes and juvenile delinquency in Marion County must be checked.

JASON LEE was nominated for the office of District Attorney by hundreds of citizens who wrote his name in on the Primary Ballot. He is a "serious candidate" but has refused to accept any campaign contributions whatsoever, because he feels that the holder of this office should be completely free from obligation except the trust of public office.

JASON LEE has had prior experience in this office as a former Deputy District Attorney for Marion County. He is presently engaged in the private practice of law in Salem, where he resides with his wife, Dorothy, and their three children, Pat, Betsy, and Dave.

**Elect an Experienced Veteran—Effective Law Enforcement—Reduce Juvenile Delinquency.**

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee; Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

**Democrat****PAT McCARTHY****For County Commissioner, Marion County**

Pat McCarthy owns and has operated a farm near St. Paul since 1935. As a landowner and taxpayer he is as anxious as you to receive the full value of every tax dollar. As a farm operator he has had considerable experience in handling personnel as well as purchasing and marketing. Being the father of a growing family, Pat McCarthy is deeply interested in Marion County's future and is concerned with its advancement and progress.

Pat McCarthy pledges more personal interest and closer attention to County affairs. Everyone shall receive a fair, courteous and impartial hearing. Prompt attention shall be paid to complaints. Pat McCarthy believes that the County Commissioner is there to serve the people. He has always taken an active interest in civic, fraternal and farm organizations. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the St. Paul Flax Growers Association. He is a Past Grand Knight of the local council of the Knights of Columbus. He was elected and served as Sergeant-at-Arms for the House of Representatives for the past three sessions. McCarthy has served on the St. Paul Union High School Board for the past ten years. He is Vice-President of the Marion County Farmers Union.

Pat McCarthy has resided in Marion County for 41 years. He is 47 years old, a graduate of St. Paul High School and was a student of business administration at Portland University.

Pat McCarthy believes that the growth of the county in population and industry is constantly creating new problems. Electing McCarthy would bring to the County Court a young, vigorous and aggressive worker, familiar with these problems, who would dedicate himself to their solution. Elect a man of honor and integrity.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfro, Secretary.)



Republican

**DOUGLAS R. YEATER**

**For County Commissioner, Marion County**



Douglas R. Yeater, through past civic and legislative experience, is well qualified for election as your County Commissioner. He is the only candidate running for this office with legislative experience—having served two sessions in the House of Representatives and also two sessions as your Senator.

Mr. Yeater works in a quiet and effective manner; is easy to talk with and will listen to your problems as submitted. He has always worked for good government and believes in administration that will do the most good for the greatest number of people.

Mr. Yeater is a Salem property owner and businessman, owner of Yeater Appliance and TV Co., and feels that business principles should be applied to County government. Living in a County whose economy is principally farming and industrial, he believes that as they prosper, so does the entire community.

He is a zealous civic worker, having worked on and had the chairmanship of numerous civic projects, the outstanding being chairman of the Marion County War Finance Committee. In 1944 he was chosen Junior First Citizen. He is past President of the Downtown Merchants Association, and holds memberships in the following organizations and clubs: Elks, Cherrians, Izaak Walton League, Chamber of Commerce, Oregon Republican Club; and is past regional vice-chairman of the National Appliance and Radio-TV Dealer Association, also President of Willamette Valley Electrical Appliance Dealers Association.

Mr. Yeater is a member of the Salem First Presbyterian Church and served as trustee for a period of three years. He is a Marion County resident since 1935, was born May 7, 1909—at Bismarck, No. Dakota, and attended public schools in that city. He is married, and the father of two children: Douglas Jr., World War II veteran; and daughter Joyce (Mrs. Fred Reed).

If elected, Mr. Yeater will be a full time Commissioner and will apply the same effort as in the past—in serving the people of Marion County in both civic and governmental duties.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;  
Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

**Democrat****S. W. (BILL) BURRIS****For County Sheriff, Marion County**

**BILL BURRIS** stands for prompt and friendly service to the public and cooperation with other agencies.

**BILL BURRIS** stands for development of juvenile programs to prevent delinquency, through junior patrols and work with youth groups.

**S. W. BURRIS** is a member of the Christian Church, member and past president of Bethel P. T. A. and member of several fraternal organizations.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;  
Robert W. Straub, Chairman, Ruth Renfroe, Secretary.)

Republican

**DENVER YOUNG**

**For County Sheriff, Marion County**



Denver Young, your Marion County Sheriff, in seeking re-election, is proud to stand on his progressive and unblemished record of four terms in office. He has proved himself to be a fair, honest, efficient and diligent servant of the people. He has lived in Oregon since childhood and entered business in Marion County in 1935.

He became interested in law enforcement and entered the Sheriff's office as a criminal deputy in 1942. He was appointed Chief Criminal Deputy in 1943 and continued in that position until his election as Sheriff in 1944, taking office in early 1945. He has devoted himself to the office since that time.

In the intervening 15 years, work in the Civil Department has quadrupled, yet the service in the Sheriff's office is recognized by all those using it as exceptionally good.

The efficiency of the criminal department is attested to by the fact that more than twice as many arrests are made of those booked in the County Jail for both felonies and misdemeanors as any other department.

The Marion County Jail is rated by Federal Jail Inspectors as being exceptionally good as to cleanliness and management. The Marion County Tax Department is one of the most modern and up to date in the State of Oregon. It is visited often by others wishing to make improvements in their own departments. The promptness with which tax collections are turned over has resulted in savings of thousands of dollars in interest payments on short term loans which otherwise would have been necessary by other governmental and scholastic agencies of the County.

Sheriff Denver Young has been a good citizen, having devoted himself to youth activities and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. He has been a full-time Sheriff, dedicated to progress combined with economy, honesty and efficiency.

**SHERIFF DENVER YOUNG'S EXPERIENCE IS YOUR ASSET. HE HAS DONE A GOOD JOB! HE WILL CONTINUE TO DO A GOOD JOB! RE-ELECT DENVER YOUNG, SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY.**

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Peter M. Gunnar, Chairman, Donald L. Stathos, Secretary.)

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