voters' pamphlet

STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTION NOV. 6, 1984

Compiled and Distributed by

Norma Paulus

Secretary of State

INFORMATION

Your official 1984 General Election Voters' Pamphlet is divided into separate sections for MEASURES and CANDIDATES. Page numbers for these sections are listed under CONTENTS on this page, where you will also find a page number for the alphabetical INDEX to candidates.

Material in the MEASURES section includes each state and county (if any) ballot title, the complete text of the proposed measure, an impartial statement explaining the measure and its effect, and any arguments filed by proponents and/or opponents. Where applicable, the ballot titles and complete texts of certain district measures also appear in this section.

Oregon law allows the legislature to submit one argument in favor of each measure it refers to the people. Citizens or organizations may also file arguments on state measures by purchasing space for $300 or by submitting a petition signed by 1,000 electors. No arguments supporting or opposing ballot measures can be printed by the Secretary of State unless they have been submitted by one of these methods. **This year no arguments in opposition to Measures No. 1, No. 4, No. 5, or No. 7 were submitted.**

In the CANDIDATE section, partisan candidates appear before nonpartisan candidates. All space is purchased; statements and photographs are submitted by the candidates or their designated agents. The information required by law—pertaining to occupation, occupational and educational background, and prior governmental experience—has been certified by each candidate. Some spaces are blank because Oregon law does not allow the placement of material relating to candidates for different offices on the same page in the Voters' Pamphlet.

Miscellaneous voting aids—including district maps, precinct and polling place lists, voting instructions, a complete listing of state-certified candidates, and an absentee ballot form—follow the fourth section.

The Voters' Pamphlet has been compiled by the Secretary of State since 1903, when Oregon became one of the first states to provide for the printing and distribution of such a publication. In 1909, the Legislative Assembly passed a law requiring pamphlets to include information on candidates.

One copy of the Voters' Pamphlet is mailed to every household in the state. Additional copies are available at the State Capitol, post offices, courthouses, and other public buildings.

BE A WELL-INFORMED VOTER.
STUDY THE ISSUES.
KNOW YOUR CANDIDATES.

VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1984.
Polls open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

You may register to vote by mail or in person if:

1. You are a citizen of the United States.
2. You will be 18 or older on election day.
3. You are a resident of Oregon.
   IMPORTANT: You may **register** to vote if you meet the above qualifications, but you must be a resident of Oregon **20 days** before you may vote. (The one exception to this provision occurs during a presidential primary or general election. The 20 day requirement is waived when a Certificate of Registration marked "Presidential only" is obtained from your county clerk.)

You must reregister to vote if:

1. Your address changes for any reason, even within the same precinct.
2. Your name changes for any reason.
3. You wish to change political affiliation.
   IMPORTANT: You cannot change political party affiliation within 20 days of the primary election.

YOU MUST BE REGISTERED 20 DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION FOR YOUR NAME TO BE INCLUDED IN THE POLL BOOK.

You may register to vote within 20 days of election day if:

1. You have been a resident 20 days prior to the election date.
2. You deliver to the appropriate county clerk or a person designated by the county clerk a completed voter registration form and obtain a "Certificate of Registration."
   IMPORTANT: If the county clerk receives your application more than ten days prior to election day, your certificate will be mailed to you. During the final ten days before the election you must obtain the certificate in person. Certificates are issued by the county clerk or designated representatives until 8 p.m. on the day of the election.
3. You present and surrender your certificate to your new precinct on election day and sign it in view of the election board clerk. The certificate shall be considered part of the poll book and your name will appear at the next election.

INFORMATION ON VOTING BY ABSENTEE BALLOT IS ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS PAMPHLET.

Contents

The "Hugh Wetshoe" illustrations in this Voters' Pamphlet were furnished free of charge by James Cloutier, Eugene. With only one exception, each features a quotation from a former President of the United States.

MEASURES

Measure No. 1 STATE OF OREGON

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1983 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

1 CHANGES MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

QUESTION—Shall a recall election be required upon petition of fifteen percent of the gubernatorial electors in a public officer's district?

EXPLANATION—Amends Oregon Constitution. A recall election of a public officer now requires a petition from twenty-five percent of the number of legal voters who voted in the public officer's district at the preceding election for Supreme Court Justice. The measure would reduce the number required to file a petition for recall to fifteen percent. The required percent of electors would be determined based upon the most recent election for Governor.

YES ☐

NO ☐

Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 18, Article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 18. **(1)** Every public officer in Oregon is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the [*legal voters*] **electors** of the state or of the electoral district from which [*he*] **the public officer** is elected. [*There may be required 25*]

(2) Fifteen per cent, but not more, of the number of electors who voted **for Governor** in [*his*] **the officer's electoral** district at the [*preceding election for justice of the supreme court*] **most recent election at which a candidate for Governor was elected to a full term, may be required** to file their petition demanding [*his*] **the officer's** recall by the people.

(3) They shall set forth in [*said*] **the** petition the reasons for [*said*] **the** demand.

(4) If [*he shall offer his resignation, it*] **the public officer offers to resign, the resignation** shall be accepted and take effect on the day it is offered, and the vacancy shall be filled as may be provided by law. If [*he shall*] **the public officer does** not resign within five days after the petition is filed, a special election shall be ordered to be held within [*twenty*] **35** days in [*his said*] **the** electoral district to determine whether the people will recall [*said*] **the** officer.

(5) On the [*sample*] ballot at [*said*] **the** election shall be printed in not more than 200 words the reasons for demanding the recall of [*said*] **the** officer as set forth in the recall petition, and, in not more than 200 words, the officer's justification of [*his*] **the officer's** course in [*his*] office. [*He*] **The officer** shall continue to perform the duties of [*his*] office until the result of [*said*] **the** special election [*shall be*] **is** officially declared. If an officer is recalled from any public office the vacancy shall be filled immediately in the manner provided by law for filling a vacancy in that office arising from any other cause.

(6) The recall petition shall be filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination to such office should be filed, and the same officer shall order the special election when it is required. No such petition shall be circulated against any officer until [*he*] **the officer** has actually held [*his*] **the** office six months, save and except that it may be filed against a senator or representative in the legislative assembly at any time after five days from the beginning of the first session after [*his*] **the** election **of the senator or representative.**

(7) After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which [*he*] **the officer** was elected unless such further petitioners [*shall*] first pay into the public treasury which has paid such special election expenses, the whole amount of its expenses for the preceding special election.

(8) Such additional legislation as may aid the operation of this section shall be provided by the legislative assembly, including provision for payment by the public treasury of the reasonable special election campaign expenses of such officer. But the words, "the legislative assembly shall provide," or any similar or equivalent words in this constitution or any amendment thereto, shall not be construed to grant to the legislative assembly any exclusive power of lawmaking nor in any way to limit the initiative and referendum powers reserved by the people.

PARAGRAPH 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout this state.

EXPLANATION

This measure, if passed, would amend the provision of the Oregon Constitution that governs the recall of public officers. The measure would change the basis for determining the number of signatures required on a petition demanding a recall. At present, a recall petition must contain signatures of at least 25 percent of the number of electors who voted in the most recent election for justice of the Supreme Court in the electoral district of the public officer who is named in the petition.

The measure would provide that a recall petition must contain signatures of at least 15 percent of the number of electors who voted for Governor in the most recent election at which a Governor was elected to a full term, in the electoral district of the public officer who is named in the petition. The measure will stabilize the number of signatures required for recall of public officers, but will not necessarily increase or decrease the number of such signatures required.

The measure also would increase the number of days between the last day on which the public officer may resign voluntarily and the date of the election. The number of days would be increased from 20 to 35.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Senator Lenn L. Hannon	Secretary of State
Representative Tom Hanlon	Secretary of State
Senator Steve Starkovich	President of the Senate
Representative Donna Zajonc	Speaker of the House
Senator Jim Gardner	Members of the Committee

(This Committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 1 & No. 2 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We think Ballot Measure No. 1 offers stability and predictability to the requirements citizens must meet in order to exercise their right of recall of public officials. Current requirements change from year to year and need to be made more consistent.

Oregonians have the constitutional right to petition for recall of public officials. If a petition asking for a recall of a public official contains enough signatures of voters in that official's district, then a recall election must be held in that district for that official.

The issue in Ballot Measure No. 1 is "How many signatures are 'enough' and is that number stable or does it fluctuate radically from year to year?"

Currently the number of signatures required is 25% of the number of votes cast in the most recent election for Supreme Court Justice in the district of the public official who is named in the petition.

But that number may fluctuate dramatically from year to year. This is because races for Supreme Court Justice sometimes are uncontested and uncontested races attract far fewer voters than contested races. Thus the signature requirement also changes.

An example of the effect: A 1980 contested Supreme Court race changed the Multnomah County signature requirement from 27,496 in one year to 54,305 the next year. That was a change of about 27,000 in one year!

There needs to be a more stable base from which to calculate signature requirements.

The base proposed in Ballot Measure No. 1 is the number of votes cast for Governor instead of Supreme Court Justice. Because more people vote for Governor than for Supreme Court Justice, the percentage requirement should be correspondingly lower.

Ballot Measure No. 1 lowers the percentage to 15%.

Returning to the example: Had Multnomah County been using the Governor's race as a base, the variation in the signature requirement for the 12-year period 1970-82 would have been only 5,628 signatures (29,135 to 34,763).

The required number of signatures would have been in the same range as the number actually used but would have been much more stable from one year to the next.

We think Measure 1 makes good sense. It lends stability to the requirements for the recall of public officials.

Joint Legislative Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Senator Steve Starkovich	President of the Senate
Representative Glen Whallon	Speaker of the House
Representative Donna Zajonc	Speaker of the House

(This Committee appointed to provide legislative argument in support of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.245.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

2 CONSTITUTIONAL REAL PROPERTY TAX LIMIT

QUESTION—Shall the Constitution limit real property tax rates and values, require elections for new taxes and limit tax elections?

YES ☐

NO ☐

EXPLANATION—Amends Constitution. Limits real property tax to lesser of 1½% 1981 assessed value as adjusted or amount levied for 1983-84. Taxes for authorized debts exempted. Assessed values may increase 2% annually. Requires state-financed renter relief. New or increased taxes require majority vote of 50% of legal voters of taxing unit. Specifies two tax election dates. Limits licenses, user fees and service fees to actual cost. Exempts Social Security benefits from taxation.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—The impact of the passage of this measure is based on existing laws and appropriation levels in effect on August 3, 1984. In addition to a revenue impact on local governmental units, passage of this measure will have the following financial impact on **state** government.

Homeowner and Renter Refund Program (HARRP) will not decrease in 1985, but will decrease by approximately $1.5 million in calendar year 1986 because total property taxes will be reduced.

Income taxes for corporations will increase by approximately $3.2 million and personal income taxes will increase approximately $12.6 million for a total increase of approximately $15.8 million in calendar year 1985. A decrease in property taxes means less deductions for purposes of Oregon income tax and thereby produces these increased income tax revenues.

The measure requires that renters be given property tax relief. At this time, it is impossible to determine how much this item will cost because the type of renter, i.e., agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential has not been determined and the amount of relief must be set by the legislature.

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

The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new Section to be known as Section 11.A. to Article XI and to read:

ARTICLE XI, SECTION 11.A.: (new section)

(1)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, the maximum amount of ad valorem taxes levied per annum against any real property shall not exceed 1½% of the assessed value of such property, or the amount levied for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1983, whichever is less.

(b) For the initial fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985, revenues produced by taxes authorized under this subsection shall be distributed among taxing units in the same proportion as existed for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1983.

(2) The limitation imposed by subsection (1) shall not apply to ad valorem taxes or special assessments levied to pay the interest and redemption charges on any bonded indebtedness authorized prior to or concurrent with the date upon which this amendment becomes effective.

(3) The assessed value of any real property shall not increase in any one (1) year by more than 2% over the prior year's assessed value. Assessed value for the fiscal year in which this amendment

Measure No. 2 STATE OF OREGON

takes effect shall be the assessed value for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, adjusted for the intervening period under provisions of this section.

(4) All property sold, purchased, newly constructed, or subject to change of ownership subsequent to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985, shall be assigned the assessed value it had, or would have had in the case of newly constructed property, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, adjusted for the intervening period under provisions of subsection (3).

(5) The Legislative Assembly shall provide for property tax relief for renters from funds generally available for State expenses, or otherwise dedicated by this Constitution.

(6)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (1), from and after the effective date of this amendment, the State, each city, county, special district, school district, or other taxing unit of or within the state may increase a tax rate or special assessment or may levy a new tax or special assessment, if such action would cause an increase in governmental revenues, only by a majority vote of the legal voters of the taxing unit voting on the question, provided that at least fifty percent (50%) of the legal voters of the taxing unit vote on the question.

(b) A question authorized by this subsection shall be submitted to the voters in a form specifying the reason for the new tax, tax rate, or special assessment; the amount of revenue it is intended to produce; and the time period during which it is to be in effect.

(c) Elections authorized by this subsection shall be limited to the third Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(7) From and after the effective date of this amendment, the state, each city, county, school district, municipal corporation or other governmental entity may levy a license fee, user fee, or service charge only to the extent that such fee or charge produces the revenues necessary to defray the actual expense of the service or the cost of administering the regulation for which the fee or charge is levied.

(8) Federal Social Security benefits shall not be considered income for purposes of State or local taxation.

(9) Subsections (1) through (4) of this Section shall become effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985. Subsections (5) through (8) shall become effective upon adoption of this amendment.

(10) If any section, portion, clause or phrase of this Article is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections, portions, clauses and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force and effect.

(11) In case of conflict between this initiative and any initiative or referendum submitted to the vote of the people of the State of Oregon subsequent to this initiative's filing with the Secretary of State and prior to or concurrent with this initiative's submission to the vote of the people, only the initiative or referendum receiving a majority vote and the highest number of affirmative votes shall become part of the Constitution.

EXPLANATION

Measure 2 limits the ability of state and local governments to raise revenues from property taxes, income taxes, assessments, user fees, service charges and any other taxes, fees or charges that would increase revenues.

Measure 2 limits property taxes by:

- Limiting the taxable value of real property to its assessed value on July 1, 1981. Increases in assessed values are limited to no more than 2 percent per year over the prior year's assessed value.
- Limiting the tax levied against any parcel of real property to 1½ percent or $15 per thousand dollars of assessed value.
- Limiting property taxes to the amount levied for the 1983 tax year if this amount is less than the amount produced by a $15 per thousand rate.

The tax rate limitation does not apply to taxes levied to pay any bonded debt authorized on or before the date the limitation goes into effect. After July 1, 1985, the bonding authority of state and local governments is subject to the fiscal and voting limitations of this measure.

Measure 2 would cause a decrease in revenues now available to schools and local governments equal to the actual amount of property tax reductions. Remaining revenues would be distributed to those government units according to proportions in effect in 1983.

Measure 2 does not require that any specific governmental service be continued. Voters may exceed the 1½ percent limitation to fund services by meeting the voting requirements of this Measure.

Measure 2 requires the Legislature to continue property tax relief to renters from state funds. The amount of such relief is left to the Legislature.

Measure 2 limits income taxes, property taxes, assessments, user fees and service charges by:

- Prohibiting any increase in tax rates, special assessments or the imposition of any new taxes that increase government revenues unless (a) at least 50 percent of all legal voters actually vote on the proposed increase and (b) a simple majority of those voting on the question approve it. Elections to override the tax limitation are limited to twice a year, in May and November.

  (For example: If a majority of voters approve a school district levy, but fewer than 50 percent of all legal voters in the district actually vote on the levy, the levy is defeated.)
- Restricting the use of license fees, user fees and service charges as a revenue source for all taxing units. Governmental entities may levy these fees only to the extent that the fee defrays the actual expense of providing a service or the cost of administering the regulation for which the fee is levied. Voters may not override this limitation.

Measure 2 exempts Federal Social Security benefits from state and local taxes.

If Measure 2 passes, provisions relating to the 1½ percent limitation and the permitted 2 percent annual increase in assessed value become effective July 1, 1985. The other provisions become effective 30 days after the election.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Clifford N. Carlsen, Jr.	Secretary of State
Dean Gisvold	Secretary of State
William Dawkins	Chief Petitioners
Ray Phillips	Chief Petitioners
Christine A. Tobkin	Members of the Committee

(This Committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

CONTINUED

Measure No. 2 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The issue is simple: Who should have the final say on the level of taxation in Oregon?

MEASURE 2 SAYS TAXPAYERS THEMSELVES SHOULD CONTROL THE TAXES THEY PAY.

Opposition to this concept comes primarily from special interest groups who live on tax dollars and their lobbyists, and from politicians beholden to them.

Measure 2 puts control of all taxes imposed in Oregon — on state and local levels — directly in the hands of those who pay them. This is in the Oregon tradition of government by the people, not the politicians.

MEASURE 2 MANDATES THAT NO NEW TAX CAN BE IMPOSED NOR ANY EXISTING TAX INCREASED EXCEPT BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Measure 2 lowers and limits property tax rates, but establishes local control by allowing voters in a taxing district to override the limit for a specific purpose for a stated length of time. The 1.5 percent limit is therefore a base, not a ceiling.

It mandates a representative vote on tax matters by restricting elections on such matters to two a year and requiring that 50 percent of the legal voters of a district vote on the question. A simple majority of those voting will prevail.

Measure 2 limits increases in assessed values of any real property to 2 percent a year over the prior year's assessments, with 1981 as the base year. Since bonding capacity is based on true cash not assessed values, the ability of state or local governments to bond for worthwhile purposes is not impaired. Existing programs such as the Veterans Home Loan program are protected. Bonds authorized (but not necessarily issued) prior to July 1, 1985, are exempt from the limitation, as are funds necessary to service existing debt.

Measure 2 protects senior citizens on fixed incomes by prohibiting the state from taxing social security benefits.

Oregon is still in deep recession but spending for public services continues to increase. Oregon now ranks seventh among all states in government spending as a percentage of personal income. The resulting tax burden, ever increasing, falls on a shrinking number of taxpayers, outstripping their ability to pay in many instances.

The Legislature has proved incapable of addressing the problem or unwilling to do so. Repeatedly, it has continued to approve increases in state spending and has concocted legislation or regulations which force local spending — and property taxes — up. If Measure 2 fails to pass, tax increases — not decreases — are almost certain to follow.

Those who pay must control taxes. Citizens themselves must decide what government services they need and how much they are willing to pay for them. Measure 2 provides for this citizen choice on all levels of government.

A YES VOTE ON MEASURE 2 IS THE ONLY ANSWER TO IRRESPONSIBLE, UNCHECKED GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND CONFISCATORY TAXATION. OREGON CITIZENS ARE FED UP WITH BOTH.

Submitted by: Ray Phillips
Oregon Taxpayers Union
517 SW 4th, Suite 214
Portland, OR 97204

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

SAVE OREGON'S ECONOMY, VOTE NO ON 2

OREGON EXPERTS say passage of Ballot Measure 2 will halt Oregon's economic recovery:

OREGON'S BOND COUNSEL: Passage of Ballot Measure 2 will effectively stop all local and state bonding for projects vital to Oregon's economic growth and liveability. Bonding impacts highway repair, senior citizen housing, reforestation on public lands, sewer and water development, pollution control, water and irrigation projects, energy conservation and Bancroft bonds for local services.

THE STATE OF OREGON'S ECONOMIST: Ballot Measure 2 will cut $1.3 billion from local services. These services are crucial to support business, attract new industry and create Oregon jobs.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Every **$1 million** in **veterans' loans** for new homes creates almost **$500,000 in payrolls** at no cost to taxpayers. Measure 2 will cripple this program and keep Oregonians from going back to work.

OREGON'S FIREFIGHTERS: Essential services — fire, police, sheriff, ambulance, paramedic — are not protected by Measure 2 like they were in the 1982 ballot measure. Fire district services are virtually 100% property tax supported. These services will be cut arbitrarily with no regard for the needs of homeowners, businesses, crime victims, the elderly, our children or anyone else in our communities.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: Education and job training programs support and attract high technology and other industrial development. State and local support for schools has been cut. This measure would guarantee continued instability for school funding.

VOTE NO ON 2

It's a fact! This irresponsible approach to local government financing will:

- Cut funding for economic development;
- Cripple the Veterans' Farm and Home Loan Program;
- Slash police/fire budgets and services — major factors in attracting and keeping industry in our communities;
- Further reduce funding for education and retraining for Oregon's work force.
- Virtually eliminate local government's ability to bond for sewers, water and roads — necessities for economic growth and adequate housing.

Oregon's economy is on the road to recovery. Don't stop it now.

VOTE NO ON 2

Submitted by: Donald J. Connelly
Certified Public Accountant
570 Liberty SE
Salem, OR 97301

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 2 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregonians have a history of protecting and preserving Oregon's quality of life.

You chose not to give away Oregon's beaches to the developers.

You embraced the Bottle Bill and told the nation that Oregon's citizens were willing to take the time and effort to keep their state clean.

In 1978, 1980 and 1982 you put Oregon's liveability and economic well-being above your pocketbook and said no to property tax relief measures that would have destroyed local services.

Now the tax limitation is back again, but in a form worse than before.

You are the difference. Oregon needs and asks for your protection once again. You saved her before. You must save her now. For Oregon . . .

. . . NO, again, on Ballot Measure #2

Submitted by: THE OREGON COMMITTEE
875 High Street NE
Salem, OR 97301

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

FOR OREGON'S SAKE, VOTE NO ON 2

I'm voting **NO** on an ill-conceived, California transplant tax limitation for the fourth time in 6 years. Oregonians turned it down in 1978, 1980 and 1982. We must vote **NO** again because Measure 2 doesn't fit Oregon's needs!

This measure is the worst yet. It also has a new wrinkle. It prohibits taxing social security benefits. Oregon **never has** taxed and **never will** tax social security. The purpose of this ploy is to gain support for a measure Oregonians have already defeated three times!

The restrictive voter requirement on state and local revenue measures will prevent us from doing locally what we need and want for our communities. If this provision were now in effect many existing sewer, water and development projects would **not** have been approved! Almost all budget elections which keep schools open and fire districts operating would have **failed!** Worse, this puts future funding decisions for local services in the hands of the Legislature!

Study this measure carefully because it will:

- Severely limit the major source of revenue for fire protection, police, sheriff, education, ambulance, library, water and sewer services;
- Apply this limitation arbitrarily with no relationship to needs or priorities of local citizens;
- Jeopardize state bonding for Veterans' Farm and Home Loan Program, housing for elderly and handicapped, alternative energy projects, higher education construction, pollution control and other bond programs;
- Restrict local bonds for development of sewer, water, street, lighting and other services needed for business and residential development;
- Prohibit local voters from choosing what they will fund with user fees and service charges.

Measure 2 will cause chaos without providing a single positive proposal to deal with the problems it would create! This is **not** the Oregon way!

Oregon's future depends on you.

FOR OREGON'S SAKE, VOTE NO ON 2!

Submitted by: Norma Jean Germond
Immediate Past President
League of Women Voters of Oregon
224 SW Iron Mt. Blvd.
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

3 CREATES CITIZENS' UTILITY BOARD TO REPRESENT INTERESTS OF UTILITY CONSUMERS

QUESTION—Should a nonprofit public corporation funded by voluntary contributions be established to represent the interests of utility consumers?

EXPLANATION—Creates Citizens' Utility Board to represent interests of electric, telephone, gas and heating utility consumers before legislative, administrative and judicial bodies, conduct research and investigations. Authorizes Oregon residents contributing $5 minimum to board to vote for members of board. Establishes eligibility requirements and limits contributions and expenditures for board candidates. Authorizes board periodically to include certain materials with utility billings, subject to limited cost reimbursement to utility. Exempts municipalities, cooperatives and people's utility districts.

YES ☐

NO ☐

AN ACT

Relating to public utilities.

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

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Oregon hereby find that utility consumers need an effective advocate to assure that public policies affecting the quality and price of utility services reflect their needs and interests, that utility consumers have the right to form an organization which will represent their interests before legislative, administrative and judicial bodies, and that utility consumers need a convenient manner of contributing to the funding of such an organization so that it can advocate forcefully and vigorously on their behalf concerning all matters of public policy affecting their health, welfare and economic well-being.

SECTION 2. As used in this Act, except as otherwise specifically provided or unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Board" means the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

(2) "Consumer" or "utility consumer" means any natural person 18 years of age or older who is a resident of the State of Oregon.

(3) "District" means an electoral district for members of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

(4) "Member" means a member of the Citizens' Utility Board.

(5) "Utility" means any utility regulated by the Public Utility Commissioner pursuant to ORS chapter 757, which furnishes electric, telephone, gas or heating service. However, "utility" does not include any municipality, cooperative, or people's utility district.

SECTION 3. (1) The Citizens' Utility Board is hereby created as an independent nonprofit public corporation and is authorized to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Citizens' Utility Board has perpetual succession and it may sue and be sued, and may in its own name purchase and dispose of any interest in real and personal property, and shall have such other powers as are granted to corporations by ORS 61.061. No part of its net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any individual or member of the Citizens' Utility Board.

(3) The Citizens' Utility Board shall have all rights and powers necessary to represent and protect the interests of utility consumers, including but not limited to the following powers:

(a) To conduct, fund or contract for research, studies, plans, investigations, demonstration projects and surveys.

(b) To represent the interests of utility consumers before legislative, administrative and judicial bodies.

(c) To accept grants, contributions and appropriations from any source, and to contract for services.

(d) To adopt and modify bylaws governing the activities of the Citizens' Utility Board.

SECTION 4. The Citizens' Utility Board of Governors shall manage the affairs of the Citizens' Utility Board. The board may delegate to an executive committee composed of not fewer than five members of the board the authority as would be allowed by ORS 61.141.

SECTION 5. (1) Within 90 days after the effective date of this Act an interim board of directors shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate in the manner prescribed in ORS 171.562 and 171.565. One director shall be appointed by the Governor; two directors each shall be appointed by the Governor from each list of not more than five names per director position submitted individually by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one director each shall be appointed from each list of not more than five names submitted individually by the majority leader of the Senate and the majority leader of the House and by the minority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the House.

(2) No person who is a director, employe or agent of any public utility is eligible to be a director appointed under this section. While on the Board, no interim director appointed under this section may hold elective public office, be a candidate for any elective public office or be a state public official. No interim director may be a candidate in the first election under section 6 of this Act. No person who owns or controls, either singly or in combination with any immediate family member, utility stocks or bonds of a total value in excess of $3,000 is eligible to serve as an appointed member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

(3) Within 120 days after the Citizens' Utility Board has obtained 5,000 members, with a minimum of 100 members in each district, an election shall be held pursuant to section 6 of this Act for selection of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

(4) The board of directors appointed under subsection (1) of this section shall prescribe the procedure for election conducted by mail ballot for the first Citizens' Utility Board of Governors, and shall establish bylaws regarding campaign contributions and expenditures for election to the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors. In no case shall such contributions or expenditures exceed $1,000 and in no case can a candidate accept more than $250 in campaign contributions from any one contributor. In addition, no candidate shall accept campaign contributions from a utility, municipality, cooperative, or people's utility district.

SECTION 6. (1) The Citizens' Utility Board of Governors shall be comprised of three persons elected from each congressional district described in ORS 188.130 by a majority of the votes cast by members residing in that district. The election shall be conducted by mail ballot in such manner as the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors may prescribe.

(2) The term of office of a member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors is four years. No person may serve more than two consecutive terms on the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

(3) Each candidate and each member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors must be a member of the Citizens' Utility Board and must be a resident of the district from which the candidate seeks to be or is elected.

(4) At least 45 days before an election each candidate shall file with the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors a statement of financial interests, which shall contain the information in such form as the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors shall determine. Each candidate shall maintain a complete record of contributions received and expenditures made with regard to an election campaign. Each candidate shall make the records available for public inspection at such reasonable times as the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors considers appropriate.

(5) No member who is employed by a utility shall be eligible for appointment or election to the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors, and no member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors who obtains employment by a utility may maintain a position on the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors. While on the Board, no director elected under this section may hold elective public office, be a candidate for any elective public office, or be a state public official. No person who owns or controls, either singly or in combination with any immediate family member, utility stocks or bonds of a total value in excess of $3,000 is eligible to serve as an elected member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

(6) The Citizens' Utility Board of Governors may disqualify any candidate or member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors for any violation of this Act or of the bylaws of the Citizens' Utility Board.

(7) Upon petition signed by 20 percent of the members in a district for the recall of a member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors elected from the district, the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors shall mail ballots to each member in the district, submitting the question whether the member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors shall be recalled. If a majority of the members voting at the election vote in favor of the recall, then the member of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors shall be recalled. Elections and recall proceedings shall be conducted in a manner as the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors may prescribe. Ballots for all election and recall proceedings shall be counted at a regular meeting of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

(8) The remaining members of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors shall have the power to fill vacancies on the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors.

SECTION 7. (1) Notwithstanding the term of office specified by subsection (2) of section 6 of this Act for members of the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors, of the members first elected from each district:

(a) One shall serve for a four-year term.

(b) One shall serve for a three-year term.

(c) One shall serve for a two-year term.

(2) For the purpose of determining the length of a term of a member pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the length of the term of each member from a district shall be based upon the number of votes received by the member, with the member who receives the most votes in each district serving for the longest term and the member who receives the fewest votes serving for the shortest term.

SECTION 8. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public, except under the same circumstances in which a public agency would be allowed to hold executive meetings under ORS 192.660.

SECTION 9. (1) All consumers are eligible for membership in the Citizens' Utility Board. A consumer shall become a member of the Citizens' Utility Board upon contribution of at least $5 but not more than $100 per year to the Citizens' Utility Board. Each member shall be entitled to cast one vote for the election of the board. The board shall establish a method whereby economically disadvantaged individuals may become members of the Citizens' Utility Board without full payment of the yearly contribution.

(2) Each year the Citizens' Utility Board shall cause to be prepared, by a certified public accountant authorized to do business in this state, an audit of its financial affairs. The audit is a public record subject to inspection in the manner provided in ORS 192.410 to 192.500.

SECTION 10. (1) Upon request by the Citizens' Utility Board pursuant to this section, each utility shall include in billings to a utility consumer materials prepared and furnished by the Citizens' Utility Board, not exceeding in folded size the dimensions of the envelope customarily used by such utility to send billings to its customers.

(2) The Citizens' Utility Board shall not intentionally make any false material statement in any material submitted to a utility for inclusion with a billing. If the utility believes that the Citizens' Utility Board has intentionally made false material statements in an enclosure, it may file a complaint with the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon within five days of receipt. The Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon must review the complaint within ten days, and if the Commissioner determines that the Citizens' Utility Board has intentionally made false material statements, the commissioner shall give the Citizens' Utility Board of Governors written notification that specifies any false material statements made and the reasons why the Commissioner determines the statements to be false.

(3) No utility shall be required to enclose Citizens' Utility Board material with a billing more than six times in any calendar year.

(4) The Citizens' Utility Board shall notify a utility of its intention to include under the provisions of this Act any material in any specified periodic billing or billings not fewer than 30 calendar days prior to the mailing of the periodic billings and shall supply the utility with the material not fewer than 20 calendar days prior to the mailing of the periodic billings.

(5) All material submitted by the Citizens' Utility Board for inclusion in a utility billing must include the return address of the Citizens' Utility Board. A utility is not required to deliver or forward to the Citizens' Utility Board material intended for the Citizens Utility Board mistakenly sent to the utility. However, a utility shall retain such materials for a period of 60 days from the date of receipt. The utility shall notify the Citizens' Utility Board that such materials have been received and make these materials available to the Citizens' Utility Board on demand.

SECTION 11. (1) The Citizens' Utility Board shall not be required to pay any postage charges for materials submitted by the Citizens' Utility Board for inclusion in a utility billing if such materials weigh four-tenths of one ounce avoirdupois or less. If the materials submitted weigh over four-tenths of one ounce avoirdupois, then the Citizens Utility Board shall reimburse the utility for a portion of the postage costs which is equal to that portion of the Citizens' Utility Board material over four-tenths of one ounce avoirdupois in proportion to the total weight of the billing. In addition to postage costs, the Citizens' Utility Board shall reimburse such other reasonable costs, as determined by the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon, incurred by a utility in complying with section 10 of this Act.

(2) Reimbursement of a utility by the Citizens' Utility Board shall be made within 60 days of the date the utility submits to the Citizens' Utility Board an itemized statement of the costs incurred by the utility. In no event shall such reimbursement exceed the fair market value for the services provided by the utility.

SECTION 12. (1) No utility, nor any of its employes, officers, members of the board of directors, agents, contractors or assignees, shall in any manner interfere with, delay, alter or otherwise discourage the distribution of any material or statement authorized by the provisions of this Act for inclusion in periodic utility billings, nor in any manner interfere with, hamper, hinder or otherwise infringe upon a utility consumer's right to contribute to Citizens' Utility Board, nor in any manner hamper, hinder, harass, penalize or retaliate against any utility consumer because of the consumer's contribution to, or participation in, any activities of the Citizens' Utility Board.

(2) No utility may change its mailing, accounting, or billing procedures if such change will hamper, hinder, or otherwise interfere with the ability of the Citizens' Utility Board to distribute materials or statements authorized by this Act.

SECTION 13. Citizens' Utility Board may submit to the appropriate agency any complaint it receives regarding a utility company. Public agencies shall periodically inform Citizens' Utility Board of any action taken on complaints received pursuant to this section.

SECTION 14. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(1) Whenever the board determines that any agency proceeding

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

may affect the interests of utility consumers, Citizens' Utility Board may intervene as of right as an interested party or otherwise participate in the proceeding.

(2) Citizens' Utility Board shall have standing to obtain judicial or administrative review of any agency action, and may intervene as of right as a party or otherwise participate in any proceeding which involves the review or enforcement of any action by an agency, if the board determines that the action may affect the interests of utility consumers.

SECTION 15. (1) ORS chapters 278, 279, 282, 283, 291, 292, 293, 295 and 297 do not apply to Citizens' Utility Board or to the administration and enforcement of this Act. An employe of Citizens' Utility Board shall not be considered an "employe" as the term is defined in the public employes' retirement laws. Citizens' Utility Board and its employes shall be exempt from the provisions of the State Personnel Relations Law.

(2) ORS 183.310 to 183.550 does not apply to determinations and actions by the board.

(3) The board, and any of the officers, employes, agents or members of Citizens' Utility Board shall be provided the same protections from liability as the board, officers, employes, agents, or members of any non-profit corporation of the State of Oregon.

SECTION 16. (1) Any utility, and any of its employes, officers, members of the board of directors, agents, contractors or assignees which does, or causes or permits to be done, any matter, act or other thing prohibited by this Act, or omits to do any act, matter or other thing required to be done by this Act, is liable for any injury to Citizens' Utility Board and to any other person in the amount of damages sustained in consequence of such violation, together with reasonable attorney fees, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery. Such attorney fees shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

(2) Citizens' Utility Board may obtain equitable relief, without bond, to enjoin any violation of this Act.

(3) Any recovery or enforcement obtained under this section shall be in addition to any other recovery or enforcement under this section or under any statute or common law. Any recovery under this section shall be in addition to recovery by the state of the penalty or fine prescribed for such violation by this Act. The rights and remedies provided by this Act shall be in addition to all other rights and remedies available under law.

SECTION 17. Willful violation of section 10, parts (1) or (5) or section 12 of this Act is a Class A misdemeanor.

SECTION 18. If any section, portion, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional the remaining sections, portions, clauses and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force or effect, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

EXPLANATION

This measure creates the Citizens Utility Board (CUB) as an independent nonprofit public corporation to serve as an advocate on behalf of all electric, telephone, gas and heating utility consumers concerning public policy matters affecting their health, welfare and economic well-being. The CUB is to present the interests of utility consumers through the conduct of research and investigation, by appearing before legislative, administrative and judicial bodies, and by participating in those proceedings. The CUB would generally have the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions as other corporations operating pursuant to the Oregon nonprofit corporation law.

The CUB would be funded by voluntary contributions. Any resident of Oregon who is 18 years of age or older is eligible for CUB membership upon making an annual contribution of $5 or more. CUB's governing board shall establish a method for low income residents to become members by making a reduced contribution.

Upon request of the CUB, a utility shall include in its customer billings materials provided by the CUB. The Public Utility Commissioner shall resolve utility complaints of any false material statements in such materials. A utility need not enclose CUB material in billings more often than six times in a calendar year. A method is provided for the CUB to pay a utility for some costs of mailing the material.

An intentional violation by a utility or its employes of the provisions relating to the distribution of CUB material is a misdemeanor.

The activities of the CUB would first be governed and conducted by a temporary appointed governing board. After the CUB has obtained 5,000 members the governing body changes from an appointed board to an elected board. Three board members will be elected from each of the five congressional districts in Oregon. The term of office for a governing board member is four years. Qualifications for governing board membership prevent individuals from serving if they have employment with or specified financial interests in a utility, if they hold any public office or if they hold or are a candidate for any elective public office. Election campaign contribution and expenditure limits are provided as well as a method for recalling members of the governing board. Each individual member of the CUB is entitled to one vote in elections for governing board membership.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Ted Achilles	Secretary of State
Richard W. Sabin	Secretary of State
Peter DeFazio	Chief Petitioners
Eric Stachon	Chief Petitioners
Marion B. Embick	Secretary of State

(This Committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

YES ON 3 for FAIR UTILITY RATES

OREGON CONSUMERS NEED A CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD

Consumers are at a tremendous disadvantage when our utility rates are set. The phone, gas, and electric utilities use ratepayers' money — our hard earned dollars — to hire an army of lawyers, accountants, engineers, and consultants to convince the Public Utility Commissioner to give them a rate increase. Consumer groups, lacking money and experts, are hopelessly outmatched.

CUB WILL REPRESENT CONSUMERS

The Citizens Utility Board, or CUB, will be a statewide organization representing consumers in phone, gas, and electric utility rate hearings. CUB will hire full-time experts to fight for consumers whenever utility rates or policy are being set.

HOW CUB WORKS

CUB will have the ability to include special inserts — paid for by CUB — in with monthly utility bills. These inserts will describe what CUB is and how it is working for consumers. Also, they will invite consumers to join by making a voluntary contribution of $5 per year. Consumers who join CUB will elect its board of directors which hires staff and sets CUB policy.

—CUB will not be a part of government. CUB doesn't create a new bureaucracy & will not spend a penny of tax dollars!

—Contributions to CUB are strictly voluntary. Any consumer who doesn't wish to contribute isn't required to!

WHO SUPPORTS CUB?

CUB is supported by a wide variety of organizations, including the Oregon State Public Interest Research Group, League of Women Voters, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon, Common Cause, Oregon State Grange, United Seniors, Gray Panthers, Coalition of Labor Union Women, International Woodworkers of America, and many more.

WHO OPPOSES CUB?

CUB is opposed by the large, privately-owned utilities — the same companies who fight to raise our utility rates. By spending millions of dollars and hiding behind a so-called "citizens" front group, they are trying to defeat CUB. You should recognize their campaign for what it really is — an attempt by the most powerful special interests in Oregon to preserve a system that favors them.

Submitted by: OREGONIANS for CUB
2637 SW Water
Portland, OR 97201

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OREGON COMMON CAUSE URGES
A YES VOTE ON CUB FOR EFFECTIVE
CONSUMER REPRESENTATION

Here's why:

1. CUB WILL GIVE CONSUMERS MORE EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION IN RATE-MAKING HEARINGS. There is no area where Oregonians have less effective representation in state government than in utility rate-making. The Public Utility Commissioner is charged by law to balance the utilities' interests with the public interest. Therefore, he cannot be a whole-hearted advocate for consumers. The utilities have expert, highly paid lawyers to argue their case for higher rates. CUB will remedy this imbalance by having its own experts to present the consumers' case.
2. MEMBERSHIP IN CUB WILL BE VOLUNTARY, AND THE CUB BOARD WILL BE ELECTED BY ITS MEMBERS. Consumers will learn about CUB and have an opportunity to join through a special notice in their monthly utility bills. By electing its Board, CUB will be directly accountable to its consumer membership, unlike the Public Utility Commissioner, who is accountable to the Governor who appoints him.
3. UTILITY CONSUMERS WILL FINALLY HAVE A SPOKESPERSON FOR THEIR INTERESTS IN THE FUTURE. The breakup of AT&T, the WPPSS fiasco, and higher electricity rates coupled with electricity surplus, are just some of the factors making future utility decisions so complicated. This is a critical time for Oregon. It's the right time to have experts to fight for the interests of utility consumers. CUB will do this!

OREGON COMMON CAUSE URGES
A YES VOTE ON CUB FOR EFFECTIVE
CONSUMER REPRESENTATION

Submitted by: Oregon Common Cause
Pam Ferrara
840 Jefferson NE
Salem, OR 97303

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OREGON NEEDS SMALL BUSINESS —
SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS CUB

SMALL BUSINESSES CREATE JOBS

Over 60% of all new jobs are created by small business. Oregon needs more jobs to get our economy back on its feet again. Healthy small businesses are the best way to create those jobs.

HIGH UTILITY BILLS HURT SMALL BUSINESS

Every business knows that its survival depends on holding down costs. Small businesses are especially vulnerable to increases in uncontrollable costs such as telephone, gas, and electric bills.

HIGH BUSINESS COSTS HURT CONSUMERS

When costs increase, a business must either absorb the increase or pass it on to consumers. At some point, the business can absorb no more, and prices must rise. Rising prices drive away customers. It's a "no-win" situation for everybody.

UTILITY MONOPOLIES HAVE NO COMPETITION

Small businesses must compete with each other for customers. This helps keep prices low. Utilities have no competition. Government regulation protects their monopoly and excludes any competitors. This is not free enterprise.

UTILITY COMPANIES DON'T WANT CUB

The present system of setting utility rates benefits the utilities. As long as consumers have neither a choice, nor a voice, utilities can continue to raise their rates.

Portland General Electric and Pacific Power & Light have the highest total profits of any large corporation in the state. That shows how well the system works — for them!

CUB HELPS ALL OF US

Lower utility rates mean consumers have more money to spend on goods and services. For business, lower costs mean lower prices and more competition. The result: more jobs and a healthier Oregon economy.

VOTE YES FOR CUB . . . BECAUSE A
HEALTHIER ECONOMY HELPS US ALL!

Submitted by: Small Business for CUB
6316 SW Capitol Highway
Portland, OR 97201

Members Include:

Powell's New & Used Books—Portland
Nancy's Yogurt—Springfield
La Paloma Imports—Portland
Vortex Glassblowing—Bend
The Broadway Coffee Merchant—Portland
Knight of Cups Restaurant—Coos Bay
Nature's Food—Portland
Folkways Imports—Eugene
The Pastaworks—Portland
Your Place—Salem
Rejuvenation House Parts—Portland
Windplay Kites—Portland

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

IS THE PUC PROTECTING YOU? — NO!
CUB ENABLES YOU TO FIGHT BACK

From 1981 through 1983 the Public Utility Commissioner granted 80% of all utility rate increase requests, nearly $500 million worth. Across the nation only 64% of all utility rate increases are granted. Why is it so high in Oregon? Because you, the consumer, aren't represented in the ratemaking process. We need the Citizen's Utility Board to give us a fighting chance.

UTILITIES DOMINATE PROCESS

Oregon's ratemaking process is lop-sided in favor of the utilities. Oregon is the only state with a one-person, appointed Public Utility Commissioner. He's accountable only to the Governor. He works so closely with the utilities that at least two of our recent Commissioners are now working for private utilities.

The process is so complicated that the ratepayers are shut out while utilities spend millions of ratepayers dollars — your money — for lobbyists, lawyers and accountants to represent them. But, there is no citizen's representation. Thirty states have an independent office of Public Counsel to represent consumers. But not Oregon!

CUB WORKS

Three years ago the ratepayers of Wisconsin created a Citizens Utility Board. It now has 92,000 members, has intervened in 45 rate cases, and has helped save consumers $285 million!

