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STATE OF OREGON

Official Voters' Pamphlet

For the

Regular General Election

November 7, 1950



Compiled and Distributed by
EARL T. NEWBRY
Secretary of State

LAW AUTHORIZING THIS PUBLICATION

(Section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated)

MEASURES AND ARGUMENTS TO BE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED

Not later than the thirty-fifth day before any regular general election, nor later than 30 days before any special election, at which any proposed law, part of an act or amendment to the constitution is to be submitted to the people, the secretary of state shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted, with the number and form in which the ballot title thereof will be printed on the official ballot. The person, committee or duly organized officers of any organization filing any petition for the initiative, but no other person or organization, shall have the right to file with the secretary of state for printing and distribution any argument advocating such measure; said argument shall be filed not later than the ninetieth day before the regular election at which the measure is to be voted upon. Any person, committee or organization may file with the secretary of state, for printing and distribution, any arguments they may desire, opposing any measure, not later than the seventy-fifth day immediately preceding such election.

* * * Arguments advocating or opposing any measure, referred to the people by the legislative assembly, or by referendum petition, at a regular general election, shall be governed by the same rules as to time, but may be filed with the secretary of state by any person, committee or organization; in the case of measures submitted at a special election, all arguments in support of such measure at least 60 days before such election. But in every case the person or persons offering such arguments for printing and distribution shall pay to the secretary of state sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the state; and he forthwith shall notify the persons offering the same of the amount of money necessary. The secretary of state shall cause one copy of each of said arguments to be bound in the pamphlet copy of the measures to be submitted, as herein provided, and all such measures and arguments to be submitted at one election shall be bound together in a single pamphlet. All the

printing shall be done by the state, and the pages of said pamphlet shall be numbered consecutively from one to the end. The pages of said pamphlet shall be six by nine inches in size and the printed matter therein shall be set in six-point roman-faced solid type on not to exceed seven-point body, in two columns of 13 ems in width each to the page with six-point dividing rule and with appropriate heads and printed on a good quality of book paper 25 by 38 inches, weighing not more than 50 pounds to the ream; provided, that the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in such pamphlet so as to indicate by the use of brackets the matter that would be deleted from the existing provision, and by italic type the matter that would be added thereto. The title page of each argument shall show the measure or measures it favors or opposes and by what persons or organizations it is issued. When such arguments are printed he shall pay the state printer therefor from the money deposited with him and refund the surplus, if any, to the parties who paid it to him. The cost of printing, binding and distributing the measures proposed and of binding and distributing the arguments, shall be paid by the state as a part of the state printing, it being intended that only the cost of paper and printing the arguments shall be paid by the parties presenting the same, and they shall not be charged any higher rate for such work than is paid by the state for similar work and paper. Not later than the fifteenth day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon, the secretary of state shall transmit by mail, with postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the state whose address he may have, one copy of such pamphlet; provided, that if the secretary shall, at or about the same time, be mailing any other pamphlet to every voter, he may, if practicable, bind the matter herein provided for in the first part of said pamphlet, numbering the pages of the entire pamphlet consecutively from one to the end, or he may inclose the pamphlets under one cover. * * *

NOTE—As authorized by the foregoing statute, the Measures Pamphlet for the regular general election, November 7, 1950, has been combined with the Candidates' Campaign Book provided by sections 81-2505a and 81-2506, O. C. L. A. The candidates' section starts on page 39.

BALLOT TITLES OF MEASURES

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE AT LARGE, NOVEMBER 7, 1950, WILL APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL BALLOTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM AND ORDER:

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING LEGISLATORS' ANNUAL COMPENSATION—Purpose: Amending the Oregon constitution providing that members of the legislative assembly shall receive a salary of \$600 per annum, payable as provided by law. In addition thereto, members for each session shall receive the sum of 10 cents for every mile traveled on the most usual route in going to and from their place of meeting, and no other personal expenses. It further provides that the presiding officers of the assembly shall, by virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of their annual allowance as members.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LENDING STATE TAX CREDIT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION BUILDINGS—Purpose: Amending Oregon constitution by adding a new article entitled Article XI-F, authorizing state to loan its credit and incur indebtedness not exceeding at any one time three-fourths of one per cent of assessed valuation of taxable property in state to redeem and refund outstanding revenue bonds issued to finance buildings for higher education; to construct, improve, repair, equip and furnish projects for higher education that appear self-liquidating and self-supporting; and to purchase or improve sites therefor. Authorizing annual ad valorem tax sufficient with revenues, gifts, grants or building fees, to pay indebtedness. Legislature to enact necessary legislation.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUGMENTING "OREGON WAR VETERANS' FUND"—Purpose: To amend sections 1, 2 and 3, Article XIa, Oregon constitution, authorizing credit of state to be loaned and indebtedness incurred not exceeding 4 per cent of assessed valuation of its taxable property, to augment the "Oregon war veterans' fund", advanced for acquisition of farms and homes by persons who served honorably in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States or auxiliary thereof, not less than 90 days between September 1, 1940, and September 1, 1945, and who were residents on date of enlistment or at least two years prior to December 31, 1950.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

305 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

INCREASING BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY—

Purpose: Levying annual state property tax outside the 6 per cent limitation in amount as will produce \$30 per capita in addition to the levy previously authorized for \$50 per capita for children within state between ages of four and twenty years, according to latest school census compiled by the superintendent of public instruction. Such tax shall be included in the state levy each fiscal year, beginning with the year 1951-1952, and be apportioned, collected and paid as other state taxes, and shall be placed by state treasurer in basic school support fund, to be expended and legally disbursed.

Vote YES or NO

306 **Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**

307 **No. I vote against the proposed law.**

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE

NEEDY AGED PERSONS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ACT—Purpose: Directing state public welfare commission: To prorate, allocate and uniformly distribute monthly to each qualified needy person in Oregon available funds contributed by state, county and United States, appropriated by legislature for public assistance; defining "income," "need" and "resources" for qualifying recipients to receive assistance; to provide qualified persons with necessary medical, dental, surgical, hospital, nursing, care to maintain and restore health; furnish decent burial for recipients without resources. Public welfare commission may file claim against property of recipient's estate for assistance paid, when unoccupied as a home by spouse, minor dependent child or parent of decedent. Repealing conflicting laws.

Vote YES or NO

308 **Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**

309 **No. I vote against the proposed law.**

PROVIDING UNIFORM STANDARD TIME IN OREGON—Purpose: To establish uniform standard time in Oregon; authorizes governor to vary such standard Oregon time by not more than one hour, upon making a formal finding of fact that the economy and general welfare of this state are at material disadvantage by lack of uniformity between standard Oregon time and the time in general use in states bordering on Oregon. Such fact to appear by a proclamation and published throughout the state, showing necessity for varying the uniform standard time to eliminate such condition. Thereafter standard Oregon time shall be and exist as stated in such published proclamation.

Vote YES or NO

310 **Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**

311 **No. I vote against the proposed law.**

[See pages 14-19]

[See pages 20-26]

[See page 27]

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND—Purpose: Amending Oregon constitution by adding new article XI-F, pledging credit of state, notwithstanding limitations, and authorizing indebtedness in amount not exceeding 5% of all assessed property, to create fund from which to pay each bona fide resident of Oregon one year prior to enlistment, who served honorably in the armed forces of United States for at least ninety days between September 16, 1940, and June 30, 1946, compensation at rate of \$10 per month for domestic and \$15 for foreign service, with maximum of \$600. Defining terms, and authorizing director of veterans' affairs to promulgate necessary regulations and administer act.

Vote YES or NO

312 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

313 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

[See pages 28-30]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION REAPPORTIONMENT—Purpose: Amending sections 2, 4 and 6 of Article IV, of Oregon constitution, requiring legislature to reapportion representation decennially and increasing senate to 36 members. Each county to have at least one representative. Remaining representatives apportioned by method of equal proportions. Senatorial districts shall be entitled to at least one senator and embrace not more than three counties. Ratios are used in determining number of senators. No county to have more than one-fourth of total legislative seats. If legislature fails to reapportion, the secretary of state shall act. If secretary fails, supreme court shall take jurisdiction and compel compliance upon application.

Vote YES or NO

314 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

315 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

[See pages 31-33]

MAKING SALE OF PROMOTIVELY ADVERTISED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE UNLAWFUL—Purpose: Making unlawful the sale of alcoholic beverage containing more than one-half of 1% of alcohol by volume promotively advertised through posters, circulars, newspapers, periodicals or radio broadcasts, originating within the state or otherwise. Defining advertising as all mediums of publicity except the name of producer, trade name or brand or product, place and price where sold. Making all beverages promotively advertised nonsalable within the state, exempting alcohol for scientific and pharmaceutical preparations, sacramental wines and liquors prescribed by physicians for medicinal purposes. Effective February 1, 1951, provides penalties for violations, and Oregon liquor control commission to enforce act.

Vote YES or NO

316 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

317 No. I vote against the proposed law.

[See pages 36-38]

FULL TEXTS OF THE FOREGOING PROPOSALS, WITH AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE ARGUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN FILED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ARE SET FORTH ON THE PAGES FOLLOWING, AS INDICATED BY THE MARGINAL REFERENCE OPPOSITE EACH BALLOT TITLE.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING LEGISLATORS' ANNUAL COMPENSATION

Proposed by the forty-fifth legislative assembly by house joint resolution No. 5, filed in the office of the secretary of state March 7, 1949, 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 section 29, article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 29. The members of the legislative assembly shall receive for their services a [sum not exceeding eight dollars (\$8) a day, from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not be more than 50 days for any regular session. When convened in extra session by the governor,

they shall receive eight dollars (\$8) per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than 20 days.] *salary of six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, payable as provided by law. For each session of the legislature, they shall also receive the sum of 10 cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route[.] , and no other personal expenses. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to [one-half] one-third of their [per diem] annual allowance as members.*

NOTE—The foregoing is set forth in accordance with section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which provides that " * * the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in the pamphlet so as to indicate by the use of brackets the matter that would be deleted from the existing provision, and by italic type the matter that would be added thereto".

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING LEGISLATORS' ANNUAL COMPENSATION

—Purpose: Amending the Oregon constitution providing that members of the legislative assembly shall receive a salary of \$600 per annum, payable as provided by law. In addition thereto, members for each session shall receive the sum of 10 cents for every mile traveled on the most usual route in going to and from their place of meeting, and no other personal expenses. It further provides that the presiding officers of the assembly shall, by virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of their annual allowance as members.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house joint resolution No. 5 of the forty-fifth legislative assembly, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING LEGISLATORS' ANNUAL COMPENSATION

(Ballot Nos. 300 and 301)

MR. AND MRS. AVERAGE VOTER:

Do you believe the man and woman of average means should be entitled to make your laws? Or do you think your legislature should be restricted to men and women of independent means?

The Constitution of Oregon has justly reserved unto the people the right to set the compensation of the members of the legislative assembly.

The present rate of compensation is limited to \$400.00 per session. Members of the last session received approximately \$3.60 per day—after taxes. There is no additional allowance for actual expenses other than a small allowance for travel pay to and from Salem once each session.

BELOW LIVING COSTS

Oregon is thus one of the very few states in the Union which does not pay its legislative representatives sufficient to defray their actual living costs during the time the legislature is in session.

Let us take, for example, our sister states of California and Washington.

Legislators of the State of Washington receive \$1,200 per year plus \$10 per day subsistence expense.

California legislators receive \$3,600.00 per year, plus \$15.00 per day subsistence expense (approved by California voters at the last general election).

The people of Oregon realize no person of average means can afford to leave his or

her trade and profession and spend three or more months at the legislature at the present level of "pay".

REQUIRES SACRIFICE

Many of the best informed and most able of our legislators are declining re-election because they cannot afford the financial sacrifice.

During the last session several Oregon communities were compelled to raise funds through public subscription to enable their representatives to stay on the job.

Labor organizations have been urged to defray the living expenses of their members while serving in the legislature.

Obviously a legislator should be free to vote his or her convictions to the benefit of the people as a whole. He should not be under obligation to any particular group or interest.

Therefore this amendment is submitted to you, the people of Oregon.

This amendment provides the modest pay of \$600.00 per year!

NO EXPENSE ACCOUNT

It does not provide any additional sum for expenses!

If adopted by the people Oregon's legislators will still receive far less than those of Washington, California, and many other states. But \$600 per year will enable many qualified citizens, now disqualified by lack of financial means, to serve in our legislature!

The adoption of this amendment will make it possible for more young men and women to help make the laws under which we live!

The adoption of this amendment will enable members from the agricultural districts to hire help during their absence at the legislature.

FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE

This amendment has the endorsement of Oregon's most important and representative groups, including organized labor, farmers, women's organizations and groups of veterans.

In the early days of the Republic certain well-meaning men contended government was safer in the hands of "The rich, the wise, and the just".

Contrary to that theory, however, America has grown great and prosperous through calling to its service, men and women from all walks of life. This is

particularly true of the legislative branch of government.

UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS

A legislative assembly should consist of men and women from all walks of life, in order to be truly representative of the people, and under no obligations to any particular group. The acceptance of financial or other help from any group or individual carries with it an implied obligation which must not be overlooked!

We respectfully urge your "Yes" vote on this amendment in order that your legislature may continue to be of the people, by the people and for the people.

THOMAS R. MAHONEY

State Senator, Portland, Oregon

GUST ANDERSON

State Representative, Portland, Oregon

LLOYD R. CROSBY

State Representative, Milwaukie, Oregon

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LENDING STATE TAX CREDIT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION BUILDINGS

Proposed by the forty-fifth legislative assembly by house joint resolution No. 26, filed in the office of the secretary of state March 24, 1949, 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 and the same hereby is amended by adding thereto a new article, to be known as Article XI-F.

Article XI-F

Section 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 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the state, 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.

Section 2. The buildings and structures hereafter constructed for higher education pursuant to this amendment shall be such only as conservatively shall appear to the constructing authority to be wholly self-liquidating and self-supporting from revenues, gifts, grants, or building fees. All

unpledged net revenues of buildings and other projects may be pooled with the net revenues of new buildings or projects in order to render the new buildings or projects self-liquidating and self-supporting.

Section 3. Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all the taxable property in the state of Oregon in sufficient amount, with the aforesaid revenues, gifts, grants, or building fees, to provide for the payment of such indebtedness and the interest thereon. The legislative assembly may provide other revenues to supplement or replace such tax levies.

Section 4. Bonds issued pursuant to this article shall be the direct general obligations of the state, and be in such form, run for such periods of time, and bear such rates of interest, as shall be provided by statute. Such bonds may be refunded with bonds of like obligation. Unless provided by statute, no bonds shall be issued pursuant to this article for the construction of buildings or other structures for higher education until after all of the aforesaid outstanding revenue bonds shall have been redeemed or refunded.

Section 5. The legislative assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions hereof. This article shall supersede all conflicting constitutional provisions.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LENDING STATE TAX CREDIT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION BUILDINGS—Purpose: Amending Oregon constitution by adding a new article entitled Article XI-F, authorizing state to loan its credit and incur indebtedness not exceeding at any one time three-fourths of one per cent of assessed valuation of taxable property in state to redeem and refund outstanding revenue bonds issued to finance buildings for higher education; to construct, improve, repair, equip and furnish projects for higher education that appear self-liquidating and self-supporting; and to purchase or improve sites therefor. Authorizing annual ad valorem tax sufficient with revenues, gifts, grants or building fees, to pay indebtedness. Legislature to enact necessary legislation.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house joint resolution No. 26 of the forty-fifth legislative assembly, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LENDING STATE TAX CREDIT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION BUILDINGS

(Ballot Nos. 302 and 303)

This measure makes it possible for the State Board of Higher Education to redeem and refund outstanding revenue bonds issued to finance the cost of buildings and to issue in lieu thereof general obligation bonds of the State of Oregon at an interest savings over the life of the bonds of approximately \$1,200,000.

At the present time the State Board of Higher Education has \$7,260,000 of revenue bonds outstanding which were issued, by legal authority, to finance dormitories and student activity buildings. The funds to pay the interest and principal on these bonds come from a compulsory building fee assessed against all students; from income of the buildings; from proceeds of athletic activities; from special privilege charges; from income of concessions within the buildings; and from contributions and other sources. When the State Board of Higher Education issued these bonds, it made certain that these revenues would be sufficient to cover the annual interest charges and to retire the bonds on schedule.

General obligation bonds which are backed by the full faith and credit of the state rather than by specific revenues can generally be marketed at a much lower interest rate. It is for this reason that the 1949 Legislature adopted and referred to the people this constitutional amendment which would make it possible to redeem the existing revenue bonds and substitute therefor general obligation bonds at the estimated saving of \$1,200,000.

The Legislature provided limitations in the issuance of these bonds as follows:

1. Bonds can be issued pursuant to this article only upon specific authorization of the Legislature.
2. Unless provided by Legislative sanction, no bonds shall be issued pursuant to this measure for the construction of buildings until after all of the outstanding revenue bonds shall have been redeemed or refunded.
3. Bonds shall not be issued under the provisions of this article in excess at

any one time of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the state. At the present state property valuation this would mean a maximum of approximately \$11,000,000 in bonds.

This measure provides that in the event the revenues from the student building fee and other income are not sufficient, then an ad valorem tax may be levied annually upon all of the taxable property in the State of Oregon in sufficient amount to cover the bond servicing charges. The State Board of Higher Education has been issuing revenue bonds to finance the construction of needed buildings over a period of almost 30 years and never has failed to meet its interest and principal payments. In view of the conservative revenue estimates used when issuing the present bonds, and after careful review of present and future income, it seems highly improbable that any tax will ever need to be levied.

The revenue bonds now outstanding require an interest payment of almost \$4,000,000 over their life; if they are replaced by general obligation bonds the interest charge will be reduced to approximately \$2,800,000.

VOTE 302 "YES":

1. It will mean a saving to the State and its people of approximately \$1,200,000.
2. It will not add to your taxes.
3. It has many safeguards to guard against extravagance or abuse.

DEAN H. WALKER

State Senator, Independence, Oregon

CHARLES K. McCOLLOCH

State Representative, Baker, Oregon

RUDIE WILHELM, JR.

State Representative, Portland, Oregon

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUGMENTING "OREGON WAR VETERANS' FUND"

Proposed by the forty-fifth legislative assembly by house joint resolution No. 1, filed in the office of the secretary of state April 22, 1949, 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 sections 1, 2 and 3 of Article XIa of the constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same hereby are amended so as to read as follows:

Article XIa

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 [3] 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of all [of] 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 army, navy[,] or marine corps of the United States or any auxiliary corps thereof 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, 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. 2. Bonds of the state of Oregon containing a direct promise on behalf of the state to pay the face value thereof, with

the interest therein provided for, may be issued to an amount authorized by section 1 hereof for the purpose of creating said "Oregon War Veterans' Fund." Said bonds shall be a direct obligation of the state and shall be in such form and shall run for such periods of time and bear such rates of interest as provided by statute.

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

Any [male or female who] person [is enlisted, inducted, warranted or commissioned on and after September 1, 1940, and] who resides in the state of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who [has] served honorably in active duty in the army, navy[,] or marine corps of the United States, or in any auxiliary corps thereof for a period of not less than 90 days [after mobilization for and before the end of actual hostilities with any of the axis powers, and] between September 1, 1940, and September 2, 1945, who[,] was either at the time of [entering into such service, was] 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 said service, or who has been furloughed to a reserve [, shall be entitled to benefits from said fund].

NOTE—The amendment would delete matter in brackets and substitute matter in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUGMENTING "OREGON WAR VETERANS' FUND"**

—Purpose: To amend sections 1, 2 and 3, Article XIa, Oregon constitution, authorizing credit of state to be loaned and indebtedness incurred not exceeding 4 per cent of assessed valuation of its taxable property, to augment the "Oregon war veterans' fund", advanced for acquisition of farms and homes by persons who served honorably in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States or auxiliary thereof, not less than 90 days between September 1, 1940, and September 1, 1945, and who were residents on date of enlistment or at least two years prior to December 31, 1950.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

305 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house joint resolution No. 1 of the forty-fifth legislative assembly, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUGMENTING THE "OREGON WAR VETERANS' FUND"

(Ballot Nos. 304 and 305)

Briefly, the proposed amendment would accomplish two things: 1st, it will increase the amount of money available for state veterans' loans; 2nd, it will make more Oregon veterans eligible for loans. The program should not cost the tax payers of Oregon one cent, as all loans are to be repaid by the veterans, with interest.

