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STATE OF OREGON

Official Voters' Pamphlet

For the

Regular General Election

November 2, 1954



Compiled and Distributed by

EARL T. NEWBRY

Secretary of State

MARION COUNTY

28

FOREWORD

This pamphlet is printed and distributed as provided for and regulated by the statutes hereinafter referred to, and contains the following material and information:

(1) Full texts and ballot titles of (a) proposed constitutional amendments and laws referred to the voters of the state by the 1953 Legislature, and of (b) measures proposed by initiative petition. (Section 255.410, Oregon Revised Statutes.)

(2) "Impartial, understandable statements" not exceeding 500 words in length, explaining each proposed measure and its effect, prepared by committees, two members of each committee being appointed by the Governor (one from among proponents and one from among opponents of the proposal), the third member being designated by these two. (ORS 254.210, 255.460.)

(3) Arguments of committees of the Legislature supporting legislative proposals.

(4) Arguments filed by interested parties advocating or opposing certain of the initiative proposals, space being paid for at the prescribed rate of \$400 per page. (ORS 255.450.)

(5) A complete list of candidates for national, state and district offices, whose names will appear on the official election ballots. (ORS 255.050.)

(6) Statements in behalf of candidates, with portrait cuts, space for which was engaged at the rate of \$10 per page for candidates for the Legislature; \$50 per page for all other candidates. (ORS 255.250.)

The Candidates' Section of the Pamphlet Starts on Page 29.

BALLOT TITLES OF MEASURES

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE
AT LARGE, NOVEMBER 2, 1954, WILL APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL
BALLOTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM AND ORDER:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

1	SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS —Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by giving state legislature power to fix the salaries of its members by law.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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[See pages 5, 6]

2	SUBDIVIDING COUNTIES FOR ELECTING STATE LEGISLATORS —Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution to authorize legislature to divide counties having more than one senator or representative into subdistricts for election of senators and representatives to state legislature.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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[See pages 7-9]

3	MENTAL HOSPITAL IN OR NEAR PORTLAND —Purpose: To declare that the domiciliary hospital for the treatment of persons afflicted with mental illness of the aged, authorized by the voters on November 4, 1952, to be located within a 20-mile radius of Multnomah County Courthouse, shall care for and treat persons afflicted with any mental illness.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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[See pages 10-12]

4	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—HOW PROPOSED BY PEOPLE —Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by increasing from 8% to 10% the number of voters' signatures required to put a constitutional amendment on the ballot. Percentages are based on the number of legal voters who voted for justice of the Supreme Court at last regular election.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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[See pages 13-15]

5	STATE PROPERTY TAX —Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by limiting to 6 mills (plus bonded indebtedness and interest thereon) the maximum levy of a state property tax, unless authorized by the voters, and eliminating the 6% tax limitation so far as it applies to the state.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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[See pages 16-18]

Proposed by Initiative Petition

6	ESTABLISHING DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME —Purpose: To establish daylight saving time in all parts of Oregon within the Pacific time zone. Daylight saving time would become effective every year at 2:00 o'clock A. M. on the last Sunday in April and would continue until 2:00 o'clock A. M. on the last Sunday in September. Repeals the present law.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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[See pages 19, 20]

[See pages 21-25]

PROHIBITING CERTAIN FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS—

7 Purpose: To prohibit any person from fishing for salmon or trout by any method except hook and line in any coastal stream south of the Columbia River. Ban would also extend in a three-mile radius from mouth of such streams. Imposing penalties. Fish Commission may except Tillamook Bay chum salmon.

YES NO

[See pages 26-28]

8 **REPEALING MILK CONTROL LAW—**Purpose: To repeal the laws which empower the State Board of Agriculture and the Milk Marketing Administrator to regulate the production, distribution and sale of milk.

YES NO

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.

MEASURE No. 1

SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Proposed by the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 20, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 23, 1953, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 29, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 29. [The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a 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-third of their annual allowance as members.] *The compensation of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be prescribed by law.*

NOTE—The foregoing is set forth in accordance with section 255.440, Oregon Revised Statutes, 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

SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS—Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by giving state legislature power to fix the salaries of its members by law.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this proposed amendment to Section 29, Article IV, Oregon Constitution, is to allow the compensation of senators and representatives as members of the Legislative Assembly to be fixed from time to time by statute and to remove the present constitutional limitations on such salary.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 1

Salaries of State Legislators

The limitations applying to salaries and expense accounts of members of the state legislature would be removed from the constitution by approval of Measure No. 1. The limitations now in the constitution are those in Section 29 of Article IV, and are as follows:

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

"Sec. 29—The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a 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-third of their annual allowance as members."

Measure No. 1 proposes to substi-

tute for this section the simple wording as follows:

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTION

Section 29—"The compensation of members of the Legislative Assembly shall be prescribed by law."

This substitution would eliminate the old Section 29 in its entirety, and would permit the Legislature to fix salaries of members by statute enacted by the Legislature. Such a statute also could permit expense allowances up to any limitation contained in the statute. Salary changes would no longer require amendment of the constitution but would be accomplished by act of the legislature.

C. C. CHAPMAN, Portland
MRS. HARRY R. SWANSON, JR., Astoria
JOHN M. SWARTHOUT, Corvallis
Committee designated pursuant to ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 20 of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 1

Salaries of State Legislators

The people of the State of Oregon want the best qualified men and women to represent them in the State Legislature.

The best way to insure our having true representation in the Legislature is to make possible financially the service of any person in this State, regardless of his or her economic status.

Under Oregon law, it is the Legislature which appropriates the money of the State, and sets pay scales for State officials and employees. Changing conditions have necessitated increases in salary for all other elected or appointed officers and employees of the State. The purpose of this measure is to do likewise with legislative compensation.

Practically all other States, including our sister states of Washington and California, have long ago brought the pay of their legislators into line with present conditions.

The present pay for members of the Legislature is \$600.00 per year. A regular session of the Assembly convenes every two years. The Assembly which met in Salem in 1953 was in session for one hundred days. Thus it is seen that the pay of members of the 1953 Legislative Assembly averaged the sum of \$12.00 per day for each day the Assembly was in session.

Practically every succeeding Legislative Assembly is longer than the preceding session as the business of the State becomes more complex and the problems facing our State government, financial and otherwise, become more acute. But no matter how long the Legislative Assembly is in session, the compensation of its members remains the same flat sum of \$600.00 per year.

In addition to attendance at sessions of the Assembly, most members of the Legislature serve on various interim committees between sessions, and study or assist in the preparation of legislation to be submitted to the next Assembly. They do not receive any extra compensation for such service.

The sum of 10¢ per mile is paid to each Legislator for one, and only one, round trip from his home to Salem when the Assembly convenes, no matter how many trips he may be required to make. He does not receive any other expense allowance of any kind for rent, cost of living, or any other purpose while in Salem.

The personal financial sacrifice inherent in serving in the State Legislature may be welcomed by those of independent means, but many able and reputable community leaders with limited incomes and resources are unwilling to impose such a sacrifice upon their families and, therefore, will not run for or serve in the Legislature under the inadequate pay allowance presently provided.

Our Legislature must not become the private resort of those who can afford to serve as a hobby, nor should the low pay situation be allowed to progress to the point of domination of the Legislature by special interest groups whose occupations find advantages in legislative membership. Our State must support its legislators while on duty, so the people's freedom of choice and the legislators' freedom of action are maintained.

This permissive authority to increase legislative pay is proposed so that, with more adequate compensation, a legislator and his family can meet their living expenses while at Salem.

The people of Oregon should be aware of the urgent need for a change in the present situation, and should vote "YES" on Measure Number 1.

PAT DOOLEY

State Representative, Portland

(The other two members of the committee, Senator Philip Hitchcock and Representative Ed Cardwell, did not participate in the preparation of this statement.)

MEASURE No. 2

SUBDIVIDING COUNTIES FOR ELECTING STATE LEGISLATORS

Proposed by the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 20, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 23, 1953, 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 3 and 7, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3. The senators and representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts or *subdistricts within a county or district* into which the state may from time to time be divided by law. If a vacancy in the office of senator or representative from any county or district or *subdistrict* shall occur, such va-

cancy shall be filled as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. A senatorial district, when more than one county shall constitute the same, shall be composed of contiguous counties, and no county shall be divided in creating such senatorial districts. *Senatorial or representative districts comprising not more than one county may be divided into subdistricts from time to time by law. Subdistricts shall be composed of contiguous territory within the district; and the ratios to population of senators or representatives, as the case may be, elected from the subdistricts, shall be substantially equal within the district.*

NOTE—The amendment would add the words in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

2 **SUBDIVIDING COUNTIES FOR ELECTING STATE LEGISLATORS**—Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution to authorize legislature to divide counties having more than one senator or representative into subdistricts for election of senators and representatives to state legislature.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed amendment to sections 3 and 7 of Article IV, Oregon Constitution, would permit senatorial and representative districts, comprising not more than one county and entitled to more than one senator or representative, to be subdivided from time to time by law. Such districts shall be composed of contiguous territory within the district and the ratios to population of senators and representatives elected from subdistricts shall be substantially equal within the district.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 2**Subdividing Counties for Electing State Legislators**

The 1953 Legislative Assembly proposed for submission to the voters of Oregon an amendment to the constitution of the state relating to senatorial and representative districts. A committee consisting of the undersigned members has been appointed to prepare an impartial statement explaining this amendment. Accordingly, the following is submitted:

Under the present provisions of the constitution, state senatorial districts, and apparently also representative districts, must consist of at least an entire county. The amendment proposed would permit the subdivision of counties by the legislature into any number of districts.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE PROPOSAL

Under the present provisions of the constitution in heavily populated counties (for example, Multnomah County, with more than 471,000 people and electing 7 senators and 16 representatives) the voters have little opportunity to know their candidates and their views and qualifications. Also candidates are handicapped in campaigning and find it impossible to meet with or to address any considerable portion of the voters of their district. Consequently the voters do not know their candidates and the candidates do not know the desires for legislation of their constituents. In addition, campaigning for office in

large districts is necessarily expensive and often prevents worthy candidates of limited means from being elected.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PROPOSAL

1. The amendment will be difficult for the legislature to administer since it will be its responsibility to divide up a county.

2. Better candidates for the legislature are obtainable on a county wide basis.

3. It is not true that senators or representatives are selected from thickly populated areas within a district.

4. That representatives and senators do represent their entire county or counties and not their own particular area.

5. With radio, newspaper, television and League of Women Voters, etc., the voters can know their candidates today better than ever before.

6. If any such amendment is adopted it should be limited to Multnomah County.

LAWRENCE T. HARRIS, Eugene
DONALD R. HUSBAND, Eugene
IRVING RAND, Portland

Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by House Joint Resolution No. 20 of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 2

Subdividing Counties for Electing State Legislators

This proposed constitutional amendment is an enabling act that is merely permissive for creating legislative subdistricts within populous counties which elect a large number of State Senators and members of the House of Representatives. The proposed amendment does not create such subdistricts but confers upon the legislature or the people through the initiative the power to do so. Its adoption would legalize subdistricting in counties which presently have large populations and also in counties which in the future attain large populations.

Voters in populous counties are confronted with long lists of names of candidates from which they must make their choice, both in the party primary nominating election and again in the general election. The difficulty thus presented to voters is most vividly presented in Multnomah County which has seven senators and 16 representatives. In other large population counties the difficulty appears in lesser degree. The Multnomah situation is presented as being the most confused under the present law.

Presently Multnomah is a single senatorial district electing seven senators and is a single representative district electing 16 house members. In the primaries last May 21 the Republican candidates for the House numbered 34 of which 16 were to be nominated. Democrat House candidates for the 16 nominations numbered 28. In the November general election the voter will select 16 out of 32 candidates' names on the major party tickets. Any independent candidates nominated would add to the number on the ballot.

Few, if any, voters will be acquainted with, or have knowledge of, this large number of candidates. If the county were subdivided, the number of candidates on each voter's ballot would be drastically reduced. To illustrate: a bill presented to the 1953 Legislature proposed creating four subdistricts, under which the voter would be required to select only four candidates. If the county were divided into eight house districts, the voter would need select only two candidates. In the situation that would thus be created the voter could learn of the qualifications of the fewer candidates and thus vote more intelligently. Because the voter would choose fewer candidates, the voter's voice in government would in no way be lessened.

Relatively he would have the same voice as would every other voter.

Roughly, the population of Multnomah County residing outside the City of Portland is one-fifth of the population of the county. Under subdivision of counties, Multnomah citizens living outside the city would be entitled to at least three House members. For many years no one living outside Portland's city limits has been elected. Thus, subdistricting would contribute to equitable legislative apportionment.

Presentation of Multnomah County as an example of what could be done under subdistricting, does not necessarily imply that it is the only county in which voters would have a shorter ballot and find it less difficult to vote intelligently. Other counties that now have a number of legislators and others, that have population gains in the future, could be districted through legislative action. At present there are three counties in addition to Multnomah, which have more than one Senator and a still larger number of House Members. They are Lane, with two Senators and five Representatives; Clackamas, with two Senators and three Representatives; Marion, with two Senators and four Representatives.

Adoption of this proposed amendment would in no way be an advantage to one party over the other party. It would contribute in both party primaries to selection of the ablest candidates. Subdistricting would mean legislators selected by constituents well informed on the qualifications of their legislators, and would be an inducement to each of the major parties to select their strongest candidates in their respective primaries.

In our opinion, the adoption of the proposed amendment would create a legislature more representative of all the people of the State and a legislature which would be more responsive to the wishes and desires of the social and economic groups within our State. We sincerely recommend your favorable consideration of the proposed amendment.

JOHN P. HOUNSELL
State Senator, Hood River
GUST ANDERSON
State Representative, Portland
JOHN MISKO
State Representative, Oregon City

MEASURE No. 3**MENTAL HOSPITAL IN OR NEAR PORTLAND**

Referred to the people by the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly, as provided by section 1 of article IV of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 436
OREGON LAWS 1953

(House Bill 802, Forty-seventh
Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

Relating to the use of the domiciliary hospital for the aged, mentally ill to be located as authorized by chapter 195, Oregon Laws 1951, and approved by the people at the regular general election held November 4, 1952, by including care and treatment of persons afflicted with mental illness; and providing that this Act shall be referred to the people.

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

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state that the domiciliary hospital for the aged, mentally ill, to be located as authorized by chapter 195, Oregon Laws 1951, shall, in addition to other functions and duties prescribed therein, care and treat persons afflicted with mental illness.

Section 2. That this Act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state. * * *

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 24, 1953.