PHONE BILLS UP 400% IN FIVE YEARS?

CUB is needed now more than ever. Outgoing Commissioner John Lobdell warned a 400% phone rate increase before 1984 was inevitable. The phone company is poised to hit us with access charges and measured service after the fall election. When they do, we will need CUB to represent us.

DON'T LET THEM HAVE ANOTHER WPPSS

Nowhere is the PUC's cooperation with utilities more evident than with the WPPSS nuclear plants. The PUC worked hand-in-hand with utilities to get around Oregon law passed by the voters and allowed them to charge you for $130 million in costs of WPPSS and Pebble Springs nuclear plants that will never be completed.

WPPSS happened because those in power turned their heads. If there had been a Citizen's Utility Board they wouldn't have been able to pretend they just didn't see.

The PUC has given the utilities more than adequate profit, but given the ratepayer less than adequate protection. It's time we fought back.

Submitted by: Ron Eachus
Candidate House District 39
1250 Sunny Drive
Eugene, OR 97404

Peter DeFazio
Lane County Commissioner
739 South 4th
Springfield, OR 97477

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SENIORS SUPPORT CUB!

High utility bills are a serious concern for Oregon's senior citizens. Each winter, thousands of us face the impossible task of choosing between heating our homes and buying food to eat.

A BAD SITUATION IS GETTING WORSE

In the last few years, during a major recession, Oregon's electric utilities have shut-off the service to a record number of their customers. Yet, while many Oregonians are having trouble paying their electric bills, the profits of Pacific Power & Light and Portland General Electric are at an all-time high.

THIS JUST ISN'T FAIR!

A large percentage of utility shutoffs involve homes where older persons live. Doing without electricity is a serious threat to the health and safety of our senior citizens.

RISING PHONE RATES — THE NEW THREAT

For senior citizens, telephones are not a luxury, but an absolute necessity. From combatting loneliness to calling for emergency help, the telephone is a major part of our lives. As rising local phone rates force more and more seniors to give up our phones, the isolation and the danger increase.

THIS JUST ISN'T FAIR!
WE NEED A CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD

High utility bills are a matter of life and death for senior citizens. For too long, we have been shut out of the decisions that affect our utility bills. The result is that we all pay more for our utility service than we should. This just can't go on any longer!

The Citizens Utility Board will be our voice whenever the utilities want to raise our rates. Finally, we will have our own experts fighting for us to keep our rates low. Finally, our side will be heard!

FOR THE THOUSANDS OF OREGON'S SENIORS — AND FOR ALL OREGONIANS — WE URGE YOU TO VOTE YES ON 3 — YES FOR A CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD!

Submitted by: Gray Panthers of Lane County
Portland Area Gray Panthers
United Seniors of Oregon
840 Jefferson NE
Salem, OR 97303

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WHY IS OREGON
THE ONLY STATE WHERE
THE UTILITIES ARE IN CHARGE?

FACT: Utilities spent more money lobbying our legislature last year than the banks, timber, oil, and insurance industries combined! (Source: state Ethics Commission reports)

FACT: Utility profits are at an all-time high! For each of the last 2 years, Portland General Electric and Pacific Power & Light have had the largest profits of all Oregon businesses. (Source: Oregon Business magazine, June 1984)

FACT: Oregon is the only state with a single Public Utility Commissioner — a political appointee of the Governor.

FACT: Utilities totally dominate rate hearings before the Public Utility Commissioner. Together, PGE and PP&L have spent over $1 million in the last 5 years to convince the Commissioner to give them rate increases.

UTILITIES ARE THE MOST POWERFUL SPECIAL INTEREST IN OREGON!

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!

When utilities want higher rates, they use our hard-earned money to hire an army of experts to lobby for them — and then they make us pay the bill!

Isn't it time we had a say when it comes to our own pocketbooks? Why is it that utilities and their large business customers are well represented in rate hearings, but we're not? Why is it that 30 states have an independent state agency to represent consumers in rate hearings, but Oregon doesn't?

WE NEED A CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD

It's simple: we need someone to fight for us whenever the phone, gas, or electric companies want to raise our rates. That someone is CUB, the Citizens Utility Board. CUB will hire experts to represent our side. And CUB will not be a costly bureaucracy that drains our tax dollars — CUB will be supported by voluntary contributions.

WHY DO THE UTILITIES OPPOSE CUB?

It's simple: the utilities benefit by controlling the current system of setting our rates. They know that CUB means the end of "business as usual." That's why they're paying their "friends" to convince you that we don't need a CUB. If CUB wasn't going to cut our utility bills, then they wouldn't be fighting so hard to defeat CUB.

WE CAN FIGHT THE UTILITIES! VOTE YES ON 3!

Cut Utility Bills! **YES for CUB!**

Submitted by: Oregon State Public Interest Research Group (OSPIRG)
027 SW Arthur
Portland, OR 97201

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD
WILL SUSTAIN OREGON'S COMMITMENT
TO CONSERVATION AND SOLAR ENERGY

We need the Citizens Utility Board. We need an effective, accountable voice to **insure** that utilities support conservation and solar energy development in Oregon.

- About 90% of Oregonians support conservation and solar energy as the **preferred** way to meet our future energy needs (Oregon Department of Energy survey, 1984.)
- Thousands of Oregonians have insulated their homes and added solar systems, saving millions of dollars and helping our state economy.
- Thanks to our investment in safe energy, we no longer need to build very expensive coal and nuclear power plants.
- Even though many of us have been helped by utility audits and financing programs, much more work can be done. Every home and business in Oregon can be more energy efficient. Conservation and solar power means economic development for Oregon!

. . . But, now, the electric and gas utilities, supported by the Public Utility Commissioner (PUC), are trying to reduce programs for conservation and solar energy.

During 1984, the PUC and the utilities conducted a complicated and expensive proceeding. They were trying to "phase down" conservation and renewable energy. Solar groups in Oregon did not have the resources needed to support conservation and solar effectively in this proceeding.

Only an organization like the CUB can develop the public support and the technical experts we need in these utility cases. The CUB can make sure our PUC and utilities continue to support conservation and solar energy.

The Citizens Utility Board can be OUR voice for conservation and solar energy!

IF YOU BELIEVE IN A SAFE, EFFICIENT,
AFFORDABLE ENERGY FUTURE
FOR OREGON . . . FOR YOU . . .
VOTE YES FOR CUB!!

Submitted by: Solar Energy Association of Oregon
2637 SW Water Avenue
Portland, OR 97201

Solar Oregon Lobby
3143 NE 62nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97213

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Before voting on Ballot Measure #3, the Citizens' Utility Board, please read the ballot title again and ask yourself a few questions.

IF A CITIZENS' UTILITY BOARD WILL SUPPOSEDLY REPRESENT CONSUMERS . . .

- Why do consumers have to contribute between $5 and $100 yearly?

  If you want to be a member, you have to contribute!

- How can a Citizens' Utility Board generate enough funding to operate effectively by relying on annual membership dues alone?

  It can also accept unlimited contributions from special interest groups!

- Why are consumers required to be paid-up members to vote for the Board's directors?

  If you don't pay, you don't get to vote!

- How can CUB represent all consumers if utilities like Municipalities, People's Utility Districts and Cooperatives are exempt from Citizens' Utility Board activities?

  CUB can't!

A "No" vote on Ballot Measure #3 will keep us from creating just another group who will represent their special interests — as our interests — at our expense!

Submitted by: James E. Hulden
1417 Cherry Crest Drive
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregon does not need a law which establishes a Citizens Utility Board ("CUB"). This bill treats consumers unfairly; allows the CUB to insert materials in private industry mailings without paying appropriate compensation for that service; and does not provide the consumer with any additional right which he/she may not already individually or collectively assert.

This bill does not provide any individual with any additional right to participate in the regulatory or legislative process which he/she does not already have. This law merely creates an agency known as a CUB which can also participate in these processes. Oregonians do not need a law that allows them to do things they already can do. At a time when citizens are saying "enough bureaucracy" and when they have called for greater expression of individual thought, we do not need an organization to be created by law that does not increase our rights. In fact this bill specifically limits the rights of many of our citizens. This bill is unnecessary and unfair.

This law would allow the CUB to enclose certain materials in private utility mailings up to six times a year. The contents of the enclosure would be controlled by the CUB. Although other special interest groups must rely on regular media for distribution, this law specifically allows the CUB direct access to a private utilities' mail while exempting municipal, cooperative and public utility districts from this unfair burden. Private utilities will only be compensated for a fraction of the postage cost associated with these enclosures. A law which allows such action is unfair. It could increase the utilities' postage expense and ultimately impact the consumer. Consumers should not be exposed to increased costs due to the inclusion of CUB materials in utility mailings.

This law would discriminate against employees of public utilities. It would also discriminate against any state resident and potentially against his/her spouse and children if, in combination, they owned any utility stocks totalling more than $3,000. This law specifically excludes all these people from serving on the CUB Board of Governors. It denies many Oregonians the opportunity to express their feelings at the highest levels of the CUB organization. It is totally unfair to discriminate against this class of fellow Oregonians. Oregon law should not be used to specifically exclude certain state residents from full participation in any organization. This law would limit our citizens rights; it would discriminate among citizens; it is unfair.

Submitted by: Kenneth Sandner, President
Oregon Independent Telephone Association
475 North 2nd Avenue
Stayton, OR 97383

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The notion persists that the Oregon Public Utility Commissioner, who makes rulings under the constraints of the Legislature, may not always represent the public's interest in setting utility rates. Proponents argue that a Citizen's Utility Board (CUB) is the magic solution. However, closer examination reveals the following:

— CUB TENDS TO RAISE RATES, NOT LOWER THEM.

- Since CUB has been active in Wisconsin the past few years, utilities have actually received **more** of what they asked for — not less as CUB supporters would have us believe. CUB proponents say they will hire expensive lawyers, experts, economists, etc. to argue against rate increases. History shows the utilities simply increase their demands and add more of their own experts to prove their point. **Who pays for all this extra bureaucracy? WE ALL DO!**

— CUB IS A WASTEFUL DUPLICATION.

- CUB backers won't admit that Oregon law (ORS 756.040) already **mandates** that the Commissioner and his staff be public-advocates and balance consumer interests with utility requirements.
- No one wants state utility regulation to be politicized anymore than it is already, whether by pressure from utilities or political activism of the ratepayers.

— MEDIA EDITORIALS OPPOSE CUB.

- Nearly every newspaper, radio and television station in Oregon has editorialized in opposition to a CUB. Their research has yielded that a CUB is, **"wasteful," "utterly unnecessary," "unwarranted," "deterrent to economic development," etc.**

— CUB WANTS PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

- Many consumer groups (i.e. Fair Share, Common Cause, Gray Panthers, etc) successfully represent the views of their members before various legislative bodies and are self-supporting through voluntary membership fees. To be a member of CUB, one **must** pay between $5 and $100 annually. **BUT** Ballot Measure 3 will force utilities to mail CUB's solicitations and inflamatory propaganda in their billing envelopes practically free of charge. **WHO PICKS UP THE THOUSANDS IN EXTRA EXPENSES? ALL OF US! — regardless whether we support CUB or not.**

Citizens are crying out for less government, not more. The creation of a state-sponsored, quasi-state board will only fuel governmental bureaucracy and add another **costly** wrinkle to the regulatory process. **AND WHO PAYS FOR THIS? ALL OF US.**

After intensive research and lengthy hearings, the legislatures saw through the deceptive emotional appeals and half-truths by defeating this issue in 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983. Now it is our turn. **We urge you to help put a stop to an ever-encroaching, intrusive and expensive additional layer of bureaucracy. VOTE NO ON 3.**

Submitted by: Committee Against Discrimination
Dennis N. Tooley
1123 35th NW
Salem, OR 97304

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE **NO** ON #3.

KEEP "BIG BROTHER" BUREAUCRACY OUT OF OREGON.

Measure #3 will bring "Big Brother" bureaucracy to Oregon as never before in our State's history. Here's how:

1. Measure #3 sets up a utility "Super Corporation" — a "Big Brother" agency with virtually uncontrolled powers to charge fees, to file lawsuits and to lobby.

   Don't be misled by a cute name! Read measure #3 carefully. It sets up the "Citizens' Utility Board" (CUB) as an "independent corporation" with "all rights and powers necessary . . ."

2. The laws we Oregonians depend on to keep public agencies from growing too powerful — too much like "Big Brother" — do **not** apply to the "Super Corporation" in #3.

   Look at these examples . . .

   - The "Super Corporation" would not have to obey State law controlling the use of public money. There would be no protection against fraud!
   - The "Super Corporation" could deposit money (your fees) in foreign banks or anywhere else it chose — without the legal controls put on other Oregon public agencies.
   - The "Super Corporation" in #3 would not even have to carry insurance — as all other Oregon public agencies must!

3. The "Super Corporation" set up by #3 does **not** replace any organization or agency. It is simply another layer of bureaucracy between you and those who make decisions about your utility rates.

   Who pays for the "Super Corporation" to carry out all these powers? Oregon consumers, that's who!

There is nothing free in #3.

VOTE **NO** ON #3.

Submitted by: Vote No on 3 Committee
PO Box 26
Marylhurst, OR 97036

Bill Miller
Business Manager, Local 125
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
211 NE 18th
Portland, OR 97232

State Representative Ben "Kip" Lombard
133 Manzanita
Ashland, OR 97520

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The theory advocated by proponents of a Citizens Utility Board (CUB) contends that because regulated utilities have experts and lawyers to prepare and present their requests for rate increases the public needs similar professional help to represent its viewpoints and argue for lower rates. This argument overlooks the fact that the system already contains built-in consumer representation and protection in the form of the Public Utility Commission (PUC) staff. The Commissioner himself is mandated by law to strive for a fair balance between the interests of the utility companies and their customers. Therefore, a CUB would be duplicative and wasteful and would undermine the basic premise that the PUC is the public's representative. A CUB would turn out to be a political entity rather than a consumers' group with pressure being applied to the PUC by the interest groups represented on the CUB Board.

In order to vote for the person who will represent you on the Board, you must be a member of CUB and make an annual contribution of between $5 and $100. So, the CUB would not represent all utility customers — only those willing to pay for representation. Certain other consumers such as public officials, candidates for elective office and utility company employees are precluded from Board participation.

The CUB is also discriminatory in that its provisions do not apply to public utility districts, cooperatives and municipal power companies.

Those who favor statutory creation of a CUB argue that such an entity would authorize communications with the public by requiring inserts in the monthly billings of utilities up to six times per year. This additional billing requirement will result in substantially higher postage costs which will be passed on to you, the consumer. Thus, a CUB will not save customers money as proponents of the measure would lead you to believe. In addition, no safeguards are provided for the distribution of intentionally false or misleading statements. The mailing of all such inserts may violate the utilities' rights of free expression. In California, Pacific Gas & Electric is currently challenging this apparent violation of its First Amendment Rights in court.

In summary, a CUB is a solution for a non-existent problem. The Oregon Legislature recognized this when it soundly defeated H.B. 2934 during the 1983 legislative session. Vote "no" on Measure #3.

Submitted by: Citizens for Private Enterprise
Dale Fieber, Treasurer
11675 SW No. Dakota Street
Tigard, OR 97223

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 3 WILL COST YOU MONEY

Measure 3 would create a board funded by consumer fees and possibly tax dollars to represent utility customers. This board would duplicate what the Public Utility Commissioner (PUC) is already required to do by state law (ORS 756.040):

1) "represent the customers of any public utility . . . and the public generally . . .,"
2) prevent utilities from engaging in "unjust and unreasonable" treatment of its customers, and
3) require utilities to provide "adequate service at fair and reasonable rates."

The PUC already has a biennial budget of $7 million and a paid staff of 178 to carry out these utility regulatory functions.

Before you vote on Measure 3, you should know the answers to the following questions:

- Should Oregonians be required to spend even more money and hire more staff to make the utility regulatory process even more cumbersome and costly?
- What will the CUB accomplish that the PUC, the legislature, and the governor through their oversight functions do not already do?
- Are you aware that this measure might raise your taxes since the CUB would be allowed to lobby the legislature to fund its duplicative efforts with your tax money?
- Why should consumers have to pay for special treatment through membership and voting rights in an organization that may or may not represent the interests of all consumers?
- Is it proper that CUB board members will be allowed to establish their own salaries and benefits without limitation as this measure proposes?
- If the CUB is such a good idea, why is such a major portion of utility services — municipal, cooperative, and public utility districts — exempted from the measure?
- How do you feel about forced solicitation by utilities for CUB membership and funding that might result in increased costs to ratepayers regardless of whether or not they are CUB members?
- Can you support a measure that would prevent utilities from lowering costs by developing more efficient billing systems because to do so might interfere with the CUB's access to its members?

MEASURE 3 WILL NOT NECESSARILY
LOWER UTILITY RATES
BUT
IT WILL DEFINITELY ADD TO THE COST
OF UTILITY REGULATION

Submitted by: Consumers for Responsible Utility Regulation
Parker Watkins
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Tigard, OR 97223

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Passage of Measure No. 3 will create the Citizens' Utility Board (CUB), a statewide corporation of perpetual existence having the power to receive and spend state and federal funds, sell bonds, borrow money, own property, hire personnel and contract for goods and services. CUB would be composed of those Oregon residents electing to pay annual membership assessments of up to $100, even though the affairs, management and policies of CUB would be dictated by a Board of Governors of only 15 persons. Should the CUB become financially insolvent, the Measure is unclear as to how the CUB would be funded or dismantled, and who would be responsible for any liability or deficit incurred.

CUB would not have to comply with Oregon state law requiring competitive bidding for contracts and purchases, budget preparation laws, statutory public employees salary limitations, statutes regulating auditing and inspection of public financial records and books, public agency accounting regulations, and statutes pertaining to receipt and handling of public funds, and state law requiring stationery and printing purchases to be made within Oregon.

The several hundred thousand customers currently served by People's Utility Districts, Cooperative Associations and Municipal Utilities would not be represented by this proposed advocacy group — including representation on those issues requiring legislative, judicial, and governmental review or action.

The Public Utility Commissioner's Office is required by Oregon law to represent and protect the consumer's interest in establishing rates and regulations for Oregon's private utilities. Participation by CUB in matters before the Public Utility Commissioner would duplicate, at taxpayer expense, functions of the Commissioner and his professionally trained staff.

We oppose any state statute that would force private industry to participate in the distribution of materials expressing the viewpoint of a special interest group. Hundreds of private, non-profit agencies and organizations currently exist in Oregon and if this proposed initiative passes, the CUB would become the **only** such agency or organization authorized to use private utility-owned billing envelopes to disseminate their printed material. This mailing privilege would enable CUB to reach the citizenry at-large with their particular "special interest" issues, six times each year, without payment of postage. This measure prescribes no standards or restrictions on selection and mailing of CUB material, nor does it impose any penalties for transmitting false or objectionable matter.

Measure 3 would compel utilities to forego use of space in their own envelopes, used to communicate with their customers, in order to accommodate CUB messages. It would prevent utilities from adopting more economical and efficient billing procedures. This petition could force private utilities to collect and distribute money and other CUB related inquiries, adding administrative costs that might be passed on to the consumer.

Ballot Measure 3 does not guarantee consumer protection and forces private industry to become the unwilling participant in the promotional activities of a special interest lobby.

Submitted by: Gwen Ericcsen
Evelyn Murphy
6466 SW Burlingame Place
Portland, OR 97201

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

4 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ESTABLISHES STATE LOTTERY, COMMISSION; PROFITS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

YES ☐

NO ☐

QUESTION—Shall a state lottery operated by commission be established, profits to be used to create jobs and further economic development?

EXPLANATION—Constitutional amendment establishes state lottery and lottery commission to operate games other than bingo, parimutuel racing or social gaming. Bans casinos. Profits to be used to create jobs, for economic development. Requires 50% of proceeds to be paid in prizes. Limits expenses to 16%. Requires legislature to lend $1,800,000 to fund initial costs, repaid from profits. If this and other constitutional initiative(s) authorizing lottery pass, only measure with most votes takes effect.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—Passage of this measure will increase total annual general fund revenue approximately $30 to $110 million. At least 84 percent of this revenue will be used for prizes, economic development, and job creation programs. The remaining revenue, up to 16 percent, will pay administrative costs. $1.8 million of general fund money will be used to start the lottery. Within one year, this loan plus 10 percent interest will be repaid to the general fund from lottery ticket sales.

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of Oregon:

Section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution is amended to change subsection 1 thereof and create new subsections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to read as follows:

Subsection 1: Except as provided in subsections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this section, lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, are prohibited, and the Legislative Assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

Subsection 2: The Legislative Assembly may provide for the establishment, operation, and regulation of the lottery commonly known as bingo or lotto by charitable, fraternal, or religious organizations. As used in this section, charitable, fraternal or religious organizations means such organizations as defined by law which are also exempt from payment of federal income taxes because of their charitable, fraternal, or religious purposes.

Subsection 3: There is hereby created the State Lottery Commission which shall establish and operate a State Lottery. All proceeds from the State Lottery, including interest, but excluding costs of administration and payment of prizes, shall be used for the purpose of creating jobs and furthering economic development in Oregon.

Subsection 4: The State Lottery Commission shall be comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. At least one of the Commissioners shall have a minimum of five years experience in law enforcement and at least one of the Commissioners shall be a certified public accountant. The Commission is empowered to promulgate rules related to the procedures of the Commission and the operation of the State Lottery. Such rules and any statutes enacted to further implement this article shall insure the integrity, security, honesty, and fairness of the Lottery. The Commission shall have such additional powers and duties as may be provided by law.

The Governor shall appoint a Director subject to confirmation by the Senate who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director shall be qualified by training and experience to direct the operations of a state-operated lottery. The Director shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Commission. The Director may appoint and prescribe the duties of no more than four Assistant Directors as the Director deems necessary. One of the Assistant Directors shall be responsible for a security division to assure security, integrity, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the State Lottery. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Assistant Director for security shall be qualified by training and experience, including at least five years of law enforcement experience, and knowledge and experience in computer security.

The Governor shall appoint the Lottery Commissioners and the Director within thirty days of the effective date of this subsection.

The Director shall implement and operate a State Lottery pursuant to the rules, and under the guidance, of the Commission. Within 105 days after the confirmation by the Senate of the Director and at least three Commissioners, the Director shall begin public sales of tickets or shares. The State Lottery may operate any game procedure authorized by the Commission, except parimutuel racing, Social games, and the games commonly known in Oregon as bingo or lotto, whereby prizes are distributed using any existing or future methods among adult persons who have paid for tickets or shares in that game; provided that, in lottery games utilizing computer terminals or other devices, no coins or currency shall ever be dispensed directly to players from such computer terminals or devices.

There is hereby created within the General Fund the Oregon State Lottery Fund which is continuously appropriated for the purpose of administering and operating the Commission and the State Lottery. Except for such monies as are necessary to temporarily fund the start-up of the State Lottery, the State Lottery shall operate as a self-supporting revenue-raising agency of state government and no appropriations, loans, or other transfers of state funds shall be made to it. The State Lottery shall pay all prizes and all of its expenses out of the revenues it receives from the sale of tickets or shares to the public and turn over the net proceeds therefrom to a fund to be established by the Legislative Assembly from which the Legislative Assembly shall make appropriations for the benefit of the public purpose of creating jobs and furthering economic development in Oregon. At least 84% of the total annual revenues from the sale of all lottery tickets or shares shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes and net revenues benefiting the public purpose.

Subsection 5: The Legislative Assembly or the Emergency Board shall loan the Commission the sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,800,000) to temporarily fund the start-up of the Commission and the State Lottery. These funds shall be repaid as an expense of the Commission within one year of the transfer of the funds. Interest shall be paid at an annual interest rate of ten percent commencing the day funds are advanced and until the funds are repaid.

Subsection 6: Only one state lottery operation shall be permitted in the State. In the event more than one amendment of section 4, Article XV, which creates or authorizes a lottery is presented to, and passed by the people at the November 6, 1984 General Election, only the amendment receiving the greatest number of votes shall go into effect, and the other amendments shall not have the effect of creating or authorizing a lottery.

Subsection 7: The Legislative Assembly has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos from operation in the State of Oregon.

Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

EXPLANATION

This measure would amend the Oregon Constitution to establish a state lottery operated by a commission.

The five member commission and the director would be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. One member of the commission must have at least five years law enforcement experience and one must be a certified public accountant. The director would appoint no more than four assistant directors.

The commission and the director must be appointed within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment. Ticket sales must commence within 105 days after confirmation of the director and at least three commissioners.

The measure prohibits the commission from operating any parimutuel racing, casino gambling, social games, and games commonly known as bingo or lotto. Only adults may play the lottery. No lottery games can use devices from which coins or currency can be dispensed directly to players.

The lottery is to be self-supporting. The net proceeds after prizes and administrative expenses would be used to create jobs and further economic development, as directed by the Oregon legislature. At least 84 percent of the annual revenues will be returned to the public as prizes and other public benefits as determined by law. The portion of the Ballot Title stating "50% of proceeds to be paid in prizes" is provided for in Ballot Measure 5, not Ballot Measure 4.

The Emergency Board will loan $1,800,000 for start up costs to be repaid within one year at 10 percent interest.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Wilma Hogle (dissenting)	Secretary of State
Jannette Macpherson	Secretary of State
Senator Dell Isham	Chief Petitioners
Hank Crawford	Chief Petitioners
Father Bill Hamilton	Members of the Committee

(This Committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

As a State Senator for eight years, I have been a strong supporter of Economic Development. Now, Oregonians will finally be given the opportunity to approve a state lottery that will produce urgently needed money that would be used to put Oregonians back to work.

Ballot Measure 4 would amend the Oregon Constitution to permit a state-operated lottery. The lottery would be run by a five-member commission and a director, all of whom would be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. And if you vote "yes" on Ballot Measure 4 and Ballot Measure 5 — its companion measure — a lottery could be in operation by early 1985.

You are going to hear a lot of false charges and arguments from the doom and gloom-sayers who don't want to see any positive changes in Oregon.

The facts are:

- Lotteries have operated successfully in 17 other states.
- Washington's recently established lottery has exceeded all expectations with first-year sales of over $250 million dollars.
- First-year sales in Oregon are estimated at $167 million dollars.
- An estimated one-third of Oregon's residents now spend millions playing Washington's lottery.
- The measure will, for the first time, put a prohibition on casino gambling in our state constitution.
- Washington's experience and numerous studies in other state show that it's the middle class, not the poor, who play the lottery.

Ballot Measure 4 provides that at least 84% of the total annual revenues generated by the lottery must be returned to the public.

Ballot Measure 4's companion measure — Ballot Measure 5 — requires at least 50% of proceeds to be paid in prizes exempt from state taxes.

It is no secret that Oregon has faced tough going as a result of the dramatic recession that has beset the forest products industry. We must start putting Oregonians back to work. To do that, we must create new jobs and give our economy a shot-in-the-arm.

A state-operated lottery can provide the money to do that.

Vote YES for increased economic development. Vote YES on Ballot Measure 4.

Submitted by: Dell Isham
Dell Isham for Senate Committee
3231 West Devils Lake Road
Lincoln City, OR 97367

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

5 STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR STATE OPERATED LOTTERY IF CONSTITUTIONALLY AUTHORIZED

QUESTION—Shall legislation be enacted to regulate state lottery, establish qualifications for commission, director, retailers, vendors and contractors, if constitutionally authorized?

YES ☐

NO ☐

EXPLANATION—Measure regulating and providing for state operated lottery becomes effective if separate constitutional amendment passes. CONTAINS MANY DETAILS NOT MENTIONED HERE. Requires legislature to lend $1,800,000 to fund initial costs, repaid from profits. Requires 50% of proceeds to be paid in prizes exempt from state taxes. Limits expenses to 16%. Establishes qualifications for lottery commissioners, director, lottery retailers, vendors and contractors. Provides for security, audits, and studies. Prohibits play by minors.

AN ACT

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

Section 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

(1) **Title of Act.** The Act shall be known as the Oregon State Lottery Act of 1984.

(2) **Purpose and Intent.** The people of the State of Oregon declare that the purpose and intent of this Act is to provide additional monies for the public purpose described in Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution through the operation of a state lottery without the imposition of additional or increased taxes.

(3) **Activities Not Affected.** Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify existing State laws with respect to gambling, except that the state-operated lottery established by the Constitution and this Act shall not be subject to such laws.

(4) **Prohibition on Use of State Funds.** Except for such monies as are necessary to temporarily fund the start-up of the state-operated lottery established by the Constitution and this Act, the State Lottery shall operate as a self-supporting revenue-raising agency of state government and no appropriations, loans, or other transfers of state funds shall be made to it.

(5) **Allocation of Revenues.** At least 84% of the total annual revenues from the sale of State Lottery tickets or shares shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes and net revenues benefiting the public purpose described in Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution. At least 50% of the total annual revenues shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes as described in this Act. All unclaimed prize money shall remain the property of the Commission and shall be allocated to the benefit of the public purpose. No more than 16% of the total annual revenues shall be allocated for payment of expenses of the State Lottery as described in this Act. To the extent that expenses of the State Lottery are less than 16% of the total annual revenues as described in this Act, any surplus funds shall also be allocated to the benefit of the public purpose.

(6) **State Lottery Commission Fund.** There is hereby created within the General Fund the Oregon State Lottery Fund which is continuously appropriated for the purpose of administering and operating the Commission and the State Lottery.

(7) **Governing Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions contained in this Act shall govern the construction of this Act.

(a) "Lottery" or "State Lottery" means the Oregon State Lottery established and operated pursuant to the Constitution and this Act.

(b) "Commissioner" means one of the members of the Lottery Commission appointed by the Governor pursuant to the Constitution and this Act to oversee the State Lottery.

(c) "Director" means the Director of the Oregon State Lottery appointed by the Governor pursuant to the Constitution and this Act as the chief administrator of the Oregon State Lottery.

(d) "Lottery Commission" or "Commission" means the five-member body apointed by the Governor pursuant to the Constitution and this Act to oversee the Lottery and the Director.

(e) "Lottery Game" or "Game" means any procedure authorized by the Commission whereby prizes are distributed among persons who have paid, or unconditionally agreed to pay, for tickets or shares which provide the opportuniity to win such prizes.

(f) "Person" means any natural person or corporation, trust, association, partnership, joint venture, subsidiary, or other business entity.

(g) "Lottery Game Retailer" means a person with whom the Lottery Commission has contracted for the purpose of selling tickets or shares in Lottery Games to the public.

(h) "Lottery Vendor" or "Vendor" means any person who submits a bid, proposal or offer to provide goods or services to the Commission or Lottery.

(i) "Lottery Contractor" means a person with whom the State Lottery has contracted for the purpose of providing goods and services for the State Lottery.

Section 2
OREGON STATE LOTTERY COMMISSION

(1) **Creation of Commission.** The Oregon State Lottery Commission is hereby created in state government.

(2) **Commission Membership; Appointment; Vacancies; Political Affiliations.**

(a) The State Lottery Commission shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

(b) The members shall be appointed for terms of four (4) years, except of those who are first appointed, one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years; two (2) members shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years; two (2) members shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years.

(c) All initial appointments shall be made within thirty days of the effective date of this Act.

(d) Vacancies shall be filled within thirty days by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for the unexpired portion of the term in which they occur.

(3) **Qualifications of Commissioners.** At least one of the Commissioners shall have a minimum of five years experience in law enforcement and at least one of the Commissioners shall be a certified public accountant. No person shall be appointed as a Lottery Commissioner who has been convicted of a felony or a gambling related offense. No more than three (3) members of the Commission shall be members of the same political party.

(4) **Power and Duties of the Commission.** The Commission shall exercise all powers necessary to effectuate the purpose of this Act. In all decisions, the Commission shall take into account the particularly sensitive nature of the Lottery and shall act to promote and ensure integrity, security, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the State Lottery.

(5) **Compensation and Expenses.** Lottery Commissioners shall be eligible for compensation and expenses under ORS 292.495.

(6) **Code of Ethics; Statement of Economic Interest.** Lottery Commissioners shall file a verified statement of economic interest with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission and shall be subject to the provisions of ORS 244.010 to 244.390.

(7) **Annual Selection of Chairperson; Special Meetings.** The Commission shall select annually from its membership a Chairperson. The Chairperson or a majority of the members of the Commission then in office shall have the power to call special meetings of the Commission.

(8) **Meetings; Records.** Meetings of the Commission shall be open and public in accordance with State law. Records of the Commission shall be open and available to the public in accordance with State law. The Commission shall meet with the Director not less than monthly to make recommendations and set policy, to approve or reject reports of the Director, to promulgate rules, and to transact other business.

(9) **Quorum; Voting.** A quorum of the Commission shall consist of a majority of the members of the Commission then in office. All decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority vote of all of the Commissioners then in office.

(10) **Reports.** The Commission shall make quarterly and annual reports of the operation of the State Lottery to the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and the Legislative Assembly. Such reports shall include a full and complete statement of State Lottery revenues, prize disbursements, expenses, net revenues, and all other financial transactions involving State Lottery funds.

(11) **Criminal Identification Information Available to the State Lottery. .**

(a) Upon the request of the Commission, the Office of the Attorney General and the Oregon State Police shall furnish to the Director of the State Lottery and the Assistant Director for Security such information as may tend to assure security, integrity, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the State Lottery as the Office of the Attorney General and the Oregon State Police may have in their possession, including, but not limited to, manual or computerized information and data.

(b) For the purpose of requesting and receiving the information described in subsection (a), the Oregon Lottery Commission is a "state agency" and a "criminal justice agency" and its enforcement agents are "peace officers" pursuant to ORS 181.010 to 181.705 and rules adopted thereunder.

(12) **Service and Execution of Warrants of Arrest and Search Warrants.** Enforcement agents, designated as such by the Commission, shall have the same authority with respect to service and execution of warrants of arrest and search warrants as is conferred upon peace officers of this State.

(13) **Exemption From Certain Laws.** Except as otherwise provided by law, the provisions of ORS chapters 240, 276, 279, 282, 283, 291, 292 and 293 do not apply to the State Lottery Commission.

(14) **Applicability of Administrative Procedures Act.** The Commission shall, in accordance with ORS 183.310 to 183.550 make, amend, repeal, promulgate and enforce rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 3

STATE LOTTERY DIRECTOR

(1) **Appointment of Director.** The Governor shall appoint a Director within thirty days of the effective date of this Act, subject to confirmation by the Senate, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director shall implement and operate a State Lottery pursuant to the rules, and under the guidance, of the Commission.

(2) **Qualifications of the Director.** The Director shall be qualified by training and experience to direct the operations of a state-operated lottery. No person shall be appointed as Lottery Director who has been convicted of a felony or any gambling related offense.

(3) **Salary.** The Director shall receive such salary as may be set by the Commission, and shall be reimbursed for all expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of his official duties. The Director shall render full time service to the duties of office.

(4) **Duties, Powers and Jurisdiction.** The Director shall, subject to the approval of the Commission, perform all duties, exercise all powers and jurisdiction, assume and discharge all responsibilities and carry out and effect the purposes of this Act. The Director shall act as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Commission. The Director shall supervise and administer the operation of the State Lottery in accordance with this Act and the rules promulgated by the Commission. In all decisions, the Director shall take into account the particularly sensitive nature of the State Lottery and shall act to promote and ensure integrity, security, honesty, and fairness of the operation and administration of the State Lottery.

(5) **Power to Hire.** The director shall hire, pursuant to the approval of the Commission, such professional, clerical, technical and administrative personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. No person shall be employed by the State Lottery who has been convicted of a felony or any gambling related offense.

(6) **Assistant Directors.** The Director may appoint and prescribe the duties of no more than four Assistant Directors as the Director deems necessary. The compensation of each Assistant Director shall be established by the Director. The Director shall supervise the Assistant Directors.

(7) **Code of Ethics; Statement of Economic Interest.** The Director and each Assistant Director shall file a verified statement of economic interest with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission and shall be subject to the provisions of ORS 244.010 to 244.390.

(8) **Assistant Director for Security.** The Assistant Director for Security appointed pursuant to the Constitution and this Act shall be responsible for a security division to assure integrity, security, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the State Lottery, including but not limited to, an examination of the background of all prospective employees, Lottery Game Retailers, Lottery Vendors and Lottery Contractors. The Assistant Director for Security shall be qualified by training and experience, including at least five years of law enforcement experience, and knowledge and experience in computer security, to fulfill these responsibilities. The Assistant Director for Security shall, in conjunction with the Director, confer with the Attorney General or designee as the Assistant Director of Security deems necessary and advisable to promote and ensure integrity, security, honesty, and fairness of the operation and administration of the State Lottery. The Assistant Director for Security, in conjunction with the Director, shall report any alleged violation of law to the Attorney General and any other appropriate law enforcement authority for further investigation and action.

(9) **Coordination with Commission.** The Director shall confer as frequently as necessary or desirable, but not less than monthly, with the Commission, regarding the operation and administration of the State Lottery. The Director shall make available for inspection by the Commission, upon request, all books, records, files and other information and documents of the State Lottery, and shall advise the Commission and recommend such matters as deemed necessary and advisable to improve the operation and administration of the State Lottery.

(10) **Study of Lottery Systems; Recommendations for Improvement.** The Director shall make an ongoing study of the operation and the administration of the lotteries which may be in operation in other states or countries, of available literature on the subject, of federal laws which may affect the operation of the State Lottery, and of the reaction of citizens of the State to existing or proposed features in Lottery Games, with a view toward recommending improvements that will tend to serve the purposes of this Act. The Director may make recommendations to the Commission, Governor, and Legislative Assembly on any matters concerning the secure and efficient operation and administration of the State Lottery and the convenience of the purchasers of tickets and shares.

(11) **Accountability; Books and Records.** The Director shall make and keep books and records which accurately and fairly

reflect each day's transactions, including but not limited to, the distribution of tickets or shares to Lottery Game Retailers, receipt of funds, prize claims, prize disbursements or prizes liable to be paid, expenses, and all other financial transactions involving State Lottery funds necessary so as to permit preparation of daily financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and to maintain daily accountability.

(12) **Monthly Financial Reports.** The Director shall make a monthly financial report to the Commission, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the Legislative Assembly. Such report shall include a full and complete statement of State Lottery revenues, prize disbursements, expenses, net revenues, and all other financial transactions involving State Lottery funds for the month.

(13) **Independent Audit of Lottery Finances.** The Director, with the approval of the Secretary of State, shall engage an independent firm of certified public accountants to conduct an annual audit of all accounts and transactions of the State Lottery. The audit report shall be presented to the Commission, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Legislative Assembly.

(14) **Independent Study of Demographics of Lottery Players.** After the first six months of sales of tickets or shares to the public, the Director shall engage an independent firm experienced in demographic analysis to conduct a special study which shall ascertain the demographic characteristics of the players of each Lottery Game, including but not limited to their income, age, sex, education, and frequency of participation. This report shall be presented to the Commission, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Legislative Assembly. Similar studies shall be conducted after the first such study from time to time as determined by the Director.

(15) **Independent Study of Effectiveness of Lottery Communications.** After the first full year of sales of tickets or shares to the public, the Director shall engage an independent firm experienced in the analysis of advertising, promotion, public relations, incentives, public disclosures of odds and numbers of winners in Lottery Games and other aspects of communications to conduct a special study of the effectiveness of such communications activities by the State Lottery and make recommendations to the Commission on the future conduct and future rate of expenditure for such activities. This report shall be presented to the Commission, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Legislative Assembly. Until the presentation of such report and action by the Commission, the State Lottery shall expend as close to three and one-half percent (3.5%) as practical of the projected sales of all tickets and shares for advertising, promotion, public relations, incentives, public disclosures of odds and numbers of winners in Lottery Games and other aspects of communications. Similar studies shall be conducted from time to time after the first such study as determined by the Director.

(16) **Independent Audit of Lottery Security.** After the first nine months of sales of tickets or shares to the public, the Commission shall engage an independent firm experienced in security procedures, including but not limited to computer security and systems security, to conduct a comprehensive study and evaluation of all aspects of security in the operation of the State Lottery. Such study shall include, but not be limited to, personnel security, Lottery Game Retailer security, Lottery Contractor security, security of manufacturing operations of Lottery Contractors, security against ticket counterfeiting and alteration and other means of fraudulently winning, security of drawings among entries or finalists, computer security, data communications security, database security, security in distribution, security involving validation and payment procedures, security involving unclaimed prizes, security aspects applicable to each particular Lottery Game, security of drawings in Lottery Games where winners are determined by drawings of numbers, the completeness of security against locating winners in Lottery Games with pre-printed winners by persons involved in their production, storage, distribution, or sale, and any other aspects of security applicable to any particular Lottery Game and to the State Lottery and its operations. The portion of the report containing the overall evaluation of the State Lottery in terms of each aspect of security shall be presented to the Commission, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Legislative Assembly. Notwithstanding other provisions of State Law, the portion of the report containing specific recommendations shall be confidential and shall be presented only to the Commission, the Governor and the Director. Similar audits of security shall be conducted biannually thereafter.

Section 4
OPERATION OF LOTTERY

(1) **Operation of the Lottery.** Within 105 days after the confirmation by the Senate of the Director and at least three Commissioners, the Director shall begin public sales of tickets or shares. The Lottery shall be initiated and shall continue to be operated so as to produce the maximum amount of net revenues to benefit the public purpose described in Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution, commensurate with the public good. Other State government departments, boards, commissions, agencies, and their officers shall cooperate with the Lottery Commission so as to aid the Lottery Commission in fulfilling these objectives.

(2) **Limitations on Types of Lottery Games.** Upon recommendations of the Director, the Commission shall promulgate rules specifying the types of Lottery Games to be conducted by the Lottery, provided:

(a) No Lottery Game may use the theme of bingo, dog racing, or horse racing.

(b) In Lottery Games utilizing tickets, each ticket in such Games shall bear a unique number distinguishing it from every other ticket in such Lottery Game.

(c) No name of an elected official shall appear on the tickets of any Lottery Game.

(d) In games utilizing computer terminals or other devices, no coins or currency shall be dispensed directly to players from such computer terminals or devices.

(3) **Number and Value of Prizes.** Upon recommendation of the Director, the Commission shall promulgate rules which specify the number and value of prizes for winning tickets or shares in each Lottery Game including, without limitation, cash prizes, merchandise prizes, prizes consisting of deferred payments or annuities, and prizes of tickets or shares in the same Lottery Game or other Lottery Games conducted by the Lottery, provided:

(a) In Lottery Games utilizing tickets, the overall estimated odds of winning some prize or some cash prize as appropriate for such Lottery Game shall be printed on each ticket, or

(b) A detailed tabulation of the estimated number of prizes of each particular prize denomination that are expected to be awarded in each Lottery Game, or the estimated odds of winning such prizes, shall be available at each location at which tickets or shares in such Lottery Games are offered for sale to the public.

(4) **Method for Determining Winners.** Upon recommendation of the Director, the Commission shall promulgate rules which specify the method for determining winners in each Lottery Game, provided:

(a) No Lottery Game shall be based on the results of a horse race or dog race.

(b) If a Lottery Game utilizes a drawing of winning numbers, a drawing among entries, or a drawing among finalists, such drawings shall always be open to the public; such drawings shall be witnessed by an independent certified public accountant; any equipment used in such drawings must be inspected by the independent certified public accountant and an employee of the Lottery both before and after such drawings; and such drawings and such inspections shall be recorded on both video and audio tape.

(c) The Lottery may use any of a variety of existing or future methods or technologies in determining winners.

(5) **Sale Price of Tickets and Shares.** Upon recommendation of the Director, the Commission shall promulgate rules specifying the retail sales price for each ticket or share for each Lottery Game, provided:

(a) No ticket or share shall be sold for more than the retail sales price established by the Commission.

(b) The retail price of each ticket or share in any Lottery Game conducted by the Lottery shall be at least fifty cents ($.50), except to the extent of any discounts authorized by the Commission.