The present state constitution of Oregon, by an amendment or article adopted by the voters at the general election in 1944, authorizes the establishment of a war veterans loan fund for the acquisition of farms and homes for the benefit of residents of Oregon who served in the armed forces of the United States between September 1, 1940, and the end of actual hostilities with any of the axis powers, and authorizes the state to incur indebtedness to an amount not in excess of three per cent of the assessed valuation of property in the state with which to establish this fund.

The proposed amendment augmenting the Oregon war veterans' fund, which has been submitted to the voters by the 1949 legislative assembly (by a vote of 50 for and 7 against in the house of representatives, and a vote of 26 for and 4 against in the senate), would amend this present article of the constitution in two respects.

It would first authorize the increasing of the upper limit of the Oregon war veterans' fund by raising the limit of indebtedness for this fund from three per cent of the assessed value of property in Oregon to four per cent.

Next it would make eligible for loans from the fund, honorably discharged or furloughed veterans who reside in Oregon and who have been bona fide residents of Oregon for at least two years between the date of separation from service and December 31, 1950, as well as those veterans now

eligible who were residents of Oregon when entering the armed forces.

The first proposal is designed to provide additional funds, when and if necessary, to meet the anticipated demand for loans on homes and farms by eligible veterans. The present upper limit of the state's indebtedness for this purpose is approximately forty-five million dollars, and it is anticipated that loans totalling in excess of this amount will be made to veterans. By June 30 of this year, 5,646 veterans had borrowed from the fund \$22,806,239.00, leaving under the present limitation only slightly over twenty-two million dollars as a cushion for future anticipated loans. By increasing the permissible limit to four per cent of assessed value, another fifteen million dollars will be made available for loans to veterans.

All loans made to these veterans must, under law, be secured by a first mortgage on real estate of an appraised value twenty-five per cent greater than the amount of the loans, and loans bear four per cent interest. The state is securing money for the fund at an average rate of less than two per cent interest. The program of loans to veterans, if properly administered, can reasonably be expected to be entirely self-liquidating.

As to residence eligibility, it is common knowledge that Oregon has enjoyed a great influx of population since the end of hostilities in World War II, including thousands of veterans who have chosen to make Oregon their permanent home. Many came to this state to train in army camps, to occupy air bases or to serve in navy installations. Many liked Oregon's climate and its opportunities and its hospitality. Many married Oregon girls. Many have returned to Oregon upon being discharged and have

become a part of our citizenry of which we can be proud. But under the existing article because they entered the service from another state, they are not eligible to obtain a veterans' loan. The proposed amendment would eliminate this inequality. Adequate protection is given to the state by the requirement of bona fide residence in Oregon for at least two years before the end of 1950.

The state loan program is needed for the reason that in many instances the Oregon veterans cannot get a federal GI loan.

This amendment was advocated in resolutions passed by the 1949 department con-

ventions of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans. Your legislative committee appointed to present this argument respectfully recommends that the proposed amendment to augment the Oregon War Veterans' fund be adopted by the voters.

IRVING RAND

State Senator, Portland, Oregon

CARL H. FRANCIS

State Representative, Dayton, Oregon

WARREN GILL

State Representative, Lebanon, Oregon

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

**INCREASING BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY
ANNUAL TAX LEVY***Referred to the people by the forty-fifth legislative assembly, as provided
by section 1 of article IV of the constitution.*CHAPTER 507
OREGON LAWS 1949
(House Bill 193. Forty-fifth
Legislative Assembly)**AN ACT**

To levy an annual state property tax to raise additional revenue for the basic school support fund; to provide that said tax shall not be subject to the limitation imposed by section 11, article XI, Oregon constitution; and to provide 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. There hereby is levied an annual state property tax in such total amount as will produce thirty dollars (\$30) per capita, in addition to the levy previously authorized for fifty dollars (\$50) per capita, for all of the children within the state between the ages of 4 and 20 years, according to the latest determination of the school census as compiled annually by the superintendent of public instruction. This act shall become effective on July 1, 1951, and such tax shall be included in the state levy of taxes for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1951-1952.

Section 2. The 6 per cent limitation imposed by section 11, article XI, Oregon constitution, shall not apply to the tax hereby levied, and the approval of this measure by the people shall constitute specific authorization to levy such tax annually in excess of such limitation.

Section 3. Such tax for each year shall be levied, apportioned, collected and paid in the same manner as other state taxes and shall be placed by the state treasurer in the basic school support fund to be expended and distributed as provided by law.

Section 4. This act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election or special election held throughout the state of Oregon.

Section 5. The secretary of state of the state of Oregon hereby is authorized and directed to set aside four pages in the official pamphlet containing measures referred to the people to be voted upon at the next regular general election or special election held throughout the state, in which arguments in support of, and against, the adoption by the people of this act may be printed, and that a joint committee consisting of one senator, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and two representatives, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, be appointed to prepare two pages on which argument in support of the proposed measure may be printed, and file the same with the secretary of state, and two pages on which argument against the approval of said act may be printed, which arguments may be supplied by any person interested; provided, that in case more material be submitted for the pamphlet than can be printed on two pages each for the affirmative and negative arguments, the secretary of state shall select the part of such material to be printed.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state April 27, 1949.

BALLOT TITLE**INCREASING BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY—Purpose:**

Levying annual state property tax outside the 6 per cent limitation in amount as will produce \$30 per capita in addition to the levy previously authorized for \$50 per capita for children within state between ages of four and twenty years, according to latest school census compiled by the superintendent of public instruction. Such tax shall be included in the state levy each fiscal year, beginning with the year 1951-1952, and be apportioned, collected and paid as other state taxes, and shall be placed by state treasurer in basic school support fund, to be expended and legally disbursed.

Vote YES or NO

306 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

307 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house bill No. 193 of the forty-fifth legislative assembly, in favor of the bill

INCREASING BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

Members of the last state legislature recognized the tremendous financial problems currently facing Oregon's schools. This proposed measure is the result of their deliberations. It is sound, workable legislation, and we recommend that Oregon voters support it.

VOTERS HAVE APPROVED

Oregon voters have accepted the basic principles behind this measure. In 1946, they initiated and voted for the Basic School Support Fund to make provisions for a more equal educational opportunity for all Oregon youth and to permit the state to assume some responsibility for all children wherever they may be.

LEGISLATURE ASKS YOUR CONSIDERATION

The Basic School Support Fund has been found good. It has received widespread public and legislative approval. To meet pressing new conditions, the legislature is now asking your consideration of this proposed measure to increase the recognized benefits of the 1946 Basic School Support Fund.

By overwhelming votes of 43 to 17 in the House and 22 to 7 in the Senate, this measure has been referred to you for action.

PROBLEMS ARE PRESSING

Members of the legislature realized prompt action is needed because:

Reliable authorities indicate that Oregon school enrollments will nearly double within the next 10 years!

Total children born annually in this state has increased 300% since 1932.

The population of children under 15 years of age has soared a prodigious 81% since 1940 in Oregon, Washington, and California, according to the Pacific Coast Board of Intergovernmental Relations. This has added enormously to our school burdens.

Birthrate increases and Oregon's tremendous in-migration are forcing school costs to rise.

Thousands of new classrooms and teachers and much additional equipment must be provided.

Local school property taxes should not be forced to pay all of the mounting costs of education; all citizens of the state should contribute.

Oregon can afford to invest in its future—its boys and girls.

Educational neglect now cannot be repaired in the future.

Because of the serious financial problems of the public schools, the 1949 legislature passed this measure in an effort to provide a solution. Your favorable vote is now needed to put the bill into effect.

By state allocations under the Basic School Support Fund, local school district taxpayers have received more than \$16,000,000 annually of property tax relief. The proposed bill will make increased benefits possible by shifting more of the load to the state level where tax sources other than property are available. Because of legal requirements, this measure is technically a state property tax, but no state property tax has been imposed for educational or other state needs since 1940. Oregon's total school costs are not affected one way or another by the proposed bill. Its purpose is to broaden participation and help equalize financial burdens. The whole state benefits from well-educated children and should participate in financing schools to give uniformity of educational opportunity.

REASONS FOR THE MEASURE

Our legislative hearings established several basic facts concerning Oregon's school situation. Briefly, they are:

1. Oregon school enrollments are now greatly expanded and will increase much more in the future.

The post-war birthrate wave is bulging classrooms all over the state. In-migration of thousands of people to Oregon since 1940 has added enormously to their burdens. Between now and 1960, total Oregon school enrollments will nearly double!

In the next 10 years, our public schools will require nearly twice as many classrooms, twice as many teachers, and huge increases in supplies to care for our Oregon boys and girls. Already we see the need. Last fall, over 4,000 Oregon youngsters were on half-day schedules because there were not enough rooms to handle them full-time.

2. Additional state participation is needed to maintain our schools. Our hearings brought out the obvious fact that these rapidly increasing enrollments are necessarily forcing school costs to climb. Because of this fact, the legislature recognized

that additional state participation is required.

3. Increased state basic school support will help equalize educational opportunities for our boys and girls.

The ability of Oregon's local school districts to meet increasing costs—and hence to provide good educations for youngsters—varies widely. Poor districts with many children often are adjacent to wealthy districts with few children. Unequal educational opportunities result, and they need to be corrected. Increasing state school support supplies a partial solution.

4. Only increased state support can relieve mounting local school district property tax levies.

The children are here! Our schools must have more revenue. Two sources are available: (1) increased state school support, or (2) additional local school district property taxes. If these needs are left to the local school districts, property taxes must be increased inevitably. By increasing state school support, the necessary state appropriations need not be derived from a property tax. State support provides the alternative—one in which ALL the people of the state would share in school costs.

RESTORE BALANCE

The Basic School Support Fund which is now in effect established the principle of permanent state school support. Citizens voted it in 1946, and at that time it was anticipated that it would furnish about 50% of the cost of Oregon's public schools. Rising enrollments, in-migration, and inflation have reduced this to about 30% today. The anticipated balance should be re-established!

Widespread approval of the 1946 Basic School Support Fund law is apparent. In our discussions, other members of the legislature pointed out that state support has helped Oregon to maintain a good school program during the war and post-war periods. All of our school children

benefited. This proposed measure would merely increase these recognized benefits by raising the amount of state aid from \$50 to \$80 per census child.

ALL SCHOOLS WOULD BENEFIT

The increased state appropriations will be distributed to ALL school districts under the basic school formula.

ACTION IS NEEDED

Our Oregon school problem is serious. While the average school enrollment increase for the United States is expected to be about 30 per cent in the next ten years, Oregon's increase will be nearly 100 per cent!

The proposed basic school support fund increase can help to meet this serious situation. It will not provide the whole solution. But it is reasonable legislation needed now. You are aware of Oregon's present favorable experience with state school support. The proposed measure merely increases these benefits.

The Oregon public approved the Basic School Support Fund law in 1946 as an expression of their desire for equality of educational opportunity and for the state to assume a portion of its responsibility for children wherever they may be. The legislature by large majorities of both houses now has referred this measure to you for your final determination.

We recommend

VOTE 306 X YES TO INCREASE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND.

THOMAS PARKINSON

State Senator, Roseburg, Oregon

HERMAN P. HENDERSHOTT

State Representative, Eugene, Oregon

LYLE THOMAS

State Representative, Dallas, Oregon

ARGUMENT

Submitted by The Children's Bill Committee, in favor of the bill

INCREASING BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

The proposal to increase the Basic School Support Fund \$30 per census child was referred to the voters by large majorities in both houses of the legislature. Its aim is to restore state aid to education to its originally intended 50 per cent of school operating costs. The \$30 it provides adds to the \$50 per census child provided in the original basic school bill initiated and passed by the voters in 1946.

MANY SUPPORT PROGRAM

An ever growing list of sponsors includes the following:

Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

The Young Democrats.

The Young Republicans.

The Oregon State Grange.

The Oregon Farmers Union.

American Legion, Department of Oregon.

The Portland Unit, American Association of University Women.

The Oregon Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Oregon Education Association.

Several hundred Oregon School Boards.

While the measure technically must be enacted as a state property tax, actually the funds expended thus far have all come from the state income tax. Only by voting 306 X Yes can state income tax funds provide additional public school support and relieve property taxes in the local school districts.

BILL HAS TWO PURPOSES

Purpose of the Basic School Bill is twofold. It would carry out the mandate of the state constitution that the state help provide a uniform system of public schools. Secondly, it would not make school districts entirely dependent upon local property values for operating funds. The need for equalizing educational opportunity for all our children is recognized by many groups sincerely interested in Oregon's future.

Oregon faces many vexing school problems in the immediate future. Greatly increased birth rates coupled with a high percentage of children in migrating families pose serious questions.

SCHOOL POPULATION TO SOAR

Analysis of records of children here and soon to go to school reveal that Oregon's school population will nearly double in the next ten years. In that period we will need 9,000 more classrooms, 230,000 more desks, and 9,000 more teachers.

Under present laws school districts must build the classrooms and buy the desks on funds from local district property taxes. Supporters of the Basic School Bill believe that local property taxes should not be called upon for the full load of operating costs in addition to the building program expense. They believe the type of school program should not depend on wealth of the local district.

POOR SCHOOLS COSTLY TO OREGON

Effects of sub-standard schools do not stop at the school district line, they radiate throughout the entire state. Just as a sound foundation must support every building that is to stand the ravages of time, so must the child who is to be an asset to the state have a sound educational foundation. The future of the child is determined in those first vital school years. Just as the records show that well educated folk earn more, demand more, spend more, so is the opposite true of those whose future has been impaired by sub-standard schooling. It is the soundest kind of good business to see to it that our schools contribute to the economic assets of the entire state.

VOTE 306 X YES TO INCREASE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND!

THE CHILDREN'S BILL COMMITTEE

MRS. JENNELLE MOORHEAD,
Chairman, Eugene

FRED J. PATTON,
Vice-Chairman, McMinnville

J. W. EDWARDS,
Treasurer, Portland

MANLEY J. WILSON, St. Helens

A. J. SWETT, Tillamook

ARTHUR P. IRELAND,
Forest Grove

MRS. E. E. PETERSEN, Portland

GARDNER KNAPP, Salem

ARGUMENT

Submitted by S. Eugene Allen, and others, in opposition to the bill

INCREASING BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

The purpose of this bill is to raise the basic school levy in an amount that will produce \$80 per census child—all children aged 4 to 20—rather than the present \$50. It is a tax levied on property and will be offset by income revenues provided such income revenues produce a sufficient income. It seems probable that a state property levy will be required to pay some of this amount. The present amount raised is about \$75 per child in enrollment in the public schools. The proposal will raise this to about \$120.

This year the basic school support fund raised more than \$17,000,000. This proposal will raise this amount by an additional \$11,850,000 annually and more thereafter as the school population grows.

In addition the county school levy (mandatory under the law) of \$10 per census child is being paid from income receipts. This amounted to about \$3,500,000 state support last year.

Should income taxes fail to produce enough to offset the county property levy this burden will fall back on property in the various Oregon counties. This prospect—unpleasant as it is to the counties—is a likelihood in the near future should this bill be enacted.

In Multnomah County, for example, this will mean that the County Commissioners will have to levy an additional million dollars for school support because income tax will not cover the mandatory county levy. Already Multnomah County faces a critical tax problem. Addition of a million dollars to the present annual deficit would probably wreck the county finances. Other counties are facing similar problems. Multnomah is used only as an example.

To adopt this bill and levy this additional state tax will not solve the problem of school financing. Local districts will still have to rely on special levies and bond issues on local property to meet their needs. It will seriously jeopardize the county finances throughout Oregon and will create a voter attitude that will be most difficult for local school districts to face in meeting their own local financial problems.

In 1946 Oregon citizens voted—by a narrow margin—to enact the "Basic School Support Bill." They did this upon the representation made to them that the "Basic School Support Bill" would:

1. "Give every child an even chance by equalizing Oregon's educational opportunities.

2. "Eliminate the uncertainty that comes from year-to-year financing. Stabilize school support which permits long range planning.

3. "Finance this program with state funds so that support need not come through the property tax but can be drawn from the income tax and by such other methods as the legislature may determine." And

4. "Attract and keep qualified teachers by establishing schools on a sound financial basis."

That is what the sponsors of the bill said it would do!

But this is what has, in point of actual fact, happened:

1. Every child has not had an even chance and every child cannot have an even chance for the very good reason that such is not possible. There is, in some quarters, an opinion that the quality of education depends upon the money spent per pupil. Now good education costs money and good citizens support good education and expect to pay for it. But an equal amount of money spent per pupil in a one room rural school, in an elementary school in a small Oregon town, and in a metropolitan center obviously cannot and will not produce equality of opportunity.

The goal of a good education for every youngster is worthy and commands respect and support. It depends for its fulfillment on other means than inequity of taxation and unjustified emotional appeal by school politicians to the people.

2. There has never been a time in Oregon's history when school financing has been less certain. Every major system in the state has had to rely on special levies to maintain its program. Long range planning has taken place only in those instances where local levies on a continuing basis or bond issues have been authorized. State support has not done it!

3. Special levies and bond issues have fallen on property and not on any other tax sources. The fact is, further, that enactment of additional levies to the basic school support fund will undoubtedly cause the state to levy a state property tax in addition to the state income levy and in addition to the various local special levies which will have to be continued.

4. Qualified teachers are being kept and attracted not by state support but by the special levies and local property taxes in the various school districts.

The quality of education in Oregon is high. Few states spend as much per pupil

on education as does Oregon. Oregon may well be proud of its school teachers. They are doing a fine job and in many cases under difficult circumstances and at modest rates of pay.

The pending bill will go further in the direction of centralizing authority in the hands of state agencies and removing it from the hands of the local communities. It will carry further the practice already established of taxing some districts to pay for the schooling of other districts.

There was some reason in 1946 to bring a measure of equalization to various Oregon School Districts. The thing has been overdone. There is no valid reason to carry it further. And there can be no other purpose in this proposal except the hope upon the part of some school politicians that such will be carried further.

In matters of educational procedure and teaching methods we may safely rely upon the professional competence of teachers but in matters of public policy the teachers' political organizations command no such confidence.

For example one of the troublesome aspects of the basic school support bill as they propose to amend it is the prior claim it gives schools on public funds ahead of any other purpose. Admittedly schools are a foundation of our democratic institutions. But they deserve no such priority of treatment over every other function of our democratic institutions.

Moreover, as we follow this policy of having the state levy taxes and then remit them to local districts we risk loss of local control of schools by the device of setting "standards." These standards are set by centralized state authority. They must be met by local school boards.

The practical result is that the state authorities may and will determine not only what local boards may do with state largess but also what they must do with their funds raised by local assessment. This is a very dangerous trend to pursue.

We believe that public schools have a very vital role to play in our civilization. We believe that they should be adequately financed. We believe that the misnamed "Children's bill" will not result in better schooling but will simply make it more difficult for local boards to secure the local financing necessary for a successful school program.

Voters will decline to vote the special levies required because they have been misled into assuming that the "Children's bill" solves the problem. They will tire of paying taxes to be used in other schools in accordance with a politically dictated distribution scheme. They will expect their local schools to do a competent job but the local schools will not have the money to do the job for it will be used in another part of the state.

Schools should be kept close to the local community and to the homes they serve. This bill removes them a little further. It is another of the trends that must be resisted. And all the more so because it does not solve the school financing problem but, on the other hand, makes it more difficult of solution for the local community and the local school boards.

S. EUGENE ALLEN

ALBERT R. BULLIER

JAMES T. MARR

MILO K. McIVER

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

NEEDY AGED PERSONS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ACT

Submitted to the people pursuant to referendum petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 14, 1949, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

HOUSE BILL No. 436

Forty-fifth Legislative Assembly
(Chapter 589, Oregon Laws 1949)

AN ACT

Relating to and providing for assistance to aged persons; providing penalties; providing a separability clause; and repealing section 126-601, O.C.L.A., as amended by section 1, chapter 224, Oregon Laws 1945, and repealing chapter 1, Oregon Laws 1949.