BALLOT TITLE

3 **MENTAL HOSPITAL IN OR NEAR PORTLAND**—Purpose: To declare that the domiciliary hospital for the treatment of persons afflicted with mental illness of the aged, authorized by the voters on November 4, 1952, to be located within a 20-mile radius of Multnomah County Courthouse, shall care for and treat persons afflicted with any mental illness.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter 195, Oregon Laws 1951, as referred to and approved by the people at the regular general election held November 4, 1952, authorizes the State Board of Control, when funds are available therefor, to locate a domiciliary hospital within a 20-mile radius of the Multnomah County Courthouse for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with mental illnesses of the aged. This bill authorizes such hospital, in addition to its other duties and functions, to care for and treat persons afflicted with any mental illness.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 3**Mental Hospital in or Near Portland**

The purpose of this referendum (submitted by the 1953 legislature) is to determine whether the people of Oregon want to proceed with the construction of a domiciliary hospital for the treatment of the aged mentally ill (as authorized overwhelmingly at the Nov. 4, 1952 election) or to authorize instead a general mental hospital for

the treatment of all mental illnesses.

It is generally agreed by this committee that existing mental hospitals at Salem and Pendleton are overcrowded and inadequate to meet increasing needs. It is also generally agreed that a mental hospital is needed in the Portland metropolitan area which supplies approximately 45

per cent of the patients in existing mental hospitals.

Legislative and other proponents of the referendum maintain that it is bad social policy for the state to place its aged citizens in a specialized treatment facility, thus segregating them from patients of all ages. They also maintain that it would be more costly per patient day because there would be no opportunity for younger patients to assist in caring for aged patients.

Opponents of the referendum, that is, those who advocate the domiciliary type institution previously approved by the voters, argue that the aged mentally ill are entitled to specialized care and that it is good public policy to provide it in a separate institution with a home-like atmosphere.

Other arguments in favor of the general mental hospital near Portland are as follows:

1. The Portland metropolitan area which provided more than 47 per cent of all patients sent to Oregon State Hospital, Salem, and more than 38 per cent of all patients sent to Eastern Oregon State Hospital, Pendleton, in the last biennium, is entitled to a general mental hospital that is more convenient for visitors residing in that area.

2. A general mental hospital near the Portland medical center would be advantageous from psychiatric teaching and research viewpoints.

3. A general mental hospital would permit better general staffing and more extensive treatment for the aged mentally ill.

Other arguments advanced by opponents of the referendum are as follows:

1. Despite the fact that some general hospitals provide separate buildings or geriatrics wings for the aged mentally ill, there is danger that they may be forgotten while the staff concentrates on younger and more readily curable patients.

2. It is bad public policy to use patient help merely to save money; the important thing, economically speaking, is a treatment program that restores patients to mental health.

3. Oregon's aged population is increasing much faster than the general population; therefore a facility for the aged mentally ill deserves top priority.

If a majority votes "yes" on this referendum, the legislature and state board of control will proceed with plans for a general mental hospital, including facilities for the aged mentally ill.

If a majority votes "no", state authorities will proceed with the specialized domiciliary hospital as previously authorized.

Location of the facility would be the same in either case—within 20 miles of the Multnomah county courthouse.

DR. JAMES C. CAUGHLAN,
Portland

TOM HUMPHREY, Portland

ROBERT L. WEISS, Portland

Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by House Bill No. 802 of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 3

Mental Hospital in or Near Portland

In 1952 the voters of the state approved, by a large vote, the construction, near Portland, of a hospital for the aged mentally ill. This was an enabling act and authorized the construction of a hospital when state funds became available. Subsequent to its passage a legal analysis of the measure disclosed its highly restrictive nature. According to this analysis, aged persons afflicted with mental illnesses attributable to old age, and old age alone, could be admitted for treatment. This restriction meant that an elderly person suffering from mental illness other than senility, and there are many, could not be admitted.

The purpose of the measure to be voted upon this fall is simply to extend the use of the facilities approved two years ago, to include treatment of all persons with mental illness. It was referred by the legislature through the enactment of House Bill No. 802 (Chapter 436, O.L. 1953) after giving careful consideration to the many problems involved.

There are several reasons, as follows, why the change in scope seems desirable:

1. The overcrowded condition of the Oregon State Hospital and the impending need for additional hospital facilities.

2. Fairness to the families of all those who are mentally ill.

3. The added efficiency of a mental hospital as compared to the geriatrics hospital approved two years ago.

4. The reduced cost of operation of a mental hospital where patients are able to assist one another.

5. The relatively small percentage of patients in the present state hospitals who are classified as senile.

The people are being asked to vote on the measure this November for two reasons:

1. The Constitution provides that no state institution can be located outside of Marion County without a vote of the people.

2. The people passed the measure submitted two years ago, and they are entitled to an opportunity to accept or reject the proposed change.

Let us examine the five reasons for the proposed change.

CROWDED CONDITION OF THE PRESENT OREGON STATE HOSPITAL. The state hospital is rapidly approaching its capacity, and with the increased number of commitments each year, it will soon be shamefully overcrowded. Forecasts seem to indicate the need for additional hospital facilities within the near future.

FAIRNESS TO FAMILIES. More than half of Oregon's population is located adjacent to the Portland area. An additional

hospital close to populous Multnomah County would be of great help to the patients, and a convenience to their families and friends. Doctors know the great assistance which relatives and friends can be to those who are mentally distressed.

EFFICIENCY OF HOSPITAL CARE. Under present law, only diseases attributable solely to old age could be treated at such an institution; specifically, senile dementia. There is no real treatment for this disease, which is degenerative, not organic, in nature. An institution such as is proposed by this measure could draw upon the facilities and scientific services of the University of Oregon Medical and Dental Schools, resulting in the training of skilled doctors and nurses as well as the improved health of the patients.

REDUCED COST OF OPERATION. The estimated cost of caring for a patient at a geriatrics hospital where only the senile are admitted is \$150 to \$160 monthly. This is approximately double the cost of operating existing state hospitals where all ages of mental patients are cared for. This is because younger patients can do much of the work around the hospital—a wholesome condition which not only benefits them but their older fellow patients as well. They are able to do most of the work around the kitchen, bakery, laundry, and grounds, and assisting in the production of garden and dairy products for the hospital. Obviously, the aged patients cannot do such work.

LIMITED NUMBER OF SENILE PATIENTS. A survey completed in July of this year reveals that of the more than three thousand patients being cared for at the Oregon State Hospital there are approximately 156 who are classed as being simple senile patients. This limited percentage would certainly not justify the construction of a specialized geriatrics hospital.

WHAT IS PROPOSED IN THIS MEASURE? This measure does not appropriate any money, nor did the one of two years ago. It does, however, authorize the legislature to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a state hospital for the mentally ill adjacent to Portland. It will, when completed, relieve overcrowding in the two present state institutions. It will provide care for the mentally ill of all ages and thus fulfill our obligation to our less fortunate citizens.

VOTE NUMBER 3 X YES.

HOWARD C. BELTON
State Senator, Canby
ROBERT W. ROOT
State Representative, Medford
FRANCIS W. ZIEGLER
State Representative, Corvallis

MEASURE No. 4

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—HOW PROPOSED BY PEOPLE

Proposed by the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 27, 1953, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in [a] the Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight percent of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and not more than 10 percent of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose any constitutional amendment by such petition and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety), either by a petition signed by five

percent of the legal voters, or by the Legislative Assembly, as other bills are enacted. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than 90 days after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislative Assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at the biennial regular general elections, except when the Legislative Assembly shall order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: "Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the Legislative Assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for justice of the Supreme Court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and in submitting the same to the people he, and all other officers, shall be guided by the general laws and the Act submitting this amendment, until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

NOTE—Brackets indicate deletions; words in italics would be added.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—HOW PROPOSED BY PEOPLE—

4 Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by increasing from 8% to 10% the number of voters' signatures required to put a constitutional amendment on the ballot. Percentages are based on the number of legal voters who voted for justice of the Supreme Court at last regular election.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

Section 1, Article IV, Oregon Constitution presently provides that not more than 8% of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose any measure by initiative petition. This amendment would provide that in the case of constitutional amendments, not more than 10% of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose such initiative measure. The whole number of votes cast for justice of the Supreme Court at the regular election last preceding the filing of such petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petitions shall be counted.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 4**Constitutional Amendments—How Proposed by People**

In compliance with Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 passed by the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon this amendment to section 1, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon is referred to the electorate of the state.

Only one sentence in section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon is changed. This sentence presently reads; "The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight percent of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose any measure by such petition and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed."

This sentence would be changed to read; "The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight percent of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and not more than 10 percent of the legal voters of the state shall be required to propose any constitutional

amendment by such petition and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed."

Thus the proposed amendment provides that the percentage of signatures required for an initiative petition to amend the Oregon State Constitution shall be raised from eight (8) to ten (10) percent of the legal voters at the last regular election preceding the filing of such petition with the Secretary of State.

The Oregon State Constitution provides that the number of legal voters shall be determined by the whole vote cast for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

Submitted by:

ELMER McCLURE, Portland

KATHRYN V. MERIWETHER,
Portland

CAROLINE P. STOEL, Portland
Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 4

Constitutional Amendments—How Proposed by People

The legislature by the passage of this joint resolution submitted to the citizens of Oregon the opportunity to approve a constitutional amendment intended to clarify the initiative process in Oregon.

Historically, Oregon has been the leader in progressive legislation permitting interested groups of citizens to initiate measures which they desire submitted for the approval of the people of this state; however, our state laws and constitution have made no distinction between the process of initiative legislation seeking a change of statutory laws and those seeking an amendment of our state constitution.

This failure to distinguish between initiative methods for originating statutory laws and constitutional amendments has in the past led to the attempt by citizens or groups of citizens to incorporate in the state constitution matters affecting local situations or minor affairs which more properly should be governed by statutory laws.

This proposed amendment does not weaken, destroy or undermine the use of the initiative in Oregon. It would increase the number of voters' signatures required to put a constitutional amendment on the ballot from 8% to 10% of the number of votes cast for Justice of the Supreme Court at the regular election last preceding the filing of such petition. The desired result would be that matters which are properly statutory in nature would be proposed as statutes and laws and not as constitutional amendments.

Proponents of an initiative measure now generally choose to submit the proposal as a constitutional amendment, realizing that once firmly established as a part of our state constitution the possibility that the state legislature will change, amend or repeal the law does not exist. Thus our constitution which should be a statement of laws of general interest and inherent rights has and can continue to become a repository of special interest and trivial legislation.

The proposed change does not remove from the people the right to initiate constitutional amendments, but would make slightly more difficult the obtaining of signatures for such a change. Thus it is hoped that more mature and considered reasoning would be effected in the proposal of constitutional amendments through the initiative process.

This resolution was supported in the legislature by members of both political parties and is submitted to the voters in the firm belief that its approval will strengthen the constitution of the State of Oregon without jeopardizing or weakening the historical legislative initiative process.

GENE L. BROWN
State Senator, Grants Pass

DAVID C. BAUM
State Representative, La Grande

EARL H. HILL
State Representative, Cushman

MEASURE No. 5

STATE PROPERTY TAX

Proposed by the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 22, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 27, 1953, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 11, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 11. (1) *Unless specifically authorized by a majority of the legal voters voting upon the question, the state shall not levy for any fiscal year commencing after December 31, 1954, a state property tax in excess of a sum equal to the amounts required during that year for the payment of the state's bonded indebtedness and interest thereon plus six mills multiplied by the total equalized assessed valuation for that year of the taxable property in the state.*

[(1)] (2) Unless specifically authorized by a majority of the legal voters voting upon the question, no taxing unit of the State, whether it be [the state, any] a county, municipality, district or body to which the power to levy a tax shall have been delegated, shall in any year so exercise that power as to raise a greater amount of revenue for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon than its tax base, as hereinafter defined. The tax base of each said taxing unit for any given year shall be: (a) the total amount of tax lawfully levied by it in any one of the three years immediately preceding for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or the interest thereon and exclusive of any levy specifically authorized as aforesaid in excess of the tax base, plus six percentum of said total amount; or, (b) an amount approved by a majority of the legal voters voting upon the question of establishing a tax base.

[(2)] (3) The question of establishing a tax base shall be submitted at a reg-

ular general or primary election. Every such measure shall specify in dollars and cents the amount of the tax base in effect and the amount of the tax base sought to be established, and the new tax base, if adopted, shall first apply to the levy for the fiscal year next following its adoption.

[(3)] (4) Whenever any new taxing unit shall be created and shall include property in whole or in any part theretofore included in another like taxing unit, no greater amount of taxes shall be levied in the first year by either the old or the new taxing unit upon any property included therein than the amount levied thereon in any one of the three years immediately preceding by the taxing unit in which it was then included, plus six percentum thereof.

[(4)] (5) When the boundaries of a taxing unit have been expanded through annexation of territory, the tax base of said taxing unit for the fiscal year next following the annexation shall be increased by an amount equal to the equalized assessed valuation of the taxable property in the annexed territory for the fiscal year of the annexation multiplied by the millage rate within the tax base of the annexing unit for the fiscal year of the annexation, plus six percentum of said amount.

[(5)] (6) The prohibition against the creation of debts by counties prescribed in section 10 of article XI of this constitution shall apply and extend to debts hereafter created in the performance of any duties or obligations imposed upon counties by the constitution or laws of the state, and any indebtedness created by any county in violation of such prohibition and any warrants for or other evidences of any such indebtedness and any part of any levy of taxes made by any taxing unit which shall exceed the limitations fixed hereby shall be void.

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

BALLOT TITLE

5 STATE PROPERTY TAX—Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by limiting to 6 mills (plus bonded indebtedness and interest thereon) the maximum levy of a state property tax, unless authorized by the voters, and eliminating the 6% tax limitation so far as it applies to the state.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this proposed constitutional amendment to Section 11, Article XI, Oregon Constitution is to remove the state, as a taxing unit, from the restriction on the amount of revenue that can be raised in any year by the application of the "tax base" as defined in subsection (2) thereof; and to limit the maximum state property tax levy for any fiscal year commencing after December 31, 1954, (unless exceeding the same is specifically authorized by a majority of the legal voters voting on the question) to a sum equal to the amount required during that year for the payment of the state's bonded indebtedness and interest thereon plus 6 mills multiplied by the total equalized assessed valuation of the taxable property in the state.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 5

State Property Tax

This amendment to the Constitution is proposed by the 1953 Legislature as a step in the simplification of the State's tax structure and budgeting procedures and would incorporate in the Constitution a state property tax limitation which the voters adopted in statutory form in 1952.

In recent years state property tax levies have approached \$48 million annually. These levies have not been collected from property, since income tax collections have been more than adequate to offset them.

In 1952 the people adopted a statute which limits a state property tax to an amount necessary to pay its bonds plus six mills multiplied by the total equalized assessed valuation of taxable property in the state. Based upon present bonded debt and the 1954-55 equalized valuation, the maximum property tax which the state can collect is approximately \$15 million. The proposed constitutional amendment would provide a substantially similar limitation and, in effect, would take from the legislature the power to impose any additional property tax without a vote of the people.

The amendment was proposed in order to accomplish the following objectives:

- (1) To provide a more permanent limit on the amount of property tax the state may collect than is now in force under the statutory limitation. The constitutional limitation could be modified or repealed only by a vote of the people, whereas the existing statutory limitation can be modified or repealed by an act of any legislature;
- (2) To assure the state of the right

to levy and collect a limited property tax whenever it may become necessary, regardless of whether or not levies had been made in previous years. With this assurance, any future legislature would be free to simplify the present complicated tax laws and budgeting procedures which have been necessary to protect the right to levy any state property tax.