(6) **Validation and Payment of Prizes.** Upon recommendation of the Director, the Commission shall promulgate rules to establish a system of verifying the validity of tickets or shares claimed to win prizes and to effect payment of such prizes, provided:

(a) For the convenience of the public, Lottery Game Retailers may be authorized by the Commission to pay winners of up to six hundred dollars ($600) after performing validation procedures on their premises appropriate to the Lottery Game involved.

(b) No prize shall be paid to any person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

(c) No prize may be paid arising from claimed tickets or shares that are stolen, counterfeit, altered, fraudulent, unissued, produced or issued in error, unreadable, not received or not recorded by the Lottery by applicable deadlines, lacking in captions that confirm and agree with the lottery play symbols as appropriate to the Lottery Game involved, or not in compliance with such additional specific rules or with public or confidential validation and security tests of the Lottery appropriate to the particular Lottery Game involved.

(d) No particular prize in any Lottery Game may be paid more than once, and in the event of a binding determination that more than one claimant is entitled to a particular prize, the sole remedy of such claimants is the award to each of them of an equal share in the prize.

(e) The Commission may specify that winners of less than twenty-five dollars ($25) claim such prizes from either the same Lottery Game Retailer who sold the winning ticket or share or from the Lottery itself and may also specify that the Lottery Game Retailer who sold the winning ticket or share be responsible for directly paying that prize.

(f) Holders of tickets or shares shall have the right to claim prizes for one hundred eighty (180) days after the drawing or the end of the Lottery Game or play in which the prize was won. The Commission may define shorter time periods for eligibility for entry into drawings involving entries or finalists. If a valid claim is not made for a prize payable directly by the Lottery Commission within the applicable period, the unclaimed prize shall remain the property of the Commission and shall be allocated to the benefit of the public purpose.

(g) After the expiration of the claim period for prizes for each Lottery Game, the Commission shall make available a detailed tabulation of the total number of tickets or shares actually sold in the Game and the total number of prizes of each prize denomination that were actually claimed and paid directly by the Lottery Commission.

(h) The right of any person to a prize shall not be assignable, except that payment of any prize may be paid to the estate of a deceased prize winner or to a person designated pursuant to an appropriate judicial order. The State Lottery Director, Commission, and State shall be discharged of all liability upon payment of a prize.

(i) A ticket or share shall not be purchased by, and a prize shall not be paid to, a member of the Commission, the Director, the Assistant Directors or any employee of the State Lottery or to any spouse, child, brother, sister, or parent of such person.

(7) **Distribution of Tickets and Shares.** Upon recommendation of the Director, the Commission shall promulgate rules specifying the manner of distribution, dissemination, or sale of Lottery tickets or shares to Lottery Game Retailers or directly to the public, and the incentives, if any, for Lottery employees, if any, engaged in such activities.

Section 5
LOTTERY GAME RETAILERS

(1) **Contracting with Lottery Game Retailers.** The Commission shall promulgate rules specifying the terms and conditions for contracting with Lottery Game Retailers so as to provide adequate and convenient availability of tickets or shares to prospective buyers of each Lottery Game as appropriate for each such Game. The foregoing shall not preclude the Lottery from selling tickets or shares directly to the public.

(2) **Selection of Lottery Game Retailers.** The Director shall, pursuant to this Act and the rules of the Commission, select as Lottery Game Retailers such persons as deemed to best serve the public convenience and promote the sale of tickets or shares. No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall be a Lottery Game Retailer. In the selection of a Lottery Game Retailer, the Director shall consider factors such as financial responsibility, integrity, reputation, accessibility of the place of business or activity to the public, security of the premises, the sufficiency of existing Lottery Game Retailers for any particular Lottery Game to serve the public convenience, and the projected volume of sales for the Lottery Game involved.

Prior to the execution of any contract with a Lottery Game Retailer, the Lottery Game Retailer shall disclose to the Lottery the names and addresses of the following:

(i) If the Lottery Game Retailer is a corporation, the officers, directors, and each stockholder in such corporation; except that, in the case of stockholders of publicly held equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the corporation to beneficially own five percent (5%) or more of such securities need be disclosed;

(ii) If the Lottery Game Retailer is a trust, the trustee and all persons entitled to receive income or benefit from the trust;

(iii) If the Lottery Game Retailer is an association, the members, officers, and directors;

(iv) If the Lottery Game Retailer is a subsidiary, the officers, directors, and each stockholder of the parent corporation thereof; except that, in the case of stockholders of publicly held equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the corporation to beneficially own five percent (5%) or more of such securities need be disclosed;

(v) If the Lottery Game Retailer is a partnership or joint venture, all of the general partners, limited partners, or joint venturers.

(vi) If the parent company, general partner, limited partner, or joint venturer of any Lottery Game Retailer is itself a corporation, trust association, subsidiary, partnership, or joint venturer, then all of the information required herein shall be disclosed for such other entity as if it were itself a Lottery Game Retailer to the end that full disclosure of ultimate ownership be achieved.

(vii) If any member of the immediate family of any Lottery Game Retailer is involved in the Lottery Game Retailer's business in any capacity, then all of the information required herein shall be disclosed for such immediate family member as if he were himself a Lottery Game Retailer.

No contract with any Lottery Game Retailer shall be entered into if any natural person whose name is required to be disclosed above has been convicted of a felony or gambling-related offense, or if any person other than a natural person whose name is required to be disclosed above has been convicted of a felony or gambling-related offense in the past ten (10) years. The Lottery may require payment by each Lottery Game Retailer to the Lottery of an initial fee or an annual fee, or both, to maintain the contract to be a Lottery Game Retailer.

No person shall be a Lottery Game Retailer who is engaged exclusively in the business of selling Lottery tickets or shares. A person lawfully engaged in non-governmental business on State property or an owner or lessee of premises which lawfully sells alcoholic beverages may be selected as a Lottery Game Retailer. A civic or fraternal organization may be selected as a Lottery Game Retailer. Political subdivisions or their agencies or departments may be selected as a Lottery Game Retailer for sales from their premises. The Director may contract with Lottery Game Retailers on a permanent, seasonal or temporary basis.

(3) **Non-Assignability.** The authority to act as a Lottery Game Retailer shall not be assignable or transferable.

(4) **Termination of Lottery Game Retailer.** The Director may terminate a contract with a Lottery Game Contractor for such bases of termination as shall be included in such contract, which bases shall include, but not be limited to, the knowing sale of lottery tickets or shares to any person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

(5) **Compensation for Lottery Game Retailers.** Upon recommendation of the Director, the Commission shall determine the compensation to be paid to Lottery Game Retailers for their sales of lottery tickets or shares. Until the Commission shall otherwise determine, the compensation paid to Lottery Game Retailers shall be 5% of the retail price of the tickets or shares plus an incentive bonus of 1% based on attainment of sales volume or other objectives specified by the Director for each Lottery Game. In cases of a Lottery Game Retailer whose rental payments for his premises are contractually computed, in whole or in part, on the basis of a percentage of his retail sales, and where such computation of his retail sales is not explicitly defined to include sales of tickets or shares in a state-operated lottery, the compensation received by the Lottery Game Retailer from the Lottery shall be deemed to be the amount of the retail sale for the purposes of such contractual computation.

(6) **Sales to Minors.** No tickets or shares in Lottery Games shall be sold to persons under the age of eighteen (18) years. In the case of Lottery tickets or shares sold by Lottery Game Retailers or their employees, such persons shall establish safeguards to help assure that such sales are not made to persons under the age of eighteen (18) years. In the case of sales of tickets or shares sold by vending machines or other devices, the Commission shall establish safeguards to help assure that such vending machines or devices are not operated by persons under the age of eighteen (18) years.

(7) **Display of Certificate of Authority.** No Lottery tickets or shares shall be sold by a Lottery Game Retailer unless the Lottery Game Retailer has on display on the premises a certificate of authority signed by the Director to sell Lottery tickets or shares.

(8) **Bonding.** The Director may require a bond from any Lottery Game Retailer in an amount specified in the State Lottery rules promulgated by the Commission or may purchase blanket bonds covering the activities of selected Lottery Game Retailers.

(9) **Lottery Game Retailer Payments.** No payment by Lottery Game Retailers to the Lottery for tickets or shares shall be in cash. All such payments shall be in the form of a check, bank draft, electronic fund transfer, or other recorded financial instrument as determined by the Director.

Section 6

LOTTERY VENDORS AND LOTTERY CONTRACTORS

(1) **Procurements.** Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the Director may purchase or lease such goods or services as are necessary for effectuating the purposes of this Act. The Commission may not contract with any private party or non-governmental entity for the operation and administration of the State Lottery established by this Act; however, the foregoing shall not preclude procurements which integrate functions such as Lottery Game design, supply of goods and services, advertising, and public relations. In all procurement decisions, the Director and Commission shall take into account the particularly sensitive nature of the State Lottery and shall act to promote and ensure integrity, security, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the State Lottery and the objective of raising net revenues for the benefit of the public purpose described in Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution.

(2) **Lottery Vendor Disclosure for Major Procurements.** In order to allow an evaluation by the State Lottery of the competence, integrity, background, character and nature of the true ownership and control of Lottery Vendors, any person who submits a bid, proposal or offer as part of a procurement for a contract for the printing of tickets used in any Lottery Game, any goods or services involving the receiving or recording of number selection in any Lottery Game, or any goods or services involving the determination of winners in any Lottery Game, which are hereby referred to as major procurements, shall first disclose at the time of submitting such bid, proposal, or offer to the State Lottery all of the following items:

(a) A disclosure of the Lottery Vendor's name and address and, as applicable, the name and address of the following:

(i) If the Vendor is a corporation, the officers, directors, and each stockholder in such corporation; except that, in the case of stockholders of publicly held equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the corporation to beneficially own fifteen percent (15%) or more of such securities need be disclosed;

(ii) If the Vendor is a trust, the trustee and all persons entitled to receive income or benefit from the trust;

(iii) If the Vendor is an association, the members, officers, and directors;

(iv) If the Vendor is a subsidiary, the officers, directors, and each stockholder of the parent corporation thereof; except that, in the case of stockholders of publicly held equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the corporation to beneficially own fifteen (15%) or more of such securities need be disclosed;

(v) If the Vendor is a partnership or joint venture, all of the general partners, limited partners, or joint venturers;

(vi) If the parent company, general partner, limited partner, or joint venturer of any Vendor is itself a corporation, trust, association, subsidiary, partnership, or joint venture, then all of the information required herein shall be disclosed for such other entity as if it were itself a Vendor to the end that full disclosure of ultimate ownership be achieved.

(vii) If any member of the immediate family of any Vendor is involved in the Vendor's business in any capacity, then all of the information required herein shall be disclosed for such immediate family member as if he were himself a Vendor.

(viii) If the Vendor subcontracts any substantial portion of the work to be performed to a subcontractor, then all of the information required herein shall be disclosed for such subcontractor as if it were itself a Vendor.

The persons or entities in (i) through (viii) above, along with the Vendor itself, shall hereinafter be referred to as "control persons."

(b) A disclosure of all the states and jurisdictions in which each control person does business, and the nature of that business for each such state or jurisdiction.

(c) A disclosure of all the states and jurisdictions in which each control person has contracts to supply gaming goods or services, including, but not limited to, lottery goods and services, and the nature of the goods or services involved for each such state or jurisdiction.

(d) A disclosure of all the states and jurisdictions in which each control person has applied for, has sought renewal of, has received, has been denied, has pending, or has had revoked a gaming license of any kind, and the disposition of such in each such state or jurisdiction. If any gaming license has been revoked or has not been

renewed or any gaming license application has been either denied or is pending and has remained pending for more than six (6) months, all of the facts and circumstances underlying this failure to receive such a license must be disclosed.

(e) A disclosure of the details of any conviction or judgment of a state or Federal court of each control person of any felony and any other criminal offense other than traffic offenses.

(f) A disclosure of the details of any bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, or any pending litigation of each control person.

(g) A disclosure for each control person who is a natural person of his employment, residence, education, and military history since the age of eighteen (18) years, and any Federal, state or local elective position(s) ever held by such person.

(h) A disclosure consolidating all reportable information on all reportable contributions by each control person to any local, state, or federal political candidate or political committee in this State for the past five (5) years that is reportable under any existing state or Federal law.

(i) A disclosure of the identity of any entity with which each control person has a joint venture or other contractual arrangement to supply any state or jurisdiction with gaming goods or services, including a disclosure with regard to such entity of all of the information requested under subparagraphs (a) through (h) hereof.

(j) A disclosure consisting of financial statements of the Lottery Vendor for the past three (3) years.

(k) A disclosure consisting of the individual federal and individual state income tax returns for the past three (3) years and a current individual financial statement for each control person who is a natural person, provided that the disclosures provided in this subsection shall be considered confidential and will be transmitted directly to the Assistant Director for Security and Attorney General of the State for their expeditious review in conjunction with the Director in accordance with the schedule applicable to the pending procurement.

(l) A disclosure of any "economic interest" as contemplated by ORS 244.060 to 240.080, known to the Lottery Vendor to be held by any of the persons named in 244.050(a), any Lottery Commissioner, the Lottery Director, or the Assistant Directors of the State Lottery, in any Lottery Vendor or its control persons.

(m) Such additional disclosures and information as the Director may determine to be appropriate for the procurement involved.

No contract for a major procurement with any Vendor who has not complied with the disclosure requirements described herein for each of its control persons shall be entered into or be enforceable. Any contract with any Lottery Contractor who does not comply with such requirements for periodically updating such disclosures from each of its control persons during the tenure of such contract as may be specified in such contract may be terminated by the Commission.

No contract for a major procurement with any Lottery Vendor shall be entered into if any control person of that Lottery Vendor has been convicted of a felony.

(3) **Compliance with Applicable Laws.** Each Lottery Contractor shall perform its contract consistent with the laws of this State, Federal law, and laws of the state or states in which such Lottery Contractor is performing or producing, in whole or in part, any of the goods or services contracted for hereunder.

(4) **Performance Bond.** Each Lottery Contractor for the printing of tickets used in any Lottery Game, for providing goods or services involving the receiving or recording of number selections in any Lottery Game, or for providing goods or services involving the determination of winners in any Lottery Game shall, at the time of executing the contract with the Commission, post a performance bond with the Commission, using a surety acceptable to the Commission, in an amount equal to the full amount estimated to be paid annually to the Lottery Contractor under the contract.

(5) **Contracts.** Subject to the approval of the Commission, the Director may directly solicit proposals or enter into contracts for the purchase or lease of goods or services for effectuating the purposes of this Act. In awarding contracts in response to solicitations for proposals, the Director shall award such contracts to the responsible vendor submitting the lowest and best proposal which maximizes the benefit to the State in relation to cost in the areas of security, competence, experience, timely performance, and maximization of net revenues to benefit the public purpose described in Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution. All contract awards made by the Director shall be subject to the approval of the Commission.

Section 7

STATE LOTTERY FUND

(1) **State Lottery Fund.** All money payable to the Commission shall be deposited in an account within the General Fund known as the State Lottery Fund. The State Lottery Fund shall receive all proceeds from the sale of Lottery tickets or shares, the temporary loan for initial start-up costs, interest, and all other monies credited to the State Lottery from any other Lottery-related source. The State Lottery Fund is continuously appropriated for the purpose of administering and operating the Commission and the State Lottery.

(2) **Types of Disbursements from the State Lottery Fund.** Disbursements shall be made from the State Lottery Fund for any of the following purposes:

(a) The payment of prizes to the holders of valid winning Lottery tickets or shares;

(b) Expenses of the Commission and the State Lottery;

(c) Repayment of any funds advanced from the temporary loan for initial start-up costs and the interest on any such funds advanced;

(d) Transfer of funds from the State Lottery Fund to the benefit of the public purpose described in Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution.

(3) **Prize Payments.** As nearly as practical, at least fifty percent (50%) of the total projected revenue (computed on a year-round basis for each Lottery Game) accruing from the sales of all State Lottery tickets or shares from that Lottery Game shall be apportioned for payment of prizes for that Lottery Game.

(4) **Expenses.** Expenses of the State Lottery shall include all costs incurred in the operation and administration of the State Lottery and all costs resulting from any contracts entered into for the purchase or lease of goods or services required by the Commission, including but not limited to, the costs of supplies, materials, tickets, independent audit services, independent studies, data transmission, advertising, promotion, incentives, public relations, communications, compensation paid to Lottery Game Retailers, bonding for Lottery Game Retailers, printing, distribution of tickets and shares, reimbursing other governmental entities for services provided to the State Lottery, and for any other goods and services necessary for effectuating the purposes of this Act. No more than sixteen percent (16%) of the total annual revenues accruing from the sale of all Lottery tickets and shares from all Lottery Games shall be expended for the payment of the expenses of the State Lottery.

(5) **Transfer of Net Revenues.** The State Lottery shall pay all prizes and all of its expenses out of the revenues it receives from the sale of tickets and shares to the public and turn over the net proceeds therefrom to a fund to be established by the Legislative Assembly from which the Legislative Assembly shall make appropriations for the benefit of the public purpose described in Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution.

(6) **Inter-governmental Services.** In carrying out the duties, functions, and powers of the Commission, the Commission may contract with any state agency for the performance of such duties, functions and powers as the Commission considers appropriate.

(7) **Secretary of State.** The Secretary of State shall conduct quarterly and annual post-audits of all accounts and transactions of

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the Commission and such other special post-audits as the Secretary of State deems necessary. The Secretary of State when conducting an audit shall have access and authority to examine any and all records of the State Lottery, the Commission, its distributing agencies if any, Lottery Contractors, and Lottery Game Retailers.

Section 8
MISCELLANEOUS

(1) **Taxes.** No State or local taxes shall be imposed upon the sale of Lottery tickets or shares of the State Lottery established by this Act or any prize awarded by the State Lottery established by this Act.

(2) **Preemption of Local Laws.** This Act shall be applicable and uniform throughout the State and all political subdivisions and municipalities therein, and no local authority shall enact any ordinances, rules or regulations in conflict with the provisions hereof.

(3) **Lawful Activity.** Any other State or local law or regulation providing any penalty, disability, or prohibition for the manufacture, transportation, distribution, advertising, possession, or sale of any Lottery tickets or shares shall not apply to the tickets or shares of the State Lottery. The gambling laws of the State of Oregon shall not apply to Lottery tickets or shares, or to the operation of the State Lottery established by the Constitution and this Act.

(4) **Temporary Loan for Start-Up Costs.** The Legislative Assembly or the Emergency Board shall loan the Commission the sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,800,000) to temporarily fund the start-up of the Commission and the State Lottery. These funds shall be repaid as an expense of the Commission within one year of the transfer of the funds. Interest shall be paid at an annual interest rate of ten percent commencing the day funds are advanced and until the funds are repaid.

(5) **Severability.** If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

(6) **Effect of Act.** This Act is dependent and is conditioned upon the passage by the voters at the November 6, 1984 General Election of an amendment to Section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution authorizing State operation of a lottery.

EXPLANATION

This measure would enact the statutory provisions accompanying the proposed constitutional amendment to establish a self-supporting lottery. At least 50 percent of the annual revenues will be returned to the public as prizes, not more than 16 percent will be used for administrative expenses, and at least 34 percent to be used for job creation and economic development.

The measure specifies duties of the commission, meetings, records, quorum, and voting. Criminal identification information and search warrants are available to the commission. The duties of the director and assistant directors are set forth in detail.

Certain financial reports and audits; independent studies of demographics of players, security, and effectiveness are required. The method of determining winners, sales prices and validation of winners is to be specified by the commission.

Lottery game retailers are authorized and regulated. Requirements for lottery vendors and contractors are specified.

A state Lottery Fund is established for payment of expenses, prizes, repayment of loans and for the public purpose of creating jobs and furthering economic development.

Prizes are exempt from state or local taxes. Local ordinances are not to interfere with the lottery.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Wilma Hogle	Secretary of State
Jannette Macpherson	Secretary of State
Senator Dell Isham	Chief Petitioners
Hank Crawford	Chief Petitioners
Father Bill Hamilton	Members of the Committee

(This committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 5 & No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The most important task facing Oregon is the creation of new jobs for its citizens. That is why many of Oregon's leaders are working hard for the passage of Ballot Measures 4 and 5 — the companion measures that would establish a state-operated lottery.

The proposed Oregon State Lottery would raise an estimated $167 million in ticket sales in the first year. This would provide — without a penny of tax increases:

1. At least $56.8 million for job creation and economic development;
2. At least $83.5 million that would go back to the ticket buyers as prizes; and
3. Over $8 million as commissions to lottery ticket sellers, also benefiting Oregon's economy.

Studies indicate that Oregonians now are spending millions of dollars every year buying lottery tickets from our northern neighbor, Washington. To our south, California is expected to start a huge lottery operation early in 1985. The money that now is being spent by Oregonians in Washington, and would be spent in the California lottery, should be spent in Oregon for the benefit of Oregonians!

Seventeen states now operate state lotteries totally free from organized crime infiltration. They are all successful — as measured in dramatic increases in annual sales and profits.

Lotteries are fun — and voluntary. There are many lottery games; some have instant winners, others have periodic drawings. The Lottery Commission has the flexibility to conduct a variety of lottery games using any technology, including traditional tickets, on-line computers, and instant game video terminals (which cannot dispense cash or have fruit symbols like a slot machine).

Tickets could be sold only by established retail outlets. No tickets could be sold — or prizes awarded — to anyone younger than 18.

Honesty and integrity of the Oregon State Lottery are assured by the tight security provisions contained in Ballot Measure 5. Daily accounting of all funds received and prizes awarded will be double-checked by state and independent experts using the most modern techniques available. In addition, the measure mandates periodic independent and state audits.

The measure requires thorough investigations of all persons employed by the lottery and those who supply goods and services. They also must submit full public disclosure statements.

To help Oregonians earn paychecks to take home to their families — without raising taxes — vote YES on Ballot Measure 5!

Submitted by: Hank Crawford, Chairman
Citizens for Economic Recovery
PO Box 455
Salem, OR 97308

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

6 EXEMPTS DEATH SENTENCES FROM CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES AGAINST CRUEL, VINDICTIVE PUNISHMENTS

YES ☐

NO ☐

QUESTION—Shall capital punishment for aggravated murder be exempted from Oregon constitutional prohibitions against cruel, unusual, disproportionate and vindictive punishments?

EXPLANATION—Amends Oregon Constitution. Article I, section 15 requires that the laws for punishment of crime shall be founded on principles of reformation and not vindictive justice; Article I, section 16 prohibits cruel, unusual, and disproportionate punishments. The measure would exempt aggravated murder statutes requiring the death penalty on unanimous jury findings from these constitutional guarantees. Where death was not imposed, the penalty would remain life imprisonment with a mandatory minimum provided by statute.

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

PARAGRAPH 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section 40 to be added to and made a part of Article I and to read:

SECTION 40. Notwithstanding sections 15 and 16 of this Article, the penalty for aggravated murder as defined by law shall be death upon unanimous affirmative jury findings as provided by law and otherwise shall be life imprisonment with minimum sentence as provided by law.

EXPLANATION

The Bill of Rights of the Oregon Constitution contains one section which states that "Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice." Another provision of the Oregon Bill of Rights states that "Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted" and prohibits disproportionate punishments.

If adopted, Measure No. 6 would amend the Bill of Rights of the Oregon Constitution to do two things. First it would require death as the penalty for aggravated murder if there is a unanimous jury decision to that effect. If the death penalty is not imposed by the jury for aggravated murder, the penalty shall be life imprisonment with a minimum sentence to be set by statute.

Second, it would exempt the death penalty from the guarantees in the Oregon Bill of Rights against vindictive justice and against cruel, unusual and disproportionate punishments.

"Aggravated murder" is defined by statute and can be changed by the legislature or by a vote of the people.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Charles F. Hinkle	Secretary of State
Myron B. Katz	Secretary of State
Representative Norman Smith	Chief Petitioners
Dedi Streich	Chief Petitioners
Michael D. Schrunk	Members of the Committee

(This Committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Ballot Measure 6 adds the death penalty for aggravated murder to the Oregon Constitution. It is a companion to Ballot Measure 7. To reinstate the death penalty voters must **vote yes twice** — once for Measure 6, and again for Measure 7.

If you support the death penalty don't be confused by the ballot title on Measure 6. It was written by the Oregon Supreme Court at the insistence of the ACLU — the same court which struck down as "unconstitutional" the people's 1978 initiative to reinstate the death penalty. A majority of the legislature refused in two sessions to cure the defect.

The reason that supporters of the death penalty wish to amend the Oregon Constitution **and** state statutes, too, in separate measures (six and seven) is to clarify absolutely to the courts and to the legislature what most Oregonians want: justice, fairness, safeguards for potential victims, their loved ones, **and** the accused.

The U.S. Constitution provides the ultimate protection against "cruel and unusual punishment," and is **in no way** affected by the changes proposed in Measure 6. The measure if passed would clarify **Oregon's** Constitutional provision that requires our state criminal justice system to be based on principles of reforming a convict rather than being vindictive.

Supporters of Measure 6 to reinstate capital punishment want:

1. to apply the death penalty **only** to cases of conviction for "aggravated murder," that murder which society deems the worst of worst cases, the most heinous and bloodthirsty; that which is committed by a felon, who is deemed a continuing danger to Oregonians.

2. to reduce the chances that the State courts might throw out the death penalty in the belief that every multiple murderer can be reformed. The future safety of our citizens must be paramount.

3. to adequately protect any innocent person, who might be charged with aggravated murder, by requiring unanimous jury decisions on guilt and again on the appropriateness of the death penalty instead of an alternate, long prison sentence — with all decisions made on the basis of "beyond reasonable doubt."

Measure 6 is endorsed by people who respect the law, such as: the Oregon Sheriffs' Association, the Oregon Council of Police Associations, the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation.

VOTE YES ON MEASURES 6 AND 7.

Submitted by: Concerned Oregonians for Justice
Dedi Streich, Chairman
PO Box 26
Sherwood, OR 97140

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

In recent years the Federal Supreme Court has upheld the legality of capital punishment. Some have attacked this decision as being unworthy of a "truly civilized society" and as being unchristian. Yet the death penalty is consistent with Christianity and with the moral needs of society.

The Bible, in the sixth commandment (Exodus 20:13), prohibits murder; that is, "the killing of a human being unlawfully and with premeditated malice." The word for "murder" here differs from that for "kill" and cannot be used to prohibit capital punishment.

Capital punishment today, is consistent with the original institution of the death penalty. It is part of an everlasting covenant symbolized by the rainbow (Gen. 9:5-17). God mandates that man, **organized collectively in government**, exact death upon the murderer. No mode is prescribed, only the penalty itself.

While not all old testament teaching is reiterated in the New Testament, this particular teaching is. The plain, normal sense of Romans 13:1-7 recognizes the state's power to exercise the death penalty and to punish evil and promote good.

This position is the only one which is truly consistent with the dignity of man, as Genesis 9:6 makes clear. Man is a creature created by God (Gen. 1:27; 2:7); he bears the image of God. To snuff out a human life is a crime not only against man and society but also against God and His prerogative. To murder someone is tantamount to killing God in effigy.

Capital punishment is consistent with the meaning of various injunctions contained in the Sermon on the Mount, such as "love your enemies" and the prohibition against retaliation in Matthew 5:38ff. Indeed, this must be so since Christ came to fulfill the law, not to destroy it (5:17-20). In this Sermon Christ was primarily describing personal standards of conduct for a son of the kingdom, not those of governments. Jesus will return as warrior. Those who embrace the Jesus of Matthew 5, but who reject Him as the Coming Executor of Revelation 1:16, 2:12,16; 19:15 have a false Christianity.

Vote Yes on Measure 6

Rev. Stu Weber
Rev. John Van Diest
Dr. Allan Hamilton
Rev. Stephen K. Bush
Rev. James Larson
Rev. Donald Poundstone
Dr. Neal F. McBride
Dr. James DeYoung
Dr. Joe Aldrich

Submitted by: Clergy Concerned for Biblical Justice
Dr. James DeYoung, Chairman
14725 SE 187th
Clackamas, OR 97015

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE NO ON MEASURE 6
(DEATH PENALTY)

Did you know that many innocent people have been arrested, convicted, and sentenced to die? Why? Because of our failure to follow God's rules for government.

God does require the death penalty for certain types of murder, but God also requires the government to produce two witnesses for any criminal trial (Numbers 35:30; Deuteronomy 17: 3-6). Our criminal code does not require two witnesses. This leads to some innocent people being convicted and killed by capital punishment. In addition, Oregon's definition of aggravated murder (ORS 163.095) includes categories of murder that the Bible says should be punished by banishment to a "city of refuge" until the judge dies.

If you vote yes the blood of innocent people will be on your hands. If we are to have true justice we must base all our laws on God's Word in the Holy Bible.

Isaiah 60:12: "For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted."

Important information follows.

HOW YOU CAN GET TO HEAVEN AND NOT TO HELL

JESUS CHRIST IS YOUR ONLY PROVEN AND GUARANTEED WAY TO HEAVEN. Jesus has already paid the penalty for your sins. He was crucified, buried, and rose three days later. Jesus will soon return to judge you.

How can you then get to Heaven? It is easy. Simply REPENT (turn from sin) and TRUST JESUS as your Lord and Savior. If you do not Repent and trust Jesus you will have to spend eternity after death being tormented forever in the "lake of fire." Don't delay. Trust Jesus Today.

Romans 10:13 "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Romans 10:9 "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved."

TRUST JESUS TODAY.

Submitted by: Jack Reynolds
PO Box 4857
Portland, OR 97208

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

There is a problem. Murder and violence are all around. What is the answer? The death penalty is not the answer.

To work toward an answer we must:

1. Understand that the ancient Law of Retaliation, "An eye for an eye." really meant, "Let the punishment not exceed the crime." It was a statement against unequal justice.
2. Be committed to the sanctity of all human life. Murder denies that sanctity. Execution denies that sanctity.
3. Care for victims of crime: give personal support, work for criminal justice reform, develop community resources.
4. Control one's own anger. Curb the violence we abhor.
5. Realize that example is a great teacher, that violence begets violence. Executions are violent acts. They set the wrong example.
6. Know that there is "no useful evidence on the deterrent effect of capital punishment," according to a study by the National Academy of Sciences.
7. Work for equal justice in society. Capital punishment falls unfairly on the poor and on racial minorities.

Vote NO on Measures Six and Seven.

Tom M. Castlen, Assoc. Exec.
Synod of the Pacific
Presbyterian Church (USA)

Rusty R. Kimsey, Bishop
Diocese of Eastern Oregon
Episcopal Church

Calvin D. McConnell, Bishop
Oregon-Idaho Conference
United Methodist Church

Rodney I. Page, Exec. Dir.
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon

Cornelius M. Power
Archbishop of Portland in Oregon
Roman Catholic Church

Mark K. Reid, Regional Minister
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Oregon

Bruce A. Rich, Staff
American Baptist Churches in Oregon

Emmanuel Rose, Rabbi
Temple Beth Israel,
Representing Oregon Board of Rabbis

Paul R. Swanson, Asst. to Bishop
Pacific Northwest Synod
Lutheran Church in America

Donald J. Sevetson
Conference Minister
United Church of Christ

Elias Stephanopolues, Pastor
Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church

Jack L. Willcuts, Gen. Supt.
Northwest Yearly Meeting
Friends Church

Submitted by: The Religious Community for Equal Justice
Rollie Smith, Chairman
Tom Balmer, Treasurer
0245 SW Bancroft Street
Portland, OR 97201

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 6 & No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE #6 and #7 NO!
KEEP THE DEATH PENALTY OUT OF OREGON!

MISTAKES DO HAPPEN — Every year in America, innocent people are convicted of murder. Some are sentenced to death, and some have been executed.

Thomas Jefferson said, "I will ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me."

VOTE #6 and #7 NO!
KEEP THE DEATH PENALTY OUT OF OREGON!

THE DEATH PENALTY IS UNFAIR — No murderer has been executed in Oregon who had enough money to hire his own lawyer. If you are convicted of murder and happen to be black, you are five times more likely to be sentenced to death.

"Never the rich, seldom the white, sometimes the innocent."

Don Clark, Former San Quentin Prison Guard; Former Sheriff, Multnomah County

VOTE #6 and #7 NO!
KEEP THE DEATH PENALTY OUT OF OREGON!

THE DEATH PENALTY DOES NOT STOP MURDER — Death used to be the penalty for hundreds of crimes, from picking pockets to witchcraft. It didn't stop those crimes. And it does not prevent murders. In fact, the homicide rate is lower in states that do not have the death penalty.

"If you have somebody freaked-out and paranoid and on the run like I was, the death penalty means nothing because we are already in a life-or-death situation."

Gus Turner, Convicted Murderer
Willamette Week, July 9, 1984

VOTE #6 and #7 NO!
KEEP THE DEATH PENALTY OUT OF OREGON!

WE DON'T NEED IT — Oregon Law keeps murderers locked up. People convicted of the most serious types of murder must spend 30 years in prison before they are even eligible for parole. Some murderers will **never** be released.

VOTE #6 NO!
KEEP THE DEATH PENALTY OUT OF OREGON!

MEASURE 6 TAMPERS WITH OUR BILL OF RIGHTS!

Submitted by: Paul K. Wichman, Coordinator
Oregonians Against the Death Penalty
310 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 705
Portland, OR 97204

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

7 REQUIRES BY STATUTE DEATH OR MANDATORY IMPRISONMENT FOR AGGRAVATED MURDER

YES ☐

NO ☐

QUESTION—Shall the penalty for aggravated murder be death under specified conditions, and be life imprisonment with a 30-year minimum otherwise?

EXPLANATION—Amends statutes. Requires that penalty for aggravated murder be death by lethal injection when unanimous jury finds beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant acted deliberately with reasonable expectation that death would result, is probably a continuing threat to society, and responded unreasonably to any provocation by deceased. Requires Supreme Court review. Requires life imprisonment with 30-year minimum subject to Parole Board review after 20 years in all other cases.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—Passage of this measure will increase annual recurring costs for the state court system and the costs for prosecution and defense. Staffing costs for death row cell blocks are estimated to be $190,000 for each of the first two fiscal years and $385,000 starting the third year after passage. No capital construction is needed.

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

Section 1. ORS 163.105 is amended to read:

163.105. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS chapter 144, ORS 421.165 and 421.450 to 421.490:

(1) When a defendant is convicted of [*murder defined as*] aggravated murder as defined by ORS 163.095 [*(1)*], **the defendant shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment pursuant to section 3 of this Act. If sentenced to life imprisonment,** the court shall order that the defendant shall be confined for a minimum of 30 years without possibility of parole, release on work release or any form of temporary leave or employment at a forest or work camp.

[*(2) When a defendant is convicted of murder defined as aggravated murder pursuant to ORS 163.095 (2), the court shall order that the defendant shall be confined for a minimum of 20 years without possibility of parole, release on work release or any form of temporary leave or employment at a forest or work camp.*]

[*(3)*] **(2)** At any time after 20 years from the date of imposition of a minimum period of confinement pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, [*or at any time after 15 years from the date of imposition of a minimum period of confinement pursuant to subsection (2) of this section,*] the State Board of Parole, upon the petition of a prisoner so confined, shall hold a hearing to determine if the prisoner is likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time. The sole issue shall be whether or not the prisoner is likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time. The proceeding shall be conducted in the manner prescribed for a contested case hearing under ORS 183.310 to 183.500 except that:

(a) The prisoner shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the likelihood of rehabilitation within a reasonable period of time; and

(b) The prisoner shall have the right, if the prisoner is without sufficient funds to employ an attorney, to be represented by legal counsel, appointed by the board, at state expense.

[*(4)*] **(3)** If, upon hearing all of the evidence, the board, **upon a unanimous vote of all five members,** finds that the prisoner is

capable of rehabilitation and that the terms of the prisoner's confinement should be changed to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, or work release, it shall enter an order to that effect and the order shall convert the terms of the prisoner's confinement to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole or work release. Otherwise the board shall deny the relief sought in the petition.

[*(5) In the case of a petitioner sentenced pursuant to ORS 163.095 (1), the board may grant relief under subsection (4) of this section only upon a unanimous affirmative vote of the entire board. In the case of a prisoner sentenced pursuant to ORS 163.095 (2), the board may grant the relief upon the affirmative vote of at least four members of the board.*]

[*(6)*] **(4)** Not less than two years after the denial of the relief sought in a petition under this section, the prisoner may petition again for a change in the terms of confinement. Further petitions for a change may be filed at intervals of not less than two years thereafter.

SECTION 2. Section 3 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 163.005 to 163.145.

SECTION 3. (1) Upon a finding that the defendant is guilty of aggravated murder, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or death. The proceeding shall be conducted in the trial court before the trial jury as soon as practicable. If the defendant has pleaded guilty, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted before a jury impaneled for that purpose. In the proceeding, evidence may be presented as to any matter that the court deems relevant to sentence; however, neither the state nor the defendant shall be allowed to introduce repetitive evidence that has previously been offered and received during the trial on the issue of guilt. The court shall instruct the jury that all evidence previously offered and received may be considered for purposes of the sentencing hearing. This subsection shall not be construed to authorize the introduction of any evidence secured in violation of the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Oregon. The state and the defendant or the counsel of the defendant shall be permitted to present arguments for or against a sentence of death.

(2) Upon the conclusion of the presentation of the evidence, the court shall submit the following issues to the jury:

(a) Whether the conduct of the defendant that caused the death of the deceased was committed deliberately and with the reasonable expectation that death of the deceased or another would result;

(b) Whether there is a probability that the defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society. In determining this issue, the court shall instruct the jury to consider any mitigating circumstances offered in evidence, including, but not limited to, the defendant's age, the extent and severity of the defendant's prior criminal conduct and the extent of the mental and emotional pressure under which the defendant was acting at the time the offense was committed; and

(c) If raised by the evidence, whether the conduct of the defendant in killing the deceased was unreasonable in response to the provocation, if any, by the deceased.

(3) The state must prove each issue submitted beyond a reasonable doubt, and the jury shall return a special verdict of "yes" or "no" on each issue considered.

(4) The court shall charge the jury that it may not answer any issue "yes" unless it agrees unanimously.

(5) If the jury returns an affirmative finding on each issue considered under this section, the trial judge shall sentence the defendant to death. If the jury returns a negative finding on any issue submitted under this section, the trial judge shall sentence the defendant to imprisonment for life in the custody of the Corrections Division as provided in ORS 163.105.

(6) The judgment of conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic and direct review by the Supreme Court. The review by the Supreme Court shall have priority over all other cases, and shall be heard in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.

SECTION 4. Sections 5 to 7 of this Act are added to make a part of ORS 137.

SECTION 5. (1) When a judgment of death is pronounced, a warrant signed by the trial judge and attested by the clerk of the court, with the seal of the court affixed, shall be drawn and delivered to the sheriff of the county. The warrant shall state the conviction and judgment and shall direct the sheriff to deliver the defendant within 20 days from the time of the judgment to the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary pending the determination of the automatic and direct review by the Supreme Court.

(2) If the Supreme Court affirms the sentence of death, a warrant, signed by the trial judge of the court in which the judgment was rendered and attested by the clerk of that court, shall be drawn and delivered to the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary. The warrant shall appoint a day on which the judgment is to be executed and shall authorize and command the superintendent to execute the judgment of the court.

SECTION 6. If the place of trial has been changed, the death warrant shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant was tried.

SECTION 7. (1) The punishment of death shall be inflicted by the intravenous administration of a lethal quantity of an ultra-short-acting barbiturate in combination with a chemical paralytic agent until the defendant is dead. The judgment shall be executed by the superintendent of the penitentiary or designee. All executions shall take place within the enclosure of the penitentiary. The superintendent of the penitentiary shall be present at the execution and shall invite the presence of one or more physicians, the Attorney General and the sheriff of the county in which the judgment was rendered. At the request of the defendant, the superintendent shall allow no more than two clergymen designated by the defendant to be present at the execution. At the discretion of the superintendent, no more than five friends and relatives designated by the defendant may be present at the execution. The superintendent shall allow the presence of any peace officers as the superintendent thinks expedient.

(2) The person who administers the lethal injection under subsection (1) of this section shall not thereby be considered to be engaged in the practice of medicine.

(3)(a) Any wholesale drug outlet, as defined in ORS 689.005, registered with the State Board of Pharmacy under ORS 689.305 may provide the lethal substance described in subsection (1) of this section upon written order of the Assistant Director for Corrections of the Department of Human Resources, accompanied by a certified copy of the judgment of the court imposing the punishment.

(b) For purposes of ORS 689.765(8) the assistant director shall be considered authorized to purchase the lethal substance described in subsection (1) of this section.

(c) The lethal substance described in subsection (1) of this section is not a controlled substance when purchased, possessed or used for purposes of this section.

SECTION 8. (1) The provisions of this Act shall govern the construction of and punishment for aggravated murder as defined by ORS 163.095 and committed after the effective date of this Act, as well as the construction and application of any defense to a prosecution for such an offense.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any offense committed before the effective date of this Act or to any defense to a prosecution for such an offense. Such an offense shall be construed and prosecuted according to the law existing at the time of the commission of the offense in the same manner as if this Act had not been enacted.

(3) When all or part of a criminal statute is amended or repealed by this Act, the criminal statute or part thereof so amended or repealed remains in force for the purpose of authorizing the accusation, prosecution and conviction of a person who violated the statute or part thereof before the effective date of this Act.

Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

EXPLANATION

If adopted, Measure No. 7 would amend Oregon statutes to require that persons convicted of any type of aggravated murder be sentenced either to death by lethal injection or to life in prison with a minimum of 30 years (20 years minimum upon a unanimous vote of the Parole Board) without possibility of parole. The person who administers the lethal injection shall not thereby be considered to be engaged in the practice of medicine.

Measure No. 7 also provides that after someone is unanimously found guilty of aggravated murder, the jury shall decide the sentence in a separate proceeding. If the jury unanimously agrees that the defendant (1) acted deliberately with reasonable expectation of causing death, (2) is probably a continuing threat to society, and (3) responded unreasonably to provocation, if any, by the murder victim, the sentence must be death by lethal injection. Otherwise the sentence is life in prison with a minimum of 30 years (20 years minimum upon a unanimous vote of the Parole Board) without possibility of parole. Any sentence of death will be automatically reviewed by the Oregon Supreme Court.

At present, Oregon law defines two classes of "aggravated murder." The first is murder committed by a paid murderer or on behalf of someone who pays for a murder, or murder by someone having previously been convicted of murder, or where there was more than one murder victim at the same time, or where murder occurs during or as a result of torture. The second class of aggravated murder includes murder of a police officer, person charged with custody, control or supervision of convicted persons, judicial officer, juror, witness, court employee or parole board member. Additionally, the second class of aggravated murder includes murder by someone in jail or prison at the time, murder by an escapee, murder by explosive, or murder committed to conceal a crime or the identity of a criminal. Finally, the second class of aggravated murder also includes murder intentionally committed in the course of first degree arson, first degree burglary, first and second degree kidnapping, first degree robbery, first degree felony sexual offense, or compelling prostitution.

Present Oregon law provides that a person convicted of the first class of aggravated murder must serve a minimum of 30 years in prison (20 years minimum upon a unanimous vote of the Parole Board) without possibility of parole. Someone convicted of the second class of aggravated murder must serve a minimum of 20 years (15 years minimum upon a four-out-of-five vote of the Parole Board) without possibility of parole.

If adopted, Measure No. 7 would combine both classes of aggravated murder and provide death as the sentence under the specific conditions described above.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Charles F. Hinkle	Secretary of State
Myron B. Katz	Secretary of State
Representative Norman Smith	Chief Petitioners
Dedi Streich	Chief Petitioners
Michael D. Schrunk	Members of the Committee

(This Committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Ballot Measure 7 adds the death penalty for aggravated murder to Oregon Statutes. It is a companion to Ballot Measure 6. To reinstate the death penalty voters must **vote yes twice** — once for Measure 6, and again for Measure 7.