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

Section 1. The care of the aged persons who are in need and whose physical or other conditions seem to render permanent their inability properly to provide for themselves is a matter of state concern and a necessity in promoting and preserving the public health and welfare.

It hereby is now declared to be the intent, purpose and policy of the people of this state to secure and provide for the needy aged citizens of the state of Oregon, within the state's ability so to do and with the aid of the matching funds made available by the United States government, such financial assistance, under a just and humane administration, as is necessary and essential to afford a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health, thus guaranteeing to our needy aged citizens freedom from want and freedom from fear.

Section 2. Subject to the provisions of this act, old-age assistance shall be given:

1. To any needy person who has attained the age of 65 years and who has been a resident of the state of Oregon for five years or more within the nine years immediately preceding application for assistance and for at least one year immediately preceding the date of application; provided, however, that such person is not an inmate of a public institution; and provided further, that if the United States government provides for a contribution to state old-age assistance payable to persons of the age of less than 65 years, then and in that event such lower age shall become the qualifying age entitled to receive the old-age assistance provided by this act.

2. A person of qualifying age shall be deemed and considered to be in need and therefore eligible as a needy person, within the meaning and intent of this act, who does not have income and resources sufficient to provide himself with food, clothing, shelter and such other essential needs as are necessary to afford a reasonable

sustenance necessary to maintain life and compatible with decency and health; the minimum amount of such income and resources so deemed and considered as sufficient is herein fixed at fifty dollars (\$50) per month.

3. For the purpose of this act "income" shall mean net income in cash or kind available to applicant or recipient, the receipt of which is regular and predictable enough to afford security in the sense that the applicant or recipient may rely upon it to contribute toward meeting his needs. An amount of monthly old-age assistance should be added to income sufficient to equal at least the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) per month.

4. For the purpose of this act, the term "resources" shall mean any asset which may be applied toward meeting the needs of any applicant or recipient, including real and personal property holdings contributing toward the maintenance of the applicant or recipient, or representing investments or savings which may be drawn upon for maintenance purposes, excluding therefrom such personal property as may be determined by the state public welfare commission to be necessary to the beneficiary's general welfare, considering the age, health, living conditions and such other matters as may be deemed pertinent, and as may be in compliance with federal rules and regulations applicable thereto, and personal effects, clothing, furniture and household equipment; provided, however, that ownership or possession of a home or place of residence of the beneficiary or his family shall not render such beneficiary ineligible to receive assistance.

5. To any needy person who is not receiving adequate support from a husband or wife or child able and legally responsible under the laws of this state to furnish such support, or from any other source.

Section 3. The amount of assistance which any eligible person shall receive shall be on the basis of need and shall be determined on a uniform state-wide basis, subject only to funds available as herein-after established, and if, when and during such times as the United States government shall increase its contributions in assistance of the aged in this state above the amount then being paid, the amount of the assistance provided by this act shall be increased by an amount equal to such increase.

The state public welfare commission, taking into consideration the total amount of funds available for public assistance in

Oregon during the biennial period beginning July 1, the estimated number of beneficiaries in each category thereof, current and estimated costs of essential needs to maintain a standard of living during such period compatible with decency and health and such other matters as it may deem pertinent, shall estimate and allocate the funds available for each category of public assistance on a monthly basis subject to quarterly revisions. Changes in such allocations, if any, shall be uniform and as nearly as practicable and considering the above factors, proportionately equal in each such category. The monthly amounts so found estimated and allocated shall be deemed to be the funds available for each category for public assistance in Oregon.

Section 4. Subject to funds available each eligible person under this act shall be entitled to receive, medical, dental, surgical, hospital, nursing home or other care necessary to restore and maintain his health, all pursuant to accepted standards of medical practice and compatible with decency and reasonable comfort; subject, however, to the rules and regulations to be prescribed therefor by the state public welfare commission. There may be included within the above:

1. Medical, dental, optometrical and surgical care by a practitioner of any of the healing arts or the corrective art of optometry licensed by the state of Oregon.

2. Nursing care and hospital care as prescribed by applicant's doctor, including ambulance service, if necessary.

3. Medicines, drugs, optical supplies, glasses, artificial limbs, crutches, hearing aids, dentures and such other corrective devices and appliances as may be prescribed and as are indicated by the medical condition of the recipient and are necessary for the decent well-being and comfort of the applicant.

Section 5. In every case where the beneficiary dies and funeral expenses therefor have not been paid for in advance, or such deceased leaves no real property or money sufficient to provide a decent and respectable burial, the state public welfare commission hereby is authorized and directed to provide such a burial out of funds available for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Section 6. The state public welfare commission shall supervise the administration of old-age assistance under this act by the county public welfare departments and shall prescribe the form of, furnish and supply to the county public welfare commissions all blank applications, reports, affidavits and such other forms as the state public welfare commission may deem advisable. The state public welfare commission shall make rules and regulations necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act to the end that old-age assistance may be administered uniformly throughout the state so far as practicable.

All rules and regulations made by the state public welfare commission shall be binding on the county public welfare commissions.

Section 7. The state public welfare commission hereby is designated as the state agency to carry out any plan or regulation, and to prescribe and enforce rules and regulations made or approved by the United States government or any federal agency or federal administrator, for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of any federal law or any rule or regulation for old-age assistance and to do all things necessary or required in coordinating and cooperating with the federal government or any of its agencies in carrying out and administering the provisions of this act.

Section 8. No assistance given to any eligible person under the provisions of this act shall be transferable or assignable at law or in equity and none of the money paid or payable under the provisions of this act shall be subject to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment or other legal process.

Section 9. The amount of any assistance paid under this act shall constitute and be a prior claim against the property or any interest therein belonging to and a part of the estate of any deceased recipient of old-age assistance, except such portion thereof as is then being occupied as a home by the spouse, minor dependent child or parent of such deceased recipient. The state public welfare commission hereby is authorized to present and file any such claim in the proceeding upon the administration of the estate of any deceased recipient of old-age assistance as a preferred claim and in like manner as other claims of creditors are presented and filed therein. The state public welfare commission is further authorized to compromise any such preferred claim during the pendency of such proceeding by accepting other security therefor or in any manner deemed equitable, or to waive payment in any case in which such commission finds that the enforcement thereof in part or in whole would be inequitable and would tend to defeat the purpose of the public assistance laws.

The state public welfare commission hereby is further authorized to become a petitioner and to petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the issuance of letters of administration or testamentary in the estate of any deceased recipient of old-age assistance; provided, that such commission shall in no instance be authorized to become such petitioner until the expiration of at least 90 days after the date of the death of the decedent and then only in cases in which the estate is not being otherwise probated.

All moneys received as reimbursements for old-age assistance grants which grants have been made under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the United States,

state of Oregon and the counties of the state of Oregon as their interests may appear.

Section 10. From and after the effective date of this act any transfer of real property by an applicant for old-age assistance under the provisions of this act, made within three years prior to such application or made during the period of a grant of assistance pursuant to any such application by the applicant or recipient, which transfer is made by such person to avoid or defeat any claim of the state or of any county against the estate of any such person for reimbursement for old-age assistance paid to such person, or to avoid or defeat any preferred claim of the state or of the county for reimbursement for such payments, or to qualify the person making such transfer as a recipient for old-age assistance, shall disqualify the applicant making such transfer and such applicant shall be ineligible for any benefits under this act. A person found to be ineligible under this section shall be ineligible for such time as the state public welfare commission shall determine with due consideration of the facts in the case and the recipient's current need for assistance. The burden shall be upon the applicant or recipient to satisfy the commission that any transfer made within such three-year period is or was not made with the intent that the transferor shall become or remain eligible for such assistance.

Section 11. Each person requesting assistance under the provisions of this act shall make application therefor to the county public welfare commission of the county in which he is living or has his residence. The county public welfare commission shall receive all applications made in the county for old-age assistance, shall ascertain the facts supporting such applications, shall determine eligibility and fix the amount of assistance which any person shall receive, shall fix the date on which such assistance shall begin and shall obtain such other information as may be required by the rules and regulations of the state public welfare commission. All grants for old-age assistance shall be subject to approval of the state public welfare commission and when approved shall remain in full force and effect until modified or vacated. The state public welfare commission and the county public welfare commission shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and compel their attendance and the production of papers and writings and may examine witnesses under oath.

Section 12. If an application is not acted upon by the county public welfare commission within a reasonable time after the filing of the application, or is denied in whole or in part, or if any grant of assistance is modified or canceled under any provision of this act, the applicant may

petition the state public welfare commission for a fair hearing, which shall be held in the county when the appealing person so elects. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state public welfare commission. The findings and decision of the state public welfare commission shall be binding upon the county public welfare commissions.

Section 13. Whenever it shall be ascertained that any person receiving assistance under this act is incapable of taking care of himself or herself or of the funds granted hereunder, the county public welfare commission may direct the payment of the assistance granted to such person to any person or corporation who or which has been duly appointed the guardian of such person. No person receiving assistance under the provisions of this act shall, during such time, receive any other assistance on his or her own behalf from the state or any political subdivision thereof except for medical, surgical or hospital care and assistance.

Section 14. Whenever it shall be ascertained that the recipient of any assistance under this act or the husband or wife of such recipient has become possessed of property or income sufficient properly to maintain such recipient, then the assistance granted to such recipient under the provisions of this act shall either be canceled or reduced to that amount which the county public welfare commission shall determine is sufficient for the required assistance. It shall be the duty of the recipient to notify the county public welfare commission immediately of the receipt or possession of such property or income.

Section 15. Should it be ascertained by either the state public welfare commission or the county public welfare commission that any old-age assistance has been improperly granted an investigation shall be made, and if it appear as a result of such investigation that such assistance was improperly granted, either the state public welfare commission or the county public welfare commission may cancel the grant, and the county public welfare commission by which such improper payment was authorized shall have cause of suit or action against such person who has received improper assistance, which action shall be instituted in the name of the county public welfare commission by the district attorney of such county to recover from such person so liable the amount paid to such person, with interest thereon, together with the necessary costs of suit or action.

Section 16. All assistance granted under the provisions of this act shall be subject to reconsideration from time to time and as frequently as may be required by the rules and regulations of the state public welfare commission and shall be subject to change or cancellation when the circum-

stances have changed sufficiently to warrant such action.

Section 17. Any person receiving assistance under this act may move from one county in the state to another and shall be entitled on such removal to continue to receive the assistance in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state public welfare commission.

Section 18. Any person receiving assistance under the provisions of this act may move to another state and shall be eligible to receive assistance in accordance with rules and regulations made by the state public welfare commission.

Section 19. The county public welfare departments shall keep such records and accounts in relation to old-age assistance as the state public welfare commission shall prescribe.

The state public welfare commission shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations governing the custody, use and preservation of the records, papers, files and communications of the state public welfare department and county public welfare departments. The use of such records, papers, files and communications by any other agency or department of government to which they may be furnished shall be limited to the purposes for which they are furnished and by the provisions of the law under which they may be furnished. Such records are confidential and subject to the rules and regulations of the state public welfare commission.

Section 20. The county public welfare commission shall make such reports in detail as the state public welfare commission may from time to time require. The state public welfare commission shall make such reports in such detail as shall be required of it by the governor of the state or by the United States government.

Section 21. Within 90 days after the close of each fiscal year the state public welfare commission shall make a report to the governor for the preceding year stating:

1. The total number of recipients;
 2. The total amount disbursed in cash;
 3. The total number of applications;
 4. The number granted;
 5. The number denied;
 6. The number canceled during the year;
- and
7. Such other information as may be deemed advisable or required.

Section 22. Any person who by means of any false statement or representation or impersonation, or other fraudulent device, obtains or attempts to obtain or aids or abets any person to obtain (a) any assistance to which he or she is not entitled; (b) greater assistance than that to which he or she is entitled; and (c) payment of any forfeited grant or allowance, or aids and abets in buying or in any way dispos-

ing of the property of the recipient of assistance for the purpose of obtaining such assistance or avoiding any liability for repayment of the assistance granted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 23. It shall be unlawful, except for purposes directly connected with the administration of old-age assistance, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state public welfare commission, for any person or persons to solicit, disclose, receive, make use of or to authorize, knowingly permit, participate in or acquiesce in the use of any list of, or names of, or any information concerning, persons applying for or receiving such assistance, directly or indirectly derived from the records, papers, files or communications of the state public welfare commission or county public welfare commissions or acquired in the course of the performance of official duties. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 24. Justice of the peace courts and district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of the state for all violations of the provisions of this act.

Section 25. Each county shall contribute its proportionate part of expenditures for old-age assistance provided for in this act in the amounts and in the manner specified and required for county contributions to public assistance by the provisions of section 3, chapter 545, Oregon Laws 1947, and section 126-110, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 5, chapter 545, Oregon Laws 1947, and all acts amendatory or supplementary of said sections, and for the purposes of this act such provisions of law hereby are referred to and by such reference are reenacted and incorporated herein.

Section 26. The state public welfare commission shall require such plans, estimates, budgets and other information as it may deem advisable to be submitted by the county public welfare commissions with relation to the old-age assistance program, and may conduct such investigations, inspections or audits as it may deem advisable in connection therewith.

Section 27. If any portion, section or clause of this act shall be declared invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall be given full force and effect as completely as if the part held invalid had not been included

herein. If any plan of administration of this act submitted to the federal security agency shall be found to be not in conformity with the federal social security act by reason of any conflict of any section, portion, clause or part of this act and the federal social security act, such conflicting section, portion, clause or part of this act hereby is declared to be inoperative to the extent that it is so in conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the remainder of this act.

Section 28. That section 126-601, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 1, chapter 224,

Oregon Laws 1945, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Section 29. That chapter 1, Oregon Laws 1949, being the initiative measure entitled "Oregon Old Age Pension Act" which was approved by the voters at the general election November 2, 1948, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Approved by the governor May 9, 1949.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state May 10, 1949.

BALLOT TITLE

NEEDY AGED PERSONS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ACT—Purpose: Directing state public welfare commission: To prorate, allocate and uniformly distribute monthly to each qualified needy person in Oregon available funds contributed by state, county and United States, appropriated by legislature for public assistance; defining "income," "need" and "resources" for qualifying recipients to receive assistance; to provide qualified persons with necessary medical, dental, surgical, hospital, nursing, care to maintain and restore health; furnish decent burial for recipients without resources. Public welfare commission may file claim against property of recipient's estate for assistance paid, when unoccupied as a home by spouse, minor dependent child or parent of decedent. Repealing conflicting laws.

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

309 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Public Welfare Education Committee, in favor of the

NEEDY AGED PERSONS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ACT

(Ballot Nos. 308 and 309)

You must vote 308 X YES to:

PROTECT OREGON'S NEEDY AGED PERSONS

REPEAL THE "UNWORKABLE" 1948 DUNNE PENSION LAW

KEEP FEDERAL WELFARE CASH (\$26,000,000) COMING INTO OREGON

SUSTAIN THE 1949 LEGISLATURE'S LIBERAL, WORKING WELFARE ACT

Keep Oregon out of a financial tailspin. A state can go broke paying out more dollars than it takes in. Oregon people don't want a sales tax.

Question: Could a future legislature patch up the "inoperative" 1948 Dunne pension bill to make it work?

Answer: No; that measure can be amended only by a vote of the people, a slow clumsy process.

Question: Can a costly pension plan upset a state financially?

Answer: California this year voted to repeal a previously enacted bankrupting pension; Washington's recent special legislature voted that state \$16,700,000 deeper in red ink to keep its extravagant welfare payments afloat a few more months.

Question: Why should Oregon's 1949 welfare law (Chapter 589, Oregon Laws 1949) be sustained by voting 308 X Yes?

Answer: Because that law allocates old age assistance on basis of need; because Federal cash will continue to match state funds for old age aid; because monthly assistance grants in Oregon now average more than the defunct Dunne bill contemplated; because Oregon can pay public welfare costs under the 1949 law without draining dry the state's cash box. The Townsend-type Dunne bill attempted to pledge Oregon's credit through a statement of "policy"; it provided no new revenue to meet costs; it defied Federal law.

Question: Is there anything in the 1949 legislature's act about responsibility of children to care for their parents?

Answer: No. In Oregon children have been legally responsible for care of their parents for many years.

Question: Did the 1949 Oregon legislature's act authorize a lien on the property of an aged welfare beneficiary during his or her lifetime?

Answer: Absolutely not! Don't be fooled on this point. Welfare payments received

by a beneficiary may be ultimately recovered from the estate of a deceased person, but not so long as the home is needed for a surviving spouse, parent, in-law or dependent child of the deceased beneficiary.

Question: Does recovery of old age assistance payments from an estate cloud the title to any real property that might be involved?

Answer: No. Again, don't be misled; if in doubt read the law carefully.

Question: Did the Dunne bill set up a new state department to handle just old age assistance claims and payments?

Answer: Yes. The Dunne bill created a new, fat political job for one person; it split the present State Welfare Commission, leaving it in charge of only three welfare programs, blind aid, child aid, general assistance.

Question: Would needy aged persons be better off under the 1949 legislature's act (you vote 308 Yes to uphold that law) than under the Dunne bill?

Answer: Emphatically yes! Aged needy persons would not get anything from Uncle Sam under the Dunne bill; available state funds would be spread thin among thousands of chiselers who could claim a "pension" even though they were not in need.

Conclusion: Don't let the ballot title confuse you. You must vote 308 X Yes to sustain the "proposed law", which is the 1949 legislature's liberal, workable act. You must vote 308 X Yes to repeal the Dunne bill. Play safe; don't rock the boat with higher wartime Federal taxes approaching.

PROTECT THE AGED. VOTE 308 X YES.

PUBLIC WELFARE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

810 Spalding Bldg.,
Portland 4, Oregon.

JUDD GREENMAN, Vernonia, Chairman;

CHARLES E. McCULLOCH, Portland,
Vice-chairman;

JUNE S. JONES, Portland, Treasurer;

STANLEY R. CHURCH, Lake Grove,
Secretary.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Joe E. Dunne, and other citizens, of Portland, in opposition to the

NEEDY AGED PERSONS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ACT

(Ballot Nos. 308 and 309)

313,242 Oregon citizens voted a directive to the Legislature to pay a minimum of \$50.00 per month as an Old Age Pension, and provide such medical care as might be needed including hospital, medicines, and medical needs.

The Legislature turned the people down, saying the people did not know what they were voting for, leaving all the fine words of our bill; struck out every vital part, and put in a lien on whatever an oldster might possess.

Our committee followed the established processes of law and good government in submitting our bill to the people, who despite the opposition of every newspaper in the state, passed the directive; they were mindful, as were we, that we would have to qualify with the government, since out of every \$50.00 the government pays \$30.00, the State \$14.00 and the County \$6.00. So when we say \$50.00, we mean \$14.00 from the State.

The Legislature is far behind the people and listens to the lobby that greed maintains; so they hid behind the silly excuse that the people didn't know what they were doing, and the disciples of greed are now raising large sums of money to educate you, the citizens, like they educated the Legislature to their way of thinking.

Don't let them fool you. If they had their way we would still have the poor house with all its horrors, and they insist on a lien law and the law to compel children to pay the cost of caring for their parents. We maintain that a rising generation should not have to pay for a passing gen-

eration, because in this way it will destroy society itself.

Join us now, vote down the lien law, put it where it belongs in the dreary days of the past; show the committee of the greedy that Oregon's Citizens do know what they want, and are too intelligent to be fooled by them.

Your pensions won't be stopped—we have Federal assurance. Lay the bill back in the lap of the Legislature this time with the lien law vetoed by the people.

We ask fair play. No lien on the homes of the poor until we also have a lien on the rich who, thru the lobby of greed, have set up so many laws favoring themselves, like the Walker Law forgiving ¾ of the income tax, depriving Oregon's proper compensation as a cushion.

These old folk are the Fathers and Mothers of Oregon's soldiers, and workmen. They have helped make Oregon rich. They didn't steal the timberlands in early Oregon, they didn't ask for special favors. Now they are old, weary, and unable to find work. Is \$14.00 too much for Oregon to pay?