- (3) To recognize the principle that property taxes are the chief source of revenue for counties, cities, school districts and other local subdivisions, and that the state should remove itself, as far as practicable, from the property tax field, retaining the right to collect only a limited property tax if other sources of state revenue should prove to be insufficient to meet requirements.

The principal change in the constitution is contained in paragraph 1 of the amendment which is an entirely new paragraph. This paragraph would apply only to the state. Paragraph 2 is changed to provide that the six percent limitation described therein will no longer apply to the state. This latter limitation, however, would continue to apply to all other taxing units. There are no changes proposed in the other paragraphs, which will remain as they are at the present time.

ROBERT M. HALL, Portland
JOHN R. HAY, Portland
ROBERT B. HURD, Portland
Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 22 of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 5

State Property Tax

The proposed amendment to Section 11, Article XI of the Constitution removes the state, as a property tax levying body, from the operation of the so-called six per cent limitation. The amendment substitutes a limitation, applicable only to the state, which would be measured by a fixed percentage of the assessed valuation of taxable property. In effect it incorporates in the Constitution the property tax limitation which was adopted by the people in statutory form at the 1952 general election.

At the time this statute was approved there existed a potential automatic state property tax levy in the neighborhood of \$48 million. The statute limited this levy to a present maximum of approximately \$15 million.

The same dollar limitation would apply under the proposed change in the Constitution. By placing the limitation in the Constitution, the people will establish it as a permanent policy, not subject to modification or repeal by a future legislature without the consent of the voters. If the legislature deems it necessary to impose a property tax in excess of the amount needed to pay its bonds plus 6 mills times the assessed valuation of the state, the excess would have to be approved by a vote of the people. This limitation would apply to all existing levies.

There is little doubt that the people in approving the theory of this limitation in 1952 recognized that property was being taxed heavily for the benefit of local subdivisions of government at an annual rate of approximately \$112 million and that a state levy of \$48 million, or any amount approaching that figure, would place an unbearable burden on property. At the same time they recognized that the state should have a reserved source of revenue to which it could resort in order to protect its bonding credit and to provide limited revenue in case of emergency.

Since 1940 the state has collected no property tax but has relied upon income

taxes as its major source of revenue. The property tax has become and will remain the chief source of revenue for all taxing bodies other than the state. This division of revenue sources which follows the general pattern found in many states of the Union will be emphasized and clearly defined by the proposed amendment.

The six per cent limitation which now applies to all taxing units, including the state, tends to compound annually. This is not necessarily an objectionable feature for local subdivisions which have full use for the increase. As applied to the state, however, the compounding increase in its property tax base has grown without regard to the state's need for property tax revenues. The proposed limitation, on the other hand, will be measured by a fixed percentage of the assessed valuation and will increase only when that valuation increases, thus providing a necessary and realistic property tax base for the state.

The proposal will have the additional feature of permitting a simplification of the state's tax structure and budgeting procedures. Under present law, a very complicated system of statutes is required to prevent an inadvertent levy of a state property tax and to preserve the state's power to collect a property tax in the future. The amendment itself will simplify the system and will permit further simplification by the legislature, all of which will result in a saving of many hours of legislative and administrative time.

The proposed amendment does not affect the existing six per cent limitation as it applies to counties, cities, school districts and other taxing bodies.

VOTE 5 YES!

W. LOWELL STEEN
State Senator, Milton-Freewater
EDWARD A. GEARY
State Representative, Klamath Falls

LEE V. OHMART
State Representative, Salem

MEASURE No. 6

ESTABLISHING DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 1, 1954, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the Constitution.

A BILL

For an Act providing for the uniform observance of Daylight Saving Time in all areas of the State within the United States Standard Pacific Time Zone; and repealing Chapter 1, Oregon Laws, 1953.

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

Section 1. The standard of time for any given area of the State, except as hereinafter provided, shall be the United States standard of time as established by the Congress of the United States for that particular area.

Section 2. At 2 o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in April of each year the standard time in those areas of this state located within the boundaries of the United States Standard Pacific Time Zone shall be advanced one hour and the standard time so established shall be one hour in advance of United States Standard Pacific Time. At 2 o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in September of each year,

standard time in those areas of this state located within the boundaries of the United States Standard Pacific Time Zone shall be retarded one hour and such time shall be made to coincide with United States Standard Pacific Time.

Section 3. In all laws, statutes, orders, decrees, rules and regulations relating to the time of the performance of any act by any officer or department of the state, or of any county, city, town or district thereof, or relating to the time in which any rights shall accrue or determine or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of this state, and in all the public schools and in all other institutions of this state, or in any county, city, town or district thereof, and in all contracts or choses in action made or to be performed in this state, the time shall be as set forth in this Act and it shall be so understood and intended.

Section 4. Chapter 1, Oregon Laws, 1953, hereby is repealed.

BALLOT TITLE

6 ESTABLISHING DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME—Purpose: To establish daylight saving time in all parts of Oregon within the Pacific time zone. Daylight saving time would become effective every year at 2:00 o'clock A. M. on the last Sunday in April and would continue until 2:00 o'clock A. M. on the last Sunday in September. Repeals the present law.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this bill is to establish daylight saving time in all parts of Oregon within the Pacific time zone. Daylight saving time would become effective every year at 2:00 o'clock A. M. on the last Sunday in April and would continue until 2:00 o'clock A. M. on the last Sunday in September.

The bill provides further that daylight saving time shall govern during this period in reference to all laws, rules, regulations and private contracts as well as in all departments of state and local government and in the official business of state government and local subdivisions including courts and schools.

Repeals the present law.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 6**Establishing Daylight Saving Time**

This measure would establish daylight saving time in all parts of Oregon within the Pacific time zone during the period starting at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday in April and continuing until 2 A. M. on the last Sunday in September each year.

It would also repeal Chapter 1, Oregon Laws, 1953, which establishes standard time as legal time in the state.

The act would apply to most of the state, which is in the Pacific time zone. Small segments of Wallowa county and Baker county and most of

Malheur county are in the mountain time zone and would not be affected.

Daylight saving time during this period would be official and would govern in reference to all laws, rules, regulations and private contracts, as well as in all departments of state and local government, and in official business of state government and local subdivisions, including courts and schools.

ARTHUR H. BONE, Salem
GEO. A. RHOTEN, Salem
JAMES A. SECHSER, Portland

MEASURE No. 7

PROHIBITING CERTAIN FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 1, 1954, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the Constitution.

A BILL

For an Act relating to taking salmon or trout from certain waters.

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

Section 1. No person, except as provided in sections 2 and 3 of this Act, shall take or attempt to take any salmon or trout from the waters of any stream which empties into the Pacific Ocean south of the mouth of the Columbia River or from the tributaries of any such stream or from the waters within a radius of three miles from the center of the mouth of any such stream, by any manner other than by hook and line, commonly known as angling.

Section 2. If the State Fish Commission deems the harvesting of the chum salmon run in Tillamook Bay desirable, the commission may promulgate regulations permitting the taking of such fish with commercial gear under such conditions as it deems necessary to adequately control such fishery but in no year shall such fishery take place prior to November 1 or after November 30.

Section 3. If the State Game Commission and State Fish Commission are otherwise authorized by law to take salmon or trout from any stream, they may each stop not more than 10 percent of the adult salmon or trout, male or female, arriving at any egg-taking station in any of the streams subject to section 1 of this Act for the purpose of taking eggs for use in propagation in other streams. At least 25 percent of all adult fish, male and female, on each such stream shall be permitted to escape to natural spawning grounds above any such egg taking station.

Section 4. No person shall have in his possession on any of the waters subject to section 1 of this Act any commercial fishing device capable of taking salmon or trout, except such as may lawfully be used during any lawful open season for the commercial catching of shad and striped bass in Coos Bay or on the Coquille, Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers and except such as may be lawfully used pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of this Act.

Section 5. Any salmon or trout taken as an incidental catch in the operation of lawful commercial fishing gear on any of the waters subject to section 1 of this Act shall be disposed of as the State Game Commission may, by regulation, require.

Section 6. Each member of the State

Game Commission, the State Game Director, game warden, deputy game warden and any peace officer of this state is authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act.

Section 7. Each person authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act:

(1) May search any place or container which he has reason to believe contains evidence of violation of this Act. Any hindrance or interference to such search shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this Act by the party who hindered or interfered. Any salmon or trout taken in violation of this Act shall, upon conviction of the person charged with taking them, become the property of the State Game Commission and be disposed of as the commission may, by regulation, require.

(2) Shall seize and take into his possession any fishing devices, including boats, automobiles and trucks, used or possessed in violation of this Act. All such fishing devices may be condemned and sold in accordance with Section 83-318, O.C.L.A., except that the proceeds of sale shall be deposited in the State Game Fund.

Section 8. Violation of any of the provisions of this Act is punishable, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year and by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1000.

Section 9. All fines collected for violation of this Act shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the action was commenced. The county treasurer shall, within 30 days after the fine is paid, pay one-half of such moneys to the State Game Commission with an itemized statement thereof and the State Game Commission shall deposit such moneys in the State Game Fund. The other one-half of the fine shall be retained by the county treasurer who shall deposit it in the general fund of the county.

Section 10. This Act is intended to control over any statute permitting the taking of salmon or trout by any means other than hook and line in any of the waters subject to section 1 of this Act but is not intended to affect any statute prohibiting the taking of salmon or trout by any means other than hook and line.

Section 11. If any section or provision of this Act shall be held unconstitutional, or for any other reason invalid, the invalidity of such provision shall not affect the validity of this Act as a whole, or any section, provision or part thereof not adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional.

BALLOT TITLE

7 PROHIBITING CERTAIN FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS—Purpose: To prohibit any person from fishing for salmon or trout by any method except hook and line in any coastal stream south of the Columbia River. Ban would also extend in a three-mile radius from mouth of such streams. Imposing penalties. Fish Commission may except Tillamook Bay chum salmon.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

Initiative bill to prohibit any person from fishing for salmon or trout by any method but hook and line in any coastal stream south of the Columbia River. Ban would also extend in a three-mile radius from mouth of such streams. State Fish Commission may allow chum salmon fishing in Tillamook Bay in November of each year. Limits amount of such fish which state may remove for propagation purposes. Provides for disposition of incidental catch taken in operation of lawful commercial fishing gear. Provides for confiscation of all commercial fishing devices possessed unlawfully. Hindrance or interference with search by state enforcement officers declared prima facie evidence of violation of the act. Violation of the act punishable by fine and imprisonment and money collected from fines to be divided between state game fund and general fund of county.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 7

Prohibiting Certain Fishing in Coastal Streams

The effect of this measure would be to ban practically all commercial fishing for salmon or trout in the waters of all Oregon streams which empty into the Pacific Ocean south of the Columbia River and from the tributaries of any such streams and from the waters within a radius of three miles from the center of the mouth of any such stream. The measure would not specifically ban commercial fishing in these areas or streams, but that would be the general result. Commercial fishing gear would be specifically banned in the areas involved. Sports or recreational fishing, commonly known as angling or trolling, for salmon or trout would be permitted in all such waters.

Under current regulations commercial fishing is carried on under the direction of the Oregon Fish Commission in the majority of the Oregon coastal streams.

The State Fish Commission would be given power to permit a commercial fishing season for Chum Salmon only on Tillamook Bay during a

period not prior to November 1 nor after November 30. The act would strictly limit and prescribe the percentages of salmon or trout that could be taken by the State Game and State Fish Commissions from the streams involved for hatchery and propagation use.

The act would provide that no person could have in his possession any "commercial fishing device" capable of taking salmon or trout on the waters involved, except during an open season for commercial catching of shad and striped bass in Coos Bay or on the Coquille, Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers, and except as could be lawfully used pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of the act. No provision has been made for the passage to and from the ocean of commercial fishing boats equipped with commercial fishing devices.

Any salmon or trout taken as incidental catch in the operation of lawful commercial fishing gear in the areas involved would be disposed of in accordance with regulations which

the State Game Commission would be authorized by the act to establish.

Members of the State Game Commission, state game directors, game wardens and deputy game wardens, and all peace officers would be authorized to enforce the act, and to search any place or container which they believe contains evidence of a violation. Any hindrance to or interference with such a search would be prima facie evidence of a violation of the act by the party who hindered or interfered. All equipment involved in a violation of the act would be sub-

ject to confiscation and sale, the proceeds going to the state game fund.

Violations of the act would be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for from 30 days to a year, plus a fine of from \$200 to \$1000. Half of the fines collected under the act would go to the State Game Commission and the other half would be retained by the county in which the trial was held.

EDWARD C. COMAN, Woodburn

MARK L. EDMUNDS, Garibaldi

ALLEN GORDON, Salem

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Edward E. Lindsay, and others, in favor of

MEASURE No. 7

Prohibiting Certain Fishing in Coastal Streams

FACTS ARE: Every citizen in Oregon is affected by the Fish Bill. More than \$400,000 of your tax money is now needed each year to supplement the commercial fees and licenses. At the same time one of Oregon's greatest tourist attractions—sports fishing is in jeopardy.

1. **FISH NUMBERS ARE DECREASING.** Only one-third as many salmon were caught in the streams concerned in 1952 as in the late 1930s. Many authorities agree that shortened commercial seasons have not

been the primary cause of declines. There just are not as many fish.

2. **TAX BURDEN TO SUPPORT OREGON FISH COMMISSION "INCREASES".** Prior to 1945 nearly all revenue of the commission, which administers commercial fishing, was from commercial license and poundage fees. In 1945 the commission asked for \$165,000 from tax funds to defray expenses. Figures below show the rapid increase.

1947-49 Fees & Licenses	\$ 436,239
1949-51 Fees & Licenses	486,863
1951-53 Fees & Licenses	472,623
1953-55 Fees & Licenses	501,200
Total Fees & Licenses	\$1,896,925

Commission budget	\$ 772,583
Commission budget	1,105,671
Commission budget	1,270,494
Commission budget	1,369,655

Total FEES & LICENSES deducted from	Commission budget	1,896,925
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COST TO TAXPAYERS for 8-year period \$2,621,478

3. **COMMERCIAL FISHING IS "PART TIME WORK"** in coast streams. Commercial fishing is limited to about 3 months by law. There are only about 300 commercial licensees affected on the streams concerned. Commercial credit reports on Coquille river fishermen showed practically all had regular jobs and were only fishing nights and vacations to pick up side money. Reports to a legislative committee on the Alsea river showed a maximum income per licensee for the year 1950 of less than \$350.

each year. Official joint report of U. S. Fish & Wildlife, Dept. of Interior, & Oregon Game Commission makes this comment, "In 1949 it was estimated there were over 100 businesses on the Rogue that depend almost exclusively on trade of anglers. They represent an investment of over \$3,000,000. Reliable estimates show that total expenditures by vacationists in 1949 in the Rogue River Basin approached \$13,700,000." Contrast this enormous amount to the small sum of \$20,000 paid to the state by coast streams commercial fishermen.