Under current Oregon law a convicted murderer, serving multiple life sentences in an Oregon jail, has everything to gain by killing an innocent person in an escape. The worst that could happen is the convict would get another life sentence. With the threat of the death penalty in Oregon's law would that convict be deterred from taking another life? If the answer is "yes" in even one instance, then reinstatement of capital punishment in Oregon would save innocent lives. If one armed robber spared the life of an Oregonian because of fear of the death penalty, isn't that sufficient deterrent value to justify reinstatement of capital punishment?

Recently Governor Atiyeh said, "Last year 111 Oregonians were murdered. In a typical six month period in Oregon, more citizens are murdered than we have executed in this state during this century."

C. Norman Winningstad, Chairman of Floating Points Systems, Inc., of Beaverton calculated that the ordinary citizen was subject to a 1% probability of being murdered, with a 1 in 10,000 probability of being murdered by a previously **convicted** murderer. The chances of being executed improperly are less than one in a million, or virtually zero. In other words, Winningstad says, "You are 100 times more apt to be killed by a repeat murderer than to be improperly executed."

According to the Uniform Crime Report of the FBI, victims are nearly always killed by someone of the same race. Opponents of the death penalty claim there are more minorities on death row, but the facts are that only one out of every 164 white males may lose his life to a murderer, while one out of every 28 racial minority males will be murdered. Thus, the deterrent value of capital punishment in Oregon should save lives of all of our citizens, particularly those at high risk.

Great care has gone into the drafting of Ballot Measures 6 and 7 to protect the rights of the accused, and equally important, the rights of any potential victim. The judgment of conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic and direct review by the Oregon Supreme Court, and shall have priority over all of the cases.

VOTE YES ON MEASURES 7 AND 6.

Submitted by: Concerned Oregonians for Justice
Dedi Streich, Chairman
PO Box 26
Sherwood, OR 97140

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

8 **REVISES NUMEROUS CRIMINAL LAWS CONCERNING POLICE POWERS, TRIALS, EVIDENCE, SENTENCING**

QUESTION—Shall prosecutor's control over trial procedures be expanded, and major changes made in police powers, evidence, sentencing, parole, victim's role?

EXPLANATION—NOTICE: THIS DESCRIPTION DOES NOT IDENTIFY ALL CHANGES PROPOSED TO CRIMINAL STATUTES. Gives prosecutors new or additional authority, including to compel jury trials, prevent dismissals after civil compromises, try multiple defendants jointly; repeals statutes regulating stops and searches of persons and statutes allowing challenges to illegally or unconstitutionally obtained evidence; gives victim role in trial scheduling, sentencing, parole; expands cross-examination on witness's prior convictions; regulates multiple and consecutive sentences; makes other changes.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—Passage of this measure will increase by up to $3.0 million the annual recurring costs for the state court system and the costs for prosecution and defense. Election costs will increase by $41,000.

YES ☐

NO ☐

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

Relating to criminal law; creating new provisions; amending ORS 40.355, 133.545, 135.705, 136.001, 136.060, 136.230, 136.643, 137.101, 144.120; and repealing ORS 131.605, 131.615, 131.625, 133.673, 133.683, 133.693, 133.703, 144.310.

As set out below, boldface material, other than the section numbers of this ballot measure, will be added to existing statutes while bracketed material will be deleted.

Section 1.

This ballot measure shall be known as the "RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AND VICTIMS IN CRIMINAL CASES."

Section 2.

PURPOSE — We, the people of the State of Oregon, declare that victims of crimes are entitled to certain rights. By this legislation we declare to our courts and legislature that victims' rights shall be protected. Additionally, we see that the trend in the criminal laws of this state has become overly protective of the rights of defendants at the expense of our public safety. The rules promulgated by our appellate courts and legislature have restricted juries from hearing the truth. We reject the notion that a defendant's rights must be superior to all others. By this amendment we seek to secure balanced justice by eliminating unbalanced rules.

Section 3.

ORS 137.101 is amended to read:

137.101 (1) Whenever the court imposes a fine as penalty for the commission of [*an intentional*] **any** crime [*resulting in serious physical injury*] for which the person injured by the act constituting the crime has a remedy by civil action, unless the issue of punitive damages has been previously decided in a civil case arising out of the same act and transaction, the court may order that the defendant pay any portion of the fine separately to the clerk of the court as compensatory fines in the case. The clerk shall pay over to the injured victim or victims, as directed in the court's order, moneys paid to the court as compensatory fines under this subsection. **This section shall be liberally construed in favor of victims.**

(2) Compensatory fines may be awarded in addition to restitution awarded under ORS 137.103 to 137.109.

(3) Nothing in this section limits or impairs the right of a person injured by a defendant's criminal acts to sue and recover damages from the defendant in a civil action. Evidence that the defendant has paid or been ordered to pay compensatory fines under this section may not be introduced in any civil action arising out of the facts or events which were the basis for the compensatory fine. However, the court in such civil action shall credit any compensatory fine paid by the defendant to a victim against any judgment for punitive damages in favor of the victim in the civil action.

Section 4.

Section 5 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 136.

Section 5.

When ruling on a motion for continuance under ORS 136.080, or any other pretrial, trial or post trial motion for a continuance the trial court shall take the victim into consideration when it sets or resets any court hearing requiring the presence of the victim.

Section 6.

Section 7 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 137.

Section 7.

At the time of sentencing, the victim or the victim's next of kin has the right to appear personally or by counsel, and has the right to reasonably express any views concerning the crime, the person responsible, the impact of the crime on the victim and the need for restitution and compensatory fine. If a pre-sentence report is prepared, the investigation shall include statements from the victim or victim's family. If such statements cannot be obtained, the person preparing the report must certify the reasons why such statements are not contained.

Section 8.

ORS 144.120 is amended to read:

144.120. (1) Within six months of the admission of a prisoner to any state penal or correctional institution, the board shall conduct a parole hearing to interview the prisoner and set the initial date of release on parole pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. Release shall be contingent upon satisfaction of the requirements of ORS 144.125.

(2) In setting the initial parole release date for a prisoner pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the board shall apply the appropriate range established pursuant to ORS 144.780. Variations from the range shall be in accordance with ORS 144.785.

(3) In setting the initial parole release date for a prisoner pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the board shall consider reports, statements and information received under ORS 144.210 from the sentencing judge, the district attorney and the sheriff or arresting agency.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, in the case of a prisoner whose offense included particularly violent or otherwise dangerous criminal conduct or whose offense was preceded by two or more convictions for a Class A or Class B felony or whose record includes a psychiatric or psychological diagnosis of severe emotional disturbance such as to constitute a danger to the health or safety of the community, the board may choose not to set a parole date.

(5) After the expiration of six months after the admission of the prisoner to any state penal or correctional institution, the board may defer setting the initial parole release date for the prisoner for a period not to exceed 30 additional days pending receipt of psychiatric or psychological reports, criminal records or other information essential to formulating the release decision.

(6) When the board has set the initial parole release date for a prisoner, it shall inform the sentencing court of the date.

(7) The Parole Board must attempt to notify the victim, if the victim requests to be notified and furnishes the Board a current address, and the district attorney of the commit-

ting county at least thirty (30) days before the hearing. The victim, personally or by counsel, and the district attorney from the committing jurisdiction shall have the right to appear at the hearing or, in their discretion, to submit a written statement adequately and reasonably expressing any views concerning the crime and the persons responsible. The victim and the district attorney shall be given access to the information that the board or division will rely upon and shall be given adequate time to rebut the information. Both the victim and the district attorney may present information or evidence at the hearing, subject to such reasonable rules as may be imposed by the officers conducting the hearing. For the purpose of this section, victim includes the actual victim, a representative of the victim or the victim's next of kin.

Section 9.

ORS 40.355 is amended to read:

40.355. (1) For the purpose of attacking the credibility of a witness, evidence that the witness has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted if elicited from the witness or established by public record, but only if the crime (a) was punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year under the law under which the witness was convicted, [*and the court determines that the probative value of admitting this evidence outweighs its prejudicial effect to the defendant,*] or (b) involved false statement **or dishonesty.**

(2) Evidence of a conviction under this section is not admissible if:

(a) a period of more than [*10*] **15** years has elapsed since the date of the conviction or of the release of the witness from the confinement imposed for that conviction, whichever is the later date; or

(b) the conviction has been expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside or otherwise rendered nugatory.

(3) When the credibility of a witness is attacked by evidence that the witness has been convicted of a crime, the witness shall be allowed to explain briefly the circumstances of the crime or former conviction[.]; **once the witness explains the circumstances the opposing side shall have the opportunity to rebut the explanation.**

(4) The pendency of an appeal therefrom does not render evidence of a conviction inadmissible. Evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.

(5) An adjudication by a juvenile court that a child is within its jurisdiction is not a conviction of a crime.

Section 10.

ORS 136.643 is amended to read:

136.643. In the trial of or examination upon any indictment, complaint, information or other proceeding before any court, magistrate, jury or other tribunal against a person accused or charged with the commission of a crime, the person so charged or accused shall, at [*his own*] **the person's** request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, the credit to be given to [*his*] **the person's** testimony being left solely to the jury, under the instructions of the court, or to the discrimination of the magistrate, grand jury or other tribunal before which such testimony is given. [*His waiver of*] **A defendant who waives** this right creates no presumption against [*him*] **the defendant.** The defendant or accused, when [*offering his testimony*] **testifying** as a witness [*in his own*] **on the defendant's** behalf, gives [*the prosecution a right to cross-examination upon all facts to which he has testified and*] **either party a right to question the defendant or accused about any matter** [*which tend*] **that tends** to [*his*] **the defendant's** conviction or acquittal.

Section 11.

ORS 133.545 is amended to read:

133.545. (1) A search warrant may be issued only by a judge[.] **and a warrant so issued, authorizes execution by any police officer at any situs within the state.**

(2) Application for a search warrant may be made only by a district attorney or by any police officer.

(3) The application shall consist of a proposed warrant in conformance with ORS 133.565, and shall be supported by one or more affidavits particularly setting forth the facts and circumstances tending to show that such things are in the places, or in the possession of the individuals, to be searched. If an affidavit is based in whole or in part on hearsay, the affiant shall set forth facts bearing on any unnamed informant's reliability and shall disclose, as far as possible, the means by which the information was obtained.

(4) Instead of the written affidavit described in subsection (3) of this section, the judge may take an oral statement under oath when circumstances exist making it impracticable for a district attorney or police officer to obtain a warrant in person. The oral statement shall be recorded and transcribed. The transcribed statement shall be considered to be an affidavit for the purposes of this section. In such cases, the recording of the sworn oral statement and the transcribed statement shall be certified by the judge receiving it and shall be retained as a part of the record of proceedings for the issuance of the warrant.

Section 12.

Section 13 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 137.

Section 13.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this statute, a sentence imposed by the court may be made concurrent or consecutive to any other sentence which has been previously imposed or is simultaneously imposed upon the same defendant. A sentence shall be deemed to be a concurrent term unless the court's order expressly provides for consecutive terms.

(2) If a defendant previously has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment by any court within the United States, and has not yet completed that previous sentence at the time the defendant is sentenced for a different criminal offense arising from a separate course of conduct, the court may impose a term of imprisonment concurrent with or consecutive to the previous sentence.

(3) When a defendant has been found guilty of more than one criminal offense arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct, the sentence imposed for each resulting conviction shall be concurrent unless the court complies with the procedures set forth in subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(4) After imposing a term of imprisonment for the offense which carries the greatest penalty or, if two or more offenses carry the greatest penalty, one of them, the court has discretion to impose consecutive terms of imprisonment for other separate convictions arising out of the same continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct if the court finds:

(a) That the criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated was not merely an incidental violation of a separate statutory provision in the course of the commission of a greater crime but rather was a manifestation of defendant's willingness to engage in separate or distinct criminal acts; or

(b) The criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated caused or created a risk of causing a greater or different loss, injury or harm to the victim or victims than was caused or threatened by the other offense or offenses committed during a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct.

(5) When the court makes the findings provided in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (4) of this section, it may, in its discretion, impose a consecutive sentence for each criminal conviction arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct.

Section 14.

Section 15 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 161.

Section 15.

(1) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this statute, when a person during a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct violates two or more statutory provisions and each provision

requires proof of an element that the others do not, there are as many separately punishable offenses as there are separate statutory violations.

(2) When a person during a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct violates only one statutory provision but the violation involves two or more victims, there are as many separately punishable offenses as there are victims. However, two or more persons owning joint interests in real or personal property shall be considered a single victim for purposes of determining the number of separately punishable offenses if the property is the subject of one of the following crimes:

(a) Theft as defined in ORS 164.014 unless it is shown that the defendant used, attempted to use or threatened to use physical force to take the property from more than one person;

(b) Unauthorized use of a vehicle as defined in ORS 164.135;

(c) Criminal possession of rented or leased personal property as defined in ORS 164.140;

(d) Burglary as defined in ORS 164.215 or 164.225;

(e) Criminal trespass as defined in ORS 164.243, 164.245, 164.255 or 164.265;

(f) Arson and related offenses as defined in ORS 164.315, 164.325 or 164.335;

(g) Criminal Mischief as defined in ORS 164.345 to 164.365;

(h) Forgery and related offenses as defined in ORS 165.002 to 165.070.

(3) When a person during a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct repeatedly violates a single statutory provision involving the same victim, there are as many separately punishable offenses as there are violations.

Section 16.

ORS 136.001 is amended to read:

136.001. (1) The defendant in all criminal prosecutions shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury.

(2) The defendant may elect to waive trial by a jury and consent to be tried by the judge of the court alone, provided that the election is in writing and with the consent of the trial judge.

(3) In exercising its discretion under subsection (2) of this section, the trial court shall withhold its consent if the district attorney objects to the waiver.

Section 17.

ORS 136.230 is amended to read:

136.230. (1) If the trial is upon an accusatory instrument in which one or more of the crimes charged is punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life[,] **or is a capital offense, both** the defendant **and the state are** [*is*] entitled to 12 [*and the state to 6*] peremptory challenges, and no more. In any other trial, **both are** [*the defendant is*] entitled to **six.** [*and the state to three such challenges.*]

(2) Peremptory challenges shall be taken in writing by secret ballot as follows:

(a) The defendant may challenge two jurors and the state may challenge **two** [*one*], and so alternating, the defendant exercising two challenges and the state **two** [*one*] until the preemptory challenges are exhausted.

(b) After each challenge the panel shall be filled and the additional juror passed for cause before another peremptory challenge is exercised. Neither party shall be required to exercise a peremptory challenge unless the full number of jurors is in the jury box at the time.

(c)The refusal to challenge by either party in order of alternation does not prevent the adverse party from exercising [*his*] **that party's** full number of challenges, and such refusal on the part of a party to exercise [*his*] **a** challenge in proper turn concludes [*him*] **that party** as to the jurors once accepted by [*him*] **that party.** If [*his*] **that party's** right of peremptory challenge is not exhausted, [*his*] **that party's** further challenges shall be confined, in [*his*] **that party's** proper turn, to such additional jurors as may be called.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, the defendant and the state may stipulate to taking peremptory challenges orally.

Section 18.

ORS 135.705 is amended to read:

135.705. (1) If the party injured at any time before trial on an accusatory instrument for the crime, acknowledges in writing receipt of satisfaction for the injury, the court may, in its discretion **and with the approval of the district attorney**, on payment of the costs and expenses incurred, order the accusatory instrument dismissed; but the order and the reasons therefor must be entered in the journal.

(2) As used in this section, "costs" includes expenses described in ORS 161.665 (1).

Section 19.

Section 20 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 144.

Section 20.

(a) Any parole in this state shall extend for the entire term of the prisoner's sentence; but active supervision of parole may be discontinued if parole behavior is exemplary for such period of time as may be provided by law.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 144.780 and 144.785, once a person is sentenced to the custody of the Corrections Division, and the execution of sentence is not suspended, the person must serve the entire sentence unless the State Board of Parole certifies in writing that the person is no longer a threat to society. Only when the State Board of Parole makes such a certification, and subject to any other limitation on parole provided by law, may the person be on parole or otherwise released from actual physical custody.

(c) Notwithstanding ORS 144.343, 144.345, 144.390 and 144.395, if during the period of parole the person on parole is convicted of any Class A felony or any felony which resulted in physical injury to another person, the person's parole shall be revoked, and any reduction previously credited for good behavior shall be forfeited, and the person shall serve out the original sentence without any possibility of parole or release of any kind. However, the State Board of Parole may unanimously, with the consent of the Governor, approve a new parole for such a person.

(d) The Legislative Assembly of 1985 shall refer a prison bond measure to the people of the state authorizing the construction of prison facilities. The measure shall specify what facilities will be constructed.

(e) Subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall not take effect until a measure such as that described by subsection (d) is approved by the voters.

(f) ORS 144.310 is repealed.

Section 21.

ORS 136.060 is amended to read:

136.060. [*(1) When two or more defendants are jointly charged with commission of the same crime or crimes, whether felony or misdemeanor, or with the commission of different misdemeanors, all of which occurred as part of the same act or transaction, they may be tried separately or jointly in the discretion of the court. In ordering separate trials, the court may order a separate trial for one or more defendants and a joint trial for the others, or may order a separate trial for each defendant.*

(2) When two or more defendants are jointly charged with different felonies all of which occurred as part of the same act or transaction, the state is entitled to have such defendants tried jointly, except that each such defendant who, before trial, moves the court for a separate trial shall be granted a separate trial.

(3) When two or more defendants are jointly charged other than as provided in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the determination of whether the defendants shall be tried jointly or separately shall be in the discretion of the court.]

Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

(1) Jointly charged defendants shall be tried jointly unless the court concludes before trial that it is clearly inappropriate to do so and orders that a defendant be tried separately.

(2) In ruling on a motion by a defendant for severance the court may order the prosecution to deliver to the court for inspection in camera any statements or confessions made by any defendant that the prosecution intends to introduce in evidence at the trial.

Section 22.

ORS 131.605, 131.615, 131.625, 133.673, 133.683, 133.693 and 133.703 are repealed.

Section 23.

If any section, portion, clause, or phrase of this ballot measure is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections, portions, clauses, and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force and effect.

EXPLANATION

VICTIM'S ROLE — The measure would:

- Require judge to consider victim when rescheduling court dates.
- Give victim, in person or through counsel, the right to express views in court at sentencing.
- Allow judge to award compensatory fines to victims in more kinds of cases.
- Require Parole Board to notify victim and prosecutor and allow each to participate in parole hearings.

POLICE STOPS AND SEARCH WARRANTS — The measure would:

- Repeal statutes setting rules as to whom police may stop, question, and frisk for weapons. Repeal would leave in effect constitutional restrictions on police, which are subject to judicial interpretation.
- Repeal statutes permitting persons under certain circumstances to seek to exclude evidence by challenging legality of searches, the accuracy of information used to get warrants, or existence and reliability of unidentified informants. Repeal would leave in effect constitutional procedures to challenge evidence, which are subject to judicial interpretation.
- Allow judges to authorize search by warrant anywhere in state. Under present law warrant is valid only in county of issuing judge.

TRIAL AND SENTENCING — The measure would:

- Require prosecutor's agreement before judge can dismiss misdemeanor or Class C felony when victim and defendant have settled out of court. Present law doesn't require prosecutor's agreement.
- Create preference that jointly charged defendants be tried together.
- Require prosecutor's agreement before judge may grant defendant's request to be tried by judge instead of jury. Present law doesn't require prosecutor's agreement.
- Equalize number of jurors prosecutor and defendant may excuse without stating a reason. Present law gives defendant twice as many challenges as prosecutor in circuit court.
- Make testifying defendant's truthfulness subject to same challenge by evidence of past conviction as other witnesses. Under present law, judge must balance prejudice to defendant, but not to others, of such evidence against its tendency to cast doubt on witness' truthfulness when deciding whether to allow such evidence.
- Expand kinds of past convictions which may be used to challenge witness' truthfulness to include older and more types of offenses; grant each side right to produce evidence about a conviction if witness' explanation is challenged.
- Allow broader cross-examination of testifying defendant to include any matter tending to prove guilt or innocence. Present law limits cross-examination of all witnesses, including defendant, to facts testified to on direct examination.
- Expand circumstances under which a person convicted of separate offenses, including those arising from a single criminal episode, may be sentenced for each offense. Under present law, separate offenses committed during a single criminal episode may merge into one offense so that a single sentence is imposed.

PAROLE — The measure would:

- Extend parole, if granted, to full term of original sentence.
- Require 1985 Legislature to refer to the people a bond measure for more prisons, and if it passes, then:
  1) Parole Board would be prohibited from releasing prisoner unless certifying that the prisoner is "no longer a threat to society."
  2) Parole would automatically be revoked upon conviction of a serious offense and reparole would be possible only with the unanimous agreement of Parole Board and Governor.

Committee Members:	**Appointed by:**
Marc Blackman	Secretary of State
Claudia Burton	Secretary of State
Norman W. Frink	Chief Petitioners
Robert B. Kouns	Chief Petitioners
Jeffrey L. Rogers	Members of the Committee

(This Committee appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Every day, innocent people are victimized by violent crime.

Initially, victims suffer the pain and humiliation of being singled out as the objects of random criminal acts. These acts — including murder, rape, assault and robbery — are committed against the innocent victim, and against society as a whole, by persons who have no regard for the rights and the lives of others.

Yet once these crimes are processed through Oregon's criminal justice system, it is not the criminal, but the victim, who finds himself further degraded by a system which affords him no substantive rights and little basic consideration.

Oregon's system of justice provides maximum protections for the rights of the accused. In ignoring the rights of victims, the system is clearly out of balance. Measure 8 would help to achieve a much-needed balance.

The measure would require courts to consider the victim's schedule — just as it considers the schedules of other affected parties — when setting and resetting hearings. It would allow victims to express their views on sentencing and parole. At present, victims (including those who were threatened with reprisal) are not even notified when the perpetrators of crimes against them are being released from prison.

The measure would offer greater protections for past victims and potential victims by changing Oregon's parole system. The measure would lengthen parole (now generally six months) for persons who were sentenced to long prison terms. It would make parolees more accountable for any future criminal acts, and it would require the Parole Board to exercise more caution in releasing particularly violent or repeated offenders.

Measure 8 would entitle the victim, and the citizens of Oregon, to more representation in the courtroom. It would also eliminate many of the unbalanced rules which favor defense over prosecution.

To achieve courtroom balance, the measure proposes giving prosecutors the same rights that defense attorneys now have: to challenge the suitability of jurors; to bring out evidence of past criminal convictions; and to question witnesses (including defendants who choose to testify) on any matter which bears directly on guilt or innocence.

Measure 8 is aimed at achieving balance through common sense. Thus the measure:

— Repeals the law which forces police to wait until a crime has already been committed before they can stop and question a person about suspicious behavior;

— Establishes each criminal act as a separate offense, clearing the way for sentences which match the severity of crimes committed; and

— Allows joint trial of two or more defendants accused of the same crime, saving tax dollars and sparing victims the pain of describing their victimization in multiple trials.

Join us in voting for balanced justice. Join us in voting for victims' and citizens' rights. Join us in voting yes on Measure 8.

Submitted by: Michael D. Schrunk
Chief Petitioner
10303 NE Russell Court
Portland, OR 97220

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We the victims of crime, see this **entire** ballot measure as truly ours, not just the portion that is labeled "victims," for it is the issue of fairness that is our deepest concern.

As we have journeyed through the court process, we have found many areas which give far greater rights to the accused or convicted, than it does the victims.

The accused's attorney has twice as many jury challenges as our side.

The accused's attorney may "shop" for a lenient judge, and then choose not to have a jury trial. Our side has no say in this.

The accused's attorney may arrange an agreement for the charges to be dropped for a sum of money, but then take no part in seeing that the victim actually receives that money. We also feel it is wrong to allow those who can afford it, to "buy" their way out.

We find that although a number of criminals may commit an act of crime together, they each have a choice of a separate trial. Although each has played differing roles in the crime, surely the evidence is the same. Why should the victim be compelled to testify repeatedly in trial after trial? Why should taxpayers pay out huge sums for multiple trials?

A rape victim is appalled to learn her abductor is charged with only one rape, even though he has raped her numerous times during the abduction.

If a witness, testifying in our behalf, has a past felony conviction, that fact may be brought out in the courtroom. The accused, however, may have one or more past felony convictions. No matter how serious they are, they will be considered prejudicial to the case and will not be allowed. The defense attorney then paints the witness as a terrible, unbelievable person, and the accused as lily-white.

If a search warrant needs to be obtained immediately to ensure that evidence will not be destroyed, the authorities are stymied if they cannot find an available judge in that county. They are not permitted to get one from another.

Under present law, police are unduly restricted in determining whether criminals are armed. We feel this needlessly endangers both police and citizens. Shouldn't we have the same protection as nearly all the other states now have?

Many of our most diverse and prominent citizens such as Edith Green, Wendall Wyatt, Michael Schrunk, Norm Winningstad, and George Lee have given this measure their wholehearted support.

Measure 8 is aimed at achieving balance through common sense. Let's put the "justice" back in Oregon's criminal justice system.

Submitted by: Ruth Kuzmaak, Secretary
Crime Victims United
PO Box 19480
Portland, OR 97219

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

On November 6, the voters of Oregon will have a unique opportunity to restore some common sense to the criminal justice system.

Such an opportunity is long overdue.

It would appear that a majority of the legislature has either forgotten or never learned a central theme of the Declaration of Independence which declares "why governments are instituted among men," — which is "to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Frustrated by the legislature's unwillingness to responsibly address major issues of public safety, concerned citizens of this state, including many crime victims, have brought this victims' rights/truth in justice ballot measure directly to the voters.

The measure has as one of its major themes, the recognition that victims are entitled to a meaningful role in the criminal justice system.

Specifically, the ballot measure enhances the status of the victim by giving him or her standing to participate in the sentencing and parole release hearing processes.

As District Attorney for Douglas County during the last 10 years, I have had many opportunities to witness first hand the loss, suffering and frustrations of crime victims and their families. Through available channels, our office has attempted to communicate the victim's trauma to the Parole Board. But, the Parole Board stands aloof, imperial and unaccountable to the victim and the general public. Crime victims often appear to them as nothing more than statistical data. By giving the crime victim the opportunity to personally appear at the parole release hearing, the Parole Board will be directly confronted with a vivid, living "crime severity" indicator.

A crime victim's rights are further enlarged by this initiative measure by requiring the judge to consider the victim's (not just the defendant's) convenience when setting or resetting any court hearing requiring the presence of the victim.

Another major thrust of this ballot measure focuses on just punishment. Presently many criminals seriously injuring or killing more than one victim in a criminal episode may be punished for only one of the crimes.

Not long ago in Douglas County, a drunk driver killed two persons and seriously injured a third. Existing laws allowed the defendant to be punished for the harm caused to only one of the three victims. This ballot measure will make the wrongdoer liable for punishment for the harm caused all of his victims.

It's time to restore some balance to the scales of justice. Let's join together in recognizing the rights of the people and of victims in criminal cases by voting for this important, responsible ballot measure.

Submitted by: William L. Lasswell
District Attorney, Douglas County, and
President, Oregon District Attorneys' Association
PO Box 19480
Portland, OR 97219

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WE ARE ALL VICTIMS OF CRIME. Even if we are lucky enough not to live in one of the 28% of American households that was touched by crime last year, we still pay the cost of crime in increased taxes, higher insurance premiums, and extra security, not to mention added mental stress. For many, especially the elderly and infirm, fear of crime is a day-by-day reality that makes prisoners of the law abiding.

THE TOTAL COST OF CRIME IS STAGGERING by any measure. A recent study suggests that the direct cost of a simple burglary averages about $2000. Those of us who can afford it distribute much of this loss among others through insurance; those who cannot, recover at least some of their losses from public welfare or charity. Our police agencies have become major tax burdens just by providing the manpower needed to report and investigate crime. When criminals are brought to justice, it is our tax dollar that pays for their prosecution, and in most cases for their court-appointed defense as well.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF SERIOUS CRIME IS COMMITTED BY A SMALL NUMBER OF CAREER CRIMINALS, according to new research by a major "think tank." These individuals have chosen crime as their profession, and may, in their lifetime, commit thousands of criminal acts ranging from petty theft to murder. In documented cases, criminals, already tried, convicted, paroled, and rearrested for new crimes, committed scores of additional crimes before being retried and returned to secure custody.

THE PUBLIC IS JUSTIFIABLY OUTRAGED at the cost of keeping criminals in prison, but one recent financial analysis suggests that the cost, in money, of releasing unrehabilitated criminals to practice their chosen trade is very much higher. And this study cannot begin to place a cost on the suffering of victims. In short, assuring that serious, repeat offenders are held fully accountable for their crimes is economical, and it enhances public safety.

MEASURE 8 DIRECTLY ADDRESSES SEVERAL OF THESE PROBLEMS. By allowing criminals to be tried and sentenced for all of their crimes, the multiple offender will be penalized in direct proportion to his criminal activity. Measure 8 will impact the repeat offender by assuring that parolees who commit new crimes are returned to prison for the balance of their original sentences, in addition to any new time they may receive. Measure 8 will enhance public safety by allowing parole of only those persons who are deemed not to be dangerous. Measure 8 will save public funds by eliminating multiple trials for different defendants charged in the same criminal act. Measure 8 will save private funds by reducing the number of career criminals that are free. And most important of all, Measure 8 will save lives, and the suffering of innocent victims.

MEASURE 8 SAVES LIVES. MEASURE 8 SAVES MONEY. WE URGE YOUR YES VOTE ON MEASURE 8.

Submitted by: Karin Ariens
David T. Yett
1038 Gans Street
Lake Oswego, OR 97034
Peter Glazer
15110 SW Boones Ferry Road
Lake Oswego, OR 97034
Jerome S. (Jerry) Cooper
11290 SW Lynnvale Drive
Portland, OR 97225

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

This measure is being sold to the voters as a crime victims' bill. IT IS NOT!!

We are lawyers and staff who work in the criminal justice system everyday. In addition, we, too, are often victims. From our experience, we strongly believe that victims' rights need to be respected. Victims must be listened to and included for the system to work.

BUT, there are only five small changes in this bill that deal with victims' rights. These are minor. Victims could already have these rights if prosecutors bothered to include them in the process.

BEWARE!

The real purpose of this measure is to make sweeping changes in the law hidden behind the label "victims' rights."

These changes do not protect anyone's rights! If this measure passes, we will all be its victims and only because the proponents are not telling you about the real changes they are trying to make.

For instance. DID YOU KNOW that:

1. Under this bill, the prosecutor can prevent settlement of a case even when a fully satisfied victim requests it. The prosecutor can FORCE a full trial at the emotional expense to the victim and the financial burden to us all. This takes away victims' rights!
2. This bill will allow prosecutors to demand long and costly jury trials when everyone else agrees to simply let a judge decide the case.
3. Sweeping changes will occur in the prison system, creating more overcrowding and requiring vast sums of money from Oregon taxpayers. This bill requires another prison-building bond measure to be put before the voter. OREGONIANS HAVE **REPEATEDLY** REJECTED SUCH TAX INCREASES!
4. Your locally elected judges will no longer have to authorize search and arrest warrants. Instead, police will be able to obtain arrest warrants from judges halfway across the state who do not know your community and are not accountable to you. THERE IS NO RATIONAL REASON FOR THIS. Its only purpose is to encourage improper judge shopping and make easier the process of invading citizen privacy.

These are only a few examples of the major changes contained in this bill. Changes like these should be carefully thought out and openly debated. The best place for this is the Legislature, where hearings can be open to the public rather than in a measure like this where the financial and social costs are hidden from view.

Don't be fooled by the drafters' cynical estimation of the voters' intelligence. Oregon voters are proud and independent. WE WILL NOT BE SOLD ON AN UNKNOWN AND UNEXPLAINED BILL OF GOODS.

VOTE "NO" ON THIS MEASURE

Submitted by: Committee Against Deceptive Measures
Steven Jacobson
2122 NW Northrup
Portland, OR 97210

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DON'T BE FOOLED! TRUE REFORM FOR CRIME VICTIMS HAS NOT BEEN PROPOSED.

All Oregonians would like a true victims' rights measure. But Measure 8 contains empty promises for crime victims while awarding vast new power to police and prosecutors. The proposed "victims' rights" are already common court procedure. They are a bill-of-goods that are being used to distract you from the real threat.

DON'T BE FOOLED! PROSECUTORS WILL NOT HAVE TO LISTEN TO CRIME VICTIMS.

Nothing in this Measure compels police or prosecutors to prosecute the complaints of crime victims. Cases of domestic violence against women are already neglected. Prosecutors, not victims, get more power.

Prosecutors will get the power to block settlements between crime victims and defendants, even though the court approves them. Prosecutors will be able to compel jury trials when victims don't want them. Imagine this occurring in sensitive cases of sexual assault or child abuse.

DON'T BE FOOLED! THE RULES ARE NOT IMBALANCED.

According to D.A. statistics, already 98% of those people brought to court are convicted. Present rules are delicately balanced to protect the innocent while convicting the guilty. The system works fine. By passing Measure 8, virtually anyone charged with a crime, even those wrongly accused, could be convicted.

DON'T BE FOOLED! ENORMOUS COSTS ARE HIDDEN.

There will be more, and longer trials, and our courts already congested. If enacted, these provisions will make trial process so time-consuming as to be a major impediment to justice. D.A.'s have tried unsuccessfully for years to push these changes through the legislature.

Local jails will swell at a time when Oregon has faced 75 lawsuits over county jail overcrowding. Oregon will find itself required to build new prison facilities at costs which could run into hundreds of millions of dollars. Do you realize that this measure requires that the legislature refer to the voters a new prison construction bond levy? A medium security, 500-bed prison would require a $25,000,000 levy to construct.

But the price is even higher. Oregonians will also realize they paid for this by surrendering one of their most cherished rights, their protection against unjustified search and seizure by police.

DON'T BE FOOLED! THIS MEASURE IS BUILT ON FALSE PROMISES.

The sponsors of this Measure promised you that "convicted criminals will not be released on parole until the parole board can certify that they are not a threat to society." The fine print says **you must approve the prison bond levy** to get this protection. They also promised that "anyone who commits a new crime on parole will be returned to prison to serve the original sentence." **This will not happen** unless the taxpayers and voters approve a new prison bond.

DON'T BE FOOLED! THE PRICE IS TOO HIGH.

True victims' rights can be accomplished without giving up our individual rights and freedoms. But Measure 8 contains so little for crime victims that it should be rejected by the voters. Crime victims aren't the winners in this measure. Like all of us, they are the losers.

Submitted by: Oregonians for Individual Rights
Kenneth Lerner
820 SW 2nd
Portland, OR 97204

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 & No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR RIGHTS

Ballot Measure 8 is a wolf in sheep's clothing. The measure grants few rights to crime victims that they don't already have. Instead, it simply lists what prosecutors and police **want;** greater power at the expense of all Oregonians' most precious, time-honored possessions: our rights to privacy and to due process of law.

MEASURE 8 WOULD REPEAL BASIC PROTECTIONS AGAINST UNREASONABLE STOPS AND SEARCHES

Section 22 of this measure would repeal seven numbered though unnamed statutes. Just a few years after serious abuses of police power were exposed in Portland, the measure would:

—Greatly expand police authority to stop, search, and interfere with any citizen;

—Allow police officers to get a search warrant based upon false information without allowing the affected citizen to challenge the good faith or truthfulness of the supplier of the information (**For example,** the police could enter your house at 3:00 a.m. armed only with false information supplied by an angry neighbor who is upset that you have taken his parking space!)

—Would give police much greater power and incentive to use illegally obtained evidence against anyone in court. **We must preserve truth, honesty, and dignity in our justice system!**

MEASURE 8 IS AN AFFRONT TO EVERYONE'S RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

Measure 8 seeks to erode the crucial right of all citizens to a fair and impartial trial by one's peers. It risks convictions of many innocent people by:

—Giving the prosecution greater powers to reject fair and impartial jurors from a fair cross section of the community;

—Allowing the prosecutor to use at trial irrelevant and unrelated acts which occurred as many as 15 years in the past;

—Allowing prosecutors to prevent the settlement of cases where **victims,** judges, and defendants all agree should be settled out of Court.

MEASURE 8 INVADES EVERYONE'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Measure 8 would allow prosecutors and police to get search warrants from judges in other counties who are not accountable to the voting public or the individuals whose rights are affected. This measure would allow police to avoid judges who show concern for individual rights to privacy and who respect traditional safeguards against police and prosecutorial abuses.

MEASURE 8 WOULD GREATLY INCREASE POLICE POWERS, GREATLY DECREASE INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES, AND HAVE MINIMAL EFFECT ON VICTIMS' RIGHTS.

VOTE NO ON 8, IT'S YOUR RIGHT(S)!!

Susan Reese	Robert Homan	Ann Seger Christian
James D. Lang	William Savage	Robert C. Hansen
John C. Connors	Harry T. Carp	Richard Smurthwafte
Greg Veralrud	Michael Curtis	Torquil Olson
David Groom	David Phillips	Donald D. Diment, Jr.
Robert J. McCrea	Ross Shepard	Carol Herzog
Douglas Freeman	H. H. Lazenby, Jr.	Rush Hoag

Submitted by: Concerned Group of Oregon Attorneys
Susan Reese, P.C., Attorney at Law
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(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1984.

BALLOT TITLE

9 ADDS REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSING WASTES CONTAINING NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES

YES ☐

NO ☐

QUESTION—Should the Energy Facility Siting Council consider additional factors before approving sites for disposing wastes containing naturally occurring radioactive isotopes?

EXPLANATION—This measure would add to existing requirements by requiring the Energy Facility Siting Council to find, before approving a site for the disposal of wastes containing only naturally occurring radioactive isotopes, that the site is not subject to water erosion, earthquakes, volcanoes, or landslides; that there is no safer choice for such disposal; and that there will be no radioactive release from the waste.

AN ACT

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

ORS 469.375 is amended to read:

469.375. The council shall not issue a site certificate for a waste disposal facility for uranium mine overburden or uranium mill tailings, mill wastes or mill by-product or for radioactive waste or radioactively contaminated containers or receptacles used in the transportation, storage, use or application of radioactive material, unless, accompanying its decision it finds:

(1) The site is:

(a) Suitable for disposal of such wastes, and the amount **of the wastes** [*thereof*], intended for disposal at the site;

(b) Not located in or adjacent to:

(A) An area determined to be potentially subject to river or creek erosion within the lifetime of the facility;

(B) Within the 500-year flood plain of a river, taking into consideration the area determined to be potentially subject to river or creek erosion within the lifetime of the facility;

(C) An active fault or an active fault zone;

(D) An area of ancient, recent or active mass movement including land sliding, flow or creep;

(E) An area subject to ocean erosion; or

(F) An area having experienced volcanic activity within the last two million years.

(2) There is **no available disposal technology and** no [*currently*] available alternative site for disposal of such wastes **that would better protect the health, safety and welfare of the public and the environment;**

(3) The disposal of such wastes and the amount [*thereof*] **of the wastes,** at the site will be compatible with the regulatory programs of Federal Government for disposal of such wastes;

(4) The disposal of such wastes, and the amount [*thereof*] **of the wastes,** at the site will be coordinated with the regulatory programs of adjacent states for disposal of such wastes;

(5) That following closure of the site, **there will be no release of radioactive materials or radiation from the waste** [*radon gas release, gamma radiation levels and radium release to surface or ground waters will not exceed levels referred to in ORS 469.300(17) unless the council finds that lower levels are appropriate*];

Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

(6) That suitable deed restrictions have been placed on the site recognizing the hazard of the material; and

(7) That, where federal funding for remedial actions is not available, a surety bond in the name of the state has been provided in an amount determined by the department to be sufficient to cover any costs of closing the site and monitoring it or providing for its security after closure and to secure performance of any site certificate conditions. The bond may be withdrawn when the council finds that:

(a) The radioactive waste has been disposed of at a waste disposal facility for which a site certificate has been issued; and

(b) A fee has been paid to the State of Oregon sufficient for monitoring the site after closure.

(8) If any section, portion, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional the remaining sections, portions, clauses and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force or effect, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

(9) This Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public economy, peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Act will take effect on its passage.

NOTE: Boldface type indicates language to be added to the original act; bracketed words are to be deleted in the amendment.

EXPLANATION

This measure amends an existing statute and adds findings the Energy Facility Siting Council must make before approving a site for the disposal of 'radioactive waste.'

Currently state law allows only for the disposal of:

(a) Uranium mine overburden or uranium mill tailings;

(b) mill wastes or mill by-product;

(c) radioactively contaminated containers or receptacles used in the transportation, storage, use or application of radioactive material; and

(d) wastes generated before June 1, 1981, through industrial or manufacturing processes which contain only naturally occurring radioactive isotopes.

Before approving a site for the disposal of wastes generated through industrial or manufacturing processes which contain only naturally occurring radioactive isotopes, the council would have to find that the site is not in or next to:

(1) An area subject to river, creek or ocean erosion;

(2) The 500-year flood plain of a river;

(3) An active fault or active fault zone;

(4) An area of ancient, recent or active mass movement including land sliding, flow or creep; or

(5) An area that has experienced volcanic activity within the last two million years.

A council regulation presently requires before approving a site that it find that the facility can be designed to prevent dispersal of the waste due to a 500-year flood, as estimated and mapped by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the wind and water erosion to be reasonably expected at the site.

The council would also have to find that:

(1) There is no available disposal technology and available alternative site for disposal that would better protect the health, safety and welfare of the public and the environment; and

(2) After the disposal site is closed, the waste will not release any radioactive material or radiation.

These requirements would be in addition to current requirements.

(This explanation certified by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon pursuant to ORS 251.235.)

Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Oregon presently has radioactive wastes which are improperly stored and emitting radiation into the air and groundwater of our state. One of these sites, 400 feet from the Willamette River, has been identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an environmental health hazard in need of remedial cleanup.

How is this cleanup to be provided for? Under present state law a waste repository site must be "suitable for disposal," but such "suitability" is left completely undefined. This indefiniteness has allowed for the improper storage of radioactive wastes. An example is the case of Teledyne Wah Chang's cosmetic retrofitting of a dump site without preventing future leakage. This is not enough.

IF PASSED:

MEASURE 9 Will specify where it is unacceptable to store radioactive waste: near rivers, streams, areas of volcanic activity, the coast, and earthquake fault zones.

MEASURE 9 Will require that a choice between alternative sites or technologies must be based on what "better protects the health, safety and welfare of the public and environment."

MEASURE 9 Will require that there should be no leakage of radiation from the wastes.

MEASURE 9 Will force the companies responsible for generating and storing the wastes to pay for the cleanup.

MEASURE 9 Will not affect Trojan or any nuclear power-generated wastes. These wastes by law are already banned from disposal within our state.

MEASURE 9 Will not be anti-growth or anti-business.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9
FOR A STRONGER, CLEAN OREGON.