WE ARE OPPOSING THIS BILL FOR THE REASON IT PLACES A LIEN AGAINST THE HOMES OF THE NEEDY OLD FOLKS.

VOTE 309 X NO.

JOE E. DUNNE
HENRY C. MENASCO
ALONZO EPLER
J. L. ARTZ
OPAL L. HOWK
Portland, Oregon

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

PROVIDING UNIFORM STANDARD TIME IN OREGON

Submitted to the people pursuant to referendum petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 15, 1949, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

HOUSE BILL No. 454

Forty-fifth Legislative Assembly
(Chapter 373, Oregon Laws 1949)

AN ACT

Relating to and providing a uniform standard of time in Oregon and requiring certain matters to conform thereto; providing variation thereof under certain conditions.

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

Section 1. Throughout that portion of the state of Oregon wherein regular time has heretofore been considered that time designated as United States standard mountain time and which is based on the mean astronomical time of the 105th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, and throughout that portion of the state of Oregon wherein regular time has heretofore been considered that time designated as United States standard Pacific time and which is based upon the mean astronomical time of the 120th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, such time described and established by sections 261 and 263, title 15, U. S. C. A., shall be standard Oregon time for all purposes hereafter mentioned from and after July 1, 1949.

Section 2. Standard Oregon time as established by this act shall be uniformly observed throughout the state except when and under the conditions herein specified.

Section 3. At any future time when the economy and general welfare of this state are placed at material disadvantage by lack of uniformity between standard Oregon time as herein established and the time in general use in the states bordering on Oregon, and upon a formal finding of such fact made by the governor of this state then and in that event only the governor shall by proclamation published throughout the state vary standard Oregon time as herein established by not more than one hour and for such period as may be necessary to eliminate such condition. After any such proclamation standard Oregon time shall be and exist as stated in such proclamation.

Section 4. In all statutes, orders, rules and regulations relating to the time or performance of any act by any officer or department of the state of Oregon, whether in the legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the state government, or relating to the time within which rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the state of Oregon, it shall be understood and intended that the time referred to shall mean standard Oregon time as fixed and established by this act.

Approved by the governor April 12, 1949.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state April 12, 1949.

BALLOT TITLE

PROVIDING UNIFORM STANDARD TIME IN OREGON—Purpose: To establish uniform standard time in Oregon; authorizes governor to vary such standard Oregon time by not more than one hour, upon making a formal finding of fact that the economy and general welfare of this state are at material disadvantage by lack of uniformity between standard Oregon time and the time in general use in states bordering on Oregon. Such fact to appear by a proclamation and published throughout the state, showing necessity for varying the uniform standard time to eliminate such condition. Thereafter standard Oregon time shall be and exist as stated in such published proclamation.

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

311 No. I vote against the proposed law.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state June 30, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

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

That the constitution of the State of Oregon be and the same hereby is amended by adding thereto a new article, to be known as Article XI-F, to read as follows:

Article XI-F

Section 1. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in Section 7 of Article XI of the constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the state, for the purpose of creating a fund to be paid to residents of the State of Oregon who served in the armed forces of the United States between September 16, 1940 and June 30, 1946, and were honorably discharged from such service, which fund shall be known as the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund."

Bonds of the State of Oregon, containing a direct promise on behalf of the state to pay the face value thereof with the interest thereon provided for may be issued to an amount authorized in Section 1 hereof for the purpose of creating said World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund. Refunding bonds may be issued and sold to refund any bonds issued under authority of Section 1 hereof. There may be issued and outstanding at any one time bonds aggregating the amount authorized by Section 1, but at no time shall the total of all bonds outstanding, including refunding bonds, exceed the amount so authorized. Said bonds shall be a direct obligation of the state and shall be in such form and shall run for such periods of time and bear such rates of interest as shall be provided by statute. No person shall be eligible to receive money from said fund except the veterans as defined in Section 3 of this act. The legislature shall and the people may provide any additional legislation that may be necessary, in addition to existing laws, to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 2. The following words, terms and phrases, as used in this act, shall have the following meaning unless the text otherwise requires:

1. "Domestic Service" means service within the continental limits of the United States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone and Puerto Rico,
2. "Foreign Service" means service in all other places, including sea duty.
3. "Husband" means the unmarried husband, and "wife" means the unmarried wife.
4. "Child or Children" means child or

children of issue, child or children by adoption or child or children to whom the deceased person has stood in loco parentis for one year or more immediately preceding his death.

5. "Parent or Parents" means natural parent or parents; parent or parents by adoption; or, person or persons, including stepparent or stepparents, who have stood in loco parentis to the deceased person for a period of one year or more immediately prior to entrance into the armed service of the United States.
6. "Veterans" means any person who shall have served in active duty in the armed forces of the United States at any time between September 16, 1940 and June 30, 1946, both dates inclusive, and who, at the time of commencing such service, was and had been a bona fide resident of the State of Oregon, for at least one year immediately preceding the commencement of such service, and who shall have been separated from such service under honorable conditions, or who is still in such service, or who has been retired.

Section 3. Every veteran who was in such service for a period of at least 90 days shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) for each full month during which such veteran was in active domestic service and Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) for each full month during which such veteran was in active foreign service within said period of time. Any veteran who was serving on active duty in the armed forces between September 16, 1940 and June 30, 1946, whose services were terminated by reason of service-connected disabilities, and who, upon filing a claim for disabilities with the United States Veterans' Administration within three months after separation from the armed service, was rated not less than 50% disabled as a result of such claim, shall be deemed to have served sufficient time to entitle him or her to the maximum payment under this act and shall be so entitled. The maximum amount of compensation payable under this act shall be six hundred dollars (\$600.00) and no such compensation shall be paid to any veteran who shall have received from another state a bonus or compensation because of such military service.

Section 4. The survivor or survivors, of the deceased veteran whose death was caused or contributed to by a service-connected disease or disability incurred in service under conditions other than dishonorable, shall be entitled, in the order of survivorship provided in this act, to receive the maximum amount of said com-

pensation irrespective of the amount such deceased would have been entitled to receive if living.

Section 5. No compensation shall be paid under this act to any veteran who, during the period of service refused on conscientious, political or other grounds to subject himself to full military discipline and unqualified service, or to any veteran for any periods of time spent under penal confinement during the period of active duty, or for service in the merchant marine: Provided, however, that for the purposes of this act, active service in the chaplain corps, or medical corps shall be deemed unqualified service under full military discipline.

Section 6. The survivor or survivors of any deceased veteran who would have been entitled to compensation under this act, other than those mentioned in Section 4 of this act, shall be entitled to receive the same amount of compensation as said deceased veteran would have received, if living, which shall be distributed as follows:

1. To the husband or wife, as the case may be, the whole amount.

2. If there be no husband or wife, to the child or children, equally; and

3. If there be no husband or wife or child or children, to the parent or parents, equally.

Section 7. No sale or assignment of any right or claim to compensation under this act shall be valid, no claims of creditors shall be enforceable against rights or claims to or payments of such compensation, and such compensation shall be exempt from all taxes imposed by the laws of this state.

Section 8. The director of Veterans' Affairs, State of Oregon, referred to herein as the "director" hereby is authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to administer the provisions of this act, and with the approval of the veterans advisory committee may make such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose hereof.

Section 9. All applications for certificates under this act shall be made within two years from the effective date hereof and upon forms to be supplied by the director. Said applications shall be duly verified by the claimant before a notary

public or other person authorized to take acknowledgments, and shall set forth applicant's name, residence at the time of entry into the service, date and place of enlistment, induction or entry upon active federal service, beginning and ending dates of foreign service, date of discharge, retirement or release from active federal service, statement of time lost by reason of penal confinement during the period of active duty; together with the applicant's original discharge, or certificate of service, or if the applicant has not been released at the time of application, a statement by competent military authority that the applicant during the period for which compensation is claimed did not refuse to subject himself to full military discipline and unqualified service, and that the applicant has not been separated from service under circumstances other than honorable. The director may require such further information to be included in such application as deemed necessary to enable him to determine the eligibility of the applicant. Such applications, together with satisfactory evidence of honorable service, shall be filed with the director. The director shall make such reasonable requirements for applicants as may be necessary to prevent fraud or the payment of compensation to persons not entitled thereto.

Section 10. The director shall furnish free of charge, upon request, the necessary forms upon which applications may be made and may authorize the county clerks, veterans organizations and other organizations, and notaries public willing to assist veterans without charge, to act for him in receiving application under this act, and shall furnish such clerks, organizations and notaries public, with the proper forms for such purpose. The director hereby is authorized and directed with the approval of the veterans' advisory committee, to procure such printing, office supplies and equipment and to employ such persons as may be necessary in order to properly carry out the provisions of this act, and all expense incurred by him in the administration thereof shall be paid out of the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund, in the manner provided by law for payment of claims from other state funds.

BALLOT TITLE

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND—Purpose: Amending Oregon constitution by adding new article XI-F, pledging credit of state, notwithstanding limitations, and authorizing indebtedness in amount not exceeding 5% of all assessed property, to create fund from which to pay each bona fide resident of Oregon one year prior to enlistment, who served honorably in the armed forces of United States for at least ninety days between September 16, 1940, and June 30, 1946, compensation at rate of \$10 per month for domestic and \$15 for foreign service, with maximum of \$600. Defining terms, and authorizing director of veterans' affairs to promulgate necessary regulations and administer act.

Vote YES or NO

312 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

313 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

*Submitted by Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion (Departments of Oregon),
in favor of*

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

(Ballot Nos. 312 and 313)

TO THE VOTERS OF OREGON:

On November 7, you will go to the polls to cast your ballots for candidates of your choice to fill public offices of great responsibility.

In addition, you will have the privilege of voting to authorize adjusted service pay for Oregon veterans. This amendment is an adjustment in pay to the approximately 147,000 veterans of Oregon for services rendered in World War II. Yes, these are your sons, daughters and husbands who went forth to protect America against her enemies at such great cost to themselves, and may in the near future be called upon for a repeat performance.

Adjusting the pay of those who served their country in time of war is nothing new or novel. After World War I, twenty states adjusted the pay of their veterans and Oregon was among them. Since the close of World War II, eighteen states and two territories have adjusted the pay of more than eight million veterans.

The Department of Oregon, American Legion and The Department of Oregon, Veterans of Foreign Wars joined in sponsoring initiative petitions and as a result of the efforts of these two major veterans organizations in securing enough signatures to qualify the measure for the ballot, you are being given an opportunity to approve the adjusted service pay.

To those who are unable to appreciate the need for an adjustment in pay for Oregon's veterans, you are reminded of the difference between the pay of the veterans of World War II and the civilian who received wartime wages. No criticism is intended of the workers on our production front, for without them we could not have waged a successful war, but in all fairness, there is no escaping the fact that the civilian worker's wages at the lowest minimum was \$50.00 per week, while "GI Joe" in the fox holes of the European Theater or in the malaria-infested jungles of the Pacific received \$60.00 per month—or \$50.00 in domestic service.

While "GI Joe" was fighting America's enemies, we cannot forget that industry in the United States, after deducting all taxes, earned 33 billion dollars net profit from 1941 to 1946. Our own State of Oregon shared liberally in these net profits. In mentioning these net profits, no criti-

cism is intended of industry. It is mentioned only to stress the point that the veteran is entitled to some consideration for the sacrifices he made, while others were enjoying the luxuries of the American way of life at home and receiving wartime wages.

Experience in the eighteen states which have already adjusted the pay of their veterans has shown that those eligible for benefits under this proposed constitutional amendment should receive an average of \$325.00 each, and experiences in payment of adjustment in pay in other states, both in the case of payments in World War I and World War II, show that 11 per cent of eligible veterans never make application for payment. On the basis of these facts, the money actually paid out to veterans should amount to approximately \$43,000,000.

It is believed that these benefits can be financed by setting aside \$3,000,000 annually for a period of 20 years and that no new taxes need be levied.

Opponents of this measure will place the costs of this proposal at fantastic heights, perhaps as great as \$90,000,000. They will arrive at their figure on the basis that each veteran will receive the \$600.00 maximum amount. We all know that the terms of service of veterans varied from a few months to several years and since this proposal only provides for payment of \$10.00 per month domestic service and \$15.00 foreign service with the maximum amount any veteran can receive being \$600.00, it can readily be seen that amounts paid to individuals will vary greatly. It is estimated that this will result in a \$325.00 average payment.

The State of Oregon discounted income and corporation excise taxes 75 per cent in 1943 and 30 per cent in 1944. Estimates of the amount of this discount vary from 29 million to 50 million dollars. Our veterans feel that this discount was in effect a "bonus" to civilians. They cannot help but feel that they too are entitled to the benefits proposed in this constitutional amendment.

L. R. HENDERSON, Commander

Department of Oregon, Veterans
of Foreign Wars of the United
States

CLYDE DICKEY, Commander

Department of Oregon, The American
Legion

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 314 and 315)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION
REAPPORTIONMENT**

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state July 5, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

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

That the constitution of the State of Oregon be and it hereby is amended by amending sections 2, 4, and 6 of Article IV of the constitution to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The senate shall consist of [16, and the house of representatives of 34 members, which number shall not be increased until the year 1860, after which time the legislative assembly may increase the number of senators and representatives, always keeping, as near as may be, the same ratio as to the number of senators and representatives; provided, that the senate shall never exceed 30] 36, and the house of representatives 60 members.

Sec. 4. The senators shall be elected for [the] a term of four years, and representatives for [the] a term of two years from the day next after their general election; provided, however, that the senators-elect, at the first legislative assembly under this constitution shall be divided into two equal classes, [as nearly as may be;] and the seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of [two years] the second year, and those of the second class at the expiration of [four years] the fourth year; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially [for-ever thereafter]. And in case of [the increase] a change of the number of senators in, [they shall be so annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes as to keep them as nearly equal as possible] or in the boundaries of, a senatorial district resulting from reapportionment, the seats of the senators involved shall be assigned by lot to the aforesaid classes and the terms of office thereof shall expire with the day of the general election next following such reapportionment.

Sec. 6. [The number of senators and representatives shall, at] At the session of the legislative assembly next following an

enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States, [or this state, be fixed by law. and apportioned] the legislative assembly shall apportion the number of senators and representatives among the several counties [according to the number of white population in each]. And the ratio [of senators and representatives] for a senator shall be determined by dividing the whole number of [white] the population of [such county or district by such respective ratios; and when a fraction shall result from such division, which shall exceed one-half of said ratio, such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction] the state by the number of senators. Each county with a population exceeding three-fourths of such ratio shall constitute a senatorial district, entitled to at least one senator. A county with population in excess of one such ratio shall be entitled to an additional senator for each additional ratio or major fraction thereof, to a maximum of one-fourth of the total number of senators. [And in] In case any county shall not have the requisite population to entitle such county to a [member] senator, then such county [shall be attached to some adjoining county for senatorial or representative purposes] may be constituted a senatorial district in itself, or may be included in a senatorial district consisting of not more than three adjoining counties each lacking the requisite population, for the purpose of electing additional senators to the maximum authorized by this constitution; provided, that all senate districts shall be as nearly equal in population as possible. Each senatorial district so constituted shall be entitled to one senator. If there is no adjoining county lacking the requisite population, a county with less than three-fourths ratio may be joined with a county entitled to one or more senators.

Each county shall be entitled to at least one representative. The remaining number of representatives authorized by this con-

stitution shall be apportioned on the basis of population, according to the method of equal proportions, but no county shall have more than one-fourth of the total number of representatives.

Should the legislative assembly fail to act when and as directed in this section, the immediate making of such reapportionment shall become the duty of the secretary of state.

If the legislative assembly and the secretary of state fail so to act, the supreme court shall, upon the application of any qualified elector of the state, by writ of mandamus or other appropriate procedure, order and compel the secretary of state to make such reapportionment, and to that end, original jurisdiction in the premises hereby is vested in the supreme court.

NOTE—The amendment would delete matter in brackets, and substitute matter in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION REAPPORTIONMENT—Purpose: Amending sections 2, 4 and 6 of Article IV, of Oregon constitution, requiring legislature to reapportion representation decennially and increasing senate to 36 members. Each county to have at least one representative. Remaining representatives apportioned by method of equal proportions. Senatorial districts shall be entitled to at least one senator and embrace not more than three counties. Ratios are used in determining number of senators. No county to have more than one-fourth of total legislative seats. If legislature fails to reapportion, the secretary of state shall act. If secretary fails, supreme court shall take jurisdiction and compel compliance upon application.

Vote YES or NO

314 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

315 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Nonpartisan Committee for Balanced Apportionment, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION REAPPORTIONMENT

(Ballot Nos. 314 and 315)

The urgent need for reapportionment of Oregon's legislative representation is widely recognized by all students of government. The state legislature has been limping along on a horse-and-buggy basis, with only piecemeal reapportionment since 1911.

THE BALANCED PLAN of legislative reapportionment is fair to all elements of the population and to all sections of the state because it provides a balance between representation by population and representation by area.

THE BALANCED PLAN will bring the Oregon legislature up-to-date and make it more able to cope with the problems of modern times.

THE BALANCED PLAN TAKES REAPPORTIONMENT OUT OF POLITICS

The Balanced Plan will amend the state constitution to require the legislature to set up representation according to a definite mathematical formula. The Balanced Plan will eliminate forever the possibility of apportioning state representation for sordid political advantage.

EACH COUNTY GUARANTEED ONE REPRESENTATIVE

The Balanced Plan follows the precedent of the constitution of the United States by guaranteeing each county one representative, and then distributes the other seats on the basis of population.

This amendment would limit any county in the state to a maximum of one-fourth of the members in either house, regardless of population.

NUMBER OF SENATORS INCREASED TO 36

The Balanced Plan provides for an increase in the senate membership from the present 30 to a total of 36 to expedite

the work of this body. Under this plan senatorial districts will consist of no more than three counties with all districts as nearly equal in population as possible. All other senate seats are distributed on the basis of population.

THE BALANCED PLAN PROTECTS THE PEOPLE

The Balanced Plan of Reapportionment protects the people from political excesses of any political clique or element. It forces the legislature to provide legislative reapportionment in keeping with the growing needs of the state as a whole. It takes reapportionment out of politics and provides constitutional protection of legislative representation which the people do not have under present provisions of the state constitution.

The Balanced Plan assures representation on the basis of both population and area, protecting all citizens alike from greedy political interests.

The Balanced Plan is a bi-partisan measure, approved by authorities on government who were not motivated by partisan considerations or party politics.

The Balanced Plan is sponsored by many organizations including the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, the Young Republicans, the League of Oregon Counties, Pomona Granges, Oregon Wheat Growers and forward-looking members of both major political parties.

NONPARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR
BALANCED APPORTIONMENT
444 Marion Street
Salem, Oregon

MARSHALL SWEARINGEN, Chairman

CHARLES McCOLLOCH,
Vice Chairman

A. FREEMAN HOLMER, Secretary

ALMA SCHROEDER, Treasurer

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Committee for Voters' Rights, in opposition to the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION REAPPORTIONMENT

(Ballot Nos. 314 and 315)

VOTE 315 X NO, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THAT IS UNWORKABLE AND DISCRIMINATES AGAINST MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Conceived in doubt and distrust as a means of destroying the people's control over their legislature.

VIOLATES AMERICAN WAY

Basic and fundamental American beliefs—the equality of people, taxation with representation, one citizen— one vote— these beliefs are violated.

The "people-don't-count" interests, who attempted to hamstring the initiative and referendum, are trying to take the legislature away from the people.

More money has been spent to place this proposal on the ballot than has ever been spent on a proposal in Oregon's history.

Those who believe in the democratic process, government of the people, by the people, and for the people will vote NO.

INCREASES INEQUALITY

Our constitution provides for division of the legislature on the basis of people. For forty years the legislature has ignored the constitution. Inequalities exist. This so-called reapportionment increases inequalities to twenty fold.

Rapidly growing areas are deprived of additional representation. Marion, Coos, Yamhill, Clatsop, Columbia, Umatilla, Klamath, Clackamas, and Deschutes lose representation.