4. **NO BASIS FOR SALMON PRICE INCREASE** should be attributed to the passage of Fish Bill No. 7—Yes. Nor should it create a market shortage. Only approximately 8% of the salmon landings in Oregon are taken from the coast streams. In 1951 there were 7 million pounds less salmon landed in Oregon than in 1938. Loss of this amount did not seemingly affect the 1952 market prices.

7. **BASED ON EXPERIENCE ON THE ROGUE,** and now on the Umpqua, salmon runs on the 7 streams concerned, can be rebuilt without tax money.

A September poll of most Izaak Walton League chapters by a member showed a huge majority of both chapters and members in favor of this bill.

5. **CLOSURE OF THE ROGUE RIVER** in 1934 has proved a sound conservation policy. Rogue river spring chinook salmon runs are in excellent condition. 1953 and 1954 have been particularly good. Spring chinook in streams commercially fished after 1934 are practically gone, and probably can never be brought back. The runs on the Rogue were saved by closure at no cost to the taxpayer.

THE THIRD LARGEST INDUSTRY IN OREGON is the **TOURIST BUSINESS.** After scenery, sports fishing is the greatest single tourist attraction. Your tax burden can be decreased and tourist dollars can be increased by your vote and support of Proposition No. 7—YES for the **FISH BILL.**

6. **ROGUE RIVER** is a **MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR ASSET** to Oregon

EDWARD E. LINDSAY, 3009 Johnson St., Corvallis; WALTER N. BROWN, 823 Lafayette Ave., McMinnville; VANCE A. TAYLOR, 544 S. 3d St., Corvallis; ALLEN R. GORDON, 155 S. Lancaster Dr., Salem; F. ROSS BROWN, 1220 W. 9th. Albany.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Columbia River Salmon & Tuna Packers Association, in opposition to

MEASURE No. 7

Prohibiting Certain Fishing in Coastal Streams

TITLE DECEPTIVE

This measure goes far beyond the purpose indicated in its title. In addition to banning certain fishing operations it takes away the management of the coastal salmon resource from the Oregon Fish Commission and its staff of expert biologists and fixes a rigid fish propagation program by statute. We would trade control by men who have spent their life on the job of fish management for a rigid program proposed by men, who as far as can be ascertained do not live on the Oregon coast and have no record of education, training, or practical experience in fishery management. Our state legislature, after extensive public hearings, has repeatedly turned down bills of this type.

PAYROLL LOSS CERTAIN

The Act would also prevent our large ocean trolling and trawling fleets from entering any Oregon port south of the Columbia River. The Act covers all the waters of coastal streams south of the Columbia and a three mile half circle into the ocean from the center of their mouths. The bill provides "no person shall have in his possession on any of the waters subject to Section I of this Act any commercial fishing device capable of taking salmon . . ." (excepting shad fishing gear). Hundreds of fishing boats, fish on the ocean off the Oregon coast for many types of food fish. All their gear is "commercial" and "capable of taking salmon". This Act would prevent these boats from entering any port except on the Columbia River. These fishing boats fish on banks along the long Oregon coast. They cannot operate and run back and forth to the Columbia River every trip. Passage of this Act would drastically damage this fishery which takes approximately four and one-half million pounds of salmon annually, as well as tons of other food fish, and lands them at the Oregon ports which would be barred to their entry. Oregon, sadly lacking in payrolls, would lose another big payroll now paid to these fishermen, to the cannery workers, and others who process and distribute their catches.

SEARCH WITHOUT WARRANT

The Act contains a search and seizure clause (Section 7; 1) contradictory to our American tradition. Under its provisions an enforcement officer may search any "place or container" (your home, your car, your luggage) which they believe may contain evidence of violation of this Act, without a search warrant. Should you object to such arbitrary action, the bill

says that any hindrance of such search will be regarded as prima facie evidence of violation of the Act.

DANGEROUS LEGISLATION

The Oregon Fish Commission is established by statute to conserve the fishery resources of the state. It has had a program, based upon a long time approach, to assure the maintenance of our coastal stream salmon resource. It is spending about \$155,000 annually on the project, and the results provide strong evidence that the program is a successful one. Commercial fishing in these streams is strictly regulated by quota. When the quota is taken, commercial fishing stops. These quotas are scientifically determined so that a limited commercial fishery and a healthy sports fishery may be maintained, and the resource conserved for the benefit of all the people of the state. The returns to Oregon in payrolls far exceed the portion of tax money that goes into the propagation program.

SELFISH MEASURE

This is a selfish bill sponsored by persons who would like to see this resource turned over to a small segment of our people. In addition to many anglers who have unthinkingly given their support to this measure, support for it comes from resort owners, tackle and boat sellers whose interest is commercial. It will not conserve the salmon. It will merely hand them over to those who can afford to spend the time and money to fish for them. Sportsmen themselves claim that, at least in one instance where a large stream was turned over to them, their take is larger than the commercial men took before. Under the current program each group gets a share, and the commercial take is strictly limited. Some of the best sports fishing streams on the coast are those which have been commercially fished for many years, and one of the large streams seized by the sports over 25 years ago is among the worst.

This measure has not been approved by many conservative sports organizations in the state including the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. It is strongly opposed by the State Fish Commission charged with responsibility for preservation of the resource. We urge your vote against this Act.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON &
TUNA PACKERS ASSOCIATION

JAMES H. CELLARS
Executive-Secretary, Astoria

MEASURE No. 8**REPEALING MILK CONTROL LAW**

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 1, 1954, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the Constitution.

A BILL

For an Act to repeal sections 583.010 to 583.990 inclusive (Chapter 583), ORS, relating to milk marketing and price control.

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

Section 1. Sections 583.010 to 583.990 inclusive (Chapter 583), ORS, are repealed.

BALLOT TITLE

8 **REPEALING MILK CONTROL LAW**—Purpose: To repeal the laws which empower the State Board of Agriculture and the Milk Marketing Administrator to regulate the production, distribution and sale of milk.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this bill is to repeal the Milk Marketing Law (chapter 583, Oregon Revised Statutes).

The Milk Marketing Law, commonly referred to as the Milk Control Law, empowers the State Board of Agriculture and the Milk Marketing Administrator to regulate the production, distribution and sale of milk generally by means of: Establishing production areas, marketing areas and sales areas; fixing producer quotas and establishing rules under which producers may ship milk to market; licensing milk dealers; and penalizing all unauthorized acts.

The law authorizes the Board, after due public notice and hearing, to fix minimum prices to be paid to producers, distributors and retailers of milk and requires that the butterfat content be printed on retail containers.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 8**Repealing Milk Control Law**

Initiative No. 8 proposes the repeal of the Milk Marketing Act enacted in 1933. Its effect would be to eliminate controls by the State Board of Agriculture and Milk Marketing Administration in establishing production, marketing and sales areas, fixing producer quotas, determining minimum prices affecting the production and distribution of fresh milk in the bottle and can trade. Repeal of the 1933 Act would also abolish pools for the equalizing of payments to producers.

The sale and pricing of milk would be left to the functioning of the "free market." Statutes administered by the State Director of Agriculture covering sanitary regulations in the production and distribution of milk would not be affected by this repeal.

LESTER ADAMS, Applegate
NORMAN L. EASLEY, Portland
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Salem
Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Elmer Deetz, in favor of

MEASURE No. 8

Repealing Milk Control Law

Purpose: To repeal the laws which empower the State Board of Agriculture and the Milk Marketing Administration to regulate the production, distribution and sale of milk by price-fixing or otherwise.

VOTE 8 YES

to repeal this Act, which has nothing to do with the sanitary laws and regulations which we must retain to safeguard the purity of milk.

VOTE 8 YES

to restore competition, stop monopoly. To increase consumption of fluid milk and decrease the surplus or "distress" milk which now goes to factories at less-than-cost price, to be made into products which the Federal government has to buy with your tax money and store to keep them off the market.

VOTE 8 YES

to remove the artificial restrictions which now prevent rapid and low-cost flow of milk from the dairy farm to the consumer.

VOTE 8 YES

to enable consumers to buy the kind of milk they want wherever they want to buy it; to enable every dairy farm, large or small, which has complied with inspection and sanitary laws, to build its own market or pool with other producers in keeping the state supplied with plenty of pure, fresh milk.

VOTE 8 YES

Only nine states, including Oregon, now have milk marketing control laws. In these states the average cost of milk to the consumer is 90 cents a gallon and consumption of fluid milk has dropped 15% per person below that of the depression 30s. In states without control the average price of milk to consumers is 60 cents a gallon and consumption has increased by 15% over the depression 30s. Dairy farmers receive approximately the

same prices for their milk in states without control as in states with control laws. But in states without milk control there is practically no surplus milk which must be sold at distress prices, whereas in Oregon and other control states there is always lots of surplus.

VOTE 8 YES

and enable milk producers to set up their own marketing agencies, operated by boards of actual producers in each marketing area throughout Oregon. Steps in this direction already have been taken.

VOTE 8 YES

and stop protecting inefficient distributors at the expense of the public, the dairy farmers and the efficient distributors.

VOTE 8 YES

because milk costs the consumer too much now in Oregon, and United States Department of Agriculture figures show that the biggest increase in "middleman" incomes came in 1953, just when farmers' milk prices were hitting the skids.

VOTE 8 YES

because Oregon's milk control law now operates against the interests of the people, against the interests of the dairy farmer, and in favor of a few big distributors and processors. People in states without milk control drink 30% more milk than those in milk control states. State control has priced milk out of homes and left dairy farmers with constant surpluses which can only be sold at factory prices to be made into butter, cheese and other products, much of which must be bought by the Federal government in order to maintain a parity in which the dairy farmer does not share and which is against the interests of the consumer.

ELMER DEETZ
Canby

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Milk Producers Committee, in opposition to

MEASURE No. 8

Repealing Milk Control Law

VOTE 8 NO

The Oregonian said editorially: "Voters who may be puzzled if not alarmed by the violence of the milk control argument should take comfort in the fact that under years of state regulation Oregon markets have continued, in season and out, to provide an adequate supply of good milk for the babies, at reasonable prices. That was the goal the legislature set out to accomplish in the chaotic times of 1933. The goal was reached, and there is nothing to be alarmed about."

Voters of Oregon have twice defeated efforts to repeal the milk law. The sound reasons upon which they based their decision still exist.

Oregon's Milk law is the consumers' safeguard. The basic objective of the act is to benefit the public interest.

Without milk control a chaotic market follows and a chaotic market means disaster to dairymen and ultimately to us all.

The whole economy of Oregon would be jeopardized if the \$70,000,000 Oregon dairy industry is demoralized by repeal.

Repeal would impair agricultural assets supporting the credit structure of the state.

Repeal would endanger the state's supply of pure milk.

Without a stabilized price communities would be left to the mercy of fluctuations in supply.

The consumers' interests have been safeguarded by minimum butterfat labeling and prices kept below the national average.

The Oregon plan of pooling and pricing milk under the Milk Marketing Act in-

sure that producers are treated fairly when they market their products.

The continuous program of auditing, testing, cost accounting and market analysis carried on by the Milk Marketing Administration gives a state of stability to the industry and insures statistical information that is invaluable to fluid milk producers.

Contrary to statements made by critics of the Milk Marketing Act, licenses have been issued to new dairies promptly as soon as they have been approved by the sanitary authorities.

Thirty-five per cent of producers' milk is processed and sold direct to consumers by producers' own dairies.

The quality of Oregon milk is unsurpassed by any state in the union, a U. S. public health survey proves.

Under the Milk Marketing Act the cost of milk to the consumer has not increased in proportion to the cost of other foods.

Milk, recognized as the best food buy, merits semi-public utility treatment in the interest of the consumers. Impairment of the constant supply of wholesome milk would constitute a menace to the health and welfare of all Oregon citizens.

Remember—Oregon voters have twice defeated attempts to repeal the Milk Marketing Act. Their sound reasons exist today.

VOTE No. 8 NO

OREGON MILK PRODUCERS
COMMITTEE

ARTHUR P. IRELAND, President
Forest Grove

LESTER ADAMS, Manager
Applegate

STATEMENTS AND ARGUMENTS IN BEHALF OF CANDIDATES

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1954

The fees prescribed by law were paid for publishing the individual statements and pictures which appear herein. Space is not available to unopposed candidates, and no material was filed for a few others, but as directed by Section 255.230, Oregon Revised Statutes, a complete list follows of all Republican (R) and Democratic (D) nominees, and Nonpartisan candidates, for National, State, and District offices to be voted upon in the county or counties for which this edition of the pamphlet is printed. (Candidates who do not file with the Secretary of State—those for offices in counties, cities, and other local governmental units—are not listed.)

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Guy Cordon (R), Douglas County; Richard L. Neuberger (D), Multnomah County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1st DISTRICT—Donnell Mitchell (D), Polk County; Walter Norblad (R), Marion County.

FOR GOVERNOR—Joseph K. Carson, Jr. (D), Multnomah County; Paul Patterson (R), Washington County.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR—S. Eugene Allen (R), Multnomah County; Norman O. Nilsen (D), Multnomah County.

FOR STATE SENATORS, 1st DISTRICT, Marion County (*Two to Elect*)—Cecil J. Farnes (D), Mark O. Hatfield (R-D), Lee V. Ohmart (R).

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE, 12th DISTRICT, Marion County (*Four to Elect*)—Eddie Ahrens (R-D), W. W. Chadwick (R), Robert L. Elfstrom (R-D), Guy W. Jonas (D), Al Loucks (R-D).

ON NONPARTISAN BALLOTS

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Rex Putnam, Linn County.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, Position No. 2—James T. Brand, Coos County.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, Position No. 4—William C. Perry, Umatilla County.

FOR JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT, Third Judicial District, Marion County, Position No. 1—Geo. R. Duncan.

FOR JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT, Third Judicial District, Marion County, Position No. 2—Charles W. Creighton, James B. Daniels, Eugene E. Laird, Val D. Sloper, Edward O. Stadter, Jr.

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

CAN YOUR VOTE BE INFLUENCED BY MONEY?

THERE ARE MEN WITH BIG BANK ROLLS WHO THINK IT CAN.

THEY ARE BACKING THEIR OPINION WITH CASH.

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT THE BET THEY'RE MAKING.

Election time is here again. Once more Oregon is plastered with Republican billboards. Oregon's air is saturated with costly Republican radio and television broadcasts. Big staffs of high-paid advertising experts labor through the nights to think up new gimmicks and slogans for Republican candidates in trouble with the voters. The mails are flooded with the most expensive Republican device of all: "personal" letters mailed directly to the voters by the hundreds of thousands.

HOW MUCH DOES ALL THIS COST?

WHO PUTS UP THE MONEY?

WHAT DO THEY GET IN RETURN?

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD. On the next page you'll find the total amounts spent in Oregon by all committees and candidates in the last three elections. The figures are taken from the published reports of the Secretary of State.