ENDORSERS FOR ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF BALLOT MEASURE 9

Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal
Greenpeace Oregon
Ashland Peace House
Physicians for Social Responsibility, Portland Chapter
Generations for Peace
Gray Panthers, Portland
Oregon Federation of Teachers
Oregon Consumer Power League/Farmers' Union
Oregon State Public Interest Research Group
Fellowship of Reconciliation
University of Oregon Survival Center
Lane County Peace Network
Northwest Action for Disarmament
Centenary Wilbur United Methodist Church
New Clear Vision
World Peace Makers
Central Oregon Nuclear Freeze
Portland Audubon Society
Performers & Artists for Nuclear Disarmament
Rick Bauman, Oregon State Representative
J.E. "Bud" Clark, Citizen
Zon Gerbert, Klamath County Commissioner
Mark O. Hatfield, United States Senator
Bonnie Hayes, Washington County Commissioner
Margie Hendriksen, Oregon State Senator
Ron Herndon
James L. Johnson, Oregon City Commissioner
Charles Jordan, Portland City Council Member
Mike Lindberg, Portland City Commissioner
Ruth MacFarland, Oregon State Senator
Caroline Miller, Multnomah County Commissioner
Wally Priestley, Oregon State Representative
Jerry Rust, Lane County Commissioner
Ada Sanchez, Author/Activist
Mildred Schwab, Portland City Council Member
Norman Soloman, Author/Activist
Margaret Strachan, Portland City Council Member
Tom Throop, Oregon State Representative
James Weaver, United States Representative

Submitted by: Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal
19142 S. Bakers Ferry Road
Boring, OR 97009

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

HISTORY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO REPEAT ITSELF

In 1975 the Oregon Legislature **banned** radioactive waste disposal in Oregon. Since that time the Legislature has granted two exemptions from this ban. One exemption has allowed for on-site disposal of chemical sludge, containing technologically enhanced "naturally occurring radioactive isotopes," produced by Teledyne Wah Chang and disposed of in two unlined sludge ponds 400 feet from the Willamette River. The other exemption allows in-state disposal of uranium mine overburden and uranium mill tailings. Both exemptions provide that disposal will only take place if a license is issued by the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council. To issue a license the Siting Council must meet the minimal and inadequate disposal law created by the Legislature for radioactive waste. It is this law that Measure 9 proposes to strengthen.

The track record for radioactive waste disposal in Oregon is not good. Having set the precedent for backing down from the law banning radioactive waste disposal the Legislature has provided that the current law might sometime in the future apply to in-state disposal of "radioactive waste or radioactively contaminated containers or receptacles used in the transportation, storage, use or application of radioactive material." This could mean **anything** and possibly might lead to yet another legislative exemption for in-state disposal of radioactive waste from the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant which is currently banned. In 1983, the Energy Facility Siting Council for the first time in rule making acknowledged that the growing accumulation of radioactive waste at the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant might have to be stored on site after the plant is shut down until a federal repository is successfully created and operated, if ever.

THE TIME TO END THE TRAGIC NUCLEAR EXPERIMENT IN OUR LIVES IS NOW! THERE IS NO "SAFE" LEVEL OF RADIATION EXPOSURE AND TO ALLOW ANY LEAKAGE FROM A WASTE REPOSITORY IS TO PLAY RADIOACTIVE ROULETTE.

THE TIME TO END THE MANIPULATION OF OUR LEGISLATURE AND OUR LICENSING AGENCIES BY THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY IS NOW.

THE TIME TO TAKE CONTROL OVER THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF OURSELVES AND THE ENVIRONMENT WE SHARE IS NOW.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9

THE PEOPLE CAN SET THEIR OWN PRECEDENTS!

Submitted by: Lloyd Marbet
Forelaws on Board
19142 S. Bakers Ferry Road
Boring, OR 97009

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEDICAL DOCTORS AND OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN FAVOR OF MEASURE 9

Current scientific opinion recognizes the following health consequences of Ionizing Radiation:

1. Every **additional** exposure to Ionizing Radiation increases the risk, years later, of developing cancer, especially breast, thyroid, lung, and leukemia. **RADIATION EXPOSURE IS CUMULATIVE.**

2. Infants and children are particularly sensitive to this cancer-causing effect. Other susceptible groups exist but have not been completely identified.

3. Exposure to Ionizing Radiation is associated with harmful effects in the developing fetus. These mutational effects can range from leukemia to small head size with serious mental retardation.

4. Body tissues and blood vessels may show signs of premature aging following irradiation.

5. Indications of genetic effects, such as poor pregnancy outcomes and early death in children, have been observed in children of parents exposed to Ionizing Radiation. Genetic effects may not be seen for several generations or more.

CHOOSING OREGON'S FUTURE

Medical scientists disagree heatedly about health effects or the possibilities of health effects from low levels of Ionizing Radiation. The degree of risk may or may not be proportional to higher radiation dose levels. With such uncertainty, it is prudent to avoid unnecessary radiation exposure, such as that associated with radioactive waste.

Exposure to radiation for medical reasons is a matter of choice and can be helpful. Contamination from radioactive waste is **involuntary** and without health benefit both now and in the future.

MEASURE 9 **WILL NOT** INTERFERE WITH MEDICAL USE AND DISPOSAL OF RADIOISOTOPES.

MEASURE 9 **STOPS** INDISCRIMINATE EXPOSURE OF OREGON RESIDENTS TO RADIOACTIVE WASTE.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9

William Morton, M.D., Dr. P.H. Environmental Medicine Specialist, Portland; Karen Steingart, M.D., Portland; David P. Thompson, M.D., Internal Medicine, Portland; Jerry Slepack, M.D., Internal Medicine, Clackamas; C. Bruce Schwartz, M.D., Orthopedic Surgeon, The Dalles; Edward E. Kice, III, M.D., Anesthesiologist, The Dalles; M.T. Merrill, M.D., Family Practice, John Day; Richard Belsey, M.D., Portland; Joseph L. Miller, Jr., M.D. retired, Sandy; William F. Herz, M.D., Bend; Stephen G. Chandler, M.D.C.M., Internal Medicine & Hematology, Portland; Lanier Williams, M.D., Portland; Glenn R. Saltz, M.D., Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Portland; Karen M. Erde, M.D., Family Practice, Portland; Shirley Bromberg, M.D., Internal Medicine/Geriatrics, Portland; Noel Peterson, N.D., Naturopathic Physician, Lake Oswego; Kelly Rutherford, M.D., General Practioner, Portland; Ada B. Nichols, Chiropractic Physician, Portland; Andrew A. Moschogianis, D.B.S., Oregon City; Betsy Pfannenstiel, L.P.N., Pediatrics, Oregon City; Gail Parker, L.P.N., Oregon City; John Lasater, M.D., Pediatrics, Oregon City; Karen Bond, R.N., Oregon City; Common Ground Healing Center, Portland; William E. Connor, M.D., Preventative Medicine, Nutrition, Portland; Paula F. Ciesielski, M.D., Internal Medicine, Portland; Patricia A. Newton, M.D., Geriatrics, Portland; David Linder, M.D., Pathologist, Portland; George S. Barton, M.D., Portland; Eugene J. Uphoff, M.D., Family Practice, Portland; Arthur L. Parker, D.M.D., Bend; Marshall C. Goldberg, M.D., M.P.H., Beaverton; Marjorie S. Abramovitz, R.Ph., M.S., Beaverton; Alan L. Melnick, M.D., Family Practice, Portland; William DaVolt, M.D., Obstetrics/Gynecology, Portland; Teresa Farrell, R.N., Maternal Child Nursing, Portland; Betsy Langton, R.N., Maternal Child Nursing, Portland; Michael A. Wall, M.D., Portland; David R. Grube, M.D., Family Practice, Philomath; Craig B. Leman, M.D., Corvallis; David S. Weil, M.D., OB/GYN, Portland; Margaret S. Vandenbark, M.D., Family Practice, Portland; Peter L. Reagan, M.D., Family Practice, Portland; Bonnie Reagan, M.D., Resident in Family Practice, Portland; Herman M. Frankel, M.D., Portland; Walter R. Buhl, M.D., Family Practice, The Dalles; Sam Won, N.D., D.C., Milwaukie; Marilee Dea, R.N.P., Pediatrics, Hillsboro; Joyce E. Follingstad, R.N., M.A., Portland; Terence J. Parr, M.D., Family Practice, Lakeview; P. Buchanan, M.D., Eugene

Submitted by: Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal
19142 S. Bakers Ferry Road
Boring, OR 97009

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE 9 IS NOT A GEOLOGIC BAN ON WASTE DISPOSAL

Radioactive waste represents a serious health hazard to all living things and must be isolated from air and water for thousands of years. Disposing of radioactive waste in areas subject to flooding, ocean and stream erosion, faulting, and earthquakes, landslides or volcanic activity represents poor planning for the following reasons:

1) Adequate disposal in unstable geologic conditions is costly, if not impossible.
2) Frequent maintenance and reconstruction is necessary as containment structures deteriorate from unstable geologic conditions;
3) Future generations must bear the cost of inadequate disposal.

IT'S TIME TO PUT THE HORSE BEFORE THE CART

Requiring no release of radioactive materials or radiation from radioactive waste insures maximum protection of all air and water resources. Present state law allows radioactive waste repositories to leak as long as the leakage is below "maximum allowable radiation release levels." Coupled with air and ground water monitoring programs this fails to protect the public health and welfare for the following reasons:

1) There is no known "safe" level of radiation contamination;
2) Even the most expensive ground water monitoring programs cannot always fully evaluate contamination levels, rates, and direction of flow in the complex sub-surface environment typical of most Oregon aquifers;
3) State and federal environmental monitoring programs are traditionally understaffed and underfunded.

MEASURE 9 WILL PUT RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN THE SAFEST LOCATION IF DISPOSED OF IN OREGON.

MEASURE 9 PROVIDES THE BEST ASSURANCE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS OF A LIFE FREE FROM THE LEAKAGE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE.

THE FOLLOWING UNDERSIGNED GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS URGE YOU TO:

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9

David H. Berger, Environmental Engineer
Donald R. Mash, Professional Engineer
Roger Redfern, Environmental and Engineering Geologist
Richard Kent Mathiot, Hydro Geologist
Michael R. Free, M.S., Consulting Geologist
John Elliot Allen, Geology Professor Emeritus
Albert F. Waible, Consulting Geologist
Mike Houck, Urban Naturalist
Lynn Sharp, Wildlife, Ecological, and Environment Consultant
Steve Pfeiffer, Environmental Lawyer
Stephen Sander, Environmental Scientist
Robert C. Paeth, Soil Scientist
Tim Spencer, Environmental Engineer
Bruce Hendersen, Engineering Geologist

Submitted by: Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal
19142 S. Bakers Ferry Road
Boring, OR 97009

(This space purchased for $300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE 9

Voters have the chance here to restore important principles of health and responsibility:

1) Complete disposal of poisonous waste, radioactive or not, natural or not, is the financial obligation of whoever owns the waste. Ownership of private property confers costly obligations as well as precious freedoms.

2) Because sloppy disposal of toxic waste means that it will intrude sooner or later upon people who do **not** own it, sloppy disposal is a violation of the basic human right and obligation.

3) The basic human right, from which all other genuine rights derive, is the right of every peaceable individual to hold himself and his property free from force, fraud, and human-caused intrusion, **provided** he meets the obligation to defend the identical right for every other peaceable individual. This ballot proposition says the owners of radioactive waste also have the right of freedom **provided** they prevent their property from intruding upon others.

4) If owners of toxic wastes persuade a majority of voters or legislators to replace the basic human right with a cost-benefit rule of intrusion, people will serve as mere guinea pigs for legalized biological experiments on their health.

Wastes containing naturally occurring radioactive isotopes, like radium, are extremely harmful to health for many thousands of years. By mining radioactive ore and breaking it into small pieces, human activity increases the threat from such materials to human health.

This ballot proposition simply says disposal of such man-made problems must be guided by the basic human right and obligation, instead of by cost-benefit politics which are a denial of the basic human right.

A matter of honor is at stake, for we each are trustees of the basic human right for our descendants, too.

John W. Gofman, M.D., Ph. D.
Author of **Radiation and Human Health**
Former Associate Director of the
Livermore National Laboratory
Co-discoverer of Uranium - 233

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This measure provides the Energy Facility Siting Council with specific geological criteria that must be considered before granting a radioactive waste disposal license. This would affect any existing unlicensed low-level radioactive wastes being improperly stored in Oregon or future wastes in the form of uranium mine overburden, radioactive waste, radioactively contaminated containers and receptacles and uranium mill tailings, wastes or by-products.

The stigma to residents living near such waste sites and the Federal and State tax burden that ultimately results from the cleanup of radioactive waste once it is discovered to be contaminating water and air may best be illustrated by what is happening in Lakeview, Oregon today. Uranium processing in the 1960's left behind over 130,000 tons of mill tailings located only a mile from the City of Lakeview.

Uranium mill tailings are considered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner, Victor Gilinsky, as "the most significant source of radiation exposure to the public from the entire uranium fuel cycle, such as nuclear power reactors or high-level radioactive waste disposal." (Testimony before Pacific S.W. Minerals and Energy Conference, Anaheim, California, May 2, 1978.)

Recently, the U.S. Department of Energy decided that the Lakeview mill tailings would have to be moved because of unstable geologic conditions. It was discovered that these radioactive wastes were located within a half-mile of a major fault, raising concerns about the impact of future seismic activity beneath the site. In addition, the groundwater showed signs of contamination. There is fear of potential contamination of nearby geothermal resources.

The removal and stabilization of these tailings is being handled by a federal cleanup program at an estimated cost of $20 million to taxpayers. Oregon has agreed to contribute 10% of that or $2 million out of State Revenues. It is essential that any future uranium mill tailings disposal sites comply with the strictest geologic criteria. Taxpayers and local residents will not be forced to foot the bill for inadequate disposal of radioactive waste if Measure 9 is approved.

We support this measure for strengthening the waste disposal laws which protects ourselves and future generations from the harmful environmental health effects associated with radiation exposure.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 9.

Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club
Radiation Education Council
Oregon Natural Resource Council

Submitted by: Radiation Education Council
PO Box 705
Lakeview, OR 97630

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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CONTINUED

Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

IF THEY ARE USED, NUCLEAR WEAPONS WILL KILL ALMOST EVERYONE.

EVEN IF THEY AREN'T, WE NEED PROTECTION FROM THEIR WASTES.

VOTE **YES** ON MEASURE 9.

The Wah Chang Company near Albany, Oregon, makes parts for nuclear weapons, including the fuel rods that power nuclear submarines.

They've built a waste dump for radioactive materials just a few hundred feet from the Willamette River and they're trying to get the State to let them leave it there.

For years Wah Chang, now a subsidiary of the Teledyne Corporation, has been ignoring the orders of Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality and they've usually gotten away with it. They've disposed of radioactive and chemical wastes improperly, banking on their political power to get them off with a small fine or a slap on the wrist.

If the Oregon State Supreme Court overturns Teledyne's disposal license from the Energy Facility Siting Council, then Measure 9 would make Teledyne Wah Chang move their radioactive wastes somewhere safer. Somewhere where a flood wouldn't spread it all over the Willamette Valley. Somewhere where an earthquake wouldn't be a disaster. Somewhere where they can guarantee the radiation won't get out.

It's bad enough that Wah Chang has brought the nuclear arms race to Oregon. We don't have to let them risk poisoning us with radiation escapes too.

VOTE **YES** ON MEASURE 9.

WE NEED SAFER HANDLING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES.

Submitted by: Peter Bergel
P.O. Box 12763
Salem, OR 97309

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

IT'S UNTIMELY.

At a time when every effort is being made to improve our economic climate, Oregon doesn't need more excessive and restrictive government regulations. Ballot Measure 9 threatens basic manufacturing jobs that are critically important to the preservation of other jobs in Oregon.

Oregon's future depends on diversification.

For instance, we have made significant progress in establishing new metals manufacturing plants in our state. This measure would turn our effort around, leaving us with our traditional dependence on timber and agriculture — industries still struggling to recover from the recession.

To improve our economy, Oregon needs **more** basic manufacturing. One manufacturing job generates at least three jobs in other sectors of the economy. A burdensome regulatory climate scares away potential economic development — particularly high-paying manufacturing industries.

IT'S UNNECESSARY.

The safety of Oregon's citizens and its environment is already well protected from radioactive wastes by existing laws. Those laws are the result of extensive independent scientific research, months of public hearings and years of close and cooperative work by public officials, health professionals, business and labor officials, and state regulators. Here's some of what they concluded:

"It has been established that no hazard exists to the general population (from the material stored at the Albany site) . . . ." *From a March 1981 study commissioned by the Oregon State Health Division.*

"(Continuous exposure to this material) is calculated to create a level of risk equivalent to smoking about one pack of cigarettes a year . . . ." *Findings of fact by State Justice Department Hearings Officer Frank W. Ostrander, Jr., December 13, 1982.*

IT'S UNFAIR.

Those who've pushed this heavy-handed new regulation have distorted facts and played to public fears of anything labeled "radioactive." They've neglected to note that radiation from glow-in-the-dark watches, common garden fertilizer and table salt substitute often exceeds the levels of "radioactivity" in the material they wish to regulate.

BALLOT MEASURE 9 SENDS THE WRONG MESSAGE.

"Ballot Measure 9 will preclude the State of Oregon from effectively continuing our sensible solution to the problems of low-level naturally occurring radioactive waste disposal. This petition adds new, unnecessary and unworkable requirements for the disposal of these materials. This measure does not make sense for Oregon and therefore I oppose it." *Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh*

SEND THE RIGHT MESSAGE.
DEFEAT BALLOT MEASURE 9.

Ivan Congleton, President — Associated Oregon Industries

Submitted by: Ivan Congleton
PO Box 12519
Salem, OR 97309

Oregonians for the Preservation of Oregon's Environment and Jobs
Robert G. Davis, Director
1696 State Street
Salem, OR 97309

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Oregon AFL-CIO opposes Ballot Measure 9.

MEASURE 9 WON'T MAKE OREGONIANS ANY SAFER.

The Oregon AFL-CIO is the champion of the push to ensure that workers are given a safe workplace. Our opposition to Ballot Measure 9 in no way compromises that traditional concern for health and safety. Current law protects both workers and the public. Join with us in actively opposing Ballot Measure 9, and retaining the current law as written. Ballot Measure 9 is an irrational and unnecessary change which would provide no additional protection.

The Oregon AFL-CIO opposes Ballot Measure 9.

MEASURE 9 WOULD COST OREGON JOBS WHEN WE NEED THEM MOST.

The Oregon AFL-CIO has worked hard to retain jobs during a time of economic setbacks. To lose jobs now because of unnecessary law would be especially hard to take. Join with us in actively opposing Ballot Measure 9 and retaining the current law as written. Ballot Measure 9 is a case of overregulation which would cost Oregon good-paying jobs — jobs which can support a family.

The Oregon AFL-CIO opposes Ballot Measure 9.

MEASURE 9 WOULD KEEP NEW JOBS OUT OF OREGON.

The working men and women of the Oregon AFL-CIO can only provide workers to new industries if those industries are motivated to locate in Oregon. A burdensome regulatory climate will scare away prospective new industrial developments. Join us in actively opposing Ballot Measure 9, and retaining the current law as written. Ballot Measure 9 is obstructionist and would cost Oregon jobs in the long run.

Join Oregon AFL-CIO in opposing Ballot Measure 9.

Vote NO On Ballot Measure 9.

Submitted by: Oregon AFL-CIO
Irv Fletcher, President
1900 Hines SE
Salem, OR 97302

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

WHEN IS ENOUGH ENOUGH?

A former DEQ Director talks about Ballot Measure 9.

Oregon has an excellent record protecting its environment. We have long been leaders among the states in efforts to improve and protect our air and water quality, to safeguard the well-being of our citizens and future generations from environmental hazards.

As former Director of the Department of Environmental Quality, I know how much scientific research has gone into setting Oregon's tough environmental standards. I know how much protection our existing laws offer.

I am convinced Measure 9 is unnecessary from an environmental point of view and may well hurt Oregon's efforts to create new jobs. State regulation must play fair with Oregon companies if we want more businesses to build and grow here.

This measure is directed specifically at one company, Teledyne Wah Chang in Albany, a good corporate citizen of Oregon. That company stores leftover sands from its manufacturing process on site. This natural material, with its very low level, non-hazardous, radioactivity is the substance Measure 9 seeks to regulate.

The company has spent a total of $64,226,000 since 1974 to insure the safety of its work force and the public. Since 1981, because of changes in the manufacturing process, no further radioactive substances have been added to that site. The material at that site is well managed under current law and poses no health risk.

In addition to its $50 million annual payroll with benefits, the company pays a total of $24 million a year for services and supplies — and to local government in property taxes. It is a good customer of some 900 other businesses in the state.

Oregon has lost 117,000 jobs since 1979, and started regaining some of those jobs at the annual rate of 12,000 jobs a year since 1983. At the current rate, it will take Oregon 10 more years to have the same employment factor that existed in 1979.

Compliance with Ballot Measure 9 would cost the company between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000. It would not only put a stop to further expansion within the state, but also seriously jeopardize the 1,500 jobs it provides today. And these new costs would provide no benefit. Clearly there is no danger currently, and that money could be much better spent on salaries for Oregon workers.

I hope you will join me in recognizing that Ballot Measure 9 is unnecessary and **vote NO on 9.**

L.B. Day
State Senator, District 16
Former Director,
Department of Environmental Quality

Submitted by: L.B. Day
PO Box 3048
Salem, OR 97302

Oregonians for the Preservation of
Oregon's Environment
Robert G. Davis, Director
1696 State Street
Salem, OR 97301

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

A PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOOKS AT THE FACTS . . .

Ballot Measure 9 goes too far, and it should be defeated. Crying "wolf" on public health issues — which is what Measure 9 does — makes it more difficult to provide genuine protection from real threats to public health.

ISN'T ALL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DANGEROUS?

We are all concerned about hazardous radioactive waste disposal. In fact, current Oregon law prohibits any disposal in Oregon of dangerous radioactive wastes like spent fuel from nuclear reactors.

Ballot Measure 9, however, does NOT deal with such dangerous wastes.

It singles out storage of natural materials used in a manufacturing process which contain very small amounts of naturally occurring radioactivity. These naturally occurring isotopes are no more dangerous than the natural radiation in the sand on some of Oregon's beaches.

HAS THIS WASTE ISSUE BEEN INVESTIGATED?

In 1982, extensive hearings were held on the risks associated with the storage of naturally occurring isotopes. During those hearings, every factor mentioned in Ballot Measure 9 was discussed. For example, if all the radioactive material presently being stored at the Teledyne Wah Chang site in Albany flowed instantaneously into the Willamette River, the radiation level would still not exceed the levels established as safe by Oregon's tough water quality standards. It was concluded that there is no known risk to public health due to on-site storage of such material.

HOW SAFE IS THE MATERIAL MEASURE 9 WOULD REGULATE?

To give you a good idea of just how safe these materials are, in 1982 an Oregon Justice Department hearings officer determined that radiation exposure in a house built over the site "is calculated to create a level of risk equivalent to smoking about one pack of cigarettes a year . . . . or about the same as (living in) a weatherized house in the mineralized area of Washington and Idaho."

From 1976 until 1982, I was the Public Health Administrator for Linn County. I'm a former member of Governor Atiyeh's Committee on Public Health and past chairman of the Oregon Conference of Local Health Officials. I care deeply about the public's health and have studied this issue critically and carefully.

Ballot Measure Number 9 will not make Oregon safer. It is not needed.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9.

Mike McCracken
Instructor in Health, Oregon State University
State Representative, District 36

Submitted by: Mike McCracken
510 SE 4th Avenue
Albany, OR 97321

Oregonians for the Preservation of
Oregon's Environment and Jobs
Robert G. Davis, Director
1696 State Street
Salem, OR 97301

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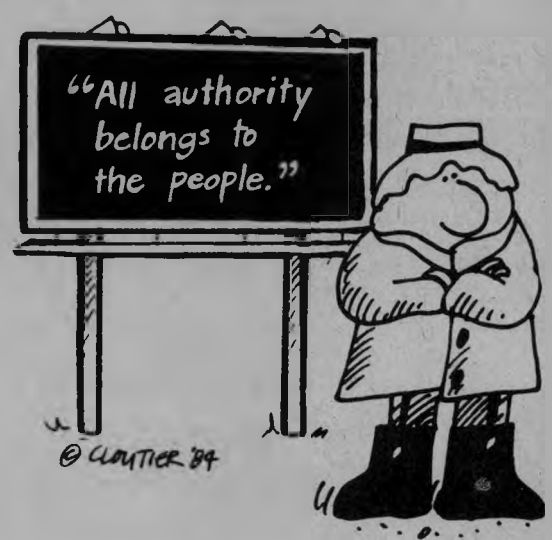


CANDIDATES

POLITICAL PARTY STATEMENTS

PARTISAN CANDIDATES

NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES

Political Party Statement

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON

The new **DEMOCRATIC PARTY** —new leadership plus a long-standing concern for the health and welfare of all Oregonians.

JOBS, GROWTH AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON has a vision of a healthy economy where all Oregonians are working — in small and large businesses, in agriculture, in manufacturing enterprises, in education.

This Republican administration has created the highest unemployment rate in more than 30 years — and the highest business failure rate since the depression.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is committed to strengthening the basic societal structures so all Oregonians will be prepared to meet the challenges of a changing economy.

- EDUCATION: A well educated, trained work force and an excellent higher education system are the keys to a job-producing economy. A good education is the right of every child, and the DEMOCRATIC PARTY is pledged to enforcing that right.
- THE MEANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT: Roads, bridges, sewers, and other structures are essential for future growth. Oregon must upgrade these deteriorating structures to serve new and existing businesses.
- AGRICULTURE: Federal farm policies are destroying farmers' abilities to keep their farms. Democrats will reverse the devastating trend of farm bankruptcies and the decrease in farm exports we have seen during the Reagan administration.
- SMALL BUSINESS: THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY recognizes that small business is the backbone of Oregon's economy and is committed to promoting the growth of this major economic sector.
- NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: Sound resource management is the only way to assure that we will have the resources we need as we need them. DEMOCRATS have long been committed to long-range land use planning, water and soil conservation, and other natural resource issues, so that farmers, business people and landowners can plan for the future now.

JUSTICE, DIGNITY AND OPPORTUNITY

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY stands by its commitment toward equal opportunity for all Americans. It remains the only party committed to equal opportunity for women and minorities.

- ERA: THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY continues to endorse the equal rights amendment. Women need and deserve full constitutional protections for equal opportunity.
- AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: The Republican administration has backed away from any government protection for minority individuals and women to have a fair chance at jobs. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY continues its long-standing commitment to affirmative action.
- FAMILY PLANNING: Each family has the guaranteed right to make choices about pregnancy and parenthood. The Republican party continues to try to infringe on those rights.
- HEALTH CARE: All Americans have the right to quality health care. DEMOCRATS have taken the lead in making sure that health care is available to all Americans, and that the system is workable and cost-effective. DEMOCRATIC leadership has saved the Medicare system millions of dollars in the last two years.
- WORKERS' RIGHTS: The Republican administration has seriously undermined the ability of America's unions to organize, to bargain, and to strike. Through appointments to the National Labor Relations Board and other actions, the Republicans are depriving workers of the dignity and respect that all working people deserve.
- SOCIAL SECURITY: The DEMOCRATIC PARTY is committed to continuing and strengthening our social security system.

PEACE, SECURITY AND FREEDOM

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY advocates:

- A STRONG, EFFICIENT DEFENSE SYSTEM: Recent Congressional findings report that, despite the tremendous buildup of arms under the current administration, our military is less prepared to fight than under previous administrations.
- A RATIONAL POSITION ON ARMS CONTROL: Reagan is the first American president in over twenty years who has not reached significant arms control agreements with the Soviet Union.
- ELIMINATION OF DANGEROUS, COSTLY AND UNNECESSARY MILITARY EQUIPMENT. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY favors termination of the MX missile and B-1 bombers. The only effect they can have is to escalate international tensions and to continue the massive budget deficit that heavily affects Oregonians.
- DEVELOPMENT OF A SOUND, CONSISTENT FOREIGN POLICY. The current administration has no foreign policy. Our government consistently confuses our allies and our enemies. We must develop a foreign policy that strengthens our relations to Western Europe and our friends in the western hemisphere, while letting the Soviet Union know where we draw the line.

  A reckless foreign policy has damaged our internal sense of security and our reputation worldwide. We cannot tolerate senseless American deaths, like those of the nearly 300 Marines killed in Beirut.
- A WORLDWIDE PERSPECTIVE ON PEACE. Under the current administration, we are closer to nuclear confrontation than ever before. Under the Republicans, our relationship with the Soviets is as tense as during the Cold War.

  World events move too fast to tolerate a blundering foreign policy. We must begin thinking globally. We must plan for peace NOW.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY maintains its commitment to seniors, to working people, to children, minorities, women, the handicapped, and to all the others who have suffered because of the Republicans' irresponsible and inequitable economic policy.

No Oregonian should go hungry, without shelter or medical care. The DEMOCRATIC PARTY is committed to jobs for all Oregonians and to support for all Oregonians who are fighting to survive.

JOIN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY to make Oregon a better, healthier and safer place to live.

(This information furnished by The Democratic Party of Oregon; Stephen J. Schneider, Executive Director; 1465 State St., Salem, OR 97301.)

Political Party Statement OREGON REPUBLICAN PARTY

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SALEM, OREGON

An Open Letter to the People of Oregon
from
Governor Vic Atiyeh

Dear Fellow Oregonian:

In this election, Oregon is presented with the clearest political choice in more than a decade.

The distinction between our two major parties, and their philosophies of government, are at the heart of this election.

These philosophies are best represented by the candidates running for national, state and local offices.

And they will represent, in a sense, our future—because who we elect will bring their political philosophy to government and impact our way of life for years to come.

I believe the Republican approach offers the best hope for our future.

Unlike the other major party, Republicans understand that government simply cannot be all things to all people.

Instead, government must promise only what it can deliver—economically, efficiently and effectively.

Government under Republican leadership can and will provide those services which the people cannot provide for themselves.

Perhaps most important, however, is the fact that Republicans best understand that our private sector is most equipped to help us build a new society of opportunity.

Such a society begins with jobs.

Since government simply cannot give a job to every person who wants one, we in government must reform our approach to business growth—in turn allowing business to create and provide the jobs.

We can and must make business growth more possible and more attractive here in Oregon.

And through business growth, we can and will put more Oregonians back to work.

Our new opportunity society also must depend upon an improved education system.

As our children enter the job market, only because of better education can they be assured of job security.

And our society of opportunity will continue to make Oregon the most liveable state in the nation—with an environment and recreation potential that truly makes our state the best in which to work, live and raise our families.

I believe Republicans can bring a new opportunity society to our nation, our state and our communities.

We care about the same things you care about.

Not since 1971, however, have Republicans controlled the Oregon State Legislature.

And for even longer have Republicans not been a force in our County Courthouses.

I am pleased that as Governor, I have been able to push forward some elements which are the foundation of our new society of opportunity.

But much remains to be accomplished—and I need the support of our State Legislature and leaders in County Courthouses throughout Oregon if we are to succeed.

I ask you to join me in this election by voting for our responsible, qualified Republican candidates.

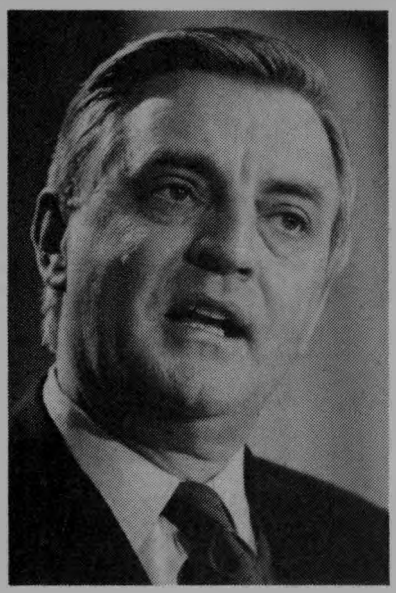
With your help, we will elect leadership you can trust—leadership for the future.

Sincerely,
Victor Atiyeh
Governor

(For more information, contact the Oregon Republican Party, 620 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204, or call 228-0616. Oregon Republican Party, Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain, chairman)

(This information furnished by Oregon Republican Party; Brent Bahler, Executive Director; 620 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204.)

United States President



WALTER F. MONDALE

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Candidate for President of the United States.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attorney; Minnesota State Attorney General; United States Senator; Vice President of the United States.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Macalester College, St. Paul; University of Minnesota, B.A. in Political Science; University of Minnesota Law School, LL.B.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Appointed, then elected, Attorney General of Minnesota; appointed, elected, then reelected U.S. Senator (Committees on Finance, Budget, Labor and Public Welfare; Select Committees on Equal Educational Opportunity, Nutrition and Human Needs, Aging, and Intelligence Activities. Chaired Subcommittees on Children and Youth and Social Security Financing).

In less than four years, Walter F. (Fritz) Mondale built a reputation among independent observers as the most active, visible, and influential Vice President in American history.

"Few, if any, Vice Presidents have entered office more thoroughly prepared than Mondale," said the respected *National Journal* (3/11/78).

Mondale's preparation began in the small communities of rural Minnesota where he grew up. There, as the son of a Methodist minister, he saw families devastated by the loss of their farms, jobs, and businesses during the Great Depression. He formed an enduring respect for human worth regardless of race or sex or creed or economic circumstances—and a lasting belief in the obligation of government to help citizens overcome problems beyond their own control.

These values prompted Fritz Mondale to enter politics. He managed the victorious 1948 southern Minnesota campaigns of Hubert H. Humphrey and Harry Truman before the young Minnesotan had yet reached voting age!

As Attorney General of Minnesota and later as a member of the United States Senate, Mondale battled for civil rights, championed the cause of farm and working families, and spoke out for the needs of millions of forgotten Americans—the handicapped; the elderly; and young children denied nutrition, health care, or the quality education they need to succeed. He earned consistently high marks for his voting record on behalf of consumer and environmental protection.

In his service over 12 years on a wide array of Senate committees, culminating in the powerful Finance, Budget, Intelligence, and Labor and Public Welfare Committees, Mondale established a solid expertise on matters ranging from agriculture and forestry, to housing and trade and tax policy. He was a principal sponsor of landmark budget control and campaign finance reform laws, as well as major education, nutrition, trade expansion, clean water, and tax reform measures.

Immediately after the November 1976 election, the President and the Vice President-elect agreed to strip away most of the low priority and purely ceremonial functions of the nation's second highest office and replace them with across-the-board advisory responsibility.

The Vice President received the same daily intelligence briefings as the President. He served on the National Security Council and each of the top committees appointed to oversee coordination on sensitive security matters. He was a valued domestic counselor to the President and a member of the steering committee of the President's economic policy group.

Mondale won unqualified respect among allies and non-aligned leaders. He represented our country on sensitive diplomatic missions to every continent, including countries of the Middle East, Europe, Africa, China, and the Pacific. His unbroken record of support for Israel was an important aid in advancing the Middle East peace process. His intense concern for the plight of drowning boat people in the Indochina Sea led diplomats at the U.N. Conference on refugees to label his appeal for international help the most moving and eloquent ever delivered in such a forum. His visit to China prompted mass demonstrations of good will toward the United States and helped build firmer diplomatic and trade relations between the American and Chinese people.

As an advisor on domestic matters, the Vice President was actively involved in efforts to improve federal housing, education, employment, and child welfare laws. He chaired a government-wide task force which recommended a major reform and expansion of programs to train and provide work for disadvantaged youth.

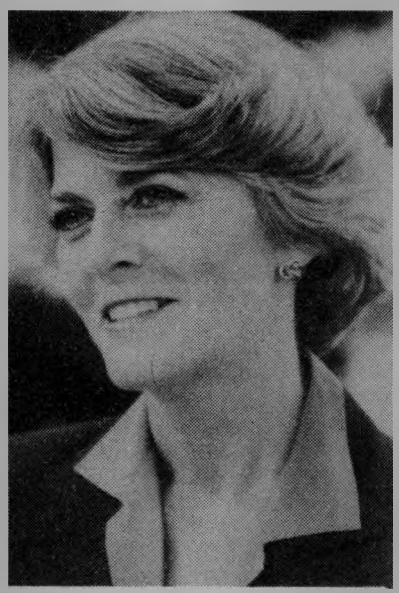
Mondale's legislative credentials and personal knowledge of the Congress helped win enactment of the $227 billion Windfall Profits Tax, Social Security financing, cost-saving deregulation, and export-boosting trade legislation. He helped to pass strong minimum wage, urban, and farm laws. As Vice President, he repeatedly visited Oregon and the Pacific Northwest to discuss important national and regional concerns with local leaders. These trips contributed to:

- redoubled federal efforts to regulate fishing within our 200 mile zone, producing a 50% drop in foreign fishing;
- a balanced policy to protect Oregon's scenic forests while ensuring an adequate supply of timber from federally owned lands;
- continuing leadership to restore our housing and construction industries to full health;
- the tapping of gifted Oregonians to provide advice on nationally important issues.

Upon signature of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, Vice President Mondale came to Oregon to meet with the Portland World Affairs Council to explain the provisions of the treaty and why the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and our allies concluded it will enhance our security by effectively controlling the nuclear arms race.

(This information furnished by the Mondale/Ferraro Committee.)

United States Vice President



GERALDINE A. FERRARO

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Member of the House of Representatives.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Teacher; Attorney; Bureau Chief, Queens County District Attorney's office.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Marymount Manhattan College, B.A.; Fordham University Law School, LL.B.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected to Congress 1978; reelected in 1980, 1982. Committees on Budget; Public Works and Transportation; Select Committee on Aging; Post Office & Civil Service 1981-82. Chaired Human Resources Subcommittee, Post Office & Civil Service, 1981-82.

Campaigning on the slogan "Finally . . . a tough Democrat," Geraldine A. (Gerry) Ferraro in 1978 became the first woman ever sent to Congress by Queens, New York and quickly established herself as a person to watch in the House of Representatives.

The daughter of a man who immigrated to the United States from the tiny town of Marcianise in Italy, and who died when she was just eight years old, Geraldine Ferraro learned early both the challenges and opportunities of life in the United States. Her mother went to work in the garment industry to support Geraldine and her older brother, Carl. Mrs. Ferraro's labors and generous scholarship assistance made it possible for Geraldine to acquire a good education and she has honored her mother's work by using the name "Ferraro" professionally. Ferraro has been married for 24 years to John A. Zaccaro, a businessman, and they have three children.

In 1974, Ferraro became an assistant district attorney in the Queens County District Attorney's office and soon established a Special Victims Bureau to deal with crimes against children, the elderly and victims of domestic violence. She prosecuted rapists and arsonists, winning prison terms in most cases. She was never overturned on appeal.

Long active in local politics, Ferraro decided to run for Congress in 1978 when veteran Congressman James Delaney, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, announced his retirement. After winning a tough, three-way primary, Ferraro went on to beat a Republican opponent in what was thought to be a Republican district.

On her arrival in Congress, Ferraro sought a seat on the Post Office & Civil Service Committee in order to fulfill a campaign promise to change the zip code for a section of her district bordering on Brooklyn. The zip code change had important implications for insurance rates for the residents of the district and Ferraro quickly delivered on her promise.

Ferraro became chair of the Human Resources Subcommittee during her second term, using her chairmanship to push through flexible work schedules for federal employees and to co-chair the first Congressional hearings ever held on the issue of Pay Equity and Comparable Worth.

As the Representative of a district adjoining two of the nation's busiest airports, Ferraro has focused on air safety and noise control as a member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. She has also emphasized the need to improve the condition of our streets, bridges, water and sewer lines and has fought for mass transit funding.

The Ninth Congressional District of New York has the ninth most elderly population in the United States and Ferraro has worked on the Select Committee on Aging to combat crime against the elderly, expand health care and preserve and improve our Social Security system.

During the 98th Congress, Ferraro took three trips abroad. Visiting Israel, Lebanon and Cyprus during Easter/Passover, 1983, she met with key Israeli leaders, including Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir; visited the U.S. Marine installation and the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon; and met with both Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders.

She traveled to Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong in the summer of 1983 to discuss trade and transportation issues and, in January of 1984, went on a Congressional fact-finding trip to four Central American nations—El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica.

In 1980, Ferraro visited Italy as part of an official delegation sent by President Carter to oversee American earthquake relief to that country.

As a member of the Executive Board of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, Ferraro has spearheaded efforts to achieve passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and the Economic Equity Act. In August, the private pension equity bill she first introduced in 1981 was signed into law. A major revision of pension law, it is expected to enable thousands more women to earn pension benefits.

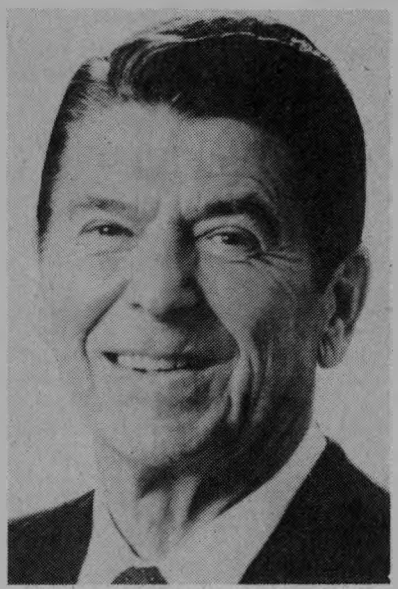
During her years in Congress, Ferraro has become a party leader. As Secretary of the House Democratic Caucus, she serves on the influential Steering & Policy Committee which makes committee assignments of Democratic members. She served on the Hunt Commission, which developed the rules for the 1984 Democratic Convention, and chaired the Platform Committee which wrote the Platform adopted by the party in San Francisco in July, 1984.

Ferraro is a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. She is a member of the Executive Board of the Congressional Arts Caucus and the Steering Committee of the Northeast-Midwest Coalition. She serves on the board of directors of Marymount Manhattan College, her alma mater, which in 1982 awarded her an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters. In 1984, she was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws by New York Law School.

One of Ferraro's first campaign trips as the Democratic Party's Vice Presidential nominee was to Portland, Oregon where she took a boat trip on the Willamette River and talked with local officials and citizens about environmental concerns.

(This information furnished by Mondale-Ferraro for President.)

United States President



RONALD REAGAN

Republican

OCCUPATION: President of the United States.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: In 1937, began film and television career. Six times elected President of the Screen Actor's Guild union; board member 16 years. Former President and member of the Board of Directors of the Motion Picture Industry Council.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B.A. in Economics and Sociology, Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Governor of California 1966-1974.

WHERE WE ARE

Four years ago, I began my message to Oregonians with this same heading: "Where We Are." I reported that America faced the greatest challenge in our post-war history.

Our nation's defenses were dangerously weak. We had suffered humiliation in Iran, and there was the sense that we had lost the respect of friend and foe alike.

Our nation lacked leadership. Even in Washington our elected officials failed to trust in the courage and character of Americans, attributing our problems to a national "malaise."

Worst of all, years of government overindulgence and increasing taxation had left us in the worst economic mess since the Great Depression. Stagflation and the energy crisis, watchwords of the '70's, seemed to suggest the inevitable decline of America's economic power.

PROUDER, STRONGER, BETTER

We have come a long way in these last four years. Now there is a renewed energy and optimism throughout the land. America is prouder, stronger and better. We're looking to the future with courage, confidence and hope.

In 1981 I offered a plan for economic recovery, and we achieved what the cynics said could never be done: real economic growth AND a reduction in inflation and unemployment rates. We passed the first across-the-board tax cut in 20 years. Interest rates have declined. New homes are being built and sold; consumer spending is rising rapidly. Nearly seven million Americans have found jobs in the last year and a half, the greatest employment gain in over 30 years.

My Administration also drastically reduced inflation—the cruelest tax of all—while continuing to deliver a broad range of social services to those Americans truly in need. The 1979-1980 inflation robbed a poor family on a $10,000 fixed income of $2,000 in buying power. We cut the crippling 12.4 percent inflation rate to 3.8 percent last year. Real family income is rising for the first time in four years.

WORLD LEADERSHIP

America is also back as a world leader. We put behind us the national tragedy of the Iranian hostage crisis. We put behind us the period of great national self-doubt that had replaced our traditional American optimism. And we began to rebuild our national spirit and our national defenses. We know the tide of the future is a freedom tide, and that America's new strengths and sense of purpose will carry hope and opportunity to others far from our shores.