Rapidly growing areas would be forever denied full representation. There are not enough representatives to go around after doubling representation of areas now over represented.

Portland and Multnomah county, which have more than doubled in population since 1910, fail to achieve additional representation.

HURTS MAJORITY

This so-called reapportionment discriminates against 96 per cent of our people.

Almost 30,000 people per representative for 96 per cent of the people; less than 6,000 people per representative for 4 per cent of the people.

For example Benton county gets 1 representative for 31,500 people; elsewhere 4 representatives represent 13,000 people.

Lane county gets 4 representatives for 125,000 people; elsewhere 11 representatives represent 60,000 people.

When a representative from one county votes for 20 times as many people as a

representative from another county, as this plan provides, we have rule by special interest rather than by people.

UNBALANCED

This amendment gives representation neither to area nor people.

It discriminates against 80 per cent of our rural farm people, and is opposed by the Oregon State Grange and Farmers Union. All large farm counties lose.

DISTORTS SENATE

Neither branch of the legislature would represent people.

Senate districts cannot be equal when any county may have a senator, regardless of people; or three counties joined for election of additional senators.

Amendment creates political football in distributing senators. Political moves would destroy your representation.

INCREASES NUMBER OF SENATORS

It increases your cost of government by increasing number of senators. No such increase is warranted. In 1946 people turned down senate increase by two to one vote.

ONE MAN POWER

Vast powers would be granted to one man, the secretary of state, if the legislature failed to act.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Amendment denies the areas and peoples that pay the greatest share of taxes full representation in their legislature.

UNWORKABLE

Although the plan increases the number of senators, there would not be enough senators to meet requirements of amendment.

UNAMERICAN

Democracy is based on the belief that the will of the majority should prevail.

Equality of representation is fundamental to the principle of democracy.

When communism would sweep away our freedoms we must reaffirm our belief in the democratic process.

VOTE 315 X NO AND PRESERVE OUR RIGHT TO EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

COMMITTEE FOR VOTERS' RIGHTS
By WALTER H. DODD,
Eugene, Oregon

ARGUMENT

Submitted by J. T. Marr, and others, in opposition to the

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION
REAPPORTIONMENT**

(Ballot Nos. 314 and 315)

We call upon the people of Oregon to demand their rights of full citizenship by voting against a measure which represents a brazen attempt to destroy representative government.

The so-called "Balanced" plan for legislative reapportionment actually proposes to make the Oregon Legislature less representative of the people!

ONE CITIZEN, ONE EQUAL VOTE—This proposal violates the democratic principle that the vote of a citizen in one part of the state should be equal to the vote of the citizen of any other part of the state. The question involved concerns whether our legislature shall represent people or area. In a Democracy people count and no citizen should be regarded as more important than any other citizen.

The founding fathers provided that this should be so. They placed in the constitution a provision requiring redivision of membership of the legislature following the enumeration of the census. This measure is an attempt to deliver the power of the state into the hands of a few.

An example of what the proposed amendment would accomplish is disfranchisement of citizens in one county and doubling the House representation of four other counties. In this instance one county has a population of more than 100 thousand; its representation would be reduced from four to three. The four other counties have a total population of a little more than 13,000. Their representation would be increased from two to four.

Under the apportionment proposed by this measure, 15 counties would lose representation in one or the other of the houses. Umatilla county would lose representation in both houses. The proposed amendment would even discriminate between the less populous counties.

FARMERS WOULD BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST—Eighty per cent of the farmers of the state live in areas which would suffer by the apportionment provided in this measure. The same condition would apply to business men, to professional people and to industrial workers.

This measure disputes the ability of the people of the state to govern themselves; it would make a citizen of one area as powerful as ten citizens in other areas. In extreme cases the one citizen would be as powerful as twenty other citizens. We ask **IS THIS DEMOCRACY?** We reiterate our confidence in the people to govern themselves, but that can be only if each citizen is the equal in voice of any other citizen.

THE REAL QUESTION is whether we shall have a truly democratic government. Other factors are unreal. The logical outcome of this proposal will be to make it possible for special interest groups to more readily dominate the legislature. It grievously sins against a large majority of the population and also violates equality between areas. It is deceptive in its pretense that the Senate would be apportioned on population. Adoption of the measure would increase the dominance of the Senate over the House of Representatives. Neither branch of the legislature would truly represent people.

DEMOCRACY IS MAJORITY RULE. THIS MEASURE WOULD INSTITUTE MINORITY RULE. This measure asks that the people of the state surrender their right to govern by majority vote.

If you have confidence in the ability and integrity of the citizenry to govern by majority vote, you will mark your ballot **315 X NO.**

**J. T. MARR, Executive Secretary
OREGON STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR**

**RONALD E. JONES, President
OREGON STATE FARMERS'
UNION**

**GEORGE BROWN, Secretary
OREGON STATE INDUSTRIAL
UNION COUNCIL CIO**

PHIL ROTH

WALTER DODD

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 316 and 317)

MAKING SALE OF PROMOTIVELY ADVERTISED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE UNLAWFUL

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state July 6, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

A BILL

For an act to make it unlawful to sell, offer for sale, the solicitation of orders for, or the delivery for use of, any brand of alcoholic beverage which is advertised within the State of Oregon by "promotive advertising" as herein defined, and to provide the procedure for the enforcement and penalties for the violation of this Act.

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

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, corporation or commission to sell, offer for sale, or solicit orders for, any brand of alcoholic beverage which is advertised within the State of Oregon by "promotive advertising" as herein defined, through posters, circulars, newspapers, periodicals, or other printed matter, or radio broadcasts or other form of mechanical reproduction, whether such advertising shall originate within the state or otherwise, when such advertising is received, heard, posted, circulated, or in any manner disseminated within this state, and any brand of alcoholic beverage so advertised shall be deemed "non-salable" within this state.

Section 2. The term "promotive advertising" shall be construed to include any type of advertising publicity employed by manufacturers or sellers of alcoholic beverages or their agents, with which there is connected or associated anything beyond words merely furnishing to the public the name of the producer or dispenser, the trade name or brand of the product, and the place where and the price at which such alcohol is sold.

Section 3. On and after this Act becomes effective all licenses issued by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission shall contain a condition that no "non-salable" alcoholic beverage as herein defined shall be sold by such licensee. Whenever the Commission shall find that any alcoholic beverage is

being advertised by "promotive advertising" in such a manner as to make it "non-salable" within this state, the Commission shall give notice of the fact to all licensees within the state and require that all licensees selling or offering for sale such "non-salable" alcoholic beverages within this state, to withdraw such beverages from the market. Upon the failure of any licensee to comply with the written notice from the Commission requiring such removal or withdrawal, the Commission shall revoke the license of such licensee for violation of this Act.

Section 4. The bond now required of licensees manufacturing or selling alcoholic beverages within this state shall be conditioned upon compliance with this Act.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any public or private carrier to knowingly import or transport for delivery or use within this state any alcoholic beverage declared by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission to be "non-salable" within this state by reason of "promotive advertising" as herein defined.

Section 6. The provisions of this Act shall not be construed:

(a) As to prevent the sale of pure alcohol for scientific or manufacturing purposes, or of wine to church officials for sacramental purposes, or of alcoholic liquors where same shall have been prescribed by a regular practicing physician, dated and signed by him as now provided by law.

(b) To prevent the sale of any perfume, lotion, tincture, varnish, dressing fluid, extracts, or acid vinegar, or of any official medicinal or pharmaceutical preparations, or any patent or proprietary medicine intended solely for medicinal purposes, even though the product contains more than one-half of one percent of alcohol.

Section 7. (1) The words "alcoholic beverage" mean any alcoholic liquors containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol and capable of being consumed by a human being.

(2) The word "commission" means Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

(3) The term "brand" shall indicate brand, whether registered or not, trade name, or other distinctive device or characterization of an alcoholic beverage by which a specific product of a manufacturer or seller is distinguished in the trade from other products of the same general class.

Section 8. Any person, firm, association, corporation, or Commission guilty of a

violation of this Act shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00, nor more than \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 9. District and Justice courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit courts in prosecution under this Act.

Section 10. This Act takes effect on the first day of February, 1951.

BALLOT TITLE

MAKING SALE OF PROMOTIVELY ADVERTISED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE UNLAWFUL—Purpose: Making unlawful the sale of alcoholic beverage containing more than one-half of 1% of alcohol by volume promotively advertised through posters, circulars, newspapers, periodicals or radio broadcasts, originating within the state or otherwise. Defining advertising as all mediums of publicity except the name of producer, trade name or brand or product, place and price where sold. Making all beverages promotively advertised nonsalable within the state; exempting alcohol for scientific and pharmaceutical preparations, sacramental wines and liquors prescribed by physicians for medicinal purposes. Effective February 1, 1951, provides penalties for violations, and Oregon liquor control commission to enforce act.

Vote YES or NO

316 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

317 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT*Submitted by Citizens 317 X No Committee, in opposition to the bill***MAKING SALE OF PROMOTIVELY ADVERTISED ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGE UNLAWFUL****(Ballot Nos. 316 and 317)**

The initiative proposal to prohibit the sale in the state of Oregon of "promotively-advertised" alcoholic beverages is a deceptive measure vastly more far-reaching than appears on the surface. It is a form of Prohibition by indirection.

On one hand it would destroy the basic principle of free press and radio; take from the public the right to exercise freedom of choice in its purchases, and would make it illegal to sell a legal product that has been truthfully advertised. On the other hand it would establish as law in Oregon provisions and regulations that the National Congress has refused to adopt on the ground that they are unsound and un-American.

So far-reaching is the language embodied in this cunningly devised proposal that radio programs in New York, advertisements in national magazines and periodicals, displays in Seattle and San Francisco newspapers could halt the sale of alcoholic beverages in Oregon. If adopted, the measure would stop the sale in Oregon of all established brands of whiskey, beer, wine and all other forms of alcoholic beverages. The language of the bill which refers to the origin of advertising says, "whether such advertising shall originate within the state or otherwise". The bill also stipulates that sales shall be banned "when such advertising is received, heard, posted, circulated or in any manner disseminated within the state".

The Oregon Liquor Control Commission now has full authority over all advertising of alcoholic beverages originating in the state of Oregon. No newspaper advertisement, billboard display or radio program can be produced until the Commission has given its approval. The Oregon regulations are more strict than those in effect in any of the 48 states.

Should the proposal pass with the result of removing from the Oregon market all of the well-known and wanted brands, the effect upon the income of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission would be disastrous.

The Commission has provided a source of revenue from which the state of Oregon has been obtaining the bulk of the funds used for welfare and old age pensions. In the twelve months ending June 30th, 1950, benefits from sales in state liquor stores were \$10,508,591. Additional benefits from liquor sales, of approximately two million dollars are collected annually from privilege taxes and license fees and distributed to cities, counties and the state's general fund. Revenues from state liquor stores would be further reduced by provisions of this bill which make the expense of its enforcement a charge against the Commission.

Those who purchase alcoholic beverages regularly are brand-conscious. They will continue to obtain their favorite beverage should this proposal become a law. Purchases will either be made in neighboring states and be illegally imported into Oregon, or they will be made from bootleggers who would thrive once more with the aid of airplanes and high speed cars.

Oregon's Knox Law has been acclaimed nationally as the best State program thus far devised for the handling of alcoholic beverages. Sincere advocates of temperance have no desire to see a return of the evils of the Prohibition era. They do not want speakeasies catering to minors. They do not want the bribed officials, the disrespect for law or the other deceptive practices that the Eighteenth Amendment brought. Oregon people want the alcoholic beverage sales to be made in the open and under complete control. They want to continue to purchase known products that carry Federal guarantees as to age and alcoholic content. They believe that those who want Prohibition should strive for that goal openly. For these reasons they will vote overwhelmingly to defeat this proposal. They will mark their ballots 317 X NO.

CITIZENS 317 X NO COMMITTEE

JACK E. ALLEN, Chairman
LEE C. STIDD, Secretary

Statements and Arguments

IN BEHALF OF

Political Party Nominees

General Election, November 7, 1950

FOREWORD

The statements on the following pages are printed and distributed by the state in accordance with the provisions of sections 81-2505a and 81-2506, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which prescribe a fee for such service.

The statements are arranged in the general basic order in which the statutes require the candidates' names to be printed upon the official ballots.

Ballot numbers are assigned by the county clerks, who, when requested, provide sample ballots containing the names of all candidates to be voted upon.

Pamphlets are mailed only to registered voters whose names have been reported to the secretary of state by the county clerks.

EARL T. NEWBRY,
Secretary of State

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF OREGON

This year Oregon voters will choose again between nominees of the party which has guided the government of the state through Oregon's years of greatest growth and the nominees of the opposition characterized chiefly by their irresponsible promises.

In November, 1950, as in the past, the voters will turn to the party whose record of constructive performance in the past guarantees the achievement of Oregon's destiny in the future.

The Republican party is dedicated equally to the welfare and to the freedom of all the people of Oregon. At all times it is pledged unswervingly to these propositions:

That no government—local, state or federal—should do for free people what free people can do for themselves and that self-reliance, personal responsibility and individual initiative are the keystones to the American way of life.

That neither the state nor the federal government should assume functions which can be performed at a level of government closer to the people.

That each level of government, consistent with these principles, should take any action which will promote the general welfare.

With these as its guiding principles, the Republican party in Oregon declares its position on the following state issues:

1. Under Republican administration taxes in Oregon per capita have remained lower than in the neighboring states of California and Washington, not blessed with as continuous or as strong a Republican administration and legislature. Republicans believe that present tax rates should not be increased, nor new taxes levied by the state government, without specific approval of the people. The party is definitely opposed to habitual deficit spending on the state or national level.

2. The Republican party believes a balance must be struck between the rights and responsibilities of labor and of business. Labor-management relations in Oregon have been good and the party does not believe in labor legislation that is slanted to favor either employer or employee against the interest of the public. Oregon Labor laws should be reviewed with these principles in mind.

3. Republican legislatures and administrations are to be commended for making Oregon's workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws the best in the nation. Benefits paid to workers are high and the employers' rates are low as compared to other states. Attention should now be given toward improving the welfare of the workers through sickness, off-the-job disability insurance to increasing unemployment benefits to those with dependents, and extending unemployment compensation to cover all industrial and mercantile employees regardless of the size of the employer. The seasonality clause in the unemployment compensation law should be amended so as to eliminate any injustice that might have been done by the experimental change at the last legislature.

4. Oregon has a fine educational system. Service records during the late war showed that Oregon youth stood at the top in educational training. The last legislature was well aware of the educational problems incident to the very rapid growth in Oregon's population and has made possible a thorough study of the whole field of primary and secondary education by experts who will soon make their report.

5. The Republican party endorses the balanced reapportionment plan.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

6. Legislative salaries at present in Oregon are ridiculously low. The Republican party supports the measure offered to the people by the last legislature to raise those salaries to \$600 per year so that the legislators will at least be paid their approximate expenses while at Salem.

7. The Republican administration is working to co-ordinate action of the various departments and commissions responsible for protecting Oregon's natural resources.

8. The Republican party believes that Oregonians are self-respecting and desire to provide for themselves. The party supports adequate help for those unable, because of age or disability, to provide an adequate living for themselves. The last legislature made possible through law and appropriation a minimum grant of \$50.00 per person for the aged and needy as voted by the people in 1948. Republicans believe an adequate system should not limit opportunity nor discourage initiative and saving.

9. The state of Oregon has had a tremendous rate of population growth in the past ten years and this has brought about further demands upon its government. Consequently, it is necessary that the general structure of our state government and the division of administration responsibilities be reviewed. The Republican legislature in 1949 started such a review through an interim committee, and the Republican party pledges its support towards such efforts to make our state government as efficient and economical as possible, consistent with the general welfare.

10. By action of the last legislature Oregon is one of ten states with a fair employment practices law helping to assure equal job opportunities to all regardless of race, color, or creed. Discriminatory and unconstitutional alien land laws were repealed on the initiative of Republicans in the 1949 legislature. The Republican party will continue its vigilance in safeguarding the right to equal opportunity for all citizens of the state.

11. Oregon initiated state educational aid for veterans even before the federal government and has a fine veterans home and farm loan program. The party commends to the citizens of Oregon the proposed constitutional amendment on the November ballot which will permit the loan program to continue, a program sound and profitable for both the veterans and the state.

12. The Republican legislatures have shown their real interest in our state institutions by appropriating monies to enable necessary new construction and raising of standards. The election of Republicans to the state legislature will assure continued progress in this direction at a rate within our ability to pay.

COMPARISONS INVITED

We invite you to go down the line—compare platforms and individual candidates, party for party and man for man. Herewith are Republican candidates at National and State Levels: These men have PROVEN ability.

National	State
For United States Senator: WAYNE MORSE	For Governor: DOUGLAS McKAY
For Representatives in Congress: WALTER NORBLAD, 1st District LOWELL STOCKMAN, 2nd District HOMER D. ANGELL, 3rd District HARRIS ELLSWORTH, 4th District	For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor WILLIAM E. KIMSEY

VOTE WITH CONFIDENCE—VOTE REPUBLICAN

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

**STATEMENT OF
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF OREGON**

OREGON NEEDS A CHANGE!

Within recent months you have witnessed a political miracle.

Under bold, constructive new leadership, the Oregon Democratic Party has been reborn. Last April, you learned that for the first time in history Oregon's Democratic Party leads the Republican Party in number of registered voters. The margin then was 8537. Today, the margin is much larger. The Democrats are Oregon's majority party!

The Democratic party organization has been thoroughly overhauled and strengthened as an instrument of good government and for your service. We proudly present our nominees for public office and invite you to put this able new blood into Oregon's tired body politic. Republican officeholders have grown weary and indifferent in public service.

Oregon is plagued by population uncertainties, inadequate schools, by a hodge-podge tax system, by inadequate unemployment compensation, by a weak and flimsy old-age assistance act, by looting of its natural resources.

OREGON NEEDS A CHANGE

We ask you to contrast the barren platitudes and moth-eaten generalities of the Republican statement in this pamphlet with the liberal and straightforward Democratic platform which follows:

1950 OREGON DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

1. **FAIR DEAL.** We support the Fair Deal program of President Harry S. Truman. We seek to bring this program to all of the citizens of Oregon.
2. **CVA.** We support enthusiastically a Columbia Valley Administration, to develop and protect the vast soil, water, electric, and fisheries resources of our region.
3. **FARM POLICY.** We support the principles of the Administration Farm Program. We insist that present freight rate discriminations against Oregon farmers and food processors be abolished.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

4. **LABOR LAW.** We insist on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act nationally, and repeal of the Republican-sponsored anti-labor laws of 1947 in Oregon.

5. **SMALL BUSINESS AND MONOPOLY.** We favor aid to small business and protection for the consumer by eliminating price discrimination and monopoly.

6. **SOCIAL SECURITY** in Oregon must be expanded. We must end the humiliation of Oregon's senior citizens and degradation of dependent children. Pensions are a right and not charity. Unemployment insurance must be extended to all workers. Unjust seasonality clauses and other discriminations must be repealed. We favor compulsory state industrial accident insurance coverage for all industry.

7. **SCHOOLS.** All of Oregon's children must have equal educational opportunity. State government should provide fifty per cent of the total cost of public education. We favor a four-year training program for elementary school teachers; junior colleges in population centers wherever needed; increased federal aid to education.

8. **THE RIGHT TO VOTE.** Republican lawmakers have made it difficult for Oregonians to register and vote. The right to vote must again be made available to all qualified citizens.

9. **ONE MAN—ONE VOTE.** We believe in reapportionment of our legislature on the basis of population as provided by the State Constitution. We oppose the sinister, undemocratic so-called "balanced" plan—a Republican scheme to preserve the present inequality.