TAKE A GOOD LOOK—THEN ASK SOME QUESTIONS

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN OREGON

	Democrats	Republicans
1948	\$ 91,532	\$ 524,802
1950	95,159	245,731
1952	98,342	545,200
Totals	\$285,033	\$1,315,733

WE AREN'T ASKING you to look at those figures through our eyes.

- LOOK AT THEM THROUGH YOUR OWN EYES.
- LOOK AT THAT 5 TO 1 RATIO. It tells you which party represents big business, and which party draws its funds from people like yourself.
- LOOK AT THE HUGE AMOUNTS SPENT by one party and ask yourself: "Does it cost this much to give me the facts, or was this done to produce a confusing, deafening uproar of slogans and salesmanship in which thoughtful debate is impossible."
- LOOK AT THE SIZE of the Republican campaign funds and ask yourself: "How can a candidate accept such huge sums of money during his campaign without assuming heavy obligations to the contributors after his election to public office?"
- LOOK AT THE RECORD of the two parties and ask yourself: "Is it possible that the contributors of these huge amounts of money are being repaid many times over out of the public's pocket in timber contracts, tax advantages, hydro-power damsites, surcharges on my electric bills, and an endless list of other privileges?"
- LOOK AT ALL THIS and see whether you agree with the resolution unanimously adopted by the Oregon Council of Churches during this campaign:

" . . . THE EXCESSIVE SPENDING OF MONEY FOR CAMPAIGNS TO WIN HIGH OFFICE CONSTITUTES A PERIL TO THE HIGH ETHICS AND MORALITY WHICH WE EXPECT IN GOVERNMENT."

IF YOU AGREE WITH THE OREGON COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, we ask that you carefully consider the candidates of each party, and,

IN YOUR OWN INTEREST

VOTE FOR A CHANGE IN OREGON

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee; Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

We Oregonians have learned some painful lessons in the past two years.

We have seen practically all of the promised tax relief go only to the 8% who clip coupons and draw dividends.

We have seen unemployment right here in Oregon running at twice the national rate.

We have witnessed the wrecking of the brilliant engineering staff of the Bonneville Administration, a move which will raise far-reaching obstacles to our industrial expansion.

We have seen with our own eyes what the Republican hard money policy and the smashing of the housing program did to our lumber industry.

We have seen our prosperous agriculture suddenly set back to a pre-war level, with many visible signs of a farm depression, at the very time when our consumers are paying the highest prices in history for food.

We have seen our great national dam-building program, temporarily postponed by the Korean war, becoming permanently paralyzed by the Republican party.

We have watched with disbelief the first step toward dismantling the great regional system of integrated, self-liquidating power dams and transmission lines which gave us low cost power—"job producing power"—and raised us to the highest prosperity in our history.

With even more disbelief we have seen a former governor of Oregon hustling about feverishly, placing his endorsement as a cabinet official on one giveaway after another, looking the other way or actively assisting while powerful forces in Idaho and Washington move in on the damsites and transmission lines upon which we must depend for Oregon's economic life-blood in the very near future.

And now, in this very campaign we see a whole slate of Republican candidates hopelessly indebted to big-money campaign contributors; not a single one of them daring to speak out in defense of his own state. We have heard much from them in the past about states' rights. What do we hear from them now that their own state is being wronged?

WHO SPEAKS FOR OREGON?

Is there a Charles McNary, a George Joseph, a Julius Meier, a Wayne Morse left in the Republican party? Not one. Not even an imitation of one.

OREGONIANS WHO VOTE FOR OREGON THIS YEAR MUST DO IT
BY VOTING FOR DEMOCRATS

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON OFFERS YOU--

- THE BEST CHOICES, CANDIDATE AGAINST CANDIDATE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION
- CANDIDATES WHO ARE NOT SHACKLED TO BIG MONEY
- HONEST CANDIDATES WHO KEEP THEIR WORD, AND WHO ARE PLEDGED TO THE PROGRAM OF A UNIFIED, RESPONSIBLE NATIONAL PARTY
- A PROMPT RETURN TO THE PROVED PROGRAMS WHICH BROUGHT PROSPERITY TO THE FACTORIES AND FARMS OF THE NORTHWEST
- A SOUND POLICY, NOT DRASTIC AND RECKLESS EXPERIMENTS
- ACTION, NOT EXCUSES

AN OREGON PARTY, SERVING OREGON . . .

LET'S REBUILD OREGON TOGETHER

GUY CORDON**Republican Party Candidate for United States Senator**

Guy Cordon, Oregon's 10-year veteran in the United States Senate, has been described by Raymond Moley, senior editor of *NEWSWEEK*, as "one of the five or six most effective" members of that body.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

Senator Cordon's Senate colleagues, both Republican and Democratic, recognize this quiet efficiency.

Margaret Chase Smith, the sagacious Republican senator from the State of Maine, has remarked:

"With great admiration, I have watched your effectiveness and conscientious work both on the Senate floor and in committee—particularly in the Appropriations Committee, of which we are both members. I only hope that the people of Oregon know and appreciate the service you give our nation and the great honor and credit that you bring to them and the State of Oregon in your work . . ."

When Senator Cordon this year demonstrated that a proposed amendment, supposed to set aside atomic energy revenues for education, was another cruel aid-to-education hoax, Democratic Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia was moved to write to him:

". . . In view of the demagoguery of previous speakers, your speech was not only so logical but was like a breath of fresh air when you sustained the fundamental principles on which our government has made such progress. I am your strong admirer, as you know, and I regard this as one of the outstanding speeches made in the Senate while I have been here, and it was entirely extemporaneous."

Oregon voters have twice rewarded Guy Cordon with thumping majorities. Their confidence, in turn, has given him a senior committee ranking that rarely falls to the lot of a Western senator. Guy Cordon's advice and counsel weigh heavily in the powerful Appropriations Committee and they dominate the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of which he is the chairman.

Guy Cordon's influence in the United States Senate is matched by his record of achievement for Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. He is the acknowledged authority on hydroelectric power, public lands, forestry and the affairs of Hawaii, Alaska and our other possessions.

Since he has been in the Senate, he has been an articulate spokesman for the orderly development and conservation of our natural resources. During his tenure on the Appropriations Committee, almost \$1.5 billion has been made available for public works projects in the Northwest. Senator Cordon can be credited with securing an additional \$144,432,840 in these funds for Northwest projects, over and above the amount the lower House appropriated.

Oregon's senior senator was raised in the heart of a farming region, serving his first public office in such a community. In 1944 he was named by Governor Earl Snell to succeed Senator Charles L. McNary. He was elected in 1944 to serve out the unexpired term, and in 1948 was re-elected for a full six years.

From his earliest Senate days, Guy Cordon's legislative career has been marked by a tenacity of purpose and an economy of motion. A bill authored by Senator Cordon is rarely lost.

It was Senator Cordon who, after a campaign that dated back to his pre-Senate days, finally succeeded in unfreezing the controverted Oregon and California Railroad land funds. This multi-million dollar legacy will accrue to eighteen Oregon counties.

Guy Cordon is regarded with affection by President Eisenhower, and by Administration policy-makers as a champion of the Eisenhower legislative program. His record of consistent support of that program is topped by only one other member of the Senate this year. On 35 critical roll-call votes, Senator Cordon stood with the President 31 times.

Oregon is fortunate to be represented in the Senate by one of that body's most respected members. The citizens of Oregon can vote with pride to return Guy Cordon to the United States Senate.

ABLE—EXPERIENCED—TRUSTWORTHY

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER**Democratic Party Candidate for United States Senator**

Richard L. Neuberger, famous Oregon author and State Senator, opposes the reckless give-away program. He believes that greedy interests should not be allowed to take over our forests, water-power sites, oil reserves and atomic-energy patents. These great resources must be preserved for us and our children.

There is no money in Richard Neuberger's campaign from oil or utility magnates. He relies for support upon average men and women, whose welfare he champions. He does not have the backing of the big Portland daily papers. He is not a "billboard candidate." He agrees with the Oregon Council of Churches that "the excessive spending of money to win high public office constitutes a peril to the high ethics and morality which we expect of government."

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

NEUBERGER'S RECORD

Richard Neuberger was born in Oregon 41 years ago and educated in the public schools of our state. He is a veteran of over three years service in the Army in World War II. This is what was said about Neuberger by General James A. O'Connor:

"Richard L. Neuberger served under my command in the Alaska-Yukon Theatre of war. . . I consider him a person of loyalty, integrity and ability. His military service was faithful, diligent and outstanding. I regard him as a leader of men."

Many thousands of people have read Richard Neuberger's articles about Oregon in such magazines as Collier's and the Saturday Evening Post. As author of "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," he knows well our Oregon heritage. Neuberger's book "Royal Canadian Mounted Police" symbolizes his admiration for courage, honor and fairness under law.

FIGHTERS FOR THE PEOPLE

Senator Neuberger and his wife Maurine are the only husband-and-wife legislative team in our history. In 1952 they polled the highest votes ever won for the Legislature. Maurine Brown Neuberger, born on a Tillamook County farm, has taught school in Milton-Freewater, Newberg and Portland.

In the Legislature the Neubergeres are associated with humanitarian causes—the long fight for colored margarine, a bonus for Korean veterans, tax deductions to working mothers for child care, better education for retarded children, state-wide meat inspection to guard our health, conservation of state school timber. The Neubergeres vigorously opposed the harassing of elderly people with the relatives' responsibility act.

CLEAN-CUT CAMPAIGN OR BALLYHOO?

Richard Neuberger believes elections should be decided by voters and issues, and not by money. He has called attention to the fact that, in the past three Oregon elections, Democratic committees spent a total of \$285,033 but the Republicans spent almost five times this—\$1,315,734. Who put up so vast a sum for the Republicans and for what purpose?

Senator Neuberger will wage a clean-cut campaign. He will attack the reactionary public record of his opponent, but he will not stoop to any personal "smear." He gives his opponent credit for as much patriotism as he has himself. Neuberger feels that people are sick and tired of character assassination and mud-slinging.

NEUBERGER UPHOLDS AMERICAN TRADITIONS

Richard Neuberger believes that candidates should debate their programs, in the pattern of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas. Neuberger has accepted invitations to do just that from the League of Women Voters, YWCA Forum and other impartial groups. If the debates do not occur, it will be because Neuberger's opponent has been unwilling to take part in this grand old American custom.

IS OREGON PROSPERING?

Last winter our state suffered from the highest rate of unemployment in the nation. Oregon's Unemployment Compensation Fund may run in the hole \$15,000,000 this year.

Did you know that industrial payrolls in Oregon dropped 6.7 per cent between May of 1953 and May of 1954, while the state of Washington had a 4.2 per cent gain in jobs? Retail trade during the first six months of 1954 was down twice as much in Portland as in Seattle.

Richard Neuberger never has been one to cry "depression", but he believes business men and wage-earners must heed certain storm signals.

WHY NO INDUSTRY HERE?

Manufacturing in Oregon needs low-cost power. This Republican administration has ended the great Federal power program, which built Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams. Today, the Bonneville engineering staff is scattered to the four winds. Neuberger's opponent criticized Bonneville in 1953 for negotiating a contract to supply kilowatts to a proposed \$65,000,000 aluminum plant at The Dalles. That plant now may not be built.

WHO TOMAHAWKED TRANSMISSION LINES?

Richard Neuberger advocates immediate restoration of the full Bonneville transmission system. Why did Senator Cordon actively promote the sale to the California-Oregon Power Company of the key Bonneville line through South-Central Oregon? Was not this bargain-basement sale followed by the loading of a 16 per cent rate increase upon COPCO's customers?

BETRAYAL AT HELL'S CANYON

This administration has abandoned North America's finest natural hydro-electric site to the Idaho Power Company for piecemeal use. Richard Neuberger stands by the 308 Report of the U. S. Army Engineers, which recommends a high Federal dam in Hell's Canyon. This project is particularly vital to the progress and prosperity of Eastern Oregon.

WHY THE CONTRAST?

Oregon and Washington share roaring mountain rivers. Yet utility domination of Oregon has saddled our state with higher power bills. Compare these charges for 100 kilowatt-hours of energy at residential rates:

Seattle, Washington	\$ 2.52
Wenatchee, Washington	2.72
Spokane, Washington	2.76
Vancouver, Washington	2.85
Portland, Oregon	\$ 3.05
Pendleton, Oregon	3.35
Coos Bay, Oregon	3.50
Medford, Oregon	3.60

DEEDS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

Under this Republican administration, not a single Federal power project has been started in the Pacific Northwest. Richard Neuberger points out that, after the Democrats had been newly in office for less than a year, the huge dams at Bonneville and Grand Coulee were under way.

SQUEEZE ON OUR FARMERS

Farm income in Oregon has sagged 14 per cent since the Republican administration took office, but Oregon housewives are paying as much for food! The cost of bread to the consumer is up, the price of wheat received by the rancher is down. Under these circumstances, Neuberger believes an economic collapse on our farms could be triggered by a reduction in price supports. Although the GOP Congress denounces "subsidies" to farmers, nothing is said about such subsidies as the \$39,662,000 paid during a fiscal year to just one airline, Pan-American.

OREGON FARMERS MUST BE PROSPEROUS!

A threat to farm prosperity is likewise a threat to every Oregon merchant and wage-earner. The policies of this administration have helped to make average farm income per person less than half of that of people in cities. With Eastern Oregon wheat acreage cut by 31 per cent, what will take up this sag in farm purchasing power? The reduction in farm-price supports now taking place differs sharply from the promises of 100 per cent of parity made to farmers in the campaign of 1952.

USE SURPLUSES TO FEED THE HUNGRY

Surpluses in wheat and dairy products have been used by Republicans in Congress to discredit the whole farm program. Richard Neuberger believes there is no real surplus as long as people are hungry. He proposes a four-point program:

(1) Use of food stamps to get extra farm products into the hands of needy families on public assistance. (2) A greatly expanded National School Lunch program. (3) Sending our food overseas, instead of hard-earned American dollars, to win allies against Communism among starving peoples in under-privileged countries. (4) Study of Canada's Family Allowances system, which has helped parents to buy nutritious foods for children under 16 years of age.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

OIL FOR SCHOOLS OR FOR GIVE-AWAY?

Neuberger's opponent sponsored the bill that gave to just four states (Texas, Louisiana, California, Florida) the offshore oil reserves which formerly had belonged to all 48 states, including Oregon.

Richard Neuberger contends that the offshore oil should be used as provided for in the Hill Bill—to set up a special account to help finance schools in every state. This might bring as much as a total of \$576,000,000 to Oregon, according to U. S. Senator Paul H. Douglas, thus providing better pay for teachers and relieving sorely-burdened taxpayers.

The Hill Bill was backed by the Oregon Education Association, American Federation of Teachers and the National Grange, but Neuberger's opponent took an active role in defeating the bill.

A HAND FOR CONSUMERS

Oregon housewives know that Richard Neuberger's wife, Maurine, ended the 38-year-old ban on colored oleo by standing in the Capitol and demonstrating the messy chore imposed on women in the state—while Senator Neuberger's opponent voted in Congress for a discriminatory 10-cent penalty tax on every pound of yellow margarine.