America must continue to seek international stability and peace, and to strive to remove the threat of nuclear conflict. We will continue to work to achieve real reductions in both American and Soviet armaments with the long-range goal of banning all nuclear weapons. We are committed to peace, but my Administration has also recognized that peace must be more than a slogan. True peace rests on the twin pillars of dialogue and defense—meaningful arms reductions talks and strong deterrent forces.

THE UNFINISHED WORK

Despite all our progress, our work is not finished. While Americans are better off than they were four years ago, we must not stop until all Americans have the opportunity to reach as high as their God-given talents and their own efforts can carry them.

There is one area of economic performance that remains a challenge—the federal budget deficits.

In the short term, these deficits have not blocked the economy's ability to recover and expand. But over the long term, we can't afford to risk choking off growth. So we must come to grips with the deficit problem.

Our priority for our second term, then, is to finish the job we began in our first four years by reducing deficits and thereby removing the remaining obstacles to a prosperous future for America.

Above all, we cannot—we must not—take a step back to the failed policies that got us into such an economic mess in the first place.

Unfortunately, instead of constructive plans for reducing the growth of spending, all we have heard from our opponents is a list of promises of more and more spending to come.

To finance that new spending, they propose higher taxes, including an end to our tax indexing, the most important tax reform ever enacted for low- and middle-income taxpayers.

In other words, they want to go back to the tax and spend policies of the previous Administration which created the disastrous economic mess that we inherited.

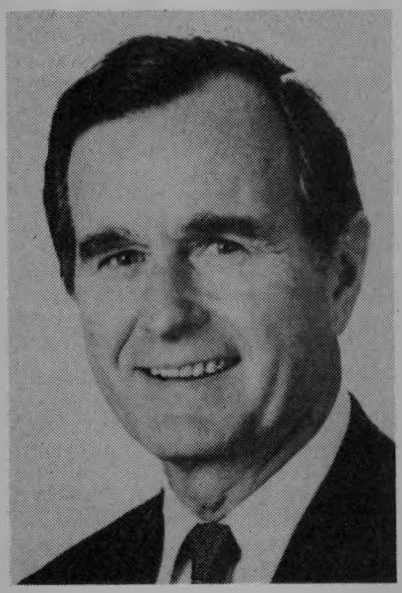
We cannot afford to go down that path again—and we don't have to. We know that continued strong economic growth creates jobs, and that reduces the deficit. We also know that basic reforms like a constitutional balanced budget amendment and a line item veto for spending bills will help force Congress to spend only within its means. After all, it is reducing wasteful spending—not socking it to hard-working American taxpayers—that will be the biggest help in reducing the deficit.

Together, we can build on the achievements already in place to assure continued economic expansion that will mean opportunity and prosperity for all Americans.

(This information furnished by Reagan-Bush '84.)

CANDIDATE FOR

United States Vice President



GEORGE BUSH

Republican

OCCUPATION: Vice President of the United States.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: In 1951, co-founded Bush-Overby Development Company. In 1953, co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation, and one year later became President of Zapata Offshore Company, producers of offshore drilling equipment.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B.A., Phi Beta Kappa in Economics, Yale University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: U.S. Representative from Texas, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Four years of President Reagan's leadership has made a big difference for America. We have a strong economic recovery, revitalized national defenses and expanding opportunity for all Americans.

Americans can answer "yes" to the question: Is AMERICA better off than she was four years ago? America is prouder, stronger, and better.

When voters look to our opposition, all they see are nay-sayers. When they were in power and things were going badly, they tried to blame it on the people, who supposedly were suffering from "malaise." Now that things are going well, they're trying to convince Americans that the economic recovery is not as strong as it really is, and that Americans should not feel as confident about the future as they do.

There was nothing wrong with America in 1980 that strong, courageous leadership couldn't cure. And in 1984, leadership is once again the primary issue.

President Reagan's leadership has not meant a new federal program—and a new federal tax—every time we have a new problem to face. His leadership is based on a deep and abiding faith in the goodness and ingenuity of the American people.

REGULATORY REFORM

When President Reagan took office, federal regulations cost Americans more than $100 billion a year. A typical family paid $1,800 more a year for goods and services because of excessive regulations.

In our first month in office, President Reagan named me Chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, an essential component of the President's program for economic recovery.

The Task Force recommended an end to federal regulations that impose on business unnecessary bureaucratic burdens, discourage productivity, and undercut incentives for new entrepreneurial ventures, trimming the size of the Federal Register by 25 percent and saving 300 million hours of paperwork annually.

During the 1980's, these changes will save Americans more than $150 billion, lowering consumer prices and increasing worker productivity.

CRIME

Until President Reagan took office, our judicial system pampered the criminal and victimized the victim. Violent criminals received free lawyers, food and medical care—and all too often, were soon back out on the street again, preying upon innocent citizens.

But today, as he promised, President Reagan's leadership has begun to tip the scales of justice back in favor of law-abiding citizens. 1983 saw the largest drop in crime in a decade, thanks largely to doubled spending on enforcement.

The President has offered a tough new crime package to put dangerous repeat offenders behind bars—and keep them there.

Our Administration has also launched an all-out assault on the illicit drug trade. As Chairman of a Cabinet level task force on drug-related crime, I've seen 1,200 new investigators and prosecutors hired, and 12 new regional task forces established, to crack down on big-money drug traffickers.

The results have been encouraging. The drug task forces have initiated 620 cases and indicted more than 2,600 individuals—143 of them under the Drug Kingpin Law which carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

America's growth and prosperity depends on developing and competing on foreign markets. One in eight manufacturing jobs is related to exports, and exports account for 25 percent of all goods produced in this country.

I know how important foreign trade with Japan and other Asian countries is to the State of Oregon. Toyota imports 47 percent of all the cars it brings to the West Coast through Portland. I led the group that worked with the Japanese on trade matters after the President's Far Eastern trip in November 1983.

President Reagan has furthered opportunities for trade between the United States and countries in the Far East. In 1982 we passed the Export Trading Company Act to open foreign trade opportunities for American companies. The bill removed impediments to exports, permitting companies to sell American products overseas more efficiently and effectively.

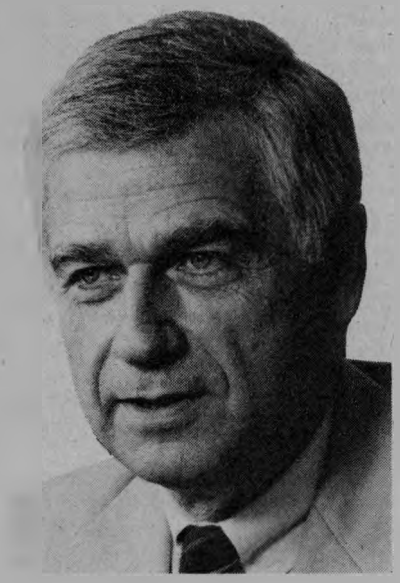
Just as we believe that incentives are the key to greater growth in America, must we resist the sugar-coated poison of protectionism. Protectionism brings higher prices, provokes retaliation and discourages efficiencies in production. At home we are resisting inflationary, self-defeating bills like domestic content legislation. And abroad, we are working to open markets for the export of American goods and services that will stimulate growth, efficiency and jobs for the people of Oregon.

PROSPERITY, OPPORTUNITY AND PEACE

I don't think the American people will have much trouble telling the Reagan Administration—our accomplishments, our goals for the future, and our faith in the American people—from the Administration we replaced. This November, we'll ask Oregonians to look at our record, and to join us in moving with confidence toward our vision of what we can become—a beacon of prosperity, opportunity, and peace, not only for Americans, but for all the peoples of the World.

(This information furnished by Reagan-Bush '84.)

United States Senator



MARK O. HATFIELD

Republican

OCCUPATION: United States Senator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Assistant Professor Political Science, Dean of Students, Willamette University, 1949-1957. Lt. j.g., U.S. Navy, 1943-1945. Commanded landing craft Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Duty during occupation of Japan and China Civil War.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated Salem High School, 1940. B.A. Willamette University, 1943. M.A. Stanford University, 1948. Recipient of various honorary degrees.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Representative, 1951-1955. State Senator, 1955-1957. Secretary of State, 1957-1959. Governor, 1959-1963 and 1963-1967.

MARK HATFIELD WORKS FOR OREGON

Few public officials in history have had as great an opportunity to produce for this state as Senator Mark Hatfield. He has taken advantage of every chance and created multiple opportunities to do something for Oregon.

As one observer put it, ". . . Mark Hatfield is quite possibly the most productive official Oregonians have ever elected."

Supporting evidence is readily at hand. From his seat of power on the Senate Appropriations Committee Senator Hatfield has introduced, guided, and fought for legislation to produce vital, job-producing projects for Oregon. These accomplishments are, in fact, an integral part of the positive changes which are preparing Oregon for a more prosperous future.

At the same time his backing has gone to projects which will help pay for themselves by returning dollars to the federal treasury and thus do not place heavy burdens on the taxpayer.

MARK HATFIELD ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR OREGON

Over the years he has supported and introduced legislation which benefits a broad spectrum of Oregonians ranging from farmers to fishermen, to small businessmen, lumber and plywood mill workers, longshoremen, teachers, older citizens, young people who want to live in a vibrant, prosperous Oregon, and the list goes on.

Specifics of his accomplishments and hard work include the following:

- A second powerhouse at Bonneville Dam as well as funding for advanced engineering and design work for new, larger navigation lock
- Replacement of Veterans Hospital in Portland
- Major jetty improvements at Tillamook, Nehalem, Reedsport, Brookings, and Gold Beach
- Sewer facilities for Multnomah County, flood prevention projects near Heppner, and Galesville in Douglas County
- New research facilities at Oregon Health Sciences Center in Portland
- A research program at Marine Science Center in Newport
- National Forage Research Center at Oregon State University
- Deepening of the Columbia River entrance channel
- Interstate transfer of highway funds for Chemawa interchange, Center Street bridge, and Parkway in Salem
- Arranged Farmers Home Administration assistance for new job-producing wood products company in Baker
- Persuaded Air Force to locate radar system at Klamath Falls and helped Oregon Air Guard obtain F-4 interceptor training program at Kingsley Field
- New fish passage facilities at Savage Rapids Dam near Grants Pass
- Obtaining appropriation for research on TCK smut in wheat
- Arranged for funds to keep Bend Silviculture Laboratory open
- Worked with BPA to obtain reduced power rates which permitted aluminum plants to put employees back to work
- Obtained federal funds for design and construction of Banfield Light Rail System
- Projected federal funding of vital fish hatcheries along the Columbia River

MARK HATFIELD HELPS OREGONIANS

However, Senator Hatfield's interests reach far beyond his interest in developing job-producing projects to undergird Oregon's economy. Throughout his Senate service, his offices have been recognized for their efficiency and energetic and creative methods of helping people who have problems with the federal government or the bureaucrats.

In order to better serve the people he has maintained field offices in Salem and Portland and the result has been unusually rapid and effective service for Oregonians in need of an intermediary with the government. He has kept in touch with Oregonians year-in and year-out by returning to Oregon on a monthly basis to meet and talk with people and hear their concerns.

At the same time Senator Mark Hatfield is recognized nationally as one of our most outspoken advocates for peace and a verifiable nuclear freeze agreement between the U.S. and Russia.

However, the centerpiece of his program of leadership for Oregon will be continued support of actions to diversify Oregon's economic base. His goal is to pioneer the effort which will open the frontiers of science, trade, and natural resources and produce jobs in Oregon.

OREGON KNOWS AND TRUSTS MARK HATFIELD

He can spearhead these efforts because he knows Oregon as few public servants do, having served in the Legislature, as Secretary of State, and Governor. He is known and respected by working people, by small businessmen, and is a proven friend of education and agriculture.

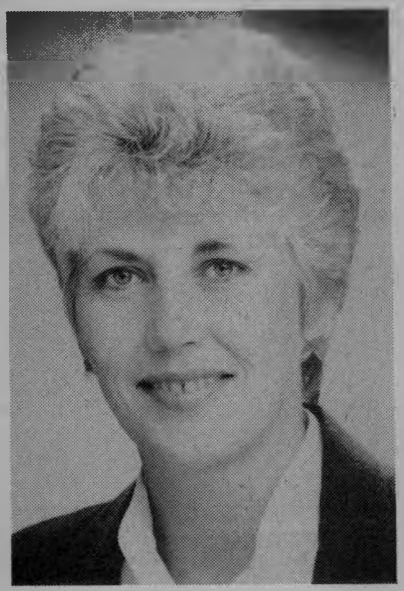
The people know he will continue to fight for the rights of women, seniors, and the underprivileged.

Now Senator Hatfield has reached a point of seniority which will permit him to do even more for you. This can happen because he knows and understands the people of Oregon and they know and trust him.

(This information furnished by Reelect Senator Mark Hatfield Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

United States Senator



MARGIE HENDRIKSEN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Attorney, State Senator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Private law practice, Adjunct law professor, Lane County Counsel Caseworker, Employment Counselor, Cashier, Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Oregon Law School, J.D. 1975. Admitted to the Oregon bar, 1975. University of Minnesota, B.A. cum laude 1967.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon State Senate, 1983 to present. Chair, Senate Labor Committee. Member of Revenue and Judiciary Committees. Task force on State Compensation and Classification Equity. House of Representatives, 1981 to 1983. Lane County Counsel, 1979 to 1980.

MARGIE HENDRIKSEN—A champion of the people

Oregonians deserve a strong, energetic and effective United States Senator who will truly represent the people of Oregon.

As a state representative and a state senator, MARGIE HENDRIKSEN has worked hard for the issues we care about and her voting record in the Oregon legislature proves it:

100% voting record on environmental issues
"Oregon League of Conservation Voters" ('81 & '83)

100% voting record on issues affecting seniors
"United Seniors of Oregon" ('81 & '83)

100% voting record on women's issues
"Women's Rights Coalition" ('81 & '83)

100% voting record on issues of concern to working people
"Oregon AFL-CIO" ('81) (95% in '83)

1980 recipient of the American Civil Liberties Union Award for significant contribution to the Cause of Individual Freedom.

MARGIE HENDRIKSEN—A record of accomplishment

In the Oregon state legislature, Senator MARGIE HENDRIKSEN took a leadership role. She introduced a tax plan which would have restructured the state income tax, lowering the tax rates for the majority of Oregonians while providing additional revenue for a needed property tax relief program.

SENATOR MARGIE HENDRIKSEN was the chief sponsor of legislation that provided for a comparable worth study of the classification and compensation system of state employees.

SENATOR MARGIE HENDRIKSEN sponsored a joint resolution memorializing Congress for a nuclear freeze.

SENATOR MARGIE HENDRIKSEN worked for legislation to implement a model "Buy Oregon First" program.

MARGIE HENDRIKSEN—A reputation for hard work

"... Hendriksen is one of the most ambitious and hardest-working Democrats in the state Legislature, and she had overcome some tough opponents to get where she is today."
(Corvallis *Gazette-Times*, Dec. 20, 1983)

"... bright, eager and energetic, with a keen administrative grasp of committee work and a talent for choosing top-notch staff"
(*The Oregonian*, June 1, 1983)

"(Hendriksen) was chairman of the Senate Labor Committee in the 1983 legislative session, during which she was complimented by, among others, Gov. Vic Atiyeh, for tempering her views in order to build compromises on some controversial legislation."
(Eugene *Register Guard*, Dec. 16, 1983)

MARGIE HENDRIKSEN is no stranger to hard work. She worked her way through law school and as an elected official, has worked hard for all Oregonians.

MARGIE HENDRIKSEN—She'll know what to do when she gets there!

We must change the direction of our federal government. We are told that there is economic recovery, but far too many Oregonians are unemployed. A great many Oregonians have been forced into bankruptcy and more Oregonians are facing foreclosure on their homes. Sixty thousand people have moved out of our state in order to find work.

The United States is saddled with the largest federal budget deficit in history. Unless strong decisive action is taken, we can count on higher interest rates, larger balance of trade deficits and further erosion of Oregon's export market.

We must not allow Oregon's business, agricultural and industrial base to be sacrificed. Tax breaks for the already rich and large tax loopholes for the big corporations have pushed our economy to the breaking point.

The unnecessary proliferation of massive warfare systems, which do not insure protection of our country, have been financed in part by large cuts to needed domestic programs. Programs which once provided needed education programs for our children, help for the unemployed and health care assistance for senior citizens.

In the last three years Oregon has suffered cuts in federal programs amounting to $481 million. The Oregon senator who chairs the Senate Appropriations committee has supported massive cuts to our domestic programs and has been ineffective in stopping the unprecedented build up of destructive weapons systems.

Margie Hendriksen believes the federal government must serve all Americans, not just a privileged few. She knows that our government must provide a positive climate for economic growth and must provide opportunities for all citizens to look forward to a safe and secure future.

MARGIE HENDRIKSEN—A Senator FOR Oregon

All too many times our elected officials forget that their job is to represent the interests of the people who elected them.

Margie Hendriksen has never been too busy to help her constituents with any problem they may bring to her. She has untangled the red tape of government bureaucracies for Oregonians quickly and efficiently. Margie Hendriksen knows how to get things done. She believes that a democratic government is there to serve the people it represents. She will work for us, not the special interests in Washington, D.C.

MARGIE HENDRIKSEN—A CHOICE ... FOR A CHANGE

(This information furnished by Hendriksen for Senate; Maurine Neuberger, Chair.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative in Congress 4TH DISTRICT

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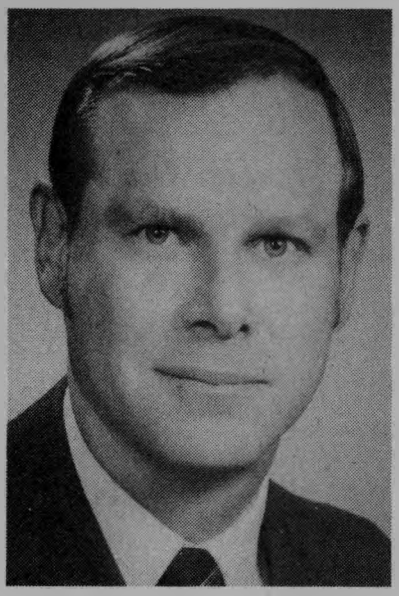


BRUCE LONG

Republican

OCCUPATION: Chairman, Douglas County Board of Commissioners—Elected in 1978, Re-elected 1982.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Retail small business owner; instructor of business courses at Umpqua Community College; national sales training instructor for Litton Industries, Business Systems Division.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Oregon graduate, 1966; one-year postgraduate studies at University of Oregon School of Law; attended Oakridge High School and Roseburg High School.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Executive Committee, O & C Counties; Special Land Use Task Force, Association of Oregon Counties; Western Oregon Health Systems Agency; Land Use Committee, Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association; Board of Directors, Coos-Curry-Douglas Business Development Association; Resource Development Committee, O & C Counties; Oregon-Pacific Economic Development Corporation.

Bruce Long, 40, is a fourth generation resident of Douglas County whose pioneer family history dates back to the mid-1800's. His wife, Judy, was born in Coos Bay and raised in Eugene. Bruce and Judy have two children, Brion, 9, and Angela, 7. He and his family attend the First Conservative Baptist Church.

BRUCE LONG'S GOALS:
FAIRNESS EFFECTIVENESS BALANCE

"If our incumbents in Congress haven't been able to control their spending habits and balance a budget by now, why should we believe that re-electing them will solve the problem?"

Bruce Long's goals for the 4th District are simple and understandable:

The need for a STREAMLINED, EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT that understands the principle of living within a budget.

The need for FAIR, HONEST REPRESENTATION that wisely exercises leadership without narrow political partisanship.

The need for BALANCED SOLUTIONS which reconcile people with differing viewpoints instead of polarizing their positions.

Bruce Long—by past performance—has proven these themes are, for him, mandates for action.

As a county commissioner, Bruce Long accomplished every program he talked about when he ran for office in 1978. Among his achievements, Bruce was recognized as "Outstanding Cooperator of 1982" by three Soil and Water Conservation Districts for his work in developing a long-range water management program. He co-authored an ordinance which provides county assistance to small woodlot owners who want to reforest their logged-over lands. He spearheaded a county program to replenish wild salmon and steelhead runs through the enhancement of streambank vegetation and spawning beds. Each of these innovative programs are landmark models for county governments. On a statewide basis, Bruce co-authored a major land use bill designed to return primary control over land use matters to local governments after initial Comprehensive Plan Acknowledgement. This bill was adopted, in large part, by the 1981 Oregon Legislature.

PROGRAMS FROM HIS ECONOMIC PACKAGE

"Rather than give you good reasons for voting against my opponent, I want to give you good reasons to vote for me."

Bruce Long has focused his campaign on DETAILED PROPOSALS that tell you EXACTLY what he thinks needs to be done . . . and HOW it should be done:

- HELPING YOUNG PEOPLE BUY A HOME by creating a "Home Buyer's Account" similar to the present IRA accounts. First-time home buyers can accumulate up to $2000 per year for a maximum of seven years—without tax penalties—solely for the use as a down payment on the purchase of a home. By directly helping to stimulate new housing starts, this program also indirectly benefits our local real estate, construction, and timber industries.
- RESTORING FAIRNESS AND SIMPLICITY to our loop-hole ladened IRS taxing system through the adoption of a modified "Flat Rate Tax." The Treasury Department estimates that an 11.3% income tax, applied equally across the board, would generate the same revenue that government now receives. The present district-wide average is 16%.
- CLAMPING A LID ON EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENT GROWTH by restricting the number of new government workers that can be hired, based on a ratio tied to population changes. Bruce Long instituted this program in Douglas County . . . and knows that it works.
- STABILIZING THE WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY through an intensive reforestation program of privately held timber lands now lying barren. A nominal fee of $1 for every thousand board feet of public timber sold would be earmarked for enhancing existing federal cost share reforestation programs. Over 50,000 acres of logged-over private timber lands in Western Oregon could be reforested in less than 10 years. Besides providing a future supply of raw material for the timber industry, this program would also help to relieve pressure on public forests by shifting harvesting to private timberlands.

Bruce Long made FAIRNESS, EFFECTIVENESS, and BALANCE words of action in Douglas County. He can do the same thing for the 4th District.

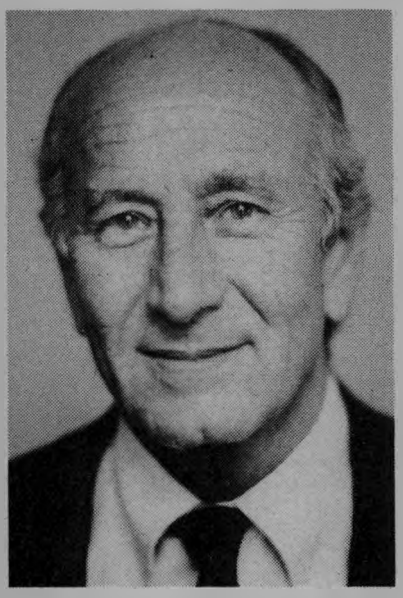
"I will work to the best of my abilities to be the kind of representative in Congress of whom you can be proud."

LONG ON ABILITY
LONG ON ACCOMPLISHMENT

(This information furnished by Long For Congress Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative in Congress 4TH DISTRICT



JIM
WEAVER

Democrat

OCCUPATION: U.S. Representative.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Builder, Publisher's Representative, Veteran (U.S. Navy, WWII).
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Oregon. B.S., Political Science.
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: U.S. Representative, five terms.

JIM WEAVER IS BATTLING THE BIG SPENDERS

Congress has no greater responsibility than to reduce the $200 billion a year deficits the big spenders have created. That's why years before the rest of the politicians awoke to the danger of deficits, Jim was voting to balance the budget. Others in Congress are finally beginning to wake up. Count on Jim to keep the fires lit under their feet.

Jim Weaver fought the tax breaks for the wealthy and big corporations, and the excessive military expenditures that are causing the deficit. He said no to foreign aid giveaways. He said no to public works boondoggles, and no to budgets that waste money on useless bureaucracies. In fact, Jim Weaver voted "NO" on 12 of the 98th Congress' 14 major appropriations bills.

JIM WEAVER IS STANDING UP FOR AVERAGE CITIZENS, NOT THE SPECIAL INTERESTS

When the government told eight Culp Creek, Oregon families that a survey error meant it owned part of the homes they lived in, and had paid taxes on for years, they turned to Jim Weaver for help. It took an override of a Presidential veto to do it, but Jim Weaver made sure these senior citizens finally gained full title to their property.

You wouldn't think Congress would pay much attention to the plight of eight families in a small community in Oregon. But Jim Weaver battled the bureaucracy and got Congress to pass the bill that gave these Culp Creek families clear title to their land. Incredibly, the President vetoed it. But Jim Weaver didn't quit. He argued that it was a matter of simple justice, and got the House to override the veto.

It wasn't easy. Fighting entrenched bureaucracy and government insensitivity never is. But Jim did it.

JIM WEAVER STOOD UP TO WPPSS, EVEN WHEN NO ONE ELSE WOULD

When they wanted to build five nuclear plants without the people's consent, Jim Weaver said it was too expensive and unnecessary. The utilities and the Bonneville Power Administration mustered their political power and went ahead anyway. Even though others didn't want to take them on, Jim Weaver kept exposing the WPPSS fiasco. He fought for conservation instead of nuclear plants. He fought the Northwest Power Bill that gave BPA more power and WPPSS more money. After billions of wasted dollars, after two plants have been terminated and two more mothballed, the Northwest found out: Jim Weaver knew what he was talking about.

As Chairman of the subcommittee on BPA, Jim Weaver is still working, making it tougher for BPA to spend your money without your consent.

JIM WEAVER WANTS TO STOP THE FOREIGN GIVEAWAYS AND INTERVENTIONS

Our foreign policy is wasting tax dollars abroad when they could be better used at home. It's bringing us closer to conflict instead of closer to peace. And it's replacing diplomacy with ill-conceived military intervention.

Jim Weaver voted against the $10.5 billion foreign aid bill. He voted against the $8.4 billion that went to the International Monetary Fund's bail-out of foreign debts. He opposed sending troops into a no-win position in Lebanon. And he opposes financing military involvements that only bring us closer to direct involvement in Central America.

Jim Weaver's fighting for a foreign policy that puts AMERICA'S interests first. He's fighting for a strong defense that isn't bloated with waste and inefficiency. And he's for a mutual, verifiable nuclear freeze that will lessen the possibility of nuclear war.

JIM WEAVER IS ON THE JOB, PROTECTING THE BENEFITS OUR SENIORS HAVE EARNED AND DESERVE

When legislation was introduced that would have limited the amount doctors can charge elderly and disabled Medicare patients, a majority in Congress turned its tail and ran. Not Jim Weaver. He stood up and is working to halt the skyrocketing increases in health care costs.

Jim Weaver cosponsored the Medicare Physician Fair Payment Act, which would control the amount physicians can charge many of their senior citizen patients. And, he's working to pass comprehensive legislation to limit medical costs for ALL hospital patients. Most important, you can count on Jim to fight any and all attempts to raid or weaken our Medicare or Social Security Systems.

JIM WEAVER IS PUTTING OREGON FIRST

Jim Weaver was a builder in Oregon for 20 years. So he knows Oregon, and our economy, inside out. He raised his family here, so he also knows what it takes to make Oregon a place where our kids will be able to stay, once they begin looking for jobs and opportunity.

That's why Jim's used his Agriculture and Interior Committee posts, and the Interior Subcommittee he chairs, to serve OREGON: By pushing legislation that will increase timber revenues for our schools . . . by insisting on policies that will keep our forests productive for future generations . . . by working to give Oregon's small businesses a leg-up . . . by standing up for our ports and coastal communities . . . and most of all, by working to make Congress serve the average men and women and families of Oregon, not the special interests.

JIM WEAVER: PUTTING OREGON FIRST, BY FIGHTING FOR US.

(This information furnished by Weaver for Congress Committee.)

Representative in Congress 5TH DISTRICT

RUTH McFARLAND

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Senator, Mt. Hood Community College Instructor.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Experienced timber and farm manager; public school teacher; newspaper reporter; homemaker.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Doctorate in Genetics, University of Oregon. Master's Degree in Science, University of Oregon. Bachelor's Degree in Education, Central Washington University. Bachelor's Degree in Science, University of Oklahoma.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Assistant Majority Leader, Oregon Senate. Member, Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force. Chair, Economic Activities Committee (Forestry, Fisheries and Agriculture). Co-Chair, Water Oversight Committee. Vice-Chair, Revenue Committee. Member, Trade and Economic Development Committee.

RUTH McFARLAND

STRONG • INDEPENDENT • EFFECTIVE

"CONGRESS DOESN'T HAVE THE GUTS TO MAKE TOUGH DECISIONS . . ."

RUTH McFARLAND . . .

Congress MUST address the crippling deficit and interest rates. I have sponsored legislation which has passed into law that encourages export trade, small business growth and new jobs in Oregon communities.

Our tax system is not fair. We should eliminate the majority of the deductions—for the wealthy and big business—and save those for interest payments on mortgages and homesteads. If we ALL pay our fair share, we will have a real incentive to save and invest in our economy.

Our military spending is not DEFENSE spending. We must have stricter oversight for waste and abuse. We must re-prioritise spending—from redundant, expensive and faulty weapons to less expensive, flexible systems.

Billions of dollars saved could be rechanneled into reducing the deficit, increasing investment capital for housing and agriculture, and restoring support for vital education and nutrition programs—putting Oregonians back to work.

Education is a lifelong need and continuous process. I firmly believe that national security and economic strength depend upon educated and innovative workers. I have sponsored legislation establishing grants to community colleges for training workers for new or expanding industries, requiring kindergarten in Oregon and handicapped student service coordinators.

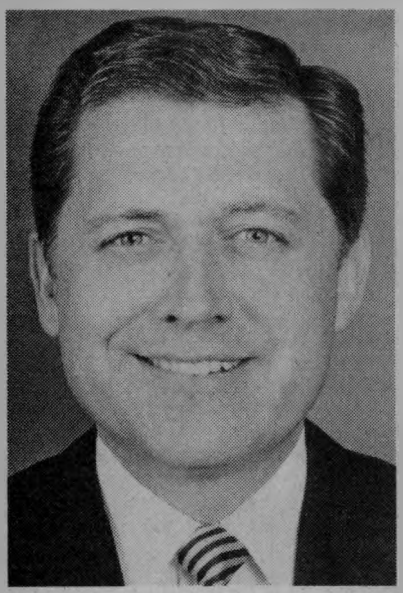
There is a need for jobs and protecting the environment. Too often, this has been seen as a battle between the two concerns. I believe that we can, with common sense, conserve enough energy for economic development while reducing environmental strains.

A REPRESENTATIVE WE NEED IN WASHINGTON

(This information furnished by McFarland for Congress Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative in Congress 5TH DISTRICT



DENNY SMITH

Republican

OCCUPATION: United States Congressman.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Chairman of Eagle Newspapers, Inc., a family corporation with community newspapers in the Northwest. Former copilot for Pan American World Airways. Decorated U.S. Air Force pilot.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated from Oregon public schools and Willamette University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Member: U.S. House of Representatives, 1981-present; Military Reform Caucus; House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Congressman Denny Smith . . . Helps People Solve Problems.

At a time when some elected officials seem to care more about running for another office than representing the people who elected them, Congressman Denny Smith remains an example of what could and should be.

"My top priority is helping solve the problems of the people of the Willamette Valley whom I represent. No matter what the problem . . . whether it's getting social security benefits restored for a retired couple, or helping a veteran receive proper health care . . . I am committed to ensuring the needs of our people are met."

Congressman Denny Smith . . . Works for a Balanced Budget.

Denny Smith is leading the effort to pass a constitutional amendment to require Congress to balance the federal budget.

"Our state constitution requires the Legislature to balance the budget. It's the one provision that has kept the Legislature from spending us into debt. If it works in Oregon, it can work in the Congress. If Americans have to live within a budget, why shouldn't the federal government?

"Years of wasteful, inefficient management of tax dollars have created a spending monster that defies reduction. The professional politicians are unwilling . . . or unable . . . to stop the federal government from spending more than it takes in. That's why we must do all we can to gain passage of the balanced budget amendment. It's the one way to keep the politicians from driving up the deficits."

Congressman Denny Smith . . . Fights for Fairer Taxes.

Denny Smith has consistently voted to reduce taxes and has opposed every tax increase proposal brought to Congress.

"The big spenders in Congress want to reduce the federal deficit by raising taxes. That's not the answer. In the last 52 years taxes have been raised 194 times, but the budget has been balanced only eight times. The answer to balancing the budget is cutting waste and inefficiency in government.

"Too often, politicians don't realize that every dollar they spend comes from the earnings of hard-working men and women. I'll continue to fight to give our families—not government—a fairer share of their own income."

Congressman Denny Smith . . . Supports Spending Reforms.

For the past four years, Denny Smith has effectively spoken out against government waste, abuse and politicians who don't seem to care.

"Three years ago, I proposed an across-the-board freeze on federal spending . . . from the welfare budget to the defense budget. If Congress had adopted the plan, we'd have a balanced budget today. Support for the freeze is building. This year, 33 members of the U.S. Senate, including Sen. Mark Hatfield, voted for an across-the-board freeze on spending.

"My experience as a businessman has given me valuable knowledge and experience to know where to look for waste, and how to implement new cost control systems and protect the taxpayer."

Congressman Denny Smith . . . Proven Experience.

Denny Smith embodies the values and experience that we need working for us in Congress.

"Raising a healthy, active family just reinforces my commitment to help make our country better . . . to keep it free and at peace . . . to provide the next generation with hope and opportunity for a good life.

"That's why we must stop mortgaging our children's future with deficit spending. We must clean up the tax code and restore incentive, opportunity and rewards for hard work. We must fulfill our responsibility to protect our nation's freedom and way of life. And we must be good stewards of our land, air and water."

Congressman Denny Smith . . . Unmatched Ability.

Denny Smith's beliefs have never waivered; they never will. He's working hard to make this special place we call home a better, more prosperous place to live, work and enjoy.

"Four years ago the life we had come to enjoy here was threatened . . . for many it seemed impossible to achieve. But in the last four years, working together, we've cut inflation, reduced interest rates, lowered tax rates, and put people back to work.

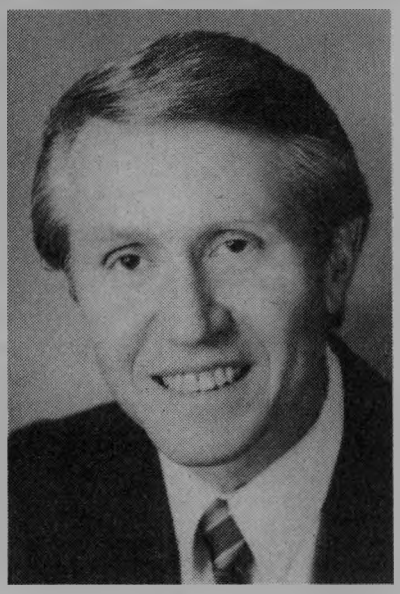
"But there is still much to do. We've lowered interest rates, but they must come down even more so homes are again affordable for young families. I'll keep leading the effort for a balanced budget amendment and the changes we need to revitalize and strengthen our economy. And I won't stop until every man and woman who wants a job has one."

Denny Smith
Our Congressman

A record of caring and concern. A commitment to a better life for us all. Honesty, commitment and vigor at work for positive change.

(This information furnished by Friends of Denny Smith.)

Secretary of State



DON
CLARK

Independent

OCCUPATION: Communications Director.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: 1967, Reporter, Johnson City Press-Chronicle; 1968, Director of Public Information, Milligan College; 1970-1976, Reporter, Boston Herald Traveler; Copy Editor, The Boston Globe; Free-lance Writer, The Christian Science Monitor; 1976-1978, Assistant Director of Publications, Boston University; 1978-1984, Reporter, Senior Anchor, News Director, KEZI-TV, Eugene.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor of Science, Journalism, University of Oregon, 1966; Bachelor of Theology, Northwest Christian College, 1965; Masters in Education, Emmanuel School of Religion, Milligan College, 1968; Masters in Social Ethics, Harvard University, 1970.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Member, Fourth District Congressional Citizens Committee to select candidates for United States Service Academies, 1984.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT: Board member, Junior Achievement; member of the Grange; Immediate past President, Willamette World Affairs Council; Youth Leader.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: Former Vice-President, Oregon Chapter Radio/TV News Directors Association; Principal organizer, Professional Skills Development Seminar at the University of Oregon. As a Boston newspaper reporter, he served as local union officer and as delegate to national union convention. During his term as News Director, KEZI-TV won 15 first place awards for excellence in a five-state region, eight second place awards, and won second in the nation for economic reporting in Champion Awards.

FAMILY BACKGROUND: Born, Albany, Oregon, July 26, 1941. He and his wife Bettie have two children, Mimi, a sophomore at Oregon State University, and Rob, a freshman at Willamette University.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Don Clark is the first person ever chosen by the people of Oregon in an Assembly of Electors for Secretary of State. The reason for this historic choice is clear. As citizens, we know our state cannot continue on its present course. Oregon's Secretary of State is intended to be the people's watchman of the people's government. Don Clark is by far the most qualified person for the task. He has the integrity, maturity, ability, and determination to hold our state government accountable to the law and to the people.

AN INDEPENDENT SPIRIT FOR OREGON

Don Clark has the vision and the vigor to bring vitality to our economy. With daring leadership, Oregon can pioneer the way in balancing the values of a beautiful environment with the vibrance of a booming economy. Don Clark will be a leading force in a statewide economic recovery. Before Don Clark entered this race, the only choices offered us for this office were two legislators who helped preside over the longest, costliest, and least productive sessions of the Legislature in our history. That is not an acceptable choice. Oregonians deserve better leadership.

IT IS TIME TO CHANGE TO A BETTER WAY

Don Clark does not ask Democrats or Republicans to like the political parties less. He asks that we love Oregon more. He will fight to guarantee that our government serves the best interests of the people, not the special interests that now dominate our political process. As Oregon's chief auditor, he will ensure that our state agencies are run leanly and efficiently. As Oregon's chief elections officer, he will require our elections system to be administered cleanly and impartially.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

Dear Friends:

There is no longer any reason for Oregon's economic tragedy to continue. States all around us are exploding with business activity. Trade across our ocean frontier is expanding dramatically. Oregon is positioned to surge with new business energy. But Oregon must have leaders bold enough to confront the policies and attitudes that have left much of our state a stagnant economic backwater. Our taxes are too high.

Our regulations are too pervasive. Our regulators are too intrusive. The bureaucracy of our state government is too expensive. We can no longer afford the leadership of the past. It is time to turn boldly in a new direction.

Many of Oregon's finest leaders as Secretary of State have come to that office from outside government. Tom McCall, Clay Myers, and Howell Appling each entered that position as their first elective office. They proved the job does not require prior government experience; it demands the ability to lead. Tom McCall fought to protect Oregon's farms, forests, and shorelines. I will fight to create an environment in which the entrepreneurial pioneer and the independent business person can flourish.

I run as an independent because it will take bold independent leadership to accomplish this task. It is the hardest way to win, but the best way to serve. There is nothing wrong with Oregon that the will to lead and the courage to act cannot cure. I will provide that leadership. If you will join me in this promise, we—with God's help—can make our state great again.

Sincerely,
Don Clark

(This information furnished by Friends of Don Clark.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Secretary of State

CONTINUED

BARBARA ROBERTS

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Representative, Majority Leader of the Oregon House.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Small business accounting, construction firm office management, bookkeeper, consultant, secretary.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Portland State University (1962-65), Accounting and General Studies.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: House Majority Leader (1982-84); State Representative (1980-84); Multnomah County Commissioner (1978); Mt. Hood Community College Board (1978-82); Parkrose School Board (1973-83); Chair, Juvenile Services Commission (1979-82); House Revenue Committee (1981-83); State Advisory Council for Emotionally Handicapped Children (1971-73).

COMMUNITY SERVICE: Multnomah County Library Board, Woodland Park Hospital Board, Mt. Hood Community Mental Health Center, 16-year Precinct person.

MEMBER: League of Women Voters; Business and Professional Women; Oregon Downtown Development Association; NAACP; National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse; Democratic Business Forum.

BARBARA ROBERTS

Barbara Roberts, a fourth generation Oregonian, is 47 years old. Born in Corvallis, she graduated from high school in Sheridan. Barbara's family owned a small business in Salem. She worked for more than a decade in accounting and small business management.

Barbara began her years of community service as an unpaid lobbyist for handicapped children. Twenty-one years ago her handicapped son's education was being threatened and Barbara went to the legislature to fight for his educational rights. She won. As her children grew older Barbara's involvement in neighborhood and community activities expanded to include her election—11 years ago—to her local school board. Barbara has since served as a county commissioner, community college board member, and legislator. Her commitment to the needs of her community have included work for community mental health programs, youth programs, tax equalization, services for seniors, special education, hospitals and libraries.

> "Roberts' . . . enthusiasm is buoyed by a solid background in public service . . . ."
>
> Pendleton *East Oregonian* 2/29/84

BARBARA ROBERTS—PROVEN LEADER

Barbara Roberts brings to the Secretary of State's office a solid reputation for hard work, new ideas and direct action. Her ability to get things done has been her trademark in government.

> "Intelligent, dynamic and honest only partly describes Barbara Roberts. Her history is one of effective leadership . . . She has the ability to understand issues, the intelligence and political savvy to effect change. She cares about people and cares about Oregon . . . ."
>
> Redmond *Spokesman* 9/21/83

BARBARA ROBERTS—STRONG ADMINISTRATOR

The Secretary of State supervises a staff of 130 people and manages a budget of $12.2 million. Barbara brings her 20 years of business and public experience to the job. She has the maturity to make the tough decisions and forge the compromises necessary for sound public policy.

> ". . . We believe Roberts . . . would devote attention to the Secretary of State duties in the Paulus mold."
>
> Salem *Statesman-Journal* 5/3/84

BARBARA ROBERTS—AUDITING OUR DOLLARS

The Secretary of State is responsible for conducting "dollar and cents" audits on agencies which receive your state dollars. Barbara's years of budgeting for schools, county government and state government, as well as her long-time business experience, make her the most qualified person for this job.

> "Oregonians need to know their tax dollars are being spent carefully. Timely and thorough audits of state agencies encourage careful spending and strict adherence to the law. As Secretary of State I will take the next step for responsible tax expenditures by implementing 'performance audits'—audits to examine agency efficiency, costs and service to citizens."
>
> Barbara Roberts

BARBARA ROBERTS AND OUR STATE LANDS

As you know, the State Land Board is crucial to our economy and our environment. The three members—the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Treasurer—make the policy decisions and the land transactions affecting almost two million acres of state-owned lands benefiting the Common School Fund.

> "She wants to bring policies of the State Land Board to the public's attention . . . Her membership would lend partisan balance to the Board . . ."
>
> Curry *Coastal Pilot* 11/16/83

BARBARA ROBERTS AS STATE ELECTIONS OFFICER

There must be no shadow on the integrity, efficiency and openness of Oregon's elections.

Barbara's work on the 1982 Task Force on Election Law Revision strengthened her already broad understanding of the details of Oregon election law. She will work for changes in the last day registration law, to preserve our initiative petition process and to, above all, keep Oregon's election system free from abuse.

BARBARA ROBERTS—SHE'S EARNED YOUR TRUST

(This information furnished by Barbara Roberts for Secretary of State.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Secretary of State

DONNA B. ZAJONC

Republican

OCCUPATION: Registered nurse, partner with her husband in small construction business, state legislator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Mental Health Nurse, Klamath and Marion Counties.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor of Science in Nursing, University of Missouri, 1972; Master's Degree in Public Administration, University of Oregon, 1976.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Representative, 1979-1984. Vice-chairperson of legislative Trade & Economic Development Committee. Four State Adoptions Council. Governor's Task Forces:—Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants—Historic Preservation—New Jail Financing—Economic Development—Mental Health.

Norma Paulus says, "Donna Zajonc is a very forward thinking, hard-driving individual. She has an unshackled vision for Oregon's future which makes her an invaluable and versatile leader today."