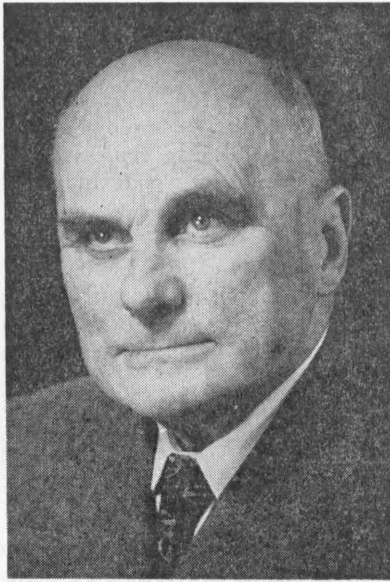
10. **OLD AGE ASSISTANCE.** We favor old age assistance consistent with the Federal Social Security Act, with a minimum standard of \$50.00 per month, and no lien or relative responsibility provisions. The law must permit each recipient reasonable resources. Occasional earnings for personal services should not affect the amount of assistance paid.

11. **SOLDIERS' BONUS.** We endorse the soldiers' bonus bill.

12. **VIGOROUSLY OPPOSE COMMUNISM.** We support the President of the United States and the United Nations in their firm and courageous stand against Communist aggression.

13. **NO MORE SPECIAL PRIVILEGE.** We favor policies of liberalism which will end the rule of our state by a small clique and return the government of Oregon to the people of Oregon.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee; William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

HOWARD LATOURETTE**Democratic Party Candidate for United States Senator**

Howard Latourette is a true American. His paternal ancestor sought refuge in this new country in 1686. He believes in human rights and in the Constitution of the United States as understood by the founders of this great country, and not as advocated by communists, socialists, parlor pinks, fellow travelers, and the like.

He wholeheartedly supports the foreign policy of this country as exemplified by the vigorous steps now being taken to halt Communist aggression in Korea.

Howard Latourette says "All these isms, under whatsoever names they parade, eventually lead to bureaucracy and to the police state and have destroyed private enterprise and enslaved the people wherever they have gained control."

Howard Latourette is a native Oregonian. His grandfather came here from Missouri in a covered wagon in 1850. As a young man Howard

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

Latourette worked in the mills and the fields, fished the streams and hunted the forests of this great state. His law clients are average men and women in all walks of life.

Howard Latourette served as Speaker of the House of the Oregon Legislature and for 8 years was Democratic National Committeeman for Oregon. He was raised with, and understands, Oregon's problems and aspirations, and knows how to protect them in the national capital.

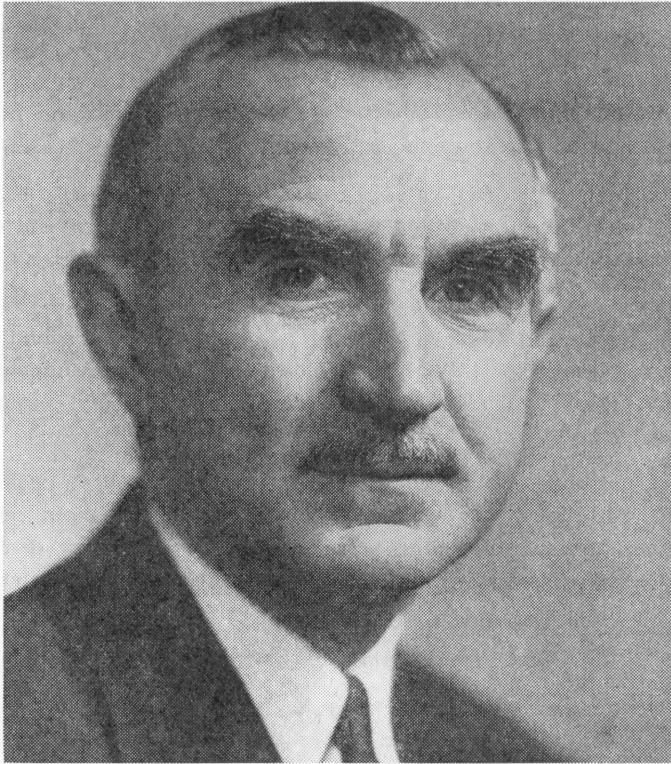
Howard Latourette is a Jeffersonian Democrat. He stands for equal rights for all . . . special privileges to none . . . local self-government so far as can be . . . freedom of the individual . . . and private enterprise.

Howard Latourette says: "This country has progressed in the recognition of human rights and the general welfare of the people beyond anything ever dreamed of by any other country. Let us continue to develop our natural resources and extend our Social Security under a sound economy and sympathetic administration.

"Let us not begrudge the workman's wage, the employer's profits, or the fair return for the farmer's crops. One cannot suffer without certain loss to the other and to the country as a whole. Our economy demands the prosperity of all segments of our agricultural and industrial society."

When elected your United States Senator, Howard Latourette will be governed by the foregoing principles.

The President of the United States has the most responsible job in the world. He needs wise counsel and cooperation. He needs Howard Latourette in the United States Senate.

WAYNE MORSE**Republican Party Candidate for United States Senator**

Wayne Morse has the ability, the political courage, and the rugged honesty that are needed in Congress today.

Dynamic in personality, hard hitting in debate, completely frank and outspoken in everything he does, he has gained national stature by the sheer force of his convictions and his utter disregard of political expediency.

Those who a few months ago were critical of his dissenting votes now wish there had been more Senators willing to face the facts of our situation and to vote their convictions when it was unpopular to do so. His active support of economic and military aid to Korea, the Atlantic Pact, military aid for our anti-Communist allies, a 70-group air force, and for earlier unification and adequate support of our armed services are the record of a man who places the safety of his country above political pressures.

VITALLY IMPORTANT TO OREGON

Millions of families across the nation are grateful that Wayne Morse, who consistently has put "principle above politics", today occupies a key position as a member of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate. To these families,

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

leadership that will face facts, will tell the people the truth and will set a pattern of unselfish patriotism is a matter of personal, intimate and immediate importance.

Typical of his rising influence is the recent appointment of Senator Morse to the "Watchdog" subcommittee of Armed Services—the congressional guardian in war time of military planning and spending. No committee today carries greater responsibility.

In part, his appointment was deserved recognition of his fight against the proposed military policy that the west coast should be expendable in case of war. Senator Morse is the only western senator on the "Watchdog" committee. That Oregon should surrender this position of influence in shaping west coast defense is unthinkable.

By his Senate battles for fairness as a basic principle of our domestic policy, Senator Morse earned the vicious opposition of both extreme right and extreme left groups. Today, however, his vigorous and outspoken leadership has new national significance as world events underline the importance of the domestic unity and economic strength he sought for the nation.

THE MORSE PHILOSOPHY

The liberalism of Wayne Morse is the sane liberalism of Lincoln . . . applied American idealism.

It is his deepest conviction that we can broaden the benefits of our democratic way of life within the framework of our Constitution and without sacrificing the checks and balances that protect our individual freedom.

He believes in the American people and in the unity and vigor of their response if they are told frankly and honestly what is necessary to meet the world situation.

He believes that national strength depends upon the strength of the individual. He refuses to be blind to the social and economic inequalities that blacken our democratic record in some sections of the country and that sap national vitality.

He believes that no solution of our critical domestic problem can be permanent that is not fair to both sides.

Senator Morse has demonstrated that he represents all the people of Oregon in the Senate, irrespective of their partisanship. He believes that such representation carries out the ideals of Lincoln Republicanism.

THE MORSE RECORD

Since Senator Morse has been in the Senate, every poll of Washington newspaper correspondents rating the abilities of Senators has placed him within the upper ten. In 1948 and again in 1949, Collier's magazine named Morse among the five Senators given honorable mention for outstanding service. Charles Farmer, well-known newspaper columnist and radio commentator, named Senator Morse as the outstanding Republican of 1949.

The high character of his public service has been commended by such distinguished national leaders as Thomas E. Dewey, Harold E. Stassen, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senator Margaret Chase Smith, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

No member of the United States Senate has a more consistent voting record in opposition to Communism in every form. J. Edgar Hoover of the

FBI described an address on Communism by Senator Morse before the FBI National Academy as "the soundest approach to the problem of Communism it has been my privilege to hear."

Senator Morse has pointed the way in the field of national labor relations. He has condemned the Taft-Hartley Act in those particulars in which it is unfair to labor but he has as vigorously opposed (in public speeches as far back as 1940) provisions of the Wagner Act that were unfair to employers. He has repeatedly declared that the hope of the nation for a lasting solution of labor-management problems depends upon leadership that will write a fair basic labor law in which the interest of the public is paramount.

Senator Morse has taken a clear position against the proposed CVA that would place Oregon and the Northwest at the mercy of three men with autocratic power. He urges adoption of the basic elements of the Hoover plan to eliminate the wasteful duplication and tax loss of the present program for Northwest power development. He has pointed to the agitation for diversion of the Columbia River water to California as an example of what might be expected if theorists and bureaucrats obtain control of Northwest water resources.

Morse has been a leader for administrative economy long before this became imperative to permit adequate defense. In 1947 he introduced the bill calling for adoption of the tax reform recommendations of the Committee for Economic Development. He was a leader in the Senate fight for adoption of the major Hoover Commission recommendations that promise a saving of three billion dollars a year in federal taxes. Morse is a determined opponent of deficit spending.

In his stand on these and other issues Morse does not hedge, straddle or equivocate.

No freshman Senator in a generation has gained the position of influence that Senator Morse occupies in Congress today. He is an influential member of the powerful Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. In the eightieth congress, he was Chairman of the subcommittee on Veterans Affairs and guided all legislation of that session affecting veterans hospitals, disabled veterans and veterans benefits. Much of the congressional legislation in the past four years in behalf of veterans bears the imprint of Morse leadership. So high is his standing in the Senate that he has been assured of the next appointment of a Republican to the Committee on foreign Relations.

THE MORSE STORY

Born in 1900 on a Wisconsin farm of New England Yankee ancestry. Rode horseback twenty-two miles to attend public schools in Madison. Worked his way through school and college by his entries at farm and livestock fairs and by teaching.

Married in 1924 to Mildred Downie of Madison. Three daughters: Nancy, 19, a student at University of Oregon; Judith, 16; and Amy, 14.

Graduate of the University of Wisconsin with M.A. and Ph.B. degrees; LL.B. degree from University of Minnesota. Holds honorary degrees of LL.D. from Cornell College, Iowa, Drake University, and College of South Jersey. Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Columbia University.

After twenty years of teaching experience, left a position as Dean of the University of Oregon School of Law to become United States Senator in 1945. Since 1944 a member of the Eugene law firm of Darling, Vonderheit and Morse. Mason, Eagle, Moose, Rotarian, Granger, Congregationalist.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

HARLIN TALBERT
Progressive Party Candidate for United States Senator



Harlin Talbert, born in Kansas, has resided in Albany, Oregon, for 50 years; attended school in Albany and college in Portland; has been an active member of AF of L unions; and for years has been active in pension groups to better the position of the aged.

Mr. Talbert believes that peace in the world is the greatest need of all peoples. The bi-partisan "cold" war policy has brought us into "hot" war, instead of peace as promised; it has not "contained" communism; it has not brought economic or political stability in Western Europe or Asia. It burdens the people with heavy taxes; inflation; high living costs; loss of civil liberties; and loss of life on remote battlefields by supporting corrupt regimes.

Mr. Talbert believes our government must reverse this foreign policy by recognizing and working together with all popular governments through the UN to settle differences without resort to armed force. It must help in the crusade for peace instead of denouncing peace

movements; it must work toward outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction and eventual universal disarmament.

Civil liberties under our constitution must be defended; our jails emptied of political prisoners; and legislation such as Mundt Bills leading to totalitarianism at home must be curbed and repealed.

Labor's rights must be safeguarded. The Taft-Hartley Law should be repealed. All working men and working women, regardless of race or color, should receive equal treatment and sufficient income to guarantee a high standard of living.

Farmers must be protected with low-priced farm credits; crop insurance; better rural housing programs; and co-operative buying and selling should be encouraged. Public power and irrigation through a CVA are imperative for the Northwest's welfare. Better educational facilities, including student assistance and academic freedom for faculties and school employees, are also imperative.

Mr. Talbert especially demands a national insurance measure to provide as a matter of right for the aged, the disabled, dependent widows and children, and the health of all the people. Immediate price controls are necessary; prices should be rolled back to the July level to eliminate gains of hoarders and speculators. Mr. Talbert's program as a whole would put great purchasing power in the hands of the people, guaranteeing full employment and prosperity through peaceful and constructive means.

A vote for Harlin Talbert is a vote against inflation and war, a vote for peace, prosperity and security.

(This information furnished by Progressive State Central Committee;
 A. M. Church, Chairman, Dell H. Hymes, Secretary.)

**STATEMENT OF
DEMOCRATIC FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE**

WHO BUNGLED KOREA?

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD SHOWS THESE FACTS:

—Last January (1950) the President and the State Department asked for \$60 million in aid for South Korea. (H.R. 5350, voted on in Congress on Jan. 19, 1950).

—It lost by one vote, with the present incumbent Congressman from this District casting the deciding vote which killed it. When it came up again on Feb. 9 in the Senate Far Eastern Assistance Bill (S. 2319) he voted against it again, making twice that he denied our boys the arms, equipment and support that they later so pitifully gave their lives for lack of.

OUR CONGRESSMAN WAS FULLY INFORMED:

—Our Congressman from this District has for years been an important member of the powerful House Armed Services Committee, with access to all Military and Naval Intelligence information.

—Our play-boy Congressman made a World Tour at our expense, ostensibly to apprise himself in person of the danger spots of the World and of our comparative ability to meet such emergencies and hold the line. He brought back pictures of himself in conference with the Brass Hats in Seoul, and of himself leaning on the roadsign dividing North and South Korea at the 38th parallel! **HE WAS THERE IN PERSON!**

SOME FAIR QUESTIONS:

—Does he claim that this expensive World Junket which he took was a waste of time and money in that he got no knowledge or information of value—or does he claim that, in spite of the valuable on-the-spot information with which it equipped him, he cast a purely obstructionist or isolationist vote on a matter as vital as our military security—or did he prefer saving Dollars to Lives?

—Where has our Congressman (and Armed Services Committee Member) been all the time that the things were happening that he is now loudly raising his voice in protest about? Why does it take an impending election to merit his attention to these things?

—Why did our Congressman let us get caught with our defenses down in Korea and at home without one single American division that was fully armed and prepared to take the field anywhere in our defense?

—Why did our Congressman vote with the communists and isolationists?

A FAIR CONCLUSION—AN URGENT REMEDY

—**MATTERS OF THIS GRAVE NATURE MUST BE KEPT ABOVE PARTISAN POLITICS!** The record shows that our Congressman has failed us miserably on these and other vital issues. The extreme dangers confronting the next Congress indicate that our country's welfare demands the retirement from public office of those proven to be unsafe to be trusted with the responsibilities of their offices, and demands that we replace them with people of more mature judgment. Indeed, our ultimate survival may well depend upon our doing it now!

(This information furnished by Democratic First Congressional District Committee; Luis A. Martine-Lally, Chairman, Olga Wilson, Secretary.)

ROY R. HEWITT

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**



ROY R. HEWITT is a native son of Oregon; was apprenticed to carpentry and cabinet making; earned his education by his trade, harvesting and longshoring.

He is a graduate of Willamette University, Willamette University College of Law, post graduate of Clark University, and pursued advanced graduate work at the College of Law of the University of Southern California.

ROY R. HEWITT was lecturer on jurisprudence at Clark College; seven years Assistant and Associate Professor of Political Science at Oregon State College; and five years Dean of Willamette University College of Law.

He is co-author of the outline of Oregon Government, author of the State adopted Supplement of Oregon Government; was for many years a column writer on social and political subjects; a speaker of extended experience.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

ROY R. HEWITT participated in and conducted Expeditions to South America and Asia, and has traveled extensively in North America and Europe for the purpose of discovering the needs and wishes of the folks of the world.

He was Special Assistant Attorney General of the State of Oregon, representing the public in the twelve codes adopted under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and was a delegate from the First Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Truman and Barkley.

ROY R. HEWITT has an honorable discharge from the Army, and during the First World War was engaged in social and morale work with the United States Army over-seas.

ROY R. HEWITT will support the National Democratic Program, with first attention to:

PERPETUAL PEACE: The winning of perpetual peace by all out cooperation with all peace loving folks, in enforcing the decrees of the United Nations now interdicting communist aggression, enacting and enforcing international law against all aggression, requiring all peoples holding grievance against others to submit their cause to a properly constituted tribunal and abide by its decision.

BRANNAN PLAN: A permanent plan must be found for the support of prices to farmers on a level such as will enable them to enjoy equality in purchasing power with others. The principles of the Brannan Plan offers that security and equality.

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT: Continued recognition of labor's program and continued encouragement to labor to organize and bargain collectively with organized industry to the end that free initiative and choice of enterprise may continue. Immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The innuendo of that act that organized labor is led by disloyal persons must be removed; and the rights, hard won by labor, taken away by that act must be restored.

C. V. A.: The earth must not be mined of its natural wealth, essential for generations yet unborn, as long as there remains a pound of falling water that can be harnessed to produce energy now required. A Columbia Valley Authority is essential. Oregon must receive its fair share of wealth producing appropriations, that rivers, harbors, irrigation and drainage projects be developed and dams built for National defense and to encourage farming and industry and provide jobs for the folks who are coming to Oregon.

SENIOR CITIZENS: Dignified and adequate provision must be made for senior citizens, not as a dole, but as their earned share for bringing productivity to its present potential.

INITIATIVE AND ENTERPRISE: The pathway to individual initiative and free enterprise must not be blocked by unrestrained monopoly.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Laws must be enacted guaranteeing to every person the civil rights conferred by the National and State Constitutions.

EDUCATION: The paramount resource of a democracy is its folks; freedom exists only when folks are educated. To attain a fair distribution of cost of education on the basis of ability to pay the State and the United States should contribute in equal parts to the cost of schools and institutions of learning.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE: We have the best doctors, nurses and hospitals but their cost is beyond the dollar reach of four-fifths of our folks; to meet that need and prevent the socialization of medicine social security must be extended to include National Health Insurance.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

WALTER NORBLAD

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**



RESIDENCE: Resided in Astoria, 42 years.

EDUCATION: Graduate University of Oregon (Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Jurisprudence); graduate work, Harvard Law School, then traveled in 35 countries, subsequently traveled around the world, thus gaining valuable knowledge on foreign affairs.

POLITICAL: Oregon Legislature 1935 to 1939; delegate GOP National Convention, 1940—there elected Secretary of Rules Committee; elected to Congress three consecutive times.

MILITARY: Entered military service, 1942; combat intelligence officer 8th Air Force; overseas one year and half; made voluntary combat flights including initial D Day assault; awarded air medal; discharged 1945; former Judge Advocate, Oregon Department, American Legion.

IN CONGRESS: Congressman Norblad has acquired three terms seniority and due to large nationwide turnover in last two general elections, now has seniority over almost half the members in Congress; member of Armed Services Committee. Mr. Norblad's ability has been recognized by his recent important appointments as Western Republican Whip and to the powerful Committee on Committees. His background and training qualify him to actively and effectively represent you.

Congressman Norblad in 1936 married Miss Elizabeth Bendstrup of Astoria and formerly of Yamhill County; one son, 11 years old; member of VFW, American Legion, Masonic Lodge, I.O.O.F., Elks, Eagles, and Presbyterian Church.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

AUSTIN F. FLEGEL
Democratic Party Candidate for Governor



AUSTIN FLEGEL STANDS FOR PROGRESS

**AUSTIN FLEGEL WILL GIVE OREGON THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP
WE NEED FOR
GREATER SECURITY—MORE JOBS—GREATER PROSPERITY**

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

**AUSTIN FLEGEL AS GOVERNOR WILL REPRESENT ALL THE PEOPLE—
NOT JUST THE PRIVILEGED FEW**

The west is the last frontier of America! Oregon, with its limitless natural resources, its great rivers, its magnificent out-of-doors, has attracted thousands of new citizens. For them Oregon should have been the promised land. For them Oregon should have offered jobs, security, a chance to start in business. But what has happened?

Under ten years of the rule of the Republican Old Guard monopoly has gained a strangle hold on Oregon. Big Business gets bigger. Initiative has been stifled.

The present state administration lacks the courage to do the job. We need a governor who is not afraid of the Big Boys. We need a governor who puts the welfare of the state ahead of the welfare of the Utility, Railroad, and Timber monopolies.

**IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE
WILL YOU CHOOSE PROGRESS — OR — REACTION?**

Proof of the failure of the present administration lies in the economic backwardness of our state compared to the rest of the country and compared with our neighbors. Official Government figures taken from the U. S. Department of Commerce Bulletins show:

OREGONIANS earn 8% less than the average American.

OREGONIANS earn 21% less than the average Californian.

OREGONIANS earn 10% less than the average Washingtonian.

For every 1000 businesses

In OREGON 59% more businesses fail than in the rest of the country.

In OREGON 21% more businesses fail than in California.

In OREGON 14% more businesses fail than in Washington.

OREGON NEEDS A GOVERNOR WHO WILL CHANGE THIS PICTURE!

AUSTIN FLEGEL has the ability and experience to achieve results. As war time president of the Willamette Iron and Steel Corporation he secured for Oregon its first ship-building contracts. He was responsible for bringing to Oregon a payroll of 16,000 employees.

As a businessman he proves he has vision and drive!

Austin Flegel is a successful farmer—a breeder of prize-winning Duroc hogs and commercial grower of dahlia bulbs.

Austin Flegel, as a State Senator, served the people with honor and distinction. As a legislator and attorney, Austin Flegel knows the problems of state government. As a legislator he earned a reputation for integrity and independence.

AUSTIN FLEGEL—THE MAN

Born in Oregon, May 4, 1890. Graduate of Portland Public Schools, Willamette University and University of Oregon Law School. Wife, Catherine O'Hara Flegel; three children, seven grandchildren.

Father, A. F. Flegel, prominent attorney, active civic worker and trustee of Willamette University. Mother, Dora D. Flegel, mother of nine children,

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William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

active Methodist Church worker, a pioneer P.T.A. organizer, for 30 years president of the Waverly Baby Home.

Brothers and sisters: Charles Flegel, deceased, of Ontario; Colonel Earl Flegel, U. S. A. retired, of Portland; Dorothy Flegel, vice-principal of Portland's Jefferson High School; Paul Flegel, a high school teacher in California; Marjorie Jacroux of Honolulu; Irving Flegel of Spokane; Albert Flegel, Mayor of Roseburg; and Arthur Flegel of Longview.

AUSTIN FLEGEL—HIS PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

DEVELOP OUR GREAT COLUMBIA RIVER

"Low cost hydroelectric power is the life blood of Oregon. Remove the agents and protectors of monopoly from the State House."

PROTECT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

"Encourage new industry, protect small business. Honest milk control for the benefit of the producer and consumer."

EXPAND SOCIAL SECURITY

"A minimum standard of \$50 for Old Age Pensions. No lien or relative responsibility clauses."

"Repeal the unjust seasonality clause in the Unemployment Insurance Law."

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

"Equal educational opportunity for every child. Pass the Children's Bill, establish Junior Colleges."

END WASTE IN STATE GOVERNMENT

"Reorganize wasteful state agencies. Make state buying and selling truly competitive."

MODERNIZE OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS

"Responsibility for the disgraceful conditions in our state prison, mental institutions and hospitals rests squarely with the Chief Executive. Humane treatment and modern facilities are needed."

NATIONAL DEFENSE

"Oregon is not expendable. Only with a healthy economy, unhampered by monopoly, can Oregon contribute her full share to the defense effort. Freight rates and service must be improved and equalized.

The serving of special privilege by the present administration saps Oregon's strength industrially, and socially."

END FAVORITISM IN STATE GOVERNMENT

"The government of Oregon should be the instrument of all the people. Favoritism to some and arbitrary action against others has marked the record of G. O. P. control.

Income Tax collections—milk control—highway load limits—state purchases—public land sales—utility rates—are only a few examples."

AUSTIN FLEGEL STANDS FOR PROGRESS

AUSTIN FLEGEL WILL GIVE OREGON THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP
WE NEED FOR

GREATER SECURITY—MORE JOBS—GREATER PROSPERITY

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee; William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

INDEPENDENT VOTERS SUPPORT AUSTIN FLEGEL FOR GOVERNOR

The second great Oregon Trail has brought thousands of new citizens to our borders. We need people. We need new industries to strengthen our economy and share our tax load.

Oregon can not afford to be a colonial state. We can no longer exist to fatten the profits of Eastern Big Business. Oregon must go back to her pioneer slogan—"She flies with her own wings".

Oregon needs men with the will to lead. We need as Governor a man who will follow in the tradition of our great statesmen; of Julius Meier, of Charles McNary, of George Joseph, of William S. U'Ren, of Walter Pierce and Oswald West.

These men were leaders with vision and determination dedicated to service for all the people of the state. These men were the enemies of the utility monopolies. These men gave Oregon her tradition for progress and liberalism.

Oregon must in these years of threatened war, of danger from within and without of Communist aggression, return to the vigor and independence of our pioneer days.

AUSTIN FLEGEL IS OUR CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR

The present administration in Salem shares the same political label as do most of the sponsors of this statement. But we put loyalty to our state above party labels. This year we intend to split our ticket and vote for the man—Austin Flegel—and not the party.

WHY??

Our present governor, because of fear or favor, has acted as the tool of reaction and monopoly. His administration has catered to the interests of the utility monopolies. His administration has failed to attract new industry or plan for our new citizens.

At the behest of the private power monopoly he has been indifferent to the need for development of the Great Columbia. He has fostered the further power of Big Business and forgotten the interests of new industry. His motto, with our state lagging far behind our neighbors in economic development, remains "WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WAY WE'RE DOING IT NOW?"

WE'VE HAD ENOUGH!**WE WANT A CHANGE!****AUSTIN FLEGEL WILL BE A VIGOROUS AND LIBERAL GOVERNOR.**

Austin Flegel is a businessman of proven ability. He brought to Oregon its first shipbuilding contracts. He added to our buying power the earnings of 16,000 men on his company's payroll. He was an employer who dealt fairly and decently with his employees.

Austin Flegel is supported by all branches of organized labor and by independent businessmen and farmers.

Austin Flegel as a lawyer, as a businessman, as a farmer, and as a State Senator has a reputation for achievement! He has a reputation for putting the interests of the state and nation above his own. He, as a businessman, has dealt with Big Industry. He is not afraid of Bigness. He is not afraid of Change.

AUSTIN FLEGEL SHOULD BE OUR NEXT GOVERNOR

Committee of Independent Voters for Austin Flegel

MORTON TOMPKINS, Chairman
DaytonCORNELIA MARVIN PIERCE,
Secretary

Vice Chairmen:

R. F. D., Salem

MR. AND MRS. DEWITT C. BROWN
PendletonDON NUNAMAKER
Hood RiverJIM MACKENZIE
DelakeC. F. (JACK) BURT
Salem

DOUGLAS McKAY**Republican Party Candidate for Governor****GOVERNOR DOUGLAS McKAY—"CLEAN, VIGOROUS, EFFECTIVE"**

Doug McKay is doing the job the people of Oregon want done!

The integrity of our state government has justly earned the confidence of the people.

While many states are floundering under huge deficits and increasing taxes, Oregon's budget is balanced.

Look around you—In no other 20-month period of Oregon history has as much been done in modernization of our state institutions, construction of new buildings for higher education, highway development (and on a pay-as-you-go basis!), tourist travel, peacetime industrial expansion, co-ordination of state agencies dealing with resource conservation and development, and effective budget control of administrative expense.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

A CONSISTENT RECORD OF SINCERE LEADERSHIP

During more than 20 years of distinguished public service, Doug McKay has kept the same ideals . . . the same convictions on the need for sound public policy and honest administration.

HE HAS NOT SACRIFICED HIS CONVICTIONS TO POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY OR REVERSED HIS OPINIONS AT ELECTION TIME UNDER THE LASH OF PRESSURE GROUPS. YOU CAN COUNT ON DOUG MCKAY . . . YESTERDAY . . . TODAY . . . TOMORROW.

McKay has demonstrated that if your proposal is good for the people of Oregon he will work with you and for you. He won't first count the political cost.

LEADERSHIP OF ACTION . . . LEADERSHIP THAT BUILDS

No Governor in Oregon's history has succeeded in getting so many people to work together . . . and in so many different fields of state development.

IN CONSERVATION, previously competing state agencies concerned with resource conservation and development have been brought together in voluntary cooperation through regular joint conferences.

IN PUBLIC HEALTH, the program to stop stream pollution by cities and industries has been energized and deadlines set for completion of the program. Voluntary community effort has been stimulated to combat polio, to aid crippled children and other unfortunates.

IN LABOR AND INDUSTRY, representatives of both labor and industry joined in the first cooperative legislative program. New schedules added \$4,500,000 to unemployment compensation checks in a year. An industrial safety program that earned the active participation of management and labor helped to make possible a record increase in accident benefits paid workmen and a million dollar cut in required employer contributions to the state fund.

IN PUBLIC WELFARE, an administration sincerely determined to carry out the will of the people for a minimum old age assistance payment of \$50 increased the average monthly payment from \$43.86 to \$53.69 (June, 1948 and June, 1950)—raised Oregon from 14th to 9th place in the nation in size of payments.

IN POWER DEVELOPMENT. McKay, while continuing his 12-year leadership for Willamette Basin development, has become one of the most effective advocates of immediate development of the Columbia River for power, navigation, irrigation and flood control—free from political domination by a federal bureaucracy. He is an active member of the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee.

IN CIVIL RIGHTS, national recognition was given to the order of Governor McKay banning racial discrimination in Oregon's national guard.

IN STATE ADMINISTRATION, personal conferences between Governor McKay and department heads and stricter budgeting produced such economies as a saving in out-of-state travel expense of more than \$40,000—total economies that will permit one department to turn back \$45,000 of its appropriation, another \$60,000.

IN STATE ORGANIZATION, the strong leadership of Governor McKay has attracted men and women of exceptional ability. The caliber of his appointments has won state-wide praise. Youth has been recognized by such appointments as two exceptionally capable 35-year olds to the circuit court bench. McKay has named 39 women to important state positions.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

LEADERSHIP WITH UNDERSTANDING

The earnest concern of Governor McKay for the welfare of those called to the armed services and the promptness with which he acted to create an effective civilian defense when the Korean crisis developed—both reflect an understanding born of personal experience in both World War I and World War II.

He doesn't need to be told what war means to families. He had been married only a few months when he left for World War I. He doesn't have to be told what mud and grime and fear and hunger mean to a fighting GI. He was there . . . as a front line combat officer of the fighting 91st division in the bloody Meuse Argonne of 1918. Severely wounded in that offensive, he spent months in army hospitals, contracted a serious bone infection, and was hospitalized repeatedly for over twelve years before he fully recovered and won the robust health he enjoys today.

In 1941 he was at Pearl Harbor on December 7 and witnessed the sneak plane attack. He returned home hurriedly and left his growing and prosperous automobile business to enter the service. Not until December 20, 1945, was he released and retired as a major of the United States Army.

Thousands of Oregon fighting men and their wives and families feel easier that Oregon's Chief Executive in these times knows from personal experience the full depth of their feeling and their concerns.

WARM . . . FRIENDLY LEADERSHIP

People like Doug McKay! They like the courtesy and simplicity of his manner . . . the honesty and directness with which he says what he thinks and does what he says he will do. A man of tireless energy, he thinks and acts with the directness of a business man accustomed to action. Although spending long hours at his desk, he has found time to visit every part of the state . . . he has kept close to the people . . . has talked and worked with all kinds of people.

Oregon trusts the leadership of a man whose war comrades picked him as Commander of their Legion Post, whose business associates chose him as President of the Chamber of Commerce, whose neighbors elected him as mayor of his home town and repeatedly elected him as a state senator, whose competitors chose him for state president of their trade association.

Back of Doug McKay, the Governor, is the story of a boy who had the basic character and the will to overcome obstacles. Born in Portland in 1893 he took his first job when 13 years old to help support his mother and himself. A paper route and work on a butcher wagon earned his public school education. To graduate from Oregon State he worked as a janitor in the science building, for a laundry, and at odd jobs at odd hours.

He began his business career as an office boy at the Union Depot in Portland at \$35 a month. A natural salesman, he left a job as sales manager in Portland to establish his own business in Salem on borrowed capital. Today his Douglas McKay Chevrolet company is one of the outstanding dealerships on the coast.

Married in 1917 to Mabel C. Hill of Portland. Three children: Douglas McKay, Jr., deceased; Shirley McKay Hadley; and Mary Lou McKay Green.

People from every walk of life and from every section of the state have joined hands in his campaign because, they say, Doug McKay is "A GOVERNOR TO TRUST WITH OREGON'S FUTURE."

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

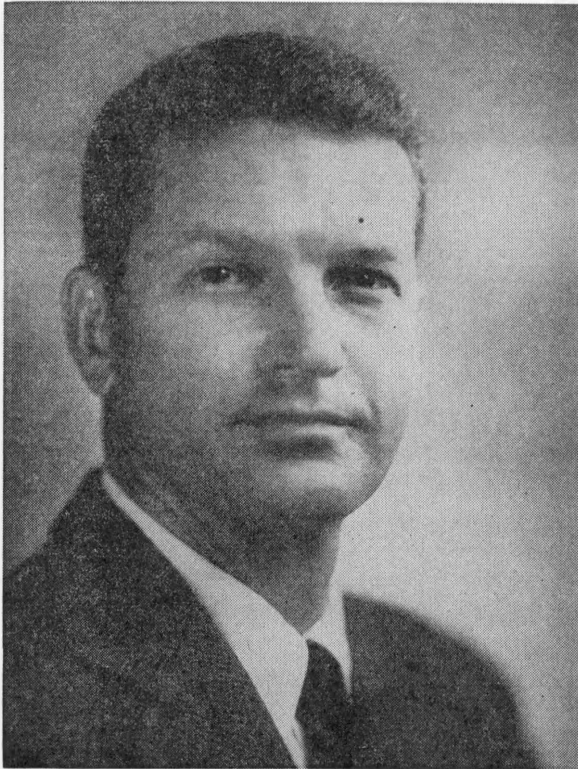
WILLIAM E. KIMSEY

Republican Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor



William E. Kimsey, candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Labor, has been active in state and civic affairs, both as employe and employer, throughout his 40 years' residence in Oregon. In January he will round out 40 years as a member in continuous good standing of Typographical Union No. 58. Has held many offices in own union, in state and central bodies of organized labor as well as in employers' trade organizations; was associated with the commercial printing firm of Dempsey, Kimsey & Downs in Portland for more than 14 years. Has administered the duties of his office in a firm, impartial and courteous manner.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

HOWARD MORGAN**Democratic Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

**HOWARD MORGAN IS THE MAN WHO CAN REBUILD THE
OFFICE OF STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER!**

Oregon can no longer afford to tolerate slipshod and apathetic administration in the important position of State Labor Commissioner.

Faced with serious problems of industrial growth and the possibility of all-out industrial mobilization for war, the people of this state must have a fully-qualified and vigorous Labor Commissioner who is not afraid of hard work.

The Democratic party has selected a candidate from the tested members of the 1949 Legislature. He is a vigorous young veteran, qualified by training and experience, who commands the confidence of labor, farm and civic organizations all over the state.

HOWARD MORGAN IS THE MAN TO FILL THIS IMPORTANT JOB.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

HOWARD MORGAN, who represented Clackamas and Multnomah Counties in the 1949 legislature, is 36 years old, an overseas Navy veteran of the recent war, a former member of Union Labor and a native of Oregon. He is a graduate economist, and during the early months of World War II he held important positions in the industrial mobilization program of the Federal government in Washington, D. C. Thus has had administrative as well as legislative experience in government, and in business. At the present time he owns and operates a 700-acre livestock ranch in Polk County, where he lives with his wife and three children.

HOWARD MORGAN has served the public well. In the unanimous judgment of the Oregon State Grange, the Oregon Farmers' Union, the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O., he had the best farm-labor voting record in either house of the 1949 Legislature. He never dodged a vote. He is a rancher by occupation, yet he has the endorsement of the statewide C.I.O., the Railroad Brotherhoods, and many local and joint councils of the A. F. of L. Support of this kind does not come often and it never comes by accident.

HOWARD MORGAN was co-author of every piece of veterans' legislation passed by the 1949 legislature. He was a leading spokesman on the floor for liberal legislation, and the Democratic party depended heavily upon his leadership in the fight to block special-interest bills.

HOWARD MORGAN has achieved recognition outside his own party. The well-informed editor of the conservative Republican "Oregon Voter" recently said of him, "— bitterly antagonistic to communists, his courage, ability and firmness in conviction are widely recognized, with result he frequently is mentioned as likely future contestant for Democratic nomination for governor."

HOWARD MORGAN IS SUPPORTED BY:

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN who want to see Oregon's protective labor laws enforced vigorously, impartially and fearlessly.

FARMERS who want to be sure that labor laws affecting agriculture are handled by a man who knows both sides of the story and is strictly on the square.

VETERANS who want to see the Apprenticeship Training Program and other labor matters handled by a veteran who knows the problems of veterans intimately.

BUSINESS MEN who insist upon clean, prompt and dependable administration of the laws which affect their businesses.

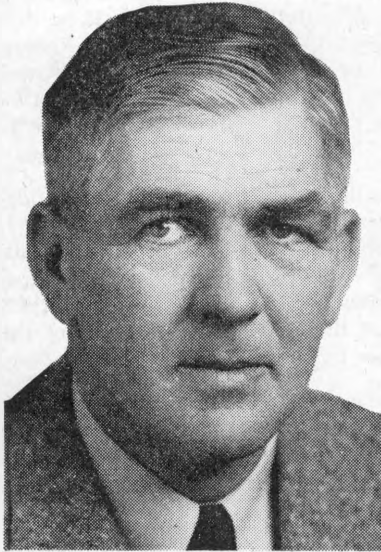
MINORITY GROUPS who want to see Oregon's Fair Employment Act administered by a man of sound judgment who sponsored the original bill.

If you are a member of any of these groups you have a chance on November 7 to serve yourself and your state by electing the best-qualified Labor Commissioner the State of Oregon has ever had—HOWARD MORGAN.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

CORNELIUS BATESON

**Democratic Party Candidate for State Senator, First District,
Marion County**



Cornelius Bateson farms at Pratum, on Howell Prairie. As a farmer, he is a part of the largest single industry in Marion County, and it would be of benefit to the entire county to have among its legislative delegation one who has an intimate knowledge of the production and marketing phases of farming, a business which poses problems of concern to both rural and city people.

Beyond this, Cornelius Bateson has a background of experience which makes him aware of the interdependence of all parts of the economy of the state, and he pledges himself to be subservient to no special group or interest. A legislator must seek to give fair representation to all of the varied segments and interests of his county and state; Bateson is equipped by background and conviction to measure up to this high concept of a legislator's function. He will give active and forceful representation to the people of Marion County.

Taxes are, and always will be, a vital issue. As a working farmer, Cornelius Bateson has first-hand knowledge of the problems presented by a constantly increasing tax burden. Government must be efficient, he contends, and costs kept to a minimum consistent with efficiency. He will be guided by the rule that taxation should be based on ability to pay, and he rejects the sales tax as a violation of this principle.

Cornelius Bateson believes that efficiency and economy in our state government can be promoted through development of fairness and effectiveness in the State Civil Service Commission. He worked five years as a field executive for the United States Civil Service Commission, investigating complaints and enforcing civil service rules against discrimination, unfairness and petty partisan politics, and he will seek to correct the evasions and inequities that can make both employee and taxpayer lose faith in the civil service ideal.

Cornelius Bateson believes that the Rural School District Law must be repealed. It has promoted extravagance and inflation of school budgets, has set neighbor against neighbor, and will continue to cause a bitter annual fight in Marion County unless repealed. The proper education of our children is a primary concern of every citizen and parent. There are suburban and rural areas in Marion County that do not have the resources to provide this essential education. Bateson believes that each district should shoulder its burden to the fair limit of its ability and that after this point is passed, wisely and economically administered state aid must be provided.