TAXES

Neuberger believes that the fair way to cut taxes is to increase personal exemptions from \$600 to \$800 a year. This would help all families, not merely a favored few. A typical salaried man in Oregon, earning \$80 a week, could realize a net gain of 8 cents an hour in take-home pay under this tax policy.

Neuberger opposes the sales tax, which cuts the purchasing power of average families. Neuberger's opponent voted in Congress to levy a sales tax in our national capitol.

PROTECT OUR PRICELESS SCENERY

The majestic outdoors brings thousands of tourists to Oregon annually. Yet the Ellsworth-Cordon Bill would let the largest lumber operators take over choice sections of our scenic National Forests. This proposal has been criticized as a "land grab" by the Wildlife Management Institute and other great conservation groups.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

“REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED OR COLOR”

Richard Neuberger was the chief sponsor of the first Fair Employment Practices Act ever introduced in Oregon's Legislature. He worked to secure fair treatment for our Indians. He has denounced the present abandonment of these Indians by the Federal government. Neuberger feels that bigotry has no place in our beloved nation.

JUSTICE FOR THE ELDERLY

Neuberger sponsored a legislative act to forbid discrimination against workers past 65. He and his wife opposed opening old-age assistance rolls to public inspection. They have criticized unfair provisions of the state lien law. Neuberger's opponent voted for a Federal bill publicizing Welfare rolls.

FOREIGN POLICY

Richard Neuberger says that the GOP "policy" of bluff and bluster may entertain our enemies but it frightens our friends. He realizes we must work in close alliance with the free countries whose interests are our own, and he opposes both the crippling Bricker Amendment and a return to the Old Guard's high-tariff barriers. He endorses the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty, which has kept Communist aggression from sweeping over Western Europe. Why was Neuberger's opponent one of only 13 isolationist Senators to vote against ratifying this vital defense pact, which was organized by General Eisenhower?

TIME FOR A CHANGE IN OREGON?

Oregon last elected a Democratic United States Senator in 1914. After 40 years, isn't it time for a change? All people will agree that President Eisenhower was right when he warned that "political health is endangered if one party, by whatever means, becomes too long entrenched in power."

1954: A YEAR OF DECISION

The choice on election day is between the entrenched, complacent Old-Guard right wing of the Republican Party—and the forthright liberalism represented by Richard Neuberger. Symbolically, the memorial volume to Charles L. McNary, one of Oregon's great progressive Republicans, closes with a tribute written by Richard Neuberger. The public good knows no party lines.

Let us make our choice confidently, knowing that Richard L. Neuberger, one of Oregon's illustrious sons, will make a truly great United States Senator!

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

Donnell Mitchell was born in Oklahoma, March 22, 1923. He moved to Oregon with his parents in 1925. He has spent the last 23 years in Willamina where he attended the public schools and the Methodist Church. After graduating from high school in 1940 he worked two years in the lumber industry before going into the army in 1943.

His army life was spent as a machine gunner in the 33rd Infantry Division in the South Pacific. After his discharge in December of 1945 he attended Linfield College where his major studies were history and political science. Since leaving school he has been employed as a salesman. In 1952 he was married to the former Lucille Aerts, a native of Washington County.

This is how Donnell Mitchell looks at the important issues of today:

POWER

Mitchell's slogan is "More low cost power for more Northwest jobs". He thinks Uncle Sam's successful power program should be restored and continued. It is his opinion that the water

power belongs to all the people, and that the people can best be served by federal development of the remaining dam sites.

TAXES

Mitchell believes that the tax program enacted by this last session of congress was a direct slap at the working man, and will, if elected, support a program more favorable to him, such as the \$800 exemption.

AGRICULTURE

Mitchell will be a pro farmer congressman. He believes that only if the farm is prosperous can the nation prosper. He is an advocate of high rigid price supports for the farmer, and will support any legislation necessary for the protection of the farm economy.

LABOR

Mitchell believes that the laboring man is the backbone of American industry. He will oppose spite laws against working people or others, and believes that a new and fairer labor law should be enacted.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mitchell is for an expanded social security program with more benefits for the permanently disabled, widows, dependent children, and the aged.

OREGON AND THE WEST

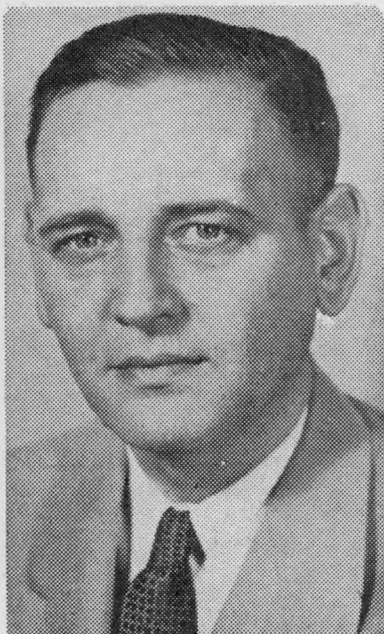
Mitchell will be a congressman who will work for the development and industrial expansion of Oregon and the West, but who believes that his primary job must be to serve the people of Oregon's first congressional district.

Mitchell will be a conscientious congressman who will best serve the interests of the people.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

WALTER NORBLAD

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



- RESIDENCE:** Resided in Oregon 44 years.
- EDUCATION:** University of Oregon (Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Jurisprudence); graduate work Harvard Law School; subsequently traveled in almost all parts of the world, gaining valuable knowledge on foreign affairs.
- POLITICAL:** Representative in Oregon Legislature, 1935-39; Delegate GOP National Convention, 1940; elected to Congress five consecutive times.
- MILITARY:** U. S. Army, 1942 to 1945; combat intelligence officer 8th Air Force; awarded air medal for voluntary combat flights including initial D-Day assault.
- IN CONGRESS:** Is serving as Western Republican Whip and is a member of the powerful Armed Services Committee, the Committee on Committees, and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Norblad's five term seniority and Committee positions, plus his background and training, qualify him to actively and effectively represent you in Congress.
- Mr. Norblad in 1936 married Miss Elizabeth Bendstrup of Astoria and formerly of Yamhill County. They have one son, 15 years old.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

JOSEPH K. CARSON, JR.**Democratic Party Candidate for Governor****CARSON'S PLEDGE TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON**

"I promise the people of Oregon a fearless and dynamic administration.

The reactionary forces which have retarded Oregon's population growth and her commercial, industrial and agricultural expansion for over a half century will not dominate the government of our state.

I promise to give this state a bold and fighting leadership. I shall be neither timid nor evasive.

I shall make Oregon a do-something state."

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

CARSON HAS A PROGRAM

OREGON NEEDS

- New industries and more jobs
- Full utilization of its water resources
- New highways, improved port facilities and many other public works
- More tourist trade
- Aggressive leadership

CARSON PROPOSES

- A program of diversified industrial expansion
- Retaining all natural resources for the people
- A progressive program of public works for Oregon
- Adequate domiciliary care for the aged
- Better state institutions
- Liberalized unemployment and workmen's compensation laws
- Modernization of Oregon's antiquated tax structure
- Full-time, paid liquor commission
- An expanding education program to keep up with population
- Adequate assistance for senior citizens
- A state administration that does things

CARSON OPPOSES

- Useless boards and commissions
- All power surcharges
- A sales tax
- Anti-picketing and similar laws
- Exploitation of consumers
- Second-class citizenship for the aged and unfortunate
- Unfair freight rates for agriculture and business
- Inefficiency in state and local government
- Do-nothingism

CARSON IS A LEADER

LAWYER

- Graduated Law Department, University of Oregon, 1917. Member bar of U. S. Supreme Court; U. S. Court of Appeals; U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit; U. S. Court of Claims and District of Columbia; Supreme Court of Oregon.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

SOLDIER

- Overseas veteran of both World War I (Private to 1st Lieutenant) and World War II (Captain to Colonel).
- Decorated in World War II by U. S. (Bronze Star Medal), Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia.

OFFICEHOLDER

- Outstanding record as mayor of Portland, 1933-41
- Inspector-General of Civilian Defense, 1941-42
- Oregon Department Commander, American Legion, 1941-42
- Member United States Maritime Commission, by presidential appointment, 1947-50

CITIZEN

- Born in Kentucky, came to Oregon with parents when a small boy
- Reared in Hood River
- A self-made man, who has worked in orchards, logging camps, sawmills, dry goods stores
- Married, the father of two children

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE IN OREGON
VOTE CARSON FOR GOVERNOR

PAUL PATTERSON
Republican Party Candidate for Governor



Paul Patterson has given Oregon a fresh, vigorous leadership that people like and completely trust.

Sincere, capable and forthright—his natural friendliness, unquestioned integrity and keen inquiring mind have made him one of the most popular governors in the history of the state.

With a distinguished record of 25 years of public service that led to his election as President of the State Senate, Paul Patterson brought to his present job a practical understanding and working experience in what it takes to get things done in state affairs.

HE'S DOING THE JOB THE PEOPLE OF OREGON WANT DONE. HE'S DOING IT WITH A SIMPLICITY AND EFFECTIVENESS THAT COMMAND RESPECT, CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

Governor Paul Patterson is a working Governor. His record is not only one of TRUSTED leadership, but of EFFECTIVE ACTION.

The integrity of the Governor's office has been above question.

Oregon's budget is balanced and despite rising costs of administration, state taxes have not been increased . . . there has been no deficit spending here.

The current five-year highway construction program is being completed on schedule with a new long-range program in the making. Governor Patterson's knowledge of highway problems led to his appointment from the National Conference of Governors on a committee to advise with President Eisenhower on the formation of a 10-year program of federal highway construction.

Patterson's refusal to accept delays in the construction of an intermediate penal institution got action . . . and results. His prompt and effective leadership met the emergency at the state prison—brought needed reforms. His handling of problems during the lumber strike reflected the sincerity of his concern for workers, his native sense of fairness and his firm resistance to selfish pressures.

Oregon has assurance of early construction of new hydroelectric power projects because Oregon's Governor has worked cooperatively and effectively with other Northwest Governors, Oregon's congressional delegation and the national administration. Recent months have demonstrated clearly that only through united effort and by working WITH Congress and the national administration can the Northwest win necessary federal participation. Patterson's objective is maximum power development NOW instead of endless delay while obstructionists maneuver for political advantage.

Governor Patterson's background is typically Oregonian. Born in 1900 in Kent, Ohio, he moved to Oregon with his parents in 1908. Oregon has been his home since, except for army service in World War I.

Times were not easy for the Patterson family. To stay in school, Paul carried papers for three years and worked as a Postal Telegraph messenger. During his high school years he worked long hours on the graveyard shift of a shipyard and in summers, in a lumber mill and meat company. Yet he found time to be president of his class, manager of the school paper and an outstanding student and debater.

Entering the University of Oregon in 1919, he waited on tables, washed dishes and corrected examination papers to earn a degree in business administration. An appointment as a graduate assistant made it possible for him to attend law school. He worked nights, weekends and summers to complete his law course. He graduated in 1926 with exceptionally high honors in a wide field of scholastic activities. The same year he moved to Hillsboro where he has since achieved outstanding success as a practicing attorney.

The civic record of Paul Patterson is a record of jobs effectively and well done. A member of the State Senate in 1945, 1947, 1949 and 1951, he was elected President of the Senate in 1951. In his home town of Hillsboro he has been President of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Hillsboro Rotary Club, President of the Washington County Veterans Council, Commander of Hillsboro Post No. 6 of the American Legion and President of the Washington County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League. He has been State President and Director of the Oregon State Motor Association (AAA) and State Chairman of American Legion Junior Baseball.

He was a trustee of the Hillsboro Congregational Church, of which he is a member, and served as chairman of the Hillsboro Boy Scout Council (he holds the Silver Beaver and Silver Antelope awards for outstanding service). For ten years he served as the advisor of the Hillsboro "Hi-Y". The Governor is a member of the Elks, Masons, Rotary and the American Legion.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

S. EUGENE ALLEN**Republican Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

With the retirement from Public Service of Mr. Kimsey, a fine official and splendid gentleman, it is important that Oregon elect a person to the office who has breadth of vision, excellent experience, wide knowledge and sympathetic understanding as well as fine personal integrity.

Prosperity and the privilege of growth and opportunity are achieved neither by fanciful shortcuts nor by panaceas. Work and experience and wisdom offer a better hope.

Mr. Allen has had experience in agriculture, in labor relations, in business management, in education and in public service. There are no easy answers to the problems that face us. His well-rounded experience and intellectual integrity will serve Oregon in good stead.

During the 12 years he edited the Oregon Labor Press (AFL) Mr. Allen had an unusual opportunity to learn the aims, aspirations and ideals of American wage-earners. His work as secretary-manager of the Associated Restaurants of Oregon has resulted in the achieve-

ment of sound labor relations. He has shared the problems that business men are called upon to face and solve.

Mr. Allen has been a member of the Portland School Board for the past 12 years. He served as State Senator during the last session of the legislature. For many years he represented AF of L Labor unions in many capacities. He has also had business experience and presently owns a modest interest in a restaurant company and is a director in the Portland Gas & Coke Company.

The people of Oregon have established certain standards for the protection of workers. Included among these is the guarantee that every Oregon citizen shall have equal opportunity to secure employment at the job for which he is trained and qualified without regard to religion, race or color. The obligation to respect the law and uphold it against all violators will be fully met by Mr. Allen.

He will protect working people and their organizations in the exercise of their rights. But no organization, labor or employer, shall override the public interest nor the authority of the state.

Beyond the execution of the law is the important matter of basic philosophy. As the state grows and develops industrially it will be his purpose to encourage the processes of collective bargaining as the means of achieving happy labor relations. The object of government should be the maximum encouragement of citizens to find congenial, rewarding and satisfying business and employment opportunities and to keep to a minimum interference with the rights and the duties of those citizens.

That is what Mr. Allen believes.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

NORMAN O. NILSEN**Democratic Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

NORMAN O. NILSEN is highly qualified by character, training and experience to be the kind of Labor Commissioner that Oregon needs and deserves. He is an overseas veteran of World War II, vigorous, and respected throughout the state by labor and industry.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSMAN, Fullman Plumbing Company, Portland.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR for 5 years as State Director of Apprenticeship.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Field Representative for 2 years.

PUBLIC MEMBER, for 3½ years, State Advisory Committee, Oregon Board of Rehabilitation.

ACTIVE UNION MEMBER in good standing in Klamath Falls and Portland.

MANY SUCCESSFUL YEARS IN WORKING WITH THE PUBLIC, LABOR, AND MANAGEMENT.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

BI-PARTISAN BACKING

"I HAVE KNOWN NORM NILSEN FOR MANY YEARS, AND KNOW HE WILL PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP WHICH THE BUREAU OF LABOR MUST CONTINUE TO HAVE. I HOPE ALL THOSE REPUBLICANS WHO GAVE ME A LEAD IN MOST OF OREGON'S DOWNSTATE COUNTIES IN THE MAY PRIMARY, WILL NOW SUPPORT THE ABLE NORM NILSEN".