DONNA ZAJONC was chosen:

- Oregon's Outstanding Young Woman, 1975.
- One of Ten Most Outstanding Women in America, 1975.
- Young Careerist of the Year, Business and Professional Women's Federation, 1980.
- Salem's Junior First Citizen, 1980.
- One of Five Outstanding Women in Oregon, Oregon Jaycees, 1981.

BACKGROUND AND FAMILY—Donna grew up in a small retail family business. She and her husband, Ed, were married in 1972. They have one daughter and share a family commitment to public service. As partners in a small construction business in Salem, they know firsthand the economic hardships faced by many Oregonians.

ELECTIONS

The Secretary of State is Oregon's Chief Elections Officer. It is important for YOU to know the candidates' positions on elections issues:

- DONNA ZAJONC supports an open primary to give Oregonians registered as Independents the right to vote.
- DONNA ZAJONC will continue and expand Norma Paulus' successful vote-by-mail elections.
- DONNA ZAJONC is a chief sponsor of the 20 day voter registration deadline.

THE DEMOCRAT OPPONENT OPPOSES THESE ELECTIONS REFORMS.

AUDITS

The Secretary of State has another important job—State Auditor of all state agencies.

As Secretary of State, DONNA ZAJONC will take bold steps to make cost-cutting audits the RULE not the EXCEPTION. She believes people have a right to know how their tax dollars are being spent.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DONNA ZAJONC was the FIRST legislator to introduce legislation (HB 3004) to reform the unitary tax which the Legislature finally repealed in the July 1984 Special Session.

Because of her work to make Oregon a better place to do business, DONNA ZAJONC received the following ratings for her legislative performance:

DONNA ZAJONC—100 percent from the National Federation of Independent Business
(The Democrat opponent—34 percent)

DONNA ZAJONC—100 percent from the Oregon State Homebuilders
(The Democrat opponent—30 percent)

DONNA ZAJONC—100 percent from the Small Business Advocates
(The Democrat opponent—38 percent)

DONNA ZAJONC—91 percent from the Oregon Farm Bureau
(The Democrat opponent—64 percent)

"Zajonc, a Republican who is running for the Secretary of State position, has taken the lead in addressing some of these issues (barriers facing Oregon's international trade sector) in the state Legislature . . . by carrying out ideas such as those put forward by Zajonc, Oregon could help assure its own place in those world markets." Larry W. Walker
Oregon Business Magazine, Dec. 1983

LEADERSHIP

DONNA ZAJONC is a proven leader who has demonstrated her concern for Oregon's future:

- DONNA led the effort in the House of Representatives to pass Oregon's tough new drunk driving laws.
- DONNA sponsored the FIRST legislation to reform the unitary tax.
- DONNA served four years on the Trade and Economic Development Committee and chaired the subcommittee that wrote legislation for revenue bonds tailored especially for small business.
- DONNA is an active supporter for tourism programs and was the floor manager for 1983 legislation reorganizing the Tourism Division.
- DONNA is concerned about improving health care for Oregonians, including care for the medically needy, displaced homemakers and school-age children. The Oregon Nurses Association has endorsed Donna as their choice for Oregon's next Secretary of State.

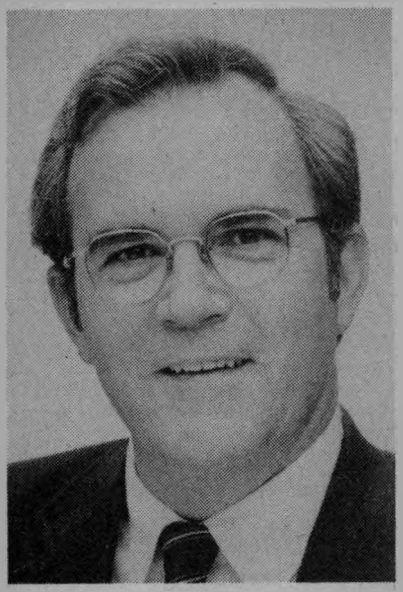
"Zajonc is a hard-working, effective member of the House, and she is considered a rising star of the State Republican Party. She has solid proposals to improve election registration and state audits and she is a knowledgeable proponent of economic development."
McMinnville *News-Register,* April 23, 1984

"She has an uncanny way of finding issues before they come to the surface. . ." Jim Bernau, Oregon Chapter
National Federation of Independent Business
The Oregonian, August 3, 1984

"Donna's integrity, intelligence and enthusiasm make her a great leader for the future of Oregon."
Governor Vic Atiyeh

(This information furnished by Donna Zajonc for Secretary of State.)

State Treasurer



GRATTAN KERANS

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Publications Design, Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Assistant to President, Oregon Research Institute; journalist, editor, small business owner.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Montgomery College, Takoma Park, Maryland (two years), University of Oregon (one and one-half years).

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected five terms to Oregon House of Representatives, Majority Whip, Majority Leader, member Revenue Committee, member Trade and Economic Development Committee.

WHAT KIND OF A MAN IS GRATTAN KERANS?

Ten years ago, Grattan Kerans went to Salem with firm beliefs. He believed that the voters who elected him deserved an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. He believed that taxpayers deserved decent government and an accurate accounting of their dollars.

But most of all, he believed that he was elected to serve every individual in his district. And then Grattan Kerans acted on those convictions.

For older Oregonians, who deserve a life of dignity, Grattan Kerans worked to establish Project Independence.

For Oregon's business owners, Grattan Kerans worked for easier access to capital and to streamline the regulatory process.

For Oregon's school children, Grattan Kerans insisted on "competency based education" and upgraded teacher certification procedures.

For Oregon's farmers, Grattan Kerans worked for a 90-day first-lien for the agricultural producer and fought to preserve the Agricultural Extension Station system.

For Oregon's ratepayers, Grattan Kerans fought for citizen representation in the rate-making process and establishment of a Citizens Utility Board (CUB).

And each time Grattan Kerans stood before the voters, he issued this challenge, "Before they tell you what they're going to do, make them show you what they've done." With confidence, he issues that challenge again.

"Kerans was the Legislature's most constructive force for finally achieving, through compromise, the assembly's major mission . . ."
(*The Oregonian*, 10/9/83)

"Grattan Kerans gave strong, intelligent guidance throughout those tense proceedings and was in no small measure responsible for satisfactory performance on his side of the capitol."
(Eugene *Register-Guard*, 7/17/83)

And *Willamette Week* named Grattan Kerans "our choice as the outstanding downstate legislator." (7/19/83)

WHAT KIND OF TREASURER WILL GRATTAN KERANS BE?

As State Treasurer, Grattan Kerans will efficiently manage state and local accounts to insure the best returns with the lowest risk. As a trustee of public pension funds, he will fulfill his obligation for prudence and maximum benefit for current and retired employees.

But Grattan Kerans knows there are improvements to be made in the State Treasurer's office. Improvements that will save us tax dollars, upgrade Oregon's credit rating, and restore confidence to an office in which trust is so vital.

In the day-to-day conduct of Oregon's investment policy, Grattan Kerans sees no reason why we can't work with Oregon brokerage houses, so that over $9 million in fees that now leave the state each year can stay in Oregon instead of going to New York.

In managing public bond issues, Grattan Kerans believes the State Treasurer should protect local taxpayers from having to pay higher taxes. He will ask for authority to prevent state agencies from running over local governments in their rush to the bond market.

And in the crucial area of integrity, where billions of dollars are being handled, Grattan Kerans will immediately demand two changes that will remove even the appearance of conflict of interest from the investment process.

First, Oregon has a law which prevents employees of the Treasurer's office from going through "the revolving door" into the pay of firms we do business with. But as now interpreted by those in office, it "does not apply" to the boss, the State Treasurer. Grattan Kerans wants to change the law to specifically include the State Treasurer so that there will be no question of impropriety in the future.

Second, to protect the members of the Oregon Investment Council from even the suspicion of conflict of interest, Grattan Kerans will propose that the State Treasurer and the other members of the Oregon Investment Council, for as long as they serve, either make full disclosure of their personal finances or put their assets into a blind trust.

WORKING FOR A COMPLETE RECOVERY

Grattan Kerans believes that the single most important challenge facing Oregonians today is to make sure that our economic recovery is completed, that it extends into all regions, that it includes each industry, and that it reaches out to every family and individual in our state.

Grattan Kerans wants to discriminate in favor of Oregon businesses by changing Oregon's treatment of capital gains. He wants to encourage, not discourage, investments in the dreams of small business owners.

If an investment is made in an Oregon business, if the money is left in that business for more than five years, Grattan Kerans is proposing that the jobs created by that investment are payment enough to the people of Oregon.

And Grattan Kerans wants to do more. He wants to help Oregonians develop new products and to explore new markets. His proposal for an Oregon Product Development Corporation is an important new attempt to find jobs for Oregonians.

FOR A BETTER STATE LAND BOARD

As a member of the State Land Board, the State Treasurer has an obligation to protect and enhance the value of public lands. Grattan Kerans believes we can do better.

When he sees Oregonians casting their lines from our docks, and moving their businesses across the river to Washington, Grattan Kerans wonders if the huge increases in submersible land fees, charged by the State Land Division, aren't a bit shortsighted.

When he sees the sloppy handling of fill and removal permits, the controversial navigability study, and the Tongue Point lease disaster, Grattan Kerans wonders if an experienced land manager wouldn't do a better job as the Director of State Lands than a political appointee.

And when he visits Oregon's beaches, Grattan Kerans knows that the battles of the next 10 years will be crucial and difficult.

As the big oil companies come to Oregon for offshore leases, it is vital that someone who has rejected their offers for campaign contributions be in a position to serve our interest.

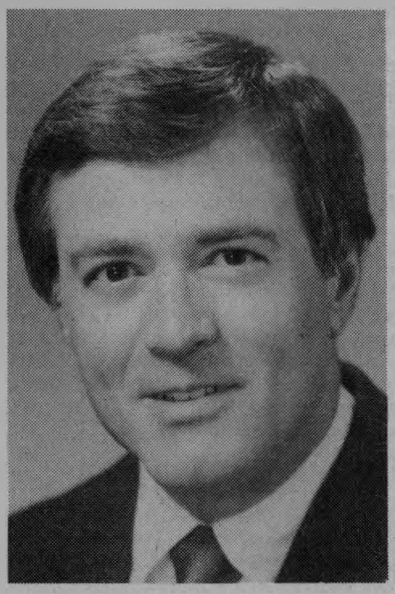
Someone like Grattan Kerans, who said, "Tom McCall and Bob Straub did not work for years to save Oregon's beaches just so the oil companies could pollute them."

VOTE GRATTAN KERANS FOR STATE TREASURER

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Grattan Kerans State Treasurer.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Treasurer



BILL
RUTHERFORD

Republican

OCCUPATION: Oregon State Treasurer.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attorney; small businessman; experienced in investments and former member of the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange; U.S. Army veteran.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attended Yamhill County schools; Bachelor's degree from University of Oregon with studies in economics, business and accounting; law degree, Harvard University (1964).

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected State Representative 1976; reelected 1978, 1980, 1982. Appointed by the House Speaker to the Judiciary and Elections Committees. Vice-Chair, Elections Committee, 1979 session. Vice-Chair, Judiciary Committee, 1981 and 1983 sessions. Member, Pensions Committee, National Conference of State Legislators.

Our State Treasurer BILL RUTHERFORD—
—Experienced in Investments.
—Keeping Oregon's Money Secure.

Bill Rutherford's unique experience makes him one of the best-qualified State Treasurers in Oregon history.

Understanding finance is essential. The Treasurer's office handles nearly $4 billion a year in investments.

As one editorial summed it up: "Bill Rutherford is a talented lawyer, a four-term state legislator, was once a chief executive officer in an investment firm in Portland and owns a retail store in McMinnville. His career thus spans the entire spectrum of expertise that is demanded of the treasurer's job—financial, legal, and entrepreneurial."

(*Daily Courier*, Grants Pass, May 8, 1984)

Our State Treasurer BILL RUTHERFORD—
—Investing Oregon Dollars to Create Oregon Jobs.

Oregon's investments must, by law, be prudently made. Every dollar earned can lower Oregonians' taxes or makes more secure the retirement of public employees.

As State Treasurer since March of this year, Rutherford has targeted investments in Oregon to create jobs here.

- More than $18 million in mortgages purchased from Oregon banks and savings institutions, making more money available for Oregon homebuilding and home buying.
- Agreed to purchase mortgages up to $5.5 million on historic Oregon landmark hotels to be saved and renovated for use as low-income and elderly housing.
- Committed more than $3 million to help fund new Oregon companies.

BILL RUTHERFORD—Acting to Secure Vets' Loans.

Oregon's successful Veterans Home and Farm Loan program was nearly killed by Congress this year. A House-passed tax bill would have crippled Oregon's ability to sell tax-exempt bonds to finance the program.

Our State Treasurer Bill Rutherford went to Washington and worked with Oregon's delegation, led by Sen. Bob Packwood, to save the program. Rutherford took charge of contacting key officials from other states affected by the change. Packwood credited Rutherford's effort as a significant help in assuring Oregon veterans keep their low-cost mortgages.

—Working to Better Oregon's Bond Ratings.

When a spring offering of bonds for Oregon's Veterans Loan program failed to sell, Bob Rutherford made his first trip to Wall Street as Oregon State Treasurer. He personally visited financial analysts and bond rating specialists to tell a new Oregon story.

The state's budget crises of the last few years had scared bond raters into lowering their judgment of Oregon's bond quality. The result: Oregon has had to pay more interest in order to sell its bonds.

State bond offerings are selling again. But our bond rating is still too low. So Rutherford is still working to better the grade Wall Street is giving Oregon bonds.

Our State Treasurer BILL RUTHERFORD—
—A McMinnville Businessman and Community Leader.

Bill Rutherford grew up working in his parent's store in McMinnville. He still owns the family store today.

He's a proven community leader: heading the effort to redevelop McMinnville's downtown; serving on the Kiwanis board and as president of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Until his appointment as State Treasurer, Bill Rutherford practiced law in McMinnville. He was elected state representative four times. In a 1979 Oregonian poll of legislators, lobbyists and press, Rutherford ranked as one of Oregon's best representatives in "fairness, diligence, effectiveness, courage and integrity."

And last year, while the legislature and its leadership got more than its share of criticism, Bill Rutherford was highly praised for his low-key, nonpartisan effectiveness.

BILL RUTHERFORD Talks About His Job.

"I set four goals when I announced my candidacy for State Treasurer: 1) to boost Oregon's economy and help create Oregon jobs; 2) to improve Oregon's bond rating so we can save money when we sell bonds; 3) to make the basic operations of the Treasurer's office self-sustaining so no tax dollars would be needed to run the operation; and 4) to do a better job of telling the public how their money is managed.

"We've already made progress. Investments have been made which directly developed new jobs. Bond analysts are reexamining Oregon's ratings. My office budget for the next two years is the first in history to require no appropriation from the state General Fund. And my office has improved public reporting and welcomed public review.

"I hope you'll help me continue working for these priorities."

Our State Treasurer BILL RUTHERFORD—
Count on him to keep Oregon investments growing.

(This information furnished by Friends of Bill Rutherford; John Gray—Bob Roth, Co-Chairmen.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Attorney General

CONTINUED

VERN COOK

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Lawyer.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Judge; City and School District Attorney; Lawyer, 32 years General Practice; Legislator.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Reed College, Political Science; University of Oregon Law School.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Four years Representative, 20 years Senator Oregon Legislature. Chairmanships: Revenue, Natural Resources, Judiciary, Military Affairs and Local Government Committees.

FAMILY: Vern Cook and his wife Beryl, who is a Nurse Practitioner, have five children, ages 16-27.

FROHNMAYER'S IMPROPER PRACTICES HAVE COST YOU $1,000,000,000!

Press reports estimate that the incumbent attorney general is paying Philadelphia lawyers TWO MILLION DOLLARS to fight a sex-discrimination case filed by Oregon women. That's our money. Taxpayers' money. We have a right to be informed. But Frohnmayer is very secretive about the money. He has stonewalled all questions, even from State Representatives.

This particular cover-up is only THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG. Investigations into Frohnmayer's less-publicized dealings reveal how he has injured most of the people of Oregon for 500 times $2 million! His mishandling of the following three cases cost a staggering 1000 MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE to Oregonians.

Most people don't know, that next to the Governor, the Attorney General holds the most influential elected office in the state. He heads the Department of Justice with a staff of 250, half of whom are lawyers. His duty is to give PROPER legal guidance to all state agencies and legislators, to defend the law and to protect the people's rights. Unfortunately the present attorney general—Frohnmayer—has turned against the people. At a cost of over $1 BILLION.

FROHNMAYER'S SUSPECT AND SECRET DEALINGS

CASE #1. ELECTRICITY RATEPAYERS' RIP-OFF: Frohnmayer is allowing PGE and PP&L—large, privately held utility companies—to charge customers for their investment blunders in the abandoned Pebble Springs nuclear power plant. These charges are forbidden by the Initiative Ballot Measure the people of Oregon passed in 1978. Cost: approximately $800 MILLION DOLLARS over 16 years.

CASE #2. THE SECOND RIP-OFF: Frohnmayer refused to protect us against another PGE and PP&L charge of $321 million for their investment mistakes at WPPSS #5 and Skagit/Hanford. Alert consumer groups stopped two-thirds of this maneuver. Frohnmayer is still giving no protection. Remaining cost: $113 MILLION DOLLARS over five years.

CASE #3. WORKERS' COMPENSATION TRUST FUND. Frohnmayer led the raid on the State Accident Insurance Fund reserves. Loss: $81 MILLION DOLLARS. Effect: lower wages and increased premiums.

GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

You have no chance of getting your money back unless you have an Attorney General who is on your side. VERN COOK will immediately take steps to undo Frohnmayer's damage and get your money back. He will erase Frohnmayer's legacy of secrecy, favoritism and abuse of power. Vern Cook will turn the Department of Justice into a Department of JUSTICE. Even-handed. Fair to all.

FROHNMAYER'S RECORD (CONTINUED)

CASE #4. Lumber Workers and Local Processors. THOUSANDS OF JOBS ARE IN JEOPARDY because Frohnmayer failed to defend our law which forbids exporting raw logs from state owned lands. Vern Cook believes the Oregon law can still be upheld to save these jobs!

CASE #5. Frohnmayer's office failed to advise the legislature on a bill that greatly increased the SECRECY OF BANK REPORTS to the banking division.

CASE #6. The OREGON SUPREME COURT struck down 23 of 28 contested Ballot Titles prepared by Frohnmayer as being INSUFFICIENT or UNFAIR!

CASE #7. Frohnmayer told the UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT that Oregon supported a Pennsylvania system, which allowed mentally retarded patients to be strapped to their beds without adequate treatment! Fortunately the U.S. Supreme Court rejected his arguments.

GIVE OREGON A CHANCE!

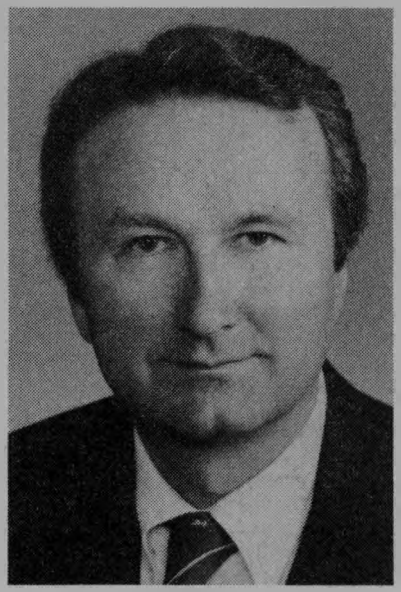
Oregon deserves and needs an Attorney General who is of PROVEN INTEGRITY. One who is independent from big business interests and their lobbyists. One who has great experience and the know-how. That's Vern Cook.

VERN COOK loves Oregon: its land, its people and the laws they have enacted for their own well-being. Give Oregon a chance. VOTE FOR VERN COOK!

(This information furnished by Oregonians for Vern Cook, 665-8143.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Attorney General



DAVE
FROHNMAYER

Republican

OCCUPATION: Attorney General of Oregon.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Private legal practice; professor of law and legal counsel to the president, University of Oregon; retail clerk; lumber mill employee; forestry aide.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Medford public schools; A.B., Harvard University; B.A., M.A., Oxford University (Rhodes Scholar); Doctor of Jurisprudence, University of California.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Attorney General 1981-present; State Representative 1975-81; Consultant to U.S. Department of Justice; Assistant to U.S. Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare; Member Gov. McCall's Task Force on Conflict of Interest Legislation.

COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON

Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer is recognized throughout state government as an organizational genius, a brilliant lawyer, and an individual blessed with a style of leadership which inspires those around him to reach unusually high levels of performance.

Those who know the inside story of his leadership of "the public's largest law firm" say his successes are due to the fact that he defines problems, develops plans, sets clearly defined goals, and rewards accomplishment.

The result is an agency of state government which operates quickly and effectively on behalf of the people of Oregon. Though his office handles historic high workloads, it consistently saves tax dollars through efficiency.

As Oregon's working lawyer, Dave Frohnmayer has appeared an unprecedented four times before the U.S. Supreme Court. This is more appearances than any other Oregon Attorney General has made.

FROHNMAYER GOALS FOR OREGON

A major objective of Attorney General Frohnmayer in the years ahead is to advance his crackdown on organized crime in Oregon.

Organized crime does not advertise itself and thus the average Oregonian may not feel its presence, but Attorney General Frohnmayer knows the problem is growing.

Organized crime manifests itself in Oregon in narcotics production and distribution networks, car theft rings, fraudulent financial operators, truck hijacking, prostitution rings, and the growing and processing of marijuana and cocaine.

Frohnmayer also wants to pursue his goal of making further changes in the overused and much abused insanity defense plea. While he asked the last session of the Legislature to make realistic changes in the law, only cosmetic alterations resulted. Dave will continue to work for needed changes.

DAVE FROHNMAYER PROTECTS CONSUMERS

Dave Frohnmayer's plans for Oregon include continuing vigilance on behalf of consumers. During his current term in office he:

- recovered more than $1 million for consumers who were cheated or misled by sellers;
- won agreements favorable to Oregonians in gasoline price-fixing cases.

DAVE FROHNMAYER SAVES TAX DOLLARS

Through many moves designed to make the Attorney General's office more responsive to people as well as more economical to operate, Dave Frohnmayer has saved taxpayers untold tax dollars.

To accomplish this Dave Frohnmayer:

- closed five regional or local offices which could not be justified on the basis of need or caseload;
- did not fill 46 staff positions previously authorized to work with Adult & Family Services because the need could not be demonstrated;
- asked Department personnel to accept heavier workloads to make up for staff reductions;
- streamlined internal procedures and developed methods to avoid duplication of effort;
- saved the taxpayers more than $1 million in contract and condemnation proceedings resulting from construction of I-205; and
- collected, in one year, an all-time record of $50 million in debts owed the state.

DAVE FROHNMAYER PROTECTS OREGONIANS

In his nearly four years as Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer has been particularly alert to protect and assist Oregonians from all walks of life. For example:

- he was instrumental in securing favorable Congressional action to gain nearly $2 million for energy-related programs for elderly and low-income Oregonians;
- he encouraged, approved and administered programs which pay more than $700,000 annually in restitution to innocent victims of crime;
- he established a Family Law section in the Department of Justice to deal with legal issues affecting women, children, and families; and
- in one year he saved Oregon taxpayers more than $11.5 million in public assistance funds and helped single heads of families by implementing a vigorous program of collecting court-ordered payments from spouses responsible for support.

DAVE FROHNMAYER IS GOOD FOR OREGON

In early 1980 the late Governor Tom McCall was asked which young leader in public life impressed him most. His quick response was "Dave Frohnmayer."

"I've always felt he was remarkable," said Governor McCall, "just the guy you should have running for higher office."

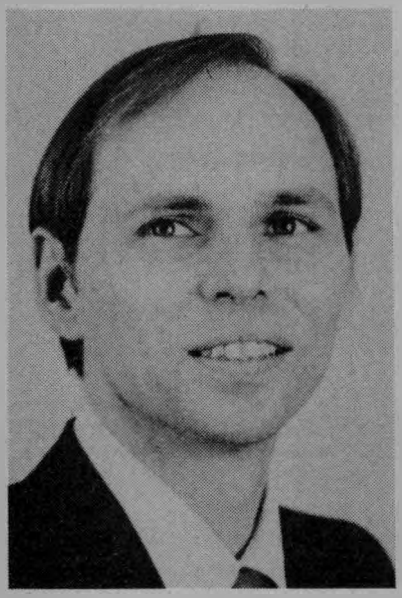
Dave Frohnmayer receives this praise because he is a man of proven ability and high integrity. People know he will never bend meekly to special interest groups nor sway before the temporary winds of public opinion.

As the people's lawyer he knows his duty is to defend the state and its citizens even when the cause is unpopular, and he has pledged to fulfill this trust.

(This information furnished by Oregonians for Frohnmayer.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Senator 15TH DISTRICT



DOUGLAS EDWARD MATNEY

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State employee; trains and counsels adolescents at Fairview Training Center.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Educator in both McMinnville and Woodburn and at MacLaren School. Owned and operated two small businesses, a restaurant and a bookstore, in Silverton.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon College of Education, B.A.; Estacada High School graduate.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: As an intern for the State Senate Energy Committee worked to find solutions to Oregon's energy problems.

MILITARY EXPERIENCE: Four years service, U.S. Marine Corps, including one year in Vietnam.

DOUG MATNEY KNOWS MARION AND YAMHILL COUNTIES

Doug Matney is a native Oregonian. Doug, 37 years old, owns a home in Silverton where he lives with his wife and two daughters. Doug Matney has worked throughout District 15, and he believes the people here have many good ideas. Doug will listen to your ideas and actively support your views in Salem.

DOUG MATNEY BELIEVES we can do better in the Oregon Legislature. Doug's highest priorities will be to:

- Help our local businesses survive and grow.
- Balance our budget without new taxes for the middle- and low-income people.
- Protect the integrity of Oregon's small farms.
- Make changes in the judicial system so that the criminal is punished for his crime, not the victim or society.

DOUG MATNEY WILL REPRESENT THE PEOPLE NOT THE SPECIAL INTERESTS.

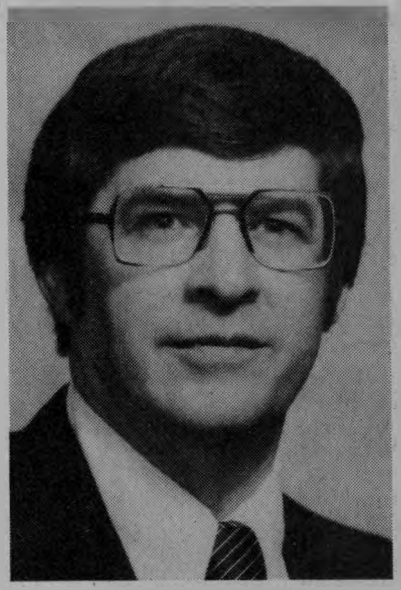
Doug knows Yamhill and Marion Counties need a Senator who is independent of the special interest. Doug is not an automatic vote for one side or the other. He wants what is best for us. Doug has the personal skills, the knowledge and the drive to make sure our voice is heard.

DOUG MATNEY—PART OF A NEW GENERATION OF LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON.

Oregon needs new blood in the Legislature. Doug Matney can make a difference in Salem.

VOTE DOUG MATNEY—FOR A CHANGE
NO POLITICAL GAMES.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Doug Matney for State Senate.)



ANTHONY (TONY) MEEKER

Republican

OCCUPATION: Seed and Grain Dealer; Farmer.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Seed and Grain Dealer and Active Farmer. U.S.A.F., one year in South Vietnam. Small Businessman.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Amity Public Schools. B.A., Political Science, Willamette University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected to the Oregon House of Representatives in 1968 and 1970. Elected to the Oregon Senate in 1972, and re-elected in 1976 and 1980.

ANTHONY MEEKER is a native Oregonian, born in Amity in 1939. He and his wife Carolyn have two children, Tracy and Ryan. He has represented Yamhill, Marion and Clackamas Counties in the State Legislature. He has earned the respect and admiration of the leadership of both the Republican and Democratic parties since beginning his legislative service in 1969.

ANTHONY MEEKER is a positive choice for re-election to the State Senate. In June 1983, he was rated as the most outstanding State Senator among 13 from metropolitan areas. His selection was based on knowledge, integrity, diligence and his ability to get things done. Since 1969, he has been appointed to key legislative committees and was elected in 1983 as Senate Republican Leader.

ANTHONY MEEKER has served on the important Ways and Means Committee for five sessions and currently is a member of the State Emergency Board, which makes fiscal decisions between legislative sessions.

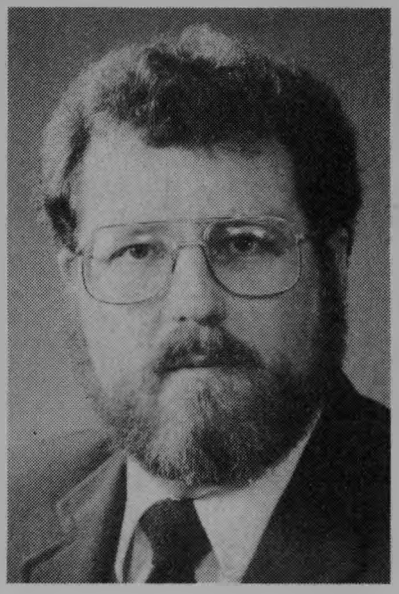
Re-elect ANTHONY MEEKER. He will continue his hard work for a more responsive state government. TONY MEEKER is one of those legislators who seeks better government, not more government, and has earned our support for re-election to the Oregon Senate.

ANTHONY MEEKER . . . YOUR POSITIVE CHOICE

(This information furnished by Tony Meeker, Re-Elect Meeker Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 28TH DISTRICT



ALAN
LEE
HAMILTON

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Instructor, mathematics and band.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Educator, Canby Union High and Gervais Union High; restaurant owner-operator; logger; farm worker; grocery clerk.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate work, Western Oregon State College; Bachelor's degree, University of Idaho.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Board member, Chemeketa Community College; President, Woodburn Downtown Association; Democratic Precinct Committeeperson.

ALAN HAMILTON is used to hard work. Son of an agricultural extension agent, Alan grew up in a northwest farm community and was active in 4-H and Future Farmers of America. He and his wife, Lynda, are 11-year residents of Woodburn and are the parents of Chad, 11, and Cory, 8.

COMMUNITY SERVICE: Chairman, Drug Awareness Committee, Scholarship Committee member and charter member, Woodburn Elks; Cub Scout den leader; Friends of the Woodburn Library; French Prairie Kiwanis Club; assistant choir director, deacon, and Sunday school teacher, First Presbyterian Church of Woodburn; past president, Gervais Education Association.

ALAN HAMILTON KNOWS YOU HAVE INVESTED YOUR LIFE IN OREGON. YOU EXPECT YOUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE TO PROTECT THAT INVESTMENT.

- ALAN HAMILTON is committed to senior citizens' security, independence, and full participation in society.
- ALAN HAMILTON knows agriculture is our economic backbone. He will fight to protect the right to farm free of red tape.
- ALAN HAMILTON encourages small business and entrepreneurship as the keys to new ideas and new jobs. Oregon must help small business succeed. Alan is strongly opposed to costly overregulation.
- ALAN HAMILTON believes quality education comes from good management and caring instructors, not expensive buildings and a surplus of administrators. Effective education is the key to our future.
- ALAN HAMILTON CARES. His experience, hard work, and leadership will benefit you in the Oregon State Legislature.

VOTE FOR ALAN HAMILTON

REPRESENTING LOCAL PEOPLE AND LOCAL INTERESTS

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Alan Hamilton State Representative.)

FRED
PARKINSON

Republican

OCCUPATION: Pharmacist and Drug Store Owner.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Owner operator, Silverton Drug Store for 29 years. Owner of Mt. Angel Drug for 16 years.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor of Science Degree in Pharmacy, Idaho State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Silverton City Council for six years. Mayor of Silverton, two terms. Elected State Representative in 1980 and 1982. House committees: Labor, Business and Consumer Affairs, Energy and Environment, and Revenue. Interim Labor and Education and Revenue and School Finance.

As a small businessman, FRED PARKINSON understands the difficulties caused by a downturn in our economy and increased unemployment. To improve Oregon's business climate and to ensure greater job opportunities, he helped defeat the increased regulation called for in the toxic substance bill and legislation to raise worker's compensation costs.

FRED PARKINSON believes that all public agencies must learn to live within their means just as the private sector and individuals must. While seeking meaningful and acceptable property tax relief, FRED PARKINSON fought increases in income taxes and other tax increases that would further discourage the growth of small business and new jobs.

FRED PARKINSON was reared on a wheat farm in Idaho. He and his wife, Nola, have five children and have lived in Silverton for 29 years. FRED PARKINSON has served the people of District 28 for two terms and knows them well.

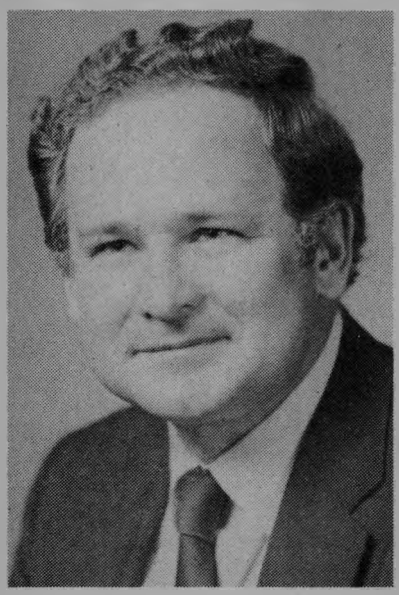
FRED PARKINSON listens to people and has worked with many of them all over the district to help solve their problems. Whether the issue involved cutting the costs of farming, easing the tax burden of seniors, assisting the medically needy, or keeping loans available to veterans—FRED PARKINSON'S vote helped make a difference.

RE-ELECT FRED PARKINSON SO HE CAN CONTINUE TO WORK TO MAKE STATE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE TO ITS CITIZENS.

(This information furnished by Fred Parkinson for Representative Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 29TH DISTRICT



STAN
BUNN

Republican

OCCUPATION: Newberg businessman and attorney.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Farming, general law practice, investments.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Lafayette and Dayton schools; B.A. in Economics, Willamette University 1969; Doctor of Jurisprudence cum laude, Willamette University Law School 1973.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected State Representative, House District #29 in 1972. Served on Judiciary and Agriculture/Natural Resources Committees. Re-elected State Representative from District #29 in 1974. Served on Judiciary Committee as Chairman of Subcommittee #1 on Traffic Legislation. Led the effort to create a Habitual Traffic Offender Act and to develop stiffer penalties for drunk drivers. Appointed by Governor Victor Atiyeh to Oregon Traffic Safety Commission, 1979 to present. Elected Chairman of Oregon Ethics Commission, December 1979; Member February 1979 to November 1981. Currently serving as State Representative in the Oregon House of Representatives for District #29.

PERSONAL: Raised on a farm near Dayton. Community involvement: President Newberg Rotary Club 1980-81; Newberg Chamber of Commerce; Captain U.S. Army Reserve; Yamhill County Land Use Task Force; part-time teacher George Fox College; United Methodist Church, McMinnville.

THE CHOICE OF BOTH PARTIES:

Stan Bunn received the nomination of both Republican and Democratic parties in Yamhill County and thus has no opponent in either party. He has gained this bipartisan support through his hard work on behalf of all citizens of Yamhill County.

WHY VOTE FOR STAN BUNN? ASK STAN:

- THE ECONOMY: "I have targeted the economic problems of this district as my #1 priority. I am committed to work to help create more jobs, prevent plant closures and stimulate growth of local business through responsible leadership."
- THE LEGISLATURE: "I support a citizen legislature that conducts its business openly and efficiently and goes home. I oppose annual legislative sessions."

THE BEST CHOICE

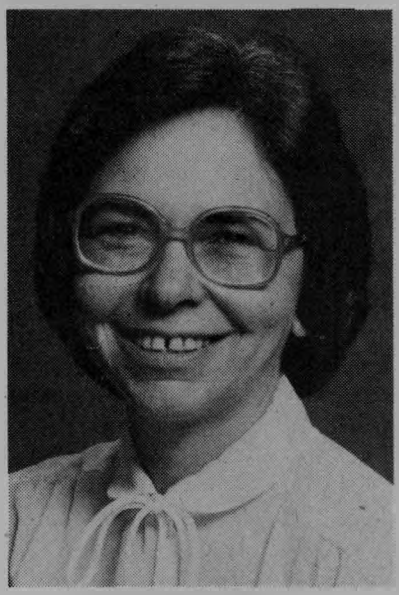
STAN BUNN is a person with strong farm and business experience.

STAN BUNN has been proven an effective legislator who knows this district.

STAN BUNN wants to continue to represent us in the legislature.

RETURN STAN BUNN AS OUR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

(This information furnished by Citizens For Stan Bunn.)



JO
de FOREST
McINTYRE

Libertarian

OCCUPATION: Newspaper correspondent.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Correspondent for The Oregonian, Statesman-Journal, Catholic Sentinel, Newberg Graphic and Sheridan Sun, 10 years; Homemaker, 10 years; Office Manager, Accounting Clerk, two years.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Michigan State University, Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration, awarded with high honor in 1972.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None.

JO de FOREST McINTYRE—
EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL, HARD-WORKING

Some of Oregon's most famous elected officials began their careers as reporters. Jo has covered dozens of local government bodies in Yamhill County, community and church news, business, education and senior citizens.

Listening to all sides, getting the story behind the headlines, meeting deadlines, learning to understand complex subjects such as taxes and budgets provide an excellent background for working in the State Legislature.

KNOWLEDGEABLE AND CARING

In 10 years as a reporter in Yamhill County, Jo has seen how state and federal legislation affects citizens and local government officials. She's learned, in detail, how they have struggled under the double burden of taxes and regulations.

Jo understands the needs of farmers, teachers, mill workers, the business community, and homemakers. She believes those needs can best be served by going back to the basics: "That government is best which governs least."

A COMMITTED OREGONIAN

Jo and her husband chose Oregon as their home 12 years ago. Both have combined family life with successful business careers. They have two grown daughters and a 10-year-old son. She's been active in PTA, Girl Scouts, 4-H and local community theatre.

CAN WORK WITH DEMOCRATS
AND REPUBLICANS ALIKE

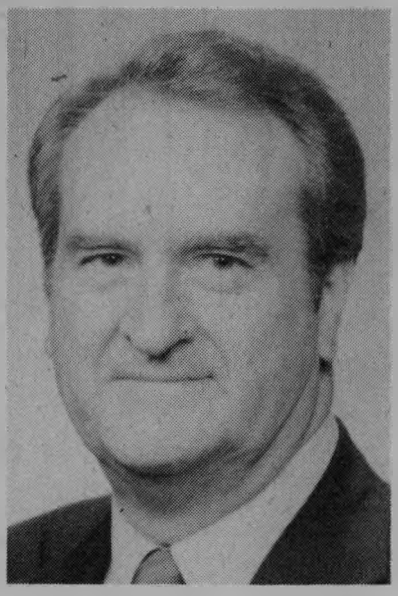
Love of liberty, desire for prosperity for all, concern for the less fortunate—Jo shares these ideals with all Oregonians. She's not tied to tired programs of the past. She'll propose workable substitutes for existing outmoded and inefficient government processes . . . substitutes which do not require force to support them.

Jo de Forest McIntyre—she's responsible, caring and practical. We need her voice in the State Legislature!

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Jo de Forest McIntyre.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 30TH DISTRICT



DON CASIDA

Republican

OCCUPATION: Retired, School Administrator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Program Executive, Oregon Department of Education—three and one-half years; Secondary School Principal—13 years; Secondary School Teacher/Coach—16 years; Agriculture Inspector—two years.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B.A., Education, University of California; M.S., School Administration, University of Southern California; Postgraduate work, University of Oregon, Portland State, Whittier College, Fresno State, and U.C.L.A.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Assistant State Director of Oregon School Nutrition Program; Liaison between State of Oregon and U.S. Department of Agriculture National School Lunch Program; State Advisory Committee, Food Services.

Our country is founded upon the needs of people-families working together to provide a good quality of life for ourselves and those we love. We must pull together, avoid fragmenting ourselves, and concentrate on the viable solutions to common problems.

My experiences have given me a unique understanding of the problems of the people. I was raised on a farm and understand rural problems; I was a school administrator in various areas that served a wide range of economic levels; and, I spent 10 years as a principal in an area economically dependent on the timber industry.

I am dedicated to weigh all issues before the legislature by their positive effect on making a strong family unit, whether that be single persons, couples, or families. This is imperative in building strong communities and a stronger state.

In my background in education and administration I have served in leadership roles and can bring to the legislature experience with large budgets, policy formulation, program evaluation and implementation, the ability to work with large groups and a strong understanding of people's needs. I have the reputation of being a person who gets things done. I am not intimidated by unpopular or difficult issues.

I strongly believe that government at all levels must represent the desires and needs of the people. As your representative from District 30 I will always be available and actively seeking your input so that I will truly be your representative in state government.

(This information furnished by Don Casida.)

JEFF GILMOUR

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Farmer.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Fourth generation farmer in the same farming community.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon College of Education.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Your state representative since 1973. Member, Emergency Board 1979-1984. House Chairman, Joint Committee on Trade & Economic Development, 1983-1984; Co-Chairman, Ways & Means Committee, 1979 and 1981; House member, State Employees Benefits Board.

JEFF GILMOUR
A RECORD OF EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT WORK
FOR THE PEOPLE OF HOUSE DISTRICT 30

JEFF GILMOUR . . . Respected

Jeff Gilmour's consistent, commonsense approach to problems has earned him the full respect of Democrats and Republicans alike.

"Gilmour is widely respected for his straightforwardness in an area dominated by grandstanding and political gamesplaying." *Statesman-Journal* 4/18/82

JEFF GILMOUR . . . Conscientious

Jeff Gilmour has truly represented the people in his continuing fight to keep taxes down. Over the years he has insisted that government live within its means. JEFF GILMOUR IS OPPOSED TO A SALES TAX. Gilmour believes Oregon's elected officials should set an example and that's why he has led the fight to cut the salaries and expenses of Legislators.

"We have found Gilmour to be one mid-valley Legislator who approaches his job with common sense . . . who is tightfisted with appropriations and wary of higher taxes."
Albany *Democrat-Herald* 10/22/82

JEFF GILMOUR . . . Hard-working

Jeff Gilmour is a working farmer who has fought hard to protect and represent small businessmen because he knows their success is vital to the economic health of Oregon. As Co-Chairman of the Joint Trade & Economic Development Committee, Jeff Gilmour worked to broaden and strengthen Oregon's economic base to create more jobs.

"Gilmour is a refreshing change from the generic brand of candidate for public office. He tells his constituents, from rural Linn & Marion counties to suburban South Salem, what he thinks about issues, not what he thinks they want to hear." *Statesman-Journal* 5/10/84

(This information furnished by Re-elect Jeff Gilmour Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 31ST DISTRICT

KENT L. ALDRICH

Republican

OCCUPATION: Small Business Owner; Certified Public Accountant.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Accounting Manager—Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company; Teacher, Linfield College.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bozeman Senior High School, Montana; Montana State College, B.S. Business Administration.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Mayor of Salem, 1977-1982; Capitol Planning Commission; Board of Directors, League of Oregon Cities, Oregon Mayors Association; Legislative Committee, League of Oregon Cities and Executive Committee, League of Oregon Cities.

KENT ALDRICH IS PREPARED, HIS RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IS PROOF.