Cornelius Bateson was reared in Washington and Oregon; graduate of Benson Polytechnic High School and Willamette University; school teacher, five years; U. S. Civil Service Commission and Bonneville Power Administration, six years; farmer and private business, fourteen years; 1950 Census Supervisor for Marion and four adjacent counties. His age is 46, his wife is a native of Marion County, and his three sons are Cornelius, Gilbert and William. Bateson is a working member of the Grange and Farmers Union.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

FRED LAMPORT

Republican Party Candidate for State Senator, First District,
Marion County



Fred Lamport is the only candidate who is a World War veteran. His understanding of today's serious problems comes from personal experience in war service.

HE IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE WITH SENATE EXPERIENCE. His ranking seniority on many of the most influential committees of the Senate means added influence and prestige on matters of personal importance to you and to Marion County.

Senator Lamport is known in the Legislature as a "working Senator." On the floor of the Senate he is an effective debater, a sharp critic of unessential legislation, and one of the Senators most feared by proponents of deficit spending and appropriations outside of the budget.

"Vigorous in debate . . . intolerant of sham . . . independent in voting . . . his courageous stand against several questionable measures brought about their defeat," says the Oregon Voter of Fred Lamport.

In the 1949 session, he was chairman of the important Railroads and Utilities Committee, co-chairman of the powerful Labor and Industries Committee, and member of the influential Revision of Laws, Banking and Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry Committees.

Senator Lamport served through the 1943, 1945 and 1949 sessions during the war service and after the resignation from the Senate of Governor Douglas McKay. He was appointed by the Marion County Court with the declaration of Judge Grant Murphy that "Lamport was the choice of the County Court in view of his leadership, experience and qualifications." Much of his support comes from his active leadership in legislation affecting veterans, schools, labor, state employees, farmers, nurses, and the medical profession. In the May primary he polled the largest vote of any candidate, Republican or Democrat, for the State Senate.

A native of Salem, Senator Lamport attended Salem schools and is a graduate of Willamette University. His first business experience came in the pioneer saddlery and harness business established by his father, the late Edward S. Lamport. Later entering the banking business, he rose from bank clerk to vice president and director. In 1914 he became a law associate of the late Senator Charles McNary and managed his last campaign for the United States Senate.

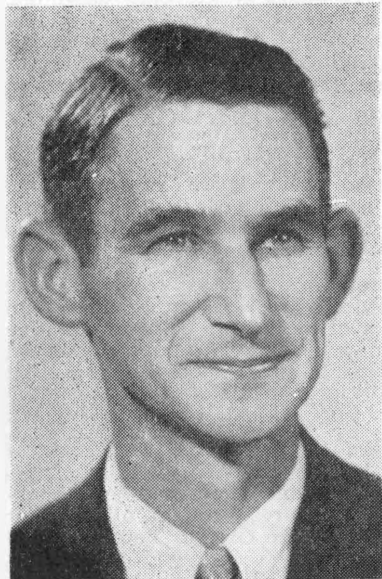
During World War I Lamport served in Navy Intelligence.

During World War II he was Marion County's first war bond chairman. Other civic activities have included director of the YMCA, trustee of the YWCA, and president of the Salem Community Concert Association. He is a member of American Legion Capital Post No. 9, a Mason, Shriner, and Elk.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

FRANK M. PORTER

**Democratic Party Candidate for State Senator, First District,
Marion County**

**FRANK PORTER'S PLATFORM:**

1. Full assistance for the aged, without a lien law attached.
2. Opposition to any Sales Tax law.
3. The development of our waterways to the fullest extent
 - for power
 - for irrigation
 - for flood control
 - for use by every citizen.

FRANK PORTER'S BACKGROUND:

- Served overseas with the Seabees on Saipan and Okinawa in World War II.
- Commander of V. F. W. District 20, Marion County, and Member, American Legion Post No. 7 in Silverton.
- Master of Silverton Grange, now serving his third term.

- Member of the Silverton Planning Commission.
- Active in Red Cross work and in the Community Chest.
- Home owner, taxpayer.
- Owner of a small grocery business.
- A lifelong resident of Marion County.

Experienced in understanding the needs of the community, Frank Porter says:

"I am not a professional politician. I've decided to run for office because I believe it's time for the plain working man, farmer and small business man to be represented by one of their own group in the Senate of the State of Oregon. I will vote with my own mind and not for the benefit of any special groups. I will do all I can to help the farmer, laborer, and small businessman understand each other's problems, and I will work for the welfare of all the people in Marion County and the State of Oregon."

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

DOUGLAS R. YEATER

**Republican Party Candidate for State Senator, First District,
Marion County**



As a successful business man and taxpayer in Salem, Oregon, for the past fifteen years, married and the father of two children, one a veteran of World War II, and with the experience of the 1947 and 1949 Legislative sessions, I feel qualified in presenting myself as a candidate for election as State Senator for Marion County.

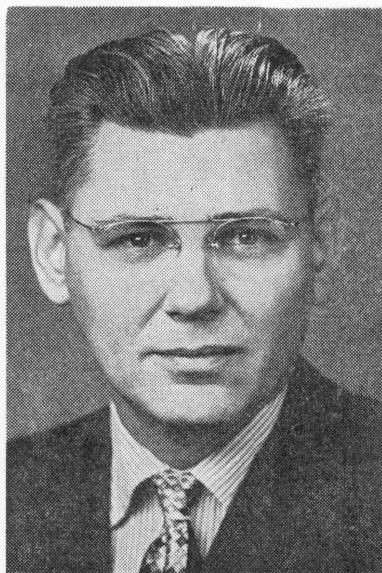
I sincerely feel that business principles should be applied to state government. If elected, I will apply the same effort as in the past in serving the people of the State of Oregon in both civic and governmental duties.

I am a Republican and have worked extensively for their principles.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

P. W. HALE

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



P. W. Hale was born and raised in Salem, attended schools in Salem and San Diego, California.

He is a member and treasurer of Hollywood Lions Club and member of Salem Elks Lodge. Mr. Hale is a leader of proven ability in the activities of his community, a taxpayer and homeowner. He is married and has one son.

P. W. Hale has been in the jewelry business in Salem for 13 years, for three of which he has operated a store in the Hollywood business district. He enjoys a solid reputation for honesty and integrity in dealing with his customers.

P. W. Hale will work for legislation to improve Oregon's mental hospitals, for stronger sex crime laws, to equalize the tax structure, and to give the small businessman and farmer the breaks to which they are entitled.

P. W. Hale will work for adequate compensation for our senior citizens, will sponsor repeal of anti-labor laws passed by the 1947 legislature, and will support the Soldiers' Bonus.

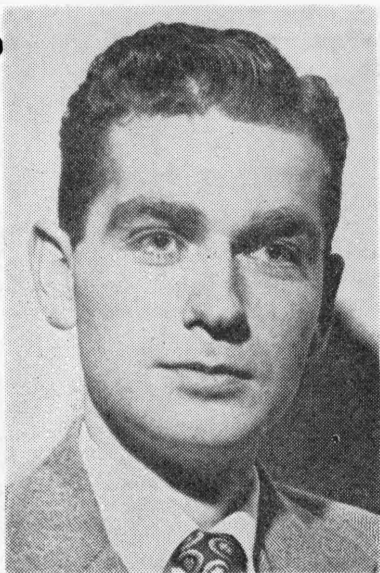
P. W. Hale definitely feels that ALL the people of Marion County should have capable representation regardless of party.

**SLOGAN: TWO-PARTY REPRESENTATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF
MARION COUNTY AND THE STATE.**

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

MARK HATFIELD

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



Mark Hatfield is a young man whose character, background, and achievements bespeak quality:

CHARACTER—Instructor in Political Science at Willamette University, Mark Hatfield has been a leader in educational and civic endeavors from an early age. He has shouldered responsibility and trust, always living up to the confidence placed in him by others.

BACKGROUND—A native of the mid-Willamette valley, Mark Hatfield was born in Dallas, attended Salem Schools, Willamette and Stanford Universities—in each instance showing a remarkable aptitude in history, political science, and world affairs. The son of a railroad blacksmith and school teacher, he has been conscientious in church attendance, an active participant in his legion post (Capitol No. 9), Lodge (Pacific No. 50, A. F. & A. M.), and has worked hard for economy and efficiency in all levels of government.

ACHIEVEMENTS—His leadership abilities advanced during Navy service, and emerging from the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns a lieutenant, junior grade. At Stanford he counseled freshmen students, served with distinction on student-faculty committees while writing a brilliant master's thesis which was brought to the personal attention of Herbert Hoover.

Returning to Oregon, he was soon appointed Marion County Citizens Committee Chairman for the Hoover Report; served the Republican party in various capacities; began a teaching career in political science including courses in state and local government; narrated a radio program dealing with political problems; and gained increasing popularity as a service and community club speaker.

Mark Hatfield's political and educational careers have kept pace with each other. In the May primaries, he led a field of 12 Republican aspirants for the four Marion County seats in the House of Representatives and on August 1st he became acting dean of students at Willamette University, thus becoming one of the youngest college deans in the country.

Mark Hatfield evidences those qualifications associated with an outstanding legislator—he merits your confidence, your vote on November 7th.

The sponsoring committee, representing citizens from eight Marion County communities, is as follows:

ED AHRENS, Turner
FRANK HETTWER, Mt. Angel
ARCH VAN NUYS, Stayton
GEORGE MANOLIS JR., Gates
GEORGE CHRISTENSON, Silverton
ELMER MATTSON, Woodburn
MERLE HOLMAN, Jefferson
STUART COMPTON, Salem

MRS. WM. C. DYER SR., Salem
FRANKIE EVANS, Salem
LEWIS JUDSON, Salem
FRED KLAUS, Salem
E. BURR MILLER, Salem
MRS. RALPH MOODY, Salem
RAY ROLOW, Salem

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

ROY L. HOUCK

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



Republicans in Marion County can elect four members to the House of Representatives. Voters have a right to know who the candidates are, what they stand for, and on what background of education and reputation they are qualified to serve. The information presented here covers my qualifications which I trust fortify me with sufficient background to promote and pass on helpful legislation.

A native Oregonian, 55 years of age and a life-long Republican.

A graduate Engineer of Oregon State College, 1917.

A general highway contractor, building many sections of the major highways of Oregon.

Owner and operator of a 238-acre farm, near Salem, for 22 years.

Served on Community Chest, Red Cross, Polio, and Bond Drives, School and Election Boards.

Chairman of the Marion County and City of Salem Airport Zoning Board and a registered pilot.

Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Elks 336, a Mason and Shriner.

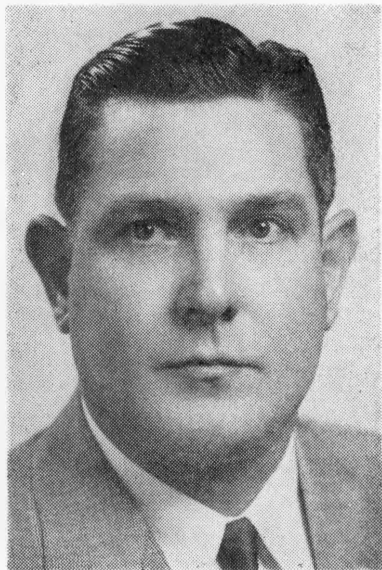
Married and have three sons—Roy L. Jr., a general highway contractor, Carlos (Cub) and James, students at Oregon State College.

Your vote at the November 7th general election is earnestly solicited.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

LAWRENCE J. (LARRY) KOCH

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



Lawrence J. (Larry) Koch intends to do all that one man can to see that all legitimate groups with special problems in our society get the best solution for those problems which can be obtained, consistent with a sound economy. He is particularly aware of the problems of the taxpayer, the small business man, the farmer, the laboring man, the elder citizen and the veteran.

Larry is 36 years old, and has resided in Oregon for 27 years. Now a resident of St. Paul, he is married and has two children. He is a graduate of Woodburn High School and the University of Portland. Active in sports, he captained the Woodburn football team in 1931-32.

In 1939, Larry was appointed to the Portland Fire Department, and was selected in 1941 as Assistant Coordinator of Civilian Defense.

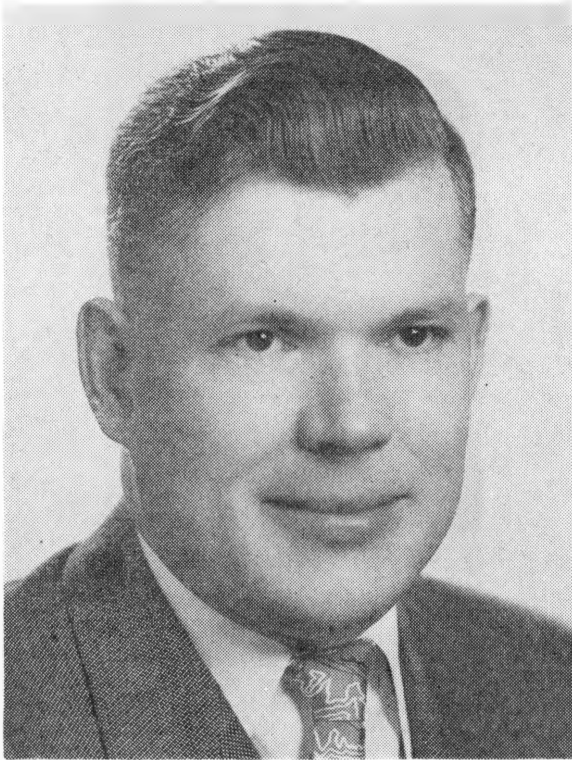
A veteran of World War II, Larry enlisted in the Army Reserve in 1941 and was called to active duty in 1942. He served 28 months in the European Theater of Operations, starting in Africa and finishing at the Rhine. He was honorably discharged in 1945.

After his discharge, Larry went into business in St. Paul, where he has since been elected President of the Chamber of Commerce. He is an active member of the St. Paul Rodeo Association and the Rod and Gun Club. He is a past Vice Commander and Adjutant of the St. Paul Legion Post No. 132. He is also a member of the 40 and 8 Voiture 872 of Yamhill County and was elected Chef de Gare of the Voiture in 1950.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

LEE V. OHMART

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



Lee Ohmart was born near Salem in 1914, and educated in Marion County Schools.

He served in the United States Army from 1932 to 1934.

He is married, and has 2 children attending Salem Schools.

Has served in various capacities in Marion County Courthouse, including 2 years as County Clerk Pro Tem, 4 years as Clerk of Circuit Court and 2 years in County Tax Department.

For the past 6 years he has been actively engaged as a Realtor in Marion County.

His record of service in County affairs, together with practical experience gained in his business operation, fully qualify him for the position he seeks.

HIS SLOGAN: "ABLE REPRESENTATION—ALERT TO YOUR NEEDS."

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

JOSEPHINE ALBERT SPAULDING

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



Mrs. Spaulding was born in Salem, May 3, 1909, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Albert, and great-granddaughter of some of the earliest settlers of Salem, who came here as missionaries to the Indians and who were founders of Willamette University.

Mrs. Spaulding is a resident of Salem, a member of the First Methodist Church, a director of the local Y.W.C.A., a member of several civic organizations, and has long been active in other worthwhile community enterprises. She is best known for her generous singing throughout the county and state since her childhood.

Mrs. Spaulding was educated in the Salem public schools and graduated from Willamette University in 1930, after which she took a year of post-graduate work at Juilliard School of Music in New York. She is the wife of Bruce Spaulding, who was formerly District Attorney of Polk County and who is now a practicing attorney in Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding are the parents of two daughters who attend public schools in Salem.

Mrs. Spaulding has "no axe to grind" excepting a sincere interest in good government. She believes it is increasingly important that women take an active interest in government and in politics, and has offered her name as a candidate in response to repeated requests from representative citizens of Marion County. Her campaign slogan, adopted by the committee in charge of her campaign, is "Conscientious and intelligent representation of the people of Marion County."

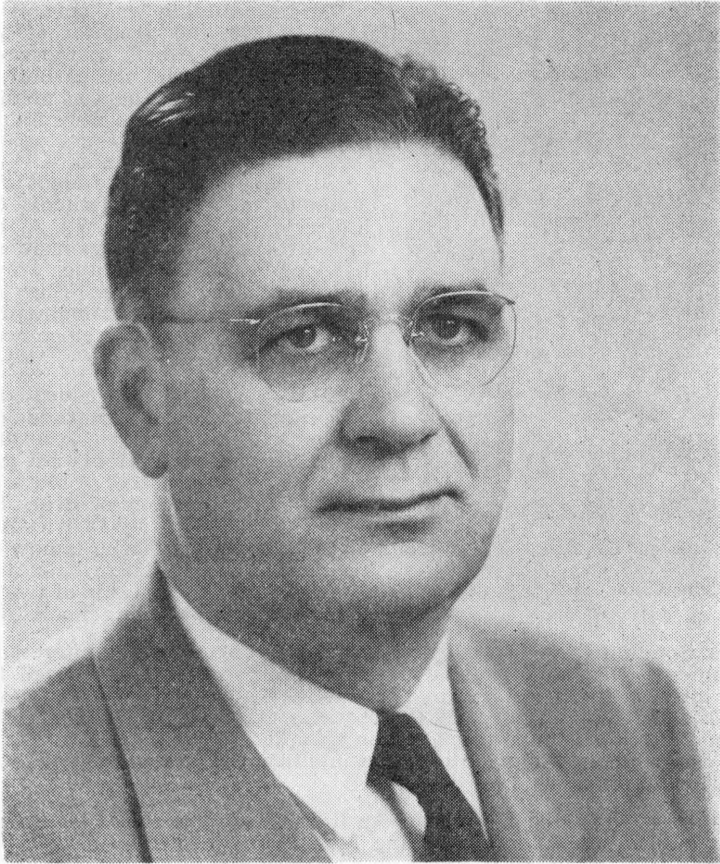
In the issue of Oregon Voter of April 24, 1948, Mr. C. C. Chapman, editor of that publication, stated regarding Mrs. Spaulding's candidacy:

" * * * Mrs. Spaulding has the intelligence, background, public spirit and enterprise to make a fine career as legislator."

Sincerely believing that Mrs. Spaulding's high qualities and ability make her an ideal candidate for the office of Representative, the Democratic State Central Committee urges her election to that office.

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



I was born and educated in Marion County and admitted to the practice of law more than a decade ago. I am married and have one child and am a home owner and taxpayer. With the exception of the time served in the Armed Forces during World War II, I have lived in Marion County. I have served in the House of Representatives in the 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945 and 1949 legislative sessions, and submit to the voters of Marion County my record of active participation in behalf of constructive legislation.

SLOGAN: CONTINUED ACTIVE SERVICE.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Sigfrid B. Unander, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

ALVIN WHITLAW

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth District, Marion County**



**"MORE CONSIDERATION FOR THE TAX PAYER—
MORE SUPERVISION OF THE TAX SPENDER"**

This is the slogan and viewpoint of Alvin Whitlaw, owner and operator of a feed and seed store on South Twelfth Street in Salem. Alvin Whitlaw has been a resident of Oregon since 1901 and received his elementary and high school education in Yamhill, Washington and Lincoln counties. After serving in World War I, he graduated in business and corporation accounting from Behnke Walker Business College in Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlaw, with their two children, Eddie, 14, and Carol Anne, 7, reside at 2140 Yew Street in Salem.

ALVIN WHITLAW has grown up with Oregon and knows its problems. He has worked as a state employee at two different times, leaving the first time to enter the Army in 1917 and the second time transferring to the Army Engineers in 1941 with the rating of surveyman and junior engineer. He has owned and operated farms in Marion, Polk and Malheur counties. He is a former member of Local No. 48, Electrical Workers, and is a present active member of Salem 4, A.F. & A.M., Chadwick chapter of the O.E.S. and Salem 6, Disabled American Veterans.

ALVIN WHITLAW believes we will have less call for additional taxes as we revise the present tax system to make it more effective, making possible a workable retirement plan for our senior citizens with no lien law or relative responsibility clause. It will also make possible the Veterans' Bonus, which Alvin Whitlaw has always supported. Alvin Whitlaw will continue to oppose any form of sales tax.

Marion County should be represented by one member who will hold any increase in taxes to a minimum.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
William L. Josslin, Chairman, Volney Martin, Secretary.)

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