—H. E. 'HERB' BARKER, SECRETARY, SALEM CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL; 1954 CANDIDATE FOR GOP NOMINATION AS LABOR COMMISSIONER.

SELECTED BY MANAGEMENT AND LABOR

NORMAN O. NILSEN was selected by leaders of Management and Labor in 1947 to direct and head the State Apprenticeship Program.

Oregon State Building Trades Council, said of NORMAN O. NILSEN:

"The apprenticeship program of the State of Oregon is one of the most successful in the United States and this program owes its success in no small part to the efforts of the director, Mr. Norm Nilsen, and his untiring efforts to make the program better and better as time goes on."

PLATFORM

1. Vigorously administer our labor laws for the benefit of all.
2. Secure their rightful place in society and industry for our minority groups, our elder citizens, our handicapped and our under-privileged.
3. Promote harmony between the public, labor, and industry through an active program of understanding and cooperation.
4. Investigate and recommend solutions to the problem of seasonal unemployment.
5. Insure proper utilization of the conciliation service and broaden its activities.
6. Guarantee high standards of craftsmanship through training and legislation.
7. Help bring new industry to Oregon.

PERSONALLY REPRESENT YOU in Salem before the councils, commissions, and legislature on such matters as:

- . . . Fair Labor Legislation including repeal of HB 663;
- . . . Minimum Wage Law extension to male employes;
- . . . Extension and improvement of Unemployment Compensation Act;
- . . . Increase in benefits under Industrial Accident Regulations.

NORMAN O. NILSEN KNOWS THE BUREAU OF LABOR . . .

VOTE FOR NORMAN O. NILSEN

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee; Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

CECIL J. FARNES

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



GENERAL INFORMATION: Born in Logan, Utah, 1903, residence 975 Fir St., Salem, Oregon, with my wife, Lucile, who has been a constant help to me. Our daughter, Patricia, graduate of Willamette University, is completing her doctor's studies at University of Oregon Medical School. I have been an Oregon resident for 30 years.

BACKGROUND: Farm and lumber worker throughout Oregon; motion picture distributor; worker in electronic development; pioneering in High-fidelity equipment—presently operating the largest exclusive business of its kind in the Northwest; U. S. Army World War 2; Exchange Club selection outstanding citizen for 1952; lecturer University of Oregon, Willamette University, Reed College; consultant and group conductor for the Oregon State Hospital and Hillcrest School; member Board of Directors the Oregon Fellowship; member Board of Trustees Salvation Army. Have worked with Judges, Doctors and Ministers, with individuals, and am intimately acquainted with institutional problems.

POLITICAL VIEWS: I am a lifetime Democrat and am especially interested in institutional problems both curative and corrective. The legislature needs at least one member who is a specialist in such matters. I am not in favor of "partnerships" involving power such as have been sponsored by the present Administration. I am in accord with conservation of our natural resources. If elected, I will work for the return of State Agencies to Marion County as required by law. My election to the State Senate will, for the first time, give the people of Marion County a two-party representation in that body and, having this in mind, many sincere Republicans have already pledged me their support.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

MARK O. HATFIELD

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



Mark Hatfield is known throughout Marion County as a serious-minded, man-of-his word who devotes his abilities and personal integrity to the cause of good government.

From Willamette University, where he is a political science instructor and popular dean of students, he participates in scores of civic activities urging townspeople and students alike to take their democracy seriously. In two sessions in Oregon's House of Representatives he has been a supporter and initiator of worthwhile legislation and has carried a heavy work load of important committee assignments.

Heading the ticket for the fifth consecutive time last May, Mark Hatfield was nominated by both his own Republican party and by the Democrats of Marion County to be their state senator. His support comes from groups and individuals with diverse interests because they know him to be pledged to no single interest.

Throughout his legislative activities, sponsors of questionable legislation

learned the sting of his quiet, searching questions, the ability to get at the meat of proposed legislation, his effectiveness in floor debate and his devotion to purpose in committee work. He has striven to get the greatest value from the tax dollar—always mindful that greater efficiency is often a substitute for higher taxes. He offered bills which would simplify the voting process and thereby encourage greater participation in government.

Few men his age, in Oregon public life, have had the background of Mark Hatfield as preparation for important public service: native of Oregon; educated in Dallas, Salem public schools, Willamette University and Stanford; three years with the U. S. Navy including the Iwo Jima and Okinawa landings; four years of state legislative service; fourth-ranking delegate (of 18) to the Republican National Convention; leader of a 12-country, 2-month political study tour of Europe in 1954.

Mark Hatfield has been repeatedly endorsed by working men and women, business leaders, farmers, and labor organizations because he has faithfully served the people of Marion County—keenly aware of their hopes, ambitions and dreams for better state government. His record of demonstrated ability, personal integrity and political courage merits your vote again.

COUNTYWIDE HATFIELD FOR SENATOR COMMITTEE

Jefferson: Merle Holman; Woodburn: Elmer Mattson; Stayton: Arch Van Nuys; Silvertown: George Christenson; Salem: Mrs. W. C. Dyer, Sr., Ray Rolow, Otto R. Skopil, Jr., Fred Klaus.

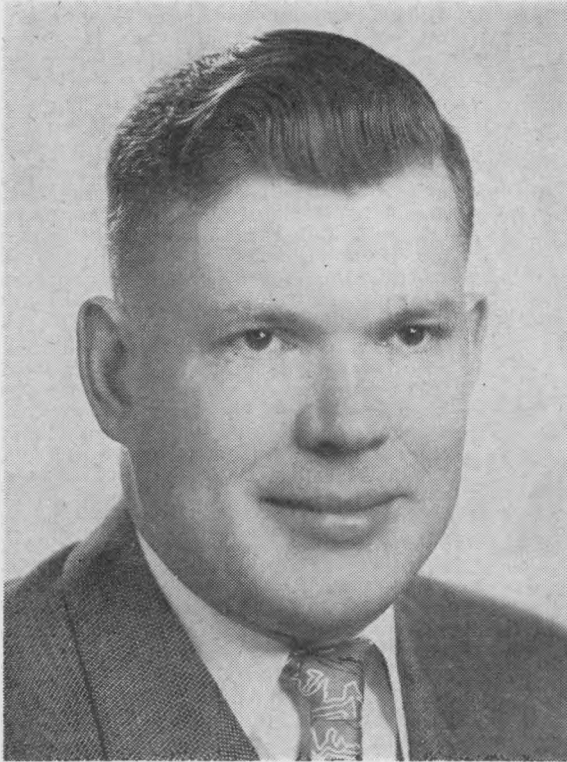
Stuart Compton, Secretary

SLOGAN: A record of demonstrated ability, courage and integrity merits your vote again.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

LEE V. OHMART

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



Lee Ohmart, candidate for election as State Senator, was born in Marion County in 1914, and educated in our public schools.

He served in the U. S. Army from 1932 to 1934.

He is married, and his son and daughter are now attending Salem schools.

His experience includes two years in Marion County Tax Department, four years as clerk of the Circuit Court, two years as County Clerk pro-tem, followed by two years with Union Title Company. Subsequent to 1944, he has been an active Realtor, as senior partner in the firm of Ohmart & Calaba, Realtors.

He is a member of Salem Elks Lodge No. 336, Lions Club, Board of Directors of Chamber of Commerce and United Fund, and various professional organizations. He is past president of the Salem Board of Realtors, and currently president of the Oregon Association of Real Estate Boards.

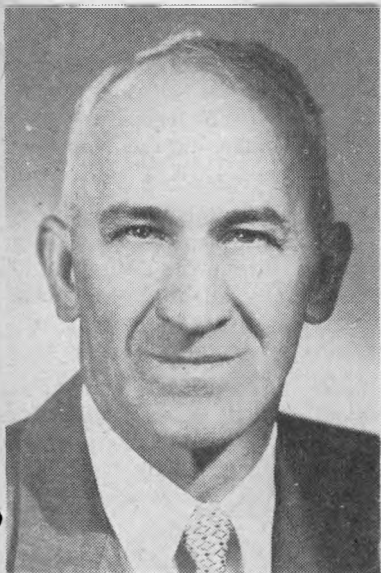
Lee Ohmart served as one of your Representatives to the 1951 and 1953 Legislative Assemblies, where he was particularly active as a member of the Taxation Committee, serving as chairman in 1953. He was appointed as one of the members of the Interim Tax Committee of the 1951 and 1953 sessions. In addition he is currently serving as a member of the Interim Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

His record of service in State and County affairs, together with his practical business experience, fully qualify him for election as one of the two senators from Marion County.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

EDDIE AHRENS

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



Mr. Ahrens came to Oregon and Marion County in 1910 from Nebraska and has lived continuously on a farm near Turner. Since 1929 this farm has been operated by his brother, Henry, and himself under the name of Ahrens Farms. They have specialized in raising purebred sheep and seed crops. Through an aggressive improvement program, they have developed their farm and livestock. During the past years they have shipped registered sheep throughout the United States and also have exported many to foreign countries.

He has served in many organizations, devoting much time and effort in developing the community, County and State. A few organizations he has worked with are: Past President and now Director of American Romney Breeders Association, 4 years as Regional Director of Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, a number of years on the Marion County A.A.A., and the Marion County Fair Board, committee member of Bureau of Land Management, Salem District, mem-

ber of Salem Chamber of Commerce on which he served on the Agricultural Committee.

He is interested in preserving and improving our soils for future generations. With our fast growing population, the improvement and preservation of our natural resources should be of concern to our urban population as well as the rural people. These many years spent in the development of livestock and soils should qualify him to represent the people of Marion County on these most important issues.

Property taxes are a complex problem and in many cases he believes are regressive and changes are needed with some consideration on ability to pay. He believes there could be more economy in the spending of public funds.

He has never before sought public office but believes that one of Marion County's representatives should be experienced in agriculture which is the County's principal resource. He is a firm believer in the free enterprise system and is opposed to regimented governmental controls.

He is 54 years of age, married and has a daughter in high school who lives at home on the farm. He is an active member of St. Marks Lutheran Church in Salem, and sincerely believes in the freedom of religion.

If elected, he pledges his services and sincere consideration of all problems in behalf of the people of Marion County and the State.

Ballot Slogan: Sincere and faithful service to the people of Marion County as your rural representative.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

W. W. CHADWICK

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



W. W. Chadwick, dean of the Marion County delegation, is seeking a sixth term in the Oregon legislature as a republican candidate in the November general election.

Chadwick is well equipped for effective work in the legislature, first by his long experience in the House and his work on virtually all of the important committees, also by the fact that he is both a businessman and a farmer.

Chadwick operates two leading hotels in the state, one in Salem; another in Medford. He also owns and operates a seventy-five acre farm in the Waldo Hills east of Salem, where he raises nuts and fruit.

Born in South Dakota, Chadwick came to Oregon with his parents 54 years ago. He was elected Mayor of Salem in 1939, re-elected to that office in 1941 and

has served as State representative from Marion County since 1943, with the exception of one session.

He has served as President of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, President of the Oregon State Hotel Association, a director of the American Hotel Association, was King Bing of the Salem Cherrians in 1946, President of the Salem Kiwanis Club and active in the civic affairs of both Salem and Marion County.

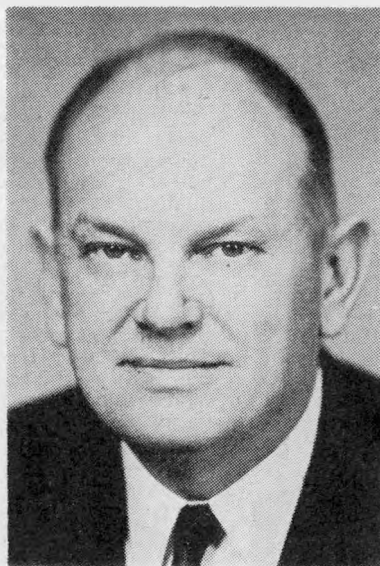
During his legislative career he has served as Chairman of the Local Government Committee and the important Rules Committee of the House. He has served on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, Local Government, Military Affairs and other important Committees, as well as House Chairman of the important Interstate Cooperation Committee, meeting with representatives of other western states to work out cooperative legislation.

In all his Legislative sessions, Mr. Chadwick has always worked extremely hard for the many varied interests concerning Marion County.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

ROBERT L. ELFSTROM

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



Bob Elfstrom gave Marion County important and effective representation on committees that handled some of the major legislation of the 1953 session.

His work on the committee of Highways was recognized by his later appointment to the Legislative Highway Interim Committee on which he is serving as secretary. This is the committee that will recommend highway legislation to the coming session that can importantly effect highway development in Marion County as well as influence truck and automobile fees.

His background of successful business experience earned a place on the Commerce and Utilities Committee of which he was vice-chairman. His service as former chairman of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission gave him a position of influence on the committee on Alcoholic Control.

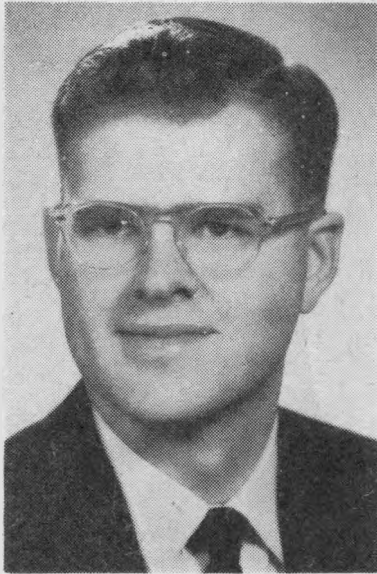
Bob Elfstrom's record of distinguished public service covers a long period of years. Elected mayor of Salem in 1946, his constructive program for Salem led to his election as president of the League of Oregon Cities.

In 1951 Elfstrom was named "First Citizen" of Salem. His public service includes director of the YMCA and Salem Community Chest, president of Rotary Club, trustee of Willamette University and Westminster Foundation, Resident Cascade Area Boy Scouts, elder and member of board of trustees Presbyterian Church, and campaign chairman 1952 County March of Dimes. He is a Mason, Shriner, and Elk. In the Business world he heads the very successful contracting firm of R. L. Elfstrom Company.

**SLOGAN: "INCUMBENT. HIS WORK ON HIGHWAY LEGISLATION
IMPORTANT TO YOU AND MARION COUNTY."**

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

GUY W. JONAS

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

General Eisenhower, in his campaign for the presidency, said:

"Political health is endangered if one party, by whatever means, becomes permanently or too long entrenched in power. The almost inevitable consequences are graft and incompetence in remote and even in prominent places in government".

I believe what the President said is true. None will deny Marion County is and has been a glaring example of that condition to which he referred in 1952. This condition denies to Marion County the healthy balance between parties which is so essential to proper functioning of democratic processes.

It is a well recognized principle that good competition is good for everyone concerned. The general public benefits and certainly it makes business more dynamic, while lack of competition results in stagnation. That principle applies equally to politics. Good healthy competition in and for office is good for the citizenry and maintains a dynamic two party system. Lack of competition

inevitably must result in stagnation and those attendant evils to which President Eisenhower referred.

Records show of only one lone Democrat having ever been sent to the legislature from Marion County.

The voters of this county can take a step forward towards righting this out of balance situation by electing me as one of their State Representatives. As the only Democrat seeking election to the State House of Representatives from this county, I feel my candidacy deserves special consideration. Upon these premises I solicit both Republican and Democratic votes.

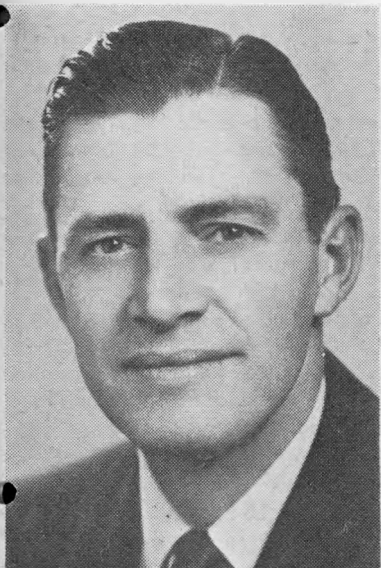
Signed GUY JONAS

Guy Jonas is a Salem businessman and has lived in Marion County since 1926. He is a Salem High School graduate, and following military service, also graduated from Willamette University. He earned his way through college by working as a logger, bus driver, and cannery laborer. Mr. Jonas is 30 years of age, married, and has one son. He is a member of the Izaak Walton League, Elks Lodge, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and The National Conservatory Society.

He is keenly interested in conservation of natural resources and is active worker along such lines, particularly with respect to game. For example, he is currently helping spearhead a drive to designate the steelhead exclusively a game fish. Guy Jonas has the integrity, intelligence, and background to make a good public servant and deserves your support.

The Jonas for Representative Committee urges his election to office.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Howard Morgan, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

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

It is frequently said of Al Loucks that he worked harder at being a good mayor of Salem than any man who ever held the position. It is not surprising because he has tackled every civic responsibility with the same earnestness and drive.

Few Salem business leaders have given so generously of their time and effort to civic and state affairs. He is President of the League of Oregon Cities after having served as a director and vice-president. He is a past president and campaign chairman of the Salem Community Chest. He is past president of the Salem Breakfast Club and the Salem Fuel Dealers Association. He has served or is serving as a director of the Salem YMCA, Oregon Heating Industries, and the Salem Kiwanis Club. He has served as a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church.

Elected mayor of Salem in 1950, he was reelected in 1952. While many cities have materially increased taxes to meet rising costs of administration, there have been but minor increases in Salem.

Loucks is a hard man with a tax dollar. The addition of new fire fighting equipment and increased efficiency of fire department personnel earned Salem an insurance reclassification that is saving property owners \$75,000 a year, with the prospect of a further class change that will save \$150,000 a year more.

During his term as mayor, a Park Advisory Board was organized to plan city park development and use. A separate planning division was added to the Zoning and Planning Commission with special responsibility for modernizing Salem's traffic control. Loucks introduced a program for taking city government to the people. In more than 175 forums before civic and other groups he discussed city problems, introduced other city officials, and invited questions from the floor on how city business was handled.

Recognition of the character of his public service was given in the May primary when he received the largest number of votes for the Republican nomination and a wholly unsolicited Democratic nomination by write-in of Democratic voters.

Marion County needs representation in the Legislature with his sense of responsibility for public service and his experience in public affairs. Al Loucks will not only make friends for Marion County and its legislative problems but will effectively serve the State of Oregon.

Ballot Slogan: "On his consistent record of leadership in civic jobs well done".

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Ed. G. Boehnke, Chairman, Jean K. Young, Secretary.)

CHARLES W. CREIGHTON

**Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District,
Marion County, Position No. Two
(Nonpartisan Judiciary Ballot)**



I was born May 9, 1911 at Greenwood, South Carolina. My father was a lawyer; my mother, a school teacher.

After graduation from Greenwood High School, I entered The Citadel, at Charleston, S. C. from which I was graduated in June of 1932.

Between 1932 and 1938, I read law under the supervision of a Carolina lawyer. In 1938, I entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia from which I was graduated in 1941. I was admitted to practice before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in January of 1942 and before the Oregon Supreme Court in April of 1947.

From March 1942 to April 1946 served with the U. S. Army and saw active service in the Leyte and Luzon Campaigns in the Philippines. During this time I served on many military courts as prosecutor, defense counsel, and member.

Since my admission to the bar, I have practiced before the District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts of Oregon and the United States District Court in Portland. My practice has embraced the defense of criminal cases, the probate of estates, foreclosures, bankruptcy, compositions, mineral rights, workmen's compensation, domestic relations, land sale contracts, partnerships, the management and organization of Co-ops, inheritance, income and gift taxation, and the drafting of many and varied legal instruments. For several years I have been the Judge Advocate General of the Oregon National Guard.

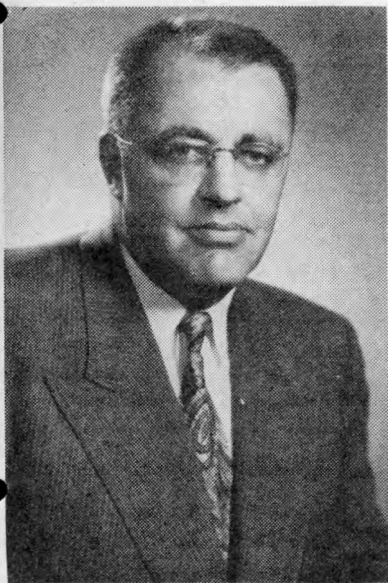
I am married, have three daughters and reside at 1498 Marion Street, Salem, Oregon. I am a Methodist, Mason, and Legionnaire. I belong to the American Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association.

AN ABLE LAWYER MAKES A BETTER JUDGE.

CHARLES W. CREIGHTON

JAMES B. DANIELS

**Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District,
Marion County, Position No. Two
(Nonpartisan Judiciary Ballot)**



James B. Daniels is by education, experience and temperament admirably qualified for the position of Circuit Judge.

EDUCATION: Master of Law (LL.M.), Duke University, Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, University of Denver, Member of Beta Alpha Psi, Accounting Honorary.

EXPERIENCE: Professor of law, University of Oregon, University of Denver, chairman of Department of Business Law at University of Denver. Teacher of Evidence, author of numerous articles for law reviews and legal publications. Experience in private practice and as trial lawyer.

PERSONAL: Jim Daniels is 38 years old, an active churchman. A native of North Carolina, he married an Oregon girl, Marie Wiest, of Monmouth, and lost his heart to Oregon and sensibly chose

Marion County as home. He, Mrs. Daniels and their two children live south of Salem at Halls Ferry. A veteran of World War II, Daniels is a member of the American Legion, Grange, Rotary Club, and other fraternal organizations and societies. He has long been active in Boy Scout activities, and regards this as his foremost hobby.

SUMMARY: Jim Daniels is the type of man we need for Circuit Judge. A family man, churchman, who has driving energy and capacity for work, he will live up to the slogan, "Prompt Justice for Everyone," and cut the time for terminating litigation.

Jim Daniels' experience as a teacher of law, and particularly evidence, based upon a notable scholastic record and experience as a general practitioner, makes him the outstanding choice for Circuit Judge.

In addition to the highest professional qualifications, Jim has the warm human understanding of the personal problems of his fellow man that makes a man a good judge and public servant. Everyone who knows him knows that he will serve our Judicial District, Bar and County with honor and distinction.

**RALPH E. MOODY, Chairman
Daniels for Judge Committee**

(This information furnished by Daniels for Judge Committee,
Ralph E. Moody, Chairman, Walter S. Lamkin, Secretary.)

EUGENE E. LAIRD

**Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District,
Marion County, Position No. Two
(Nonpartisan Judiciary Ballot)**



Broad experience in the private practice of law, as an Assistant Attorney General of the State and as a former teacher of history and government, qualify Eugene E. Laird for the responsible position of Judge of the Circuit Court.

Few people are concerned with criminal actions in the courts, but almost everyone at some time is concerned in the probate of an estate. Gene Laird believes new methods can materially reduce the cost and delays involved in the administration and closing of estates. He believes that tens of thousands of dollars can be saved for those who are concerned in these estates.

Mr. Laird is the son of a distinguished pioneer family. His grandparents crossed the plains in a covered wagon and settled near Jefferson, Oregon. Both he and his parents were born in Oregon.

He attended public schools in Coos county, graduated from the University of Oregon in Political Science in 1930 and obtained his Law Degree in 1934. He taught American History and Government in the Grants Pass High School, and was employed for one year as an Education Advisor by the U. S. Department of Interior.

He began practice of law at Myrtle Point in 1935, but in 1939 moved to Salem, Oregon to become an Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Public Utilities Commissioner. With time out for war service, he served with the Attorney General's office until 1948, when he resigned to enter private practice in Salem.

His distinguished war record won for him the Silver Star for gallantry in action by an order concluding that, "By brilliant leadership and courageous fighting spirit, Colonel Laird made a noteworthy contribution to the heroic defense of Bataan." He was also awarded the Purple Heart.

Mr. Laird is a member of the Masons, Al Kader Temple Shrine, Salem Shrine Club and Patrol, American Legion, Reserve Officers Association, Salem Exchange Club and is a member of the Keizer School Board.

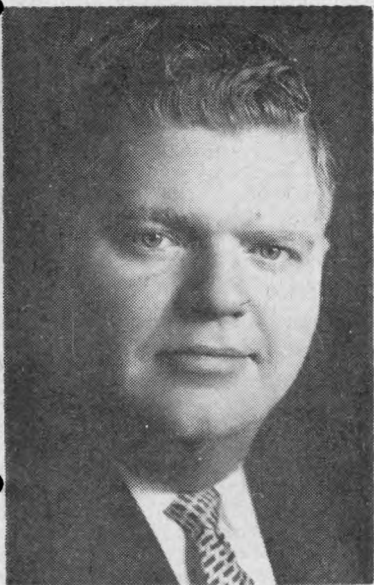
ROLLIN O. LEWIS

Chairman, Laird for Judge Committee

(This information furnished by Laird for Judge Committee.)

VAL D. SLOPER

**Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District,
Marion County, Position No. Two
(Nonpartisan Judiciary Ballot)**



QUALIFICATIONS: Presently serving as Marion County District Judge; life-long resident of Oregon; former Deputy District Attorney, Marion County; Secretary, Oregon District Court Judges' Association; member, Marion County and Oregon State Bar Associations.

EDUCATION: Stayton and Salem Public Schools; two degrees from Willamette University, including the College of Law.

ACTIVITIES: Local Co-chairman, National Conference of Christians and Jews; member, Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite; Sigma Chi; Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity; Lions International; Salem Chamber of Commerce.

PREVIOUS ENDORSEMENTS: "He is conscientious, mentally wide-awake and has shown a judicial temper which well becomes one who sits as judge." Oregon Statesman, May 1952.

"He deserves that judgeship for a full term by a vote of the people."—Mill City Enterprise, May 1952.

"He has done a good job."—Capital Journal, May, 1952.

Judge Val Sloper, originally appointed by Governor Douglas McKay, to the Marion County District Bench, has earned a reputation for fairness, friendliness, and firmness in dispensing justice in both civil and criminal matters. His election by more than 17,000 voters of Marion County in 1952 shows the high regard the citizens of this county have for his demonstrated ability and integrity.

Born in Stayton, Judge Sloper knows Oregon and Oregonians, and shares with them their strong faith in human rights. A student of law and of human relationships, Judge Sloper has blended a keen understanding of both into the more than 11,000 cases which have been filed in his Court, thereby winning the respect of the legal profession and the appreciation of the public-at-large.

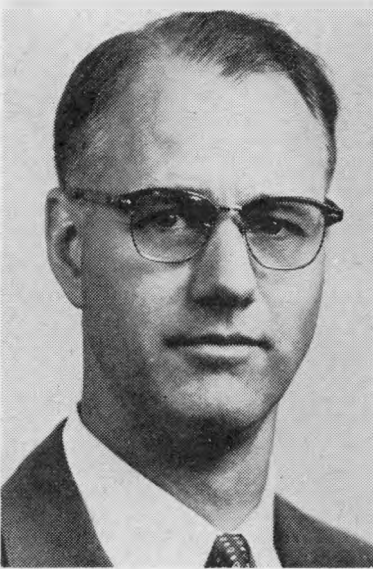
Judge Sloper is the only candidate for Circuit Judge, Position No. 2, Marion County, with actual judicial experience, and the only candidate who has practiced law and has served as a Judge. He has again willingly put his experience and ability at the service of the people of this county, responding to repeated calls for a broader contribution to the public service at a higher judicial level.

**COUNTY-WIDE, NONPARTISAN JUDGE SLOPER FOR
CIRCUIT JUDGE COMMITTEE, Geo. A. Jones, Chairman**

(Submitted by County-wide, Nonpartisan Judge Sloper for
Circuit Judge Committee.)

EDWARD O. STADTER, JR.

**Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District,
Marion County, Position No. Two
(Nonpartisan Judiciary Ballot)**



As Marion County District Attorney 1948-52 disposed of more than 2,000 criminal cases in addition to large volume of civil business for county and state officers and departments in connection with administrative proceedings. Personally tried all Circuit Court cases with but few exceptions. Conducted 16 terms of the grand jury. Was alert and successful in prosecution of vice and gambling with the result that Marion County became one of the cleanest in the state. Enjoyed the full confidence and cooperation of city, county and state law enforcement officers. Recognized as fair and impartial.

Born in Portland, 1907, son of a lawyer. Attended public schools there and in Bend. Graduated from Willamette University College of Law and admitted to Bar in 1930. Took position with Ladd & Bush Trust Co., (later re-named Pioneer Trust Company) where duties for 15 years comprised administration of estates and guardianships. Became a director and trust officer of the company before resigning to go into private law practice. Have had broad general law business with specialization in probate of estates which is one of the principal functions of Position No. 2 of the Circuit Court. Formerly part time instructor in law for American Institute of Banking. President, Marion County Bar Association, 1948. Member State Bar Legislative Advisory Council during 1953 legislature. During past 27 years in Salem have participated in usual community activities and organizations for betterment of city, county and state. Have three children in Keizer School.

Position No. 2 of the Circuit Court became vacant at the death of Judge Kimmell in April. The governor's appointee to the position desires not to continue in the office. I am seeking to fill the vacancy that will thus occur. I am not attempting to unseat any judge.

The jurisdiction of this court includes cases involving felonies, habeas corpus, estates, guardianship of orphans, insanity commitments, state boards and officials, condemnations, divorce, general law and equity litigation as well as appeals from the district court and other inferior courts.

I believe in a reasonable interpretation and application of the law; that litigation must be conducted with dispatch and with mutual respect and consideration between the judges and those who use the courts to protect their legal rights, and that no cause is too small to merit the complete attention of the court.

I ask election to the Circuit Court on the basis of training, experience, maturity and reputation for diligence in public office.

EDWARD O. STADTER, JR.

(This information furnished by Edward O. Stadter, Jr.)

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