Kent Aldrich:

- Promoted the Nordstrom Mall in Salem's downtown
- Arranged for establishment of Siltec Inc., creating 275 jobs
- Appointed an unprecedented number of women to boards and commissions
- Encouraged implementation of Salem's neighborhood Crime Watch Programs
- Created Project 90, which outlines Salem's economic development strategy through 1990
- Played an important role in selection of Salem as an All American City
- Has served 17 years as a volunteer in the Boys Club
- Serves as an advisor on the Board of Oregon Goodwill Industries

As the *Statesman-Journal* put it—

"A candidate could not have a better apprenticeship for service in the Legislature. As Mayor he presided over a city government that saw federal spending and local budgets go from fat to lean."

May 8, 1984

Kent Aldrich continues to add to the long list of contributions he has made to the Salem community over many years of active involvement:

Kent Aldrich will continue his record of accomplishments to bring new jobs to Salem.

Kent Aldrich will continue to support a sound educational system.

Kent Aldrich will support legislation which strengthens laws against crime.

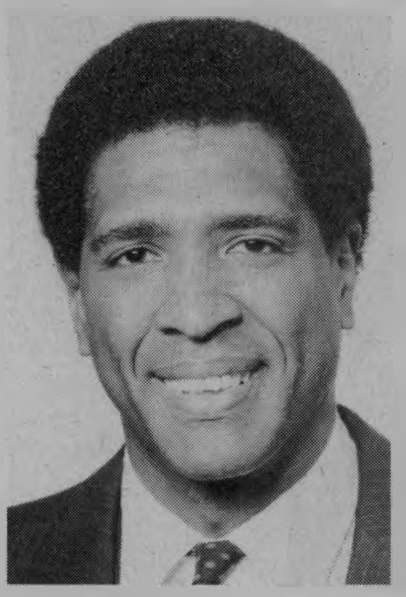
Kent Aldrich will continue to be a strong advocate for women's rights.

Kent Aldrich will continue to be sensitive to the needs and problems of senior citizens.

Kent Aldrich is dedicated to commonsense tax reform.

Kent Aldrich is . . . A Positive Choice.

(This information furnished by the Committee to elect Kent Aldrich.)



JIM HILL

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Representative; Personnel Management, State Farm Insurance Co.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attorney; Independent Businessman.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Law Degree; Master of Business Administration; B.A. Economics.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon Assistant Attorney General; Hearings Officer, Oregon Dept. of Revenue.

JIM HILL MAKES A DIFFERENCE!
HE WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR OREGON'S FUTURE!

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—JIM HILL fought to stimulate Oregon's economy and create jobs. Jim introduced or supported legislation to:

- ease small business' tax burden;
- increase Oregon's share of tourist dollars;
- give business people incentives to re-invest in their businesses;
- reduce the cost of workers compensation insurance;
- remove foreign trade barriers—the unitary tax;
- eliminate bureaucratic red tape from land-use planning;
- retrain workers whose jobs become obsolete.

JIM HILL will introduce legislation to:

- allow state and local governments to create Enterprise Zones as economic growth incentives;
- keep our dollars in-state by putting businesses on an "800" computer access telephone number encouraging Oregon businesses to BUY OREGON!

TAXES—JIM HILL introduced legislation to make our income tax simple and fair to all taxpayers, and voted for your RIGHT to vote on property tax relief.

JIM HILL voted AGAINST raising income taxes to balance the state's budget!

CRIME—As a member of the Judiciary Committee, JIM HILL supported and will continue to fight for legislation to:

- get tough on criminals;
- compensate and assist crime victims;
- crack down on drunken drivers;
- create additional prison space—outside of Marion and Polk Counties!

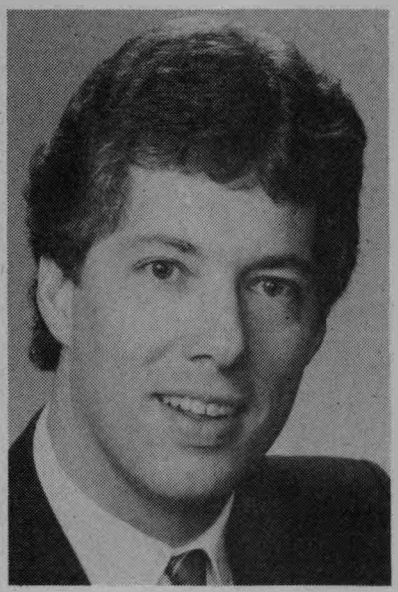
JIM HILL will introduce legislation to require proven, effective school courses teaching our young people to say NO to drugs and sexual abuse.

"In 1982 you gave me the opportunity to serve you. I kept my commitment to address the serious problems we face in a non-partisan, objective manner, rather than partisan bickering. As a result, in the year's Primary Election more Democrats voted for me and 626 Republicans wrote in my name—that's the most write-ins for a contested House race in Oregon's history! With your continued support, we will accomplish even more in 1985."

(This information furnished by The Committee to Re-elect Jim Hill.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 32ND DISTRICT



CARL MYERS

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Attorney, eight years, Ramsay, Stein, Feibleman & Myers.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Cannery worker; construction laborer.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, South Salem High School; B.A., University of Oregon; Law Degree, University of Oregon.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: U.S. Army, Vietnam War Veteran; Public Service and Information Committee, Oregon State Bar.

PERSONAL: 37, married. Carl and his wife Margie know Salem as their hometown. They were raised in Salem and are homeowners here.

CARL MYERS IS COMMITTED TO HIS COMMUNITY:

- Carl has been a volunteer Pioneer Little League coach and youth basketball coach for many years.
- Carl is an active member of Salem City Club, Salem Chamber of Commerce, Marion County Bar Association, and the Salem Symphony and Oregon Club Boards.
- Carl knows commitment means action, not just words.

CARL MYERS UNDERSTANDS OUR COMMUNITY:

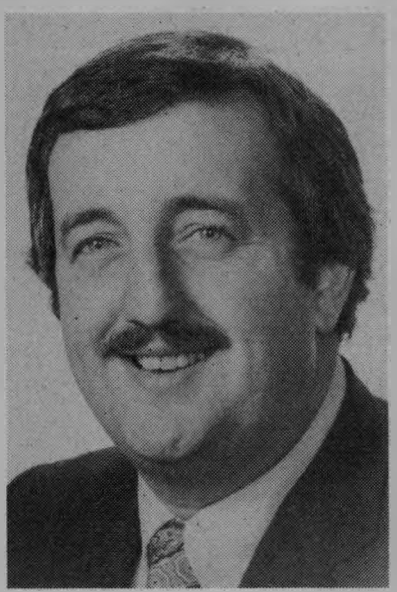
- As a small businessman, Carl appreciates the interests of business and economic development. They mean jobs!
- As an experienced lawyer, Carl understands the criminal justice system and knows the need for expanded rights of victims.
- Solving problems as a strong citizen advocate, Carl understands "government for the people" means for all of us.

CARL MYERS ON IMPORTANT ISSUES:

- "We must strive for balance in Oregon's corrections system. Salem's neighborhoods carry too much of the burden. This must change!"
- "We must have a stable and fair system of funding to achieve a quality educational program. Oregon's future rests in the education of its young people today."
- "As a legislator I will lead those working for positive programs to resolve the entire taxation question and spur economic development while still enjoying our high Oregon standards of livability."

COMMITMENT, UNDERSTANDING, ACTION
CARL MYERS FOR SALEM
CARL MYERS, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNITY

(This information furnished by Carl Myers.)



CHARLES A. SIDES

Republican

OCCUPATION: Small business owner, SMC property management company.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Associate Dean of Students, Seattle Pacific; elementary teacher, Victor Point; fire fighter, Linn County.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate: Swegle, Parrish, North Salem and M.S., B.A. Seattle Pacific.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Salem School Board 1978-1984; Mid-Valley Council of Governments; Marion County Data Center.

SOME LEADING CITIZENS EXPLAIN WHY
PEOPLE ARE SUPPORTING CHUCK SIDES

Because ... "CHUCK SIDES is concerned about neighborhood crime."—Chris Crossland
Chuck strongly opposes expansion of prison facilities in the area that would increase the numbers of inmates freed on local work release passes.

Because ... "CHUCK SIDES is a successful small business owner who knows how to meet a payroll."—Cub Houck
Chuck is a responsible manager who understands that you cannot spend more than you make.

Because ... "CHUCK SIDES has always been committed to community involvement."—Ray Naff
Chuck has dedicated time and energy to effective action by participation in such groups as Councils of Government and the Tri-County Regional Handicapped Association.

Because ... "CHUCK SIDES is a father and has served in the School Board, he understands our children's needs."—Sharon Davis
As a parent Chuck is familiar with problems facing today's families, and six years on the School Board have provided insight into the vital role of strong educational programs.

Because ... "CHUCK SIDES has lived in the District 34 years and knows its people and its needs."—Bob Blanding
Chuck grew up in N.E. Salem and began his community service as a paperboy which has taken him all the way to an elected office in the city he loves.

Because ... "CHUCK SIDES having lived and worked in N.E. Salem nearly all his life understands the needs and concerns of the people in District 32."—Donna Zajonc
Chuck has identified our needs and helped solve our problems whenever he was needed.

WHY THE STATESMAN-JOURNAL SUPPORTS
CHUCK SIDES FOR DISTRICT 32

Because ... "Sides showed compassion, a willingness to listen and an enthusiasm for getting things done."—May 11, 1984

(This information furnished by the Committee to elect Chuck Sides.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 33RD DISTRICT

JOANNE BEILKE

Republican

OCCUPATION: Co-owner Beilke's Business Equipment.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Salem YWCA Professional Staff; Salem Public Schools; accounting positions.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B.S., Westminster College; Oregon State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon Wage and Hour Commission; Oregon Department of Economic Development Small Business Advisory Committee; Marion County Juvenile Services Commission; Keizer Youth Services Policy Board; Small Business Assistance Committee Oregon Department of Education; Whiteaker and Salem Community Schools Boards; Keizer Appointments Commission; Task Force on Entrepreneurship State Department of Education; Governor's Committee on Children and Youth.

JOANNE BEILKE—RECOGNIZED LEADER

JoAnne Beilke shares the view of most Oregonians that it's time for a change in the Oregon Legislature.

She believes it's time for new ideas, new energy and a new spirit of determination to address and solve the problems Oregon faces if we are to prosper in the years ahead.

As one who has long worked in the community, Beilke has the background, experience and drive to do a superb job in the Oregon Legislature.

JOANNE BEILKE—ACTIVE LEADER

JoAnne now stands ready to assume a leadership role as Oregon moves into the mid-80's. Her Number 1 priority will be to broaden Oregon's economic base to provide more jobs.

Beilke believes this can be accomplished by working to attract new industry, expanding small businesses and further developing tourism.

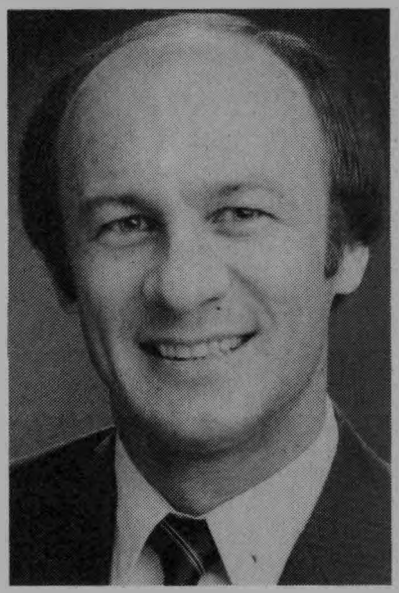
JOANNE BEILKE—EXPERIENCED LEADER

Through her career in public service JoAnne has proven that she will be a leader in the effort to find solutions to the toughest of problems, including cracking down on criminals. At the same time she will do what is right for the people and will never be swayed by pressures from special interest groups.

JoAnne is a good listener. She knows that the people want the Legislature to back realistic programs and to act decisively to eliminate bureaucratic waste and inefficiency.

JOANNE BEILKE—SHE'S WORKED WITH US
SHE WILL WORK FOR US

(This information furnished by JoAnne Beilke Committee.)



MIKE KOPETSKI

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Management and Labor Consultant.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Administrator to Oregon Legislative Committees; Investigator/Writer for the U.S. Senate Watergate Committee. Has worked in construction, a woolen mill, canneries, and as a government consultant.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Juris Doctor: Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College, Portland (6/78). Bachelor of Arts, The American University, Washington, D.C. (6/71). Pendleton High School, Pendleton, Oregon (6/67).

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Investigator/Writer, U.S. Senate Watergate Committee. Administrator of various Oregon House Committees, including Labor, Education and Agriculture. Consultant: Oregon Department of Education, Employment Appeals Board and Office of Governor Straub.

PERSONAL: Born: October 27, 1949. Married to Linda Sue Zuckerman. Linda is staff attorney for the Office of the State Court Administrator. Children: Matthew, age 8.

WORKING WITH EXPERIENCE

Mike Kopetski, a native Oregonian, has more than 16 years of governmental and political experience at the federal and state level. With his background, he won't need any on-the-job training. We need legislators like Mike who are ready to work hard, willing to cooperate with each other, and able to act quickly to solve the critical problems facing Oregon.

WORKING FOR KEIZER, SALEM AND WEST SALEM

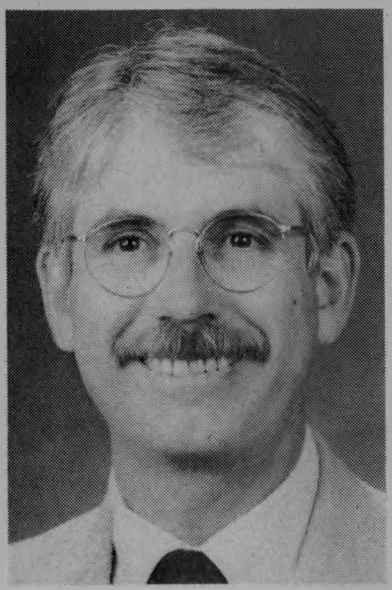
- WORKING for a vigorous business environment—one that produces jobs, profits, and quality products and services.
- WORKING for a balanced tax structure which meets society's needs yet is not a burden to individuals and businesses.
- WORKING for a vibrant educational system so our children will grow personally and have the basic skills necessary to be employed.
- WORKING for crime-free neighborhoods and punishment of those who break the law.
- WORKING for open and honest government so that ideas become law on the basis of merit and not because of the power of special interest groups.

MIKE KOPETSKI
WORKING FOR YOU!

(This information furnished by Citizens for Kopetski.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 38TH DISTRICT



CHUCK BENNETT

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Editor/writer, business owner.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Newspaper editor and reporter, The Stayton Mail, Woodburn Independent and Capital Journal.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, Willamette University; postgraduate studies, business administration, Willamette U.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State legislator: Agriculture & Natural Resources and Business & Consumer Affairs Committees, Speaker's Policy Committee, Reforestation & Hardwoods Utilization and Fisheries Task Forces; Gates Planning Commission, Comprehensive Plan.

PERSONAL: Married, teen-age daughter, homeowner, business owner.

LEADERSHIP: Chairman, Freshman Democrat Caucus, 1983 Legislature; led successful legislative fight to reduce state budget $200 million; chairman, Career and Economic Development Committee, Chemeketa Community College; chairman, successful effort to stop dam on North Santiam River.

COMMUNITY SERVICE: Firefighter, Gates Volunteer Fire Department; McKenzie River Highway Association; Marion County Distinguished Service Award; Certificate of Appreciation, Upward Bound Camp; co-founder, Santiam Canyon Art Festival.

CHUCK BENNETT HELPS PEOPLE SOLVE PROBLEMS

He has tackled problems with land use laws, veterans' loan program, Workers' Comp., Highway Division, Public Utility Commissioner and many others to get action and answers for District 38 individuals.

CHUCK BENNETT REPRESENTS US WELL

He was a leader in the fight to reduce the state budget, lower taxes, and return state funds to local communities. He was a leader in the expansion of fish and wildlife resources and in efforts to stabilize jobs in agriculture and forest products industries and to promote tourism-based jobs.

A PROVEN RECORD . . . RESPECTED LEADERSHIP

Chuck Bennett is an effective legislator who can balance competing viewpoints without losing sight of his district's needs. He's a legislator we can be proud of.

"We should be most appreciative of this freshman legislator from Gates . . . Rep. Bennett is bright and aggressive."
(*Oregon Small Business Counsel*, 4/83)

"Bennett has not forgotten what he promised . . ."
(*The Mill City Enterprise*, 3/10/83)

"Demonstrating wisdom beyond (his) years . . ."
(*The Oregonian*, 4/10/83)

"Bennett seen as a new star" (*The Enterprise-Courier*, 3/25/83)

". . . best and brightest." (*The World*, 3/26/83)

TO MAKE THINGS WORK IN OREGON AGAIN
VOTE FOR CHUCK BENNETT

(This information furnished by Neighbors to Re-elect Chuck Bennett.)

CEDRIC L. HAYDEN

Republican

OCCUPATION: Dentist, timber-grower.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Small businessman, flying doctor in Grenada, choker-setter, visiting instructor University of Oregon and community college.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Elementary and high schools in Eugene and Gaston, Oregon. Walla Walla College and University of Oregon, B.S.; Washington University, Doctor of Medical Dentistry; Loma Linda University, Master of Public Health degree; advanced studies in anesthesiology.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Candidate for State Representative, District 38, 1982. Legislative Intern (volunteer) Oregon House of Representatives, 1983. United States Navy, six years. Board of Directors Western Oregon Health Systems Agency. Oregon Department of Education School Evaluation Committee.

COMMUNITY SERVICE BACKGROUND: CEDRIC HAYDEN has been a school board member, school budget committee chairman, community college instructor, rural health clinic director, hospital board director, and chairman of his church board.

CEDRIC HAYDEN BELIEVES TAX REFORM is a major concern in District 38. The Legislature has failed to provide tax relief that would ease the burdens now carried by homeowners. CEDRIC HAYDEN wants fair taxation, not more taxation.

CEDRIC HAYDEN BELIEVES JOBS are developed when fair tax policies, a sound infrastructure, and good educational facilities are available to all citizens.

CEDRIC HAYDEN BELIEVES BASIC RURAL HEALTH CARE FOR SENIORS will assure their right to live independently. Dignity must be part of the services we provide to our seniors.

CEDRIC HAYDEN CARES ABOUT DISTRICT 38. Cedric and his wife Marilyn own and operate a timber farm in the Fall Creek area with their six children. They are a fifth generation Oregon family, committed to the future and optimistic about the ability of Oregonians to solve their economic and community problems.

CEDRIC HAYDEN DESERVES THE PRAISE OF COMMUNITY EDITORS

". . . intelligently moderate approach . . ." *Register Guard* 5/12/84
"For mature representation, we recommend Cedric L. Hayden . . ."
Sweet Home New Era 5/9/84
". . . he understands the relevant issues." *Fishpac Newsletter* 1/5/84
"Cedric has traveled thousands upon thousands of miles, knocked on ten times as many doors . . . He has a following that he has earned . . ." *Mill City Enterprise* 5/3/84

CEDRIC HAYDEN DESERVES YOUR VOTE

(This information furnished by Cedric Hayden for State Representative District 38 Committee; Dana K. Eck, Treasurer.)

Political Party Statement MARION COUNTY

Dear Voter:

If you watched any part of the Democratic Convention, then you saw our party offering responsible solutions to the important issues that are facing our country and state today.

The choices that you make on November 6th will determine YOUR ability to find and keep a job, the probability of war or peace in the future, whether the amount of tax that each of us has to pay is fairly distributed, the educational opportunities for your children, and your freedom to live life as you choose.

Our 1984 Platform talks about improving life for Oregonians. Suggestions include:

- Working to end enormous budget deficits which have devastated Oregon's timber industry, housing industry and small businesses. These deficits have brought about bankruptcies at rates rivaling the 1930's Depression.
- A fair tax system based on ability to pay. We oppose the idea that the rich should be taxed less and the middle and low income workers should be taxed more.
- A strong national defense that insures the readiness of our armed forces and works to eliminate waste in the military budget.
- A safe, clean and attractive environment for ourselves and our children to live in and raise their families.
- An effective educational system that prepares our children to take part in the world to come.
- Support for the Nuclear Freeze because we recognize that no one wins a nuclear war.
- A system of government that promotes and protects EVERY citizen's freedom and provides EVERY citizen an equal opportunity to advance in OUR country. To achieve that end, we support the enforcement of the Civil Rights Laws that are fighting to end all discriminatory practices in our country.

As this election approaches, please take the time to study the positions of both parties. We are confident that, once you do so, you will find that the positions of the Democratic Party are those that will best serve our country's future.

You can join us in working for a better tomorrow for Oregon and the United States by calling the Marion County Democratic Central Committee at 399-9612.

Sincerely,

MARION COUNTY
DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CUT OUT

Support these Democratic Candidates:

WALTER MONDALE ..... PRESIDENT
GERALDINE FERRARO ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
MARGIE HENDRIKSEN ..... U.S. SENATOR
RUTH McFARLAND ..... U.S. CONGRESS
BARBARA ROBERTS ..... SECRETARY OF STATE
GRATTAN KERANS ..... STATE TREASURER
VERN COOK ..... ATTORNEY GENERAL
DOUG MATNEY ..... STATE SENATE—DISTRICT 15
ALAN HAMILTON ..... STATE REPRESENTATIVE —DISTRICT 28
JEFF GILMOUR ..... STATE REPRESENTATIVE —DISTRICT 30
JIM HILL ..... STATE REPRESENTATIVE —DISTRICT 31
CARL MYERS ..... STATE REPRESENTATIVE —DISTRICT 32
MIKE KOPETSKI ..... STATE REPRESENTATIVE —DISTRICT 33
CHUCK BENNETT ..... STATE REPRESENTATIVE —DISTRICT 38
JACKIE JAMES ..... COUNTY CLERK
WILLIAM RINGNALDA ..... COUNTY SURVEYOR

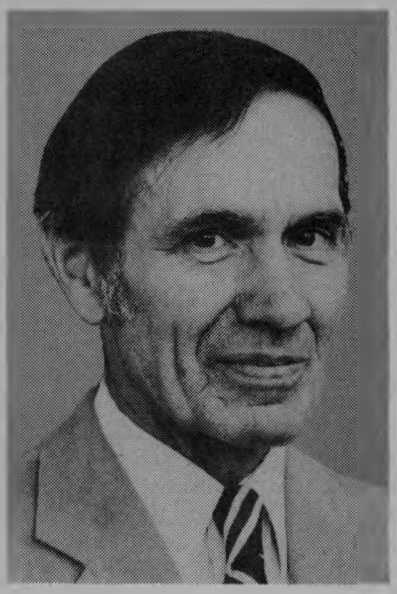
CUT OUT AND TAKE TO THE POLLS

(This information furnished by Marion County Democratic Central Committee; P.O. Box 585, Salem, Oregon 97308)

CANDIDATE FOR

County Commissioner

MARION COUNTY
POSITION NO. 3



LES
BAHR

Peoples Party
of Marion
County

OCCUPATION: Semiretired Homebuilder and Licensed Tax Consultant.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: 40 years accounting and construction.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate High School and Business College.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: City Recorder, Treasurer, Judge. Comptroller, DMV. World War II Navy—four years. Citizen Politician.

Your perennial political gadfly is at it again!

It's a thankless job but someone has to do it. Besides, I believe the only real losers in life are the ones who quit trying.

I am a dedicated believer in democracy. I practice it, live it, fight for it and spend money pursuing it.

No candidate for public office should be allowed to run unopposed. It's done that way in Russia. Democracy thrives on competition just as the free enterprise system does. It's strange how people in power brag on democracy and then complain when it is practiced by someone else.

My campaign is door-to-door. The thousands of dollars put up by special interests go to my opponent.

I have the knowledge, intelligence and ability to bring new ideas to benefit Marion County. I ask for your votes so there will be a strong independent voice raised in the Marion County government.

THE MILLIE JONES CAPER

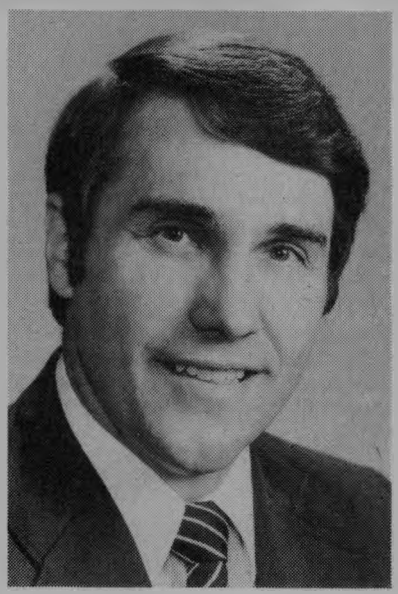
When Ed Morgan retired as County Clerk, he recommended the Commissioners appoint his assistant, Millie Jones, as his successor. Instead of appointing Millie and letting the voters decide on the new clerk (Millie would be retiring) they played the political game and appointed Al Davidson. (Guess who has been showing the new appointee the ropes.)

They blew a golden opportunity to reward a faithful employee and recognize the important role women play in Marion County government. Millie would have been justly honored as the first Marion County woman clerk. Shame on those male chauvinists!

More details on this and other shenanigans of the Commissioners with a few good suggestions thrown in for improving county government will be forthcoming as the campaign progresses.

ALL YOU EVER WANTED IN A COMMISSIONER IS LES!

(This information furnished by Les Bahr.)



GARY
HEER

Republican

OCCUPATION: Marion County Commissioner.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Worked on the family farm in Marion County, at a service station, and berry processing plant in Woodburn, served as a release officer at Vancouver Veterans' Hospital and as a juvenile probation officer in Salem.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated from North Marion High School, received his Bachelor's Degree from Mt. Angel College and earned his Master's Degree from Portland State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Served as Director of the Marion County Juvenile Court working with Judge Al Norblad from January 1977 through December 1980.

GARY HEER has helped guide Marion County through serious financial troubles in 1981 to its present stable level of operation.

GARY HEER worked hard at getting a no increase three-year operating levy passed through Marion County.

GARY HEER IS INVOLVED IN THE COMMUNITY: GARY is a lifelong resident of Marion County. He was raised on the family farm north of Woodburn, served three years with the U.S. Army Combat Engineers overseas, and is currently Chairman of the Aurora Volunteer Fire Department.

GARY has two children attending North Marion schools, is a member of the American Legion Post #122, the Woodburn Grange and is a charter member of the Woodburn Elks.

GARY is a Board Director of the Marion-Polk-Yamhill Senior Services Agency, works on the Student Financial Endowment Program for Chemeketa Community College, is a board member for the local Community Action Agency. He is a vice-chairman for the United Way campaign and serves on a citizen's committee to help boys at Mid-Valley Adolescent Center.

GARY HEER BELIEVES IN:

—Productive and cost efficient county government

—Strong controls of county government spending

—Effective and reasonable land use policies and procedures

—Keeping county government open and available to all citizens

RE-ELECT GARY HEER,
THE COMPETENT AND PROVEN CANDIDATE

(This information furnished by the Committee to Re-Elect Gary Heer; Al Loucks, General Chairman.)

CANDIDATE FOR

County Clerk MARION COUNTY

AL DAVIDSON

Republican

OCCUPATION: Marion County Clerk.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Executive Assistant to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; News Director, KGAY Radio, Salem; Operations Manager, KOOS Radio, Coos Bay; Manager KNND Radio, Cottage Grove; U.S. Navy.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Currently enrolled in external degree program at Eastern Oregon State College; graduated Career Academy of Broadcasting, 1967; graduated North Salem High School, 1966.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Marion County Clerk; Salem City Council; Salem Transit District Board of Directors; Salem Transit District Budget Committee; Faye Wright Neighborhood Association Executive Board.

AS YOUR COUNTY CLERK
AL DAVIDSON HAS PROVEN TO BE:

SERVICE ORIENTED—In his first month in office COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON expanded the hours for serving the public after more than three years of restricted service.

PROGRESSIVE—COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON is a strong supporter of vote by mail as a way of increasing voter participation and controlling costs.

EFFICIENT—COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON has modernized the Clerk's office resulting in faster service to you and greater staff productivity.

EFFECTIVE—In the May 1984 primary election COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON reduced printing costs, saving the taxpayers more than $16,000 from the previous primary election.

EXPERIENCED—COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON brings to the county a broad range of experience from private sector management, state government management and local government policy experience through service on numerous councils, boards and commissions.

FROM COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON:

"Few things are of more importance to you and your family than your vote, your marriage records and your property records. You have entrusted me, as your County Clerk, with the integrity, preservation and maintenance of these vital items. I take that responsibility very seriously and I will continue to do my best to earn the trust you have placed in me."

COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON is married to the former KATHY DOTY of Salem. They live in South Salem with their two daughters Melissa, six; and Meredith, three.

KEEP A WORKING CLERK WORKING FOR YOU
KEEP COUNTY CLERK AL DAVIDSON

(This information furnished by Citizens to Keep Marion County Clerk Al Davidson.)

JACKIE JAMES

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Community Coordinator, Youth Care Services (Mid-Valley Adolescent Center and Sunburst Girls Center).

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Executive Secretary, Salem City Club; Committee Administrator, Oregon State Legislature; Legislative Assistant, Oregon State Legislature; Administrative Assistant, McKesson & Robbins; Collections Clerk, Secretary, Pacific Finance Corp.; Homemaker; Church and Civic Volunteer.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration, Oregon State University; Master's Degree, Public Administration, Lewis and Clark College.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon State Department of Education, Advisory Committee for Schools of Hair Design; Salem School District 24J, District Community Education Advisory Board, Administrative Structure Study Committee; Marion County Drug Task Force; Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency Board; Salem's Sunnyslope Neighborhood Association Executive Board; Democrat Precinct Committeeperson.

PERSONAL: Jackie James, a fourth generation Oregonian, has lived since 1959 in Salem. Widowed in 1982, Terry James, a 29 year employee of Oregon's Vocational Rehabilitation Division, mother of two children, Dena and Barry.

JACKIE JAMES is a proven, recognized administrator.

President, Salem City Club
Treasurer, American Association of University Women, Salem Branch
Chairperson, Board of Deacons, Elder, Westminster United Presbyterian Church
President, Co-Resident Women Alumnae
Budget Chairperson, League of Women Voters, Salem

JACKIE JAMES has demonstrated her sensitivity and commitment to the community and each citizen's rights. As a person of integrity, demanding of herself and other public servants, will diligently enforce the election laws and continue to be a leader, working to inform the voters, assisting to clarify the issues, and enhance the voters' opportunity to know about and exercise their rights.

JACKIE JAMES is a manager who believes in intelligent problem solving, careful consideration of alternatives, measures costs and benefits, motivates staff and produces results. Your records will be filed properly and kept safe with her as your Marion County Clerk.

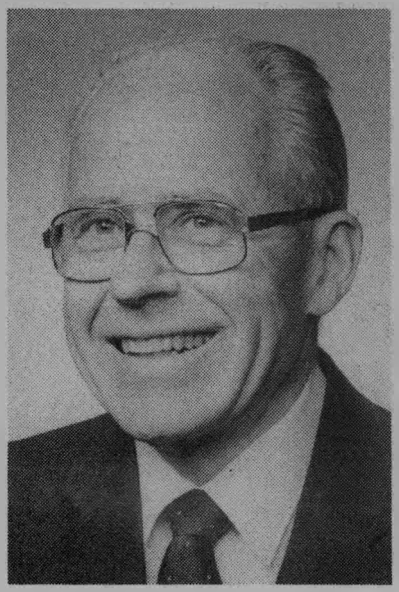
A proven Administrator, JACKIE will responsively manage your County Clerk's office with courtesy, economy, cost efficiency, never betraying the trust placed in her hands.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Jackie James County Clerk.)

CANDIDATE FOR

County Surveyor

MARION COUNTY



DAVID F. BATES

Republican

OCCUPATION: Marion County Surveyor.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Practicing Land Surveyor since 1939. Member of the Oregon State Bar since 1957.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate of: Aumsville High School, Willamette University, Oregon State University School of Civil Engineering, Willamette College of Law.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Appointed Deputy County Surveyor, Marion County, March 1939 to December 1943. Elected Marion County Surveyor 1980.

BATES has been a Marion County resident since 1930.

BATES is the holder of Oregon Professional Land Surveyor's License No. 24.

BATES has filed more surveys in Marion County than any other individual surveyor.

BATES has served his community as President of the Community Concert Association of Salem, Swegle School Parent-Teachers Association, Four Corners Rod and Gun Club; a member of the Board of Directors during the planning and construction of Capital Manor.

BATES is presently the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Union Gospel Mission, Salem; a former member of the Board of Deacons of First Baptist Church of Salem; presently and for the past 27 years, a teacher of an adult Sunday School Class at First Baptist Church; was a member of the Portland Opera Chorus for 15 years.

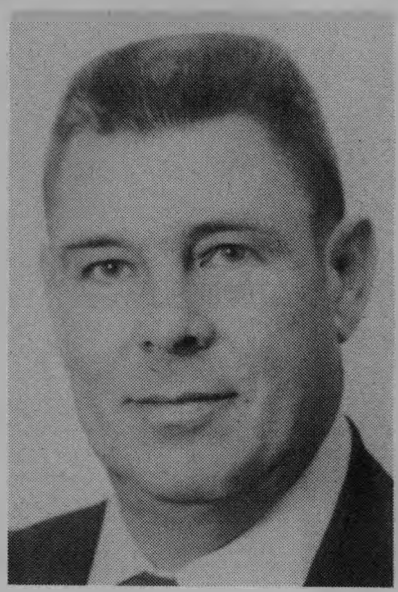
BATES was the first Engineering Instructor for what is now Chemeketa Community College; has taught Land Surveying at Willamette University, Survey Law at Chemeketa Community College.

BATES was an instructor of Pre-gunnery Central Station Fire Control System on B-29 Bombers during World War II.

The duties of County Surveyor cover two areas. Government corners need to be preserved and restored. Survey records must be maintained and made available to the public. BATES has instituted a modernized indexing system for the survey records in the office. At the same time, having no field crew, BATES is himself spending days in the field, restoring and monumenting government land corners. He is thereby carrying out the requirements of the statute within the bounds of the limited budget available to him.

BATES merits your vote and deserves re-election.

(This information furnished by David F. Bates.)



WILLIAM F. (BILL) RINGNALDA

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Consulting Engineer and Land Surveyor in private practice.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Formerly a part owner of Barnes Surveying & Engineering Inc.; City Surveyor for the City of Salem 1965-71; employed by the Oregon State Highway Department Construction, Traffic Engineering and Bridge Divisions between 1955 and 1963.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: 12 years City of Salem Public Schools graduating in 1953. Attended Reed College, Pasadena City College and Mt. Angel College and in addition have course credits from U of O, Oregon State and OCE, together with certificates from several intensive two to 14 day workshops in surveying and engineering.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: City Surveyor for the City of Salem. Member and past Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Area Neighborhood Development Organization (CAN-DO) in Salem. Member of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Mission Street Improvement Environmental Impact Study.

BILL RINGNALDA is a PROFESSIONAL

He is licensed as a Professional Land Surveyor in Oregon, Idaho and Alaska and as a Civil Engineer in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He has on several occasions assisted the Board of Engineering Examiners by proctoring the Professional examinations.

Ringnalda is a member and past Vice-chairman of the Oregon Section of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. He is a past Trustee of the Willamette Chapter of the Professional Engineers of Oregon and is a member, past chapter officer and ethics committee member, of the Professional Land Surveyors of Oregon.

Ringnalda was instrumental in 1970 in bringing about the ongoing control survey program which supports the regional mapping program "GLADS."

BILL RINGNALDA is an INVOLVED CITIZEN

In addition to his Neighborhood Association directorship and Mission Street committee work he also has served as a member and officer of Salem Neighborhoods Inc. and as a member and officer on the board of directors of the SHINE (Self Help in Neighborhoods Everywhere) program.

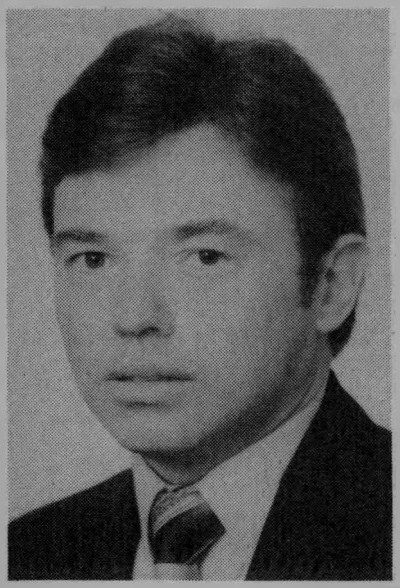
He is a past president of AFSCME Local 2067, a former Salem Jaycee and is a member of Pentacle Theater and Eagles Willamette Aerie 2081.

(This information furnished by William F. Ringnalda.)

CANDIDATE FOR

County Treasurer

MARION COUNTY



RALPH J. GRIM

Republican

OCCUPATION: Marion County Treasurer.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Marion County Treasurer since 1980: served seven years as Cash Management Officer for Marion County; worked on the family farm in Marion County; served in the U.S. Army with the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: South Salem High School graduate; Merritt Davis Business College graduate in accounting and data processing; Central Oregon College; Chemeketa Community College.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected Marion County Treasurer; 11 years experience in Marion County Government; Re-elected and presently serving as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Marion County Educational Service District; Chairperson South Salem Neighborhood Association; Treasurer of the Oregon Association of Treasurers/Finance Officers.

RALPH GRIM IS YOUR ELECTED
MARION COUNTY TREASURER
AND IS WORKING FOR YOU

RALPH GRIM in the last three years:

Through prudent investments, has provided over $7 million in interest earnings to Marion County Taxing Districts.

Has worked to develop an inter-departmental accounting system which provides up-to-date information for sound fiscal management of your tax dollars.

Has worked to improve legislation regarding investment of your tax dollar.

RALPH GRIM has set these major goals:

To continually work with other county officials to make Marion County Government more efficient and responsive to the public.

To help relieve the burden of property taxes by searching for improved and less costly ways of handling mandated county services.

RALPH GRIM is a lifelong resident of Marion County. He and his wife, Marilyn, have one daughter, Stefani, and reside in Salem.

RALPH GRIM IS LISTENING, AND TAKES ACTION

RE-ELECT
RALPH GRIM
MARION COUNTY TREASURER

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-elect Ralph Grim; Mike Garcia, Treasurer.)

TANDRA THORBECK

Peoples Party of Marion County

OCCUPATION: Secretary-Treasurer, Other Lumber Co., Inc. Building demolition and recycling.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Waitress and Assistant Restaurant Manager. Steel building construction.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: North Salem High School Graduate. Two years plus Oregon College of Education now Western Oregon State College.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None.

In order to run for County Treasurer, you must be at least 18 years old (I am 37), a registered voter (I am), and a one year resident of Marion County (I have been).

While I lack some of the technical knowledge, I have the managerial skills and by putting a part-time CPA on my staff and the support of the County Counsel and the State Treasurer and Secretary of State's auditors, I can and will run an efficient operation of the Treasurer's office.

I believe every candidate should have opposition. The failure of the Democratic Party to run candidates not only for County Treasurer but also County Commissioner leaves only the Peoples Party to provide that opposition.

The complete, whole and detailed story of the $18 million bond loss fiasco needs more airing in public. Court records and depositions indicate the present Treasurer Grim did all the negotiating and traveling to Texas to make the bond deals. This indicates he had a much greater involvement than he has been blamed for. Certainly Bob Coe must (and he has) accepted the responsibility. But the blame is not all his. Hopefully more of the details of that scandal may be uncovered during the campaign.

And finally, as a "member of the opposite sex" I deeply resent the County Commissioners' refusal to honor the recommendation of County Clerk Ed Morgan to appoint exceptionally well-qualified Millie Jones to succeed him as County Clerk.

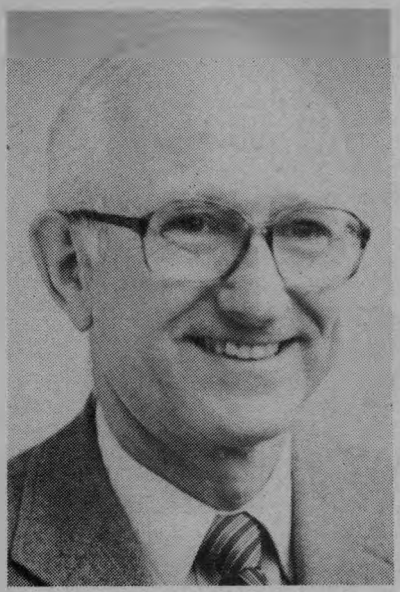
The Commissioners passed up an opportunity to recognize the role of the dedicated women in the Marion County government. So much for the "Equal Opportunity" sign they display in the Courthouse. The male dominated "good ol' boy" syndrome prevails. It is politics as usual!

THIS WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOUSE —

THE COURTHOUSE!

(This information furnished by Tandra Thorbeck.)

Judge, Supreme Court POSITION 1



HANS A. LINDE

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Supreme Court Justice.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon Supreme Court Justice since 1977. Attorney admitted to Oregon bar, 1951. Professor of Law, University of Oregon, 1959-76. Arbitrator in labor disputes, 1962-75.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of California School of Law; Reed College; Lincoln High School, Portland.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Seven years' experience on Supreme Court of Oregon. Law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice, 1950-51. Attorney, U.S. State Department, and Adviser to U.S. Delegation to United Nations, 1951-53. Assistant to U.S. Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon, 1955-58. Member, Oregon Constitutional Revision Commission, 1961-62. Member, Administrative Conference of the United States, 1978-82.

• OVERWHELMING CHOICE FOR RE-ELECTION •

LAWYERS. A poll of Oregon lawyers conducted by the Bar Association gave Justice Linde 2,491 first-place votes to 814 for his opponent. That is a 3-to-1 preference for Justice Linde among professionals who work with the Supreme Court's decisions.

PROSECUTORS. Linde's supporters include former prosecutors like Jim Brown, Des Connall, Dick Forcum, Bill Frye, Alan Holmes, John Leahy, Sid Lezak, Francis Linklater, Louis Selken, R. P. (Joe) Smith, and Don Turner.

NEWSPAPERS. Linde's re-election has been endorsed by newspapers throughout Oregon, including the DAILY ASTORIAN, Bend BULLETIN, Coos Bay WORLD, Corvallis GAZETTE-TIMES, Klamath Falls HERALD AND NEWS, Medford MAIL TRIBUNE, SPRINGFIELD NEWS, Portland OREGONIAN, Eugene REGISTER-GUARD, and Salem STATESMAN-JOURNAL. Some typical comments:

The Portland *Oregonian,* April 26, 1984: "Oregonians should be proud to have a person of Hans A. Linde's intellectual stature on the state Supreme Court."

The Eugene *Register-Guard,* April 21, 1984: "One of the best legal minds in the state, perhaps in the nation."

The Salem *Statesman-Journal,* April 29, 1984: "Linde is a distinguished jurist who should be retained by the voters of Oregon."

• LINDE THE MAN •

LONG-TIME OREGONIAN. Hans Linde has lived in Oregon for 45 years. His father was an attorney in Portland.

OREGON SCHOOLS. Hans Linde went to Lincoln High School and Reed College. He earned his way by factory and shipyard jobs.

VETERAN. He served in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II.

FAMILY MAN. Justice Linde and his wife Helen have been married 39 years and live in Salem. They have two grown children, Lisa and David.

• LINDE THE LAWYER •

U.S. SUPREME COURT. Linde began his career as law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

NATIONAL SECURITY. Linde was an attorney for the U.S. State Department with top security clearance. Later he advised the Disarmament Agency and the Defense Department on arms control.

SENATE AIDE. Linde was top legislative aide to Oregon's Senator Richard Neuberger.

ENVIRONMENTAL LITIGATION. Linde wrote the court brief that helped save Oregon's "bottle bill" from industry attack.

GOVERNMENT REFORM. Linde has worked on bills to streamline government and improve Oregon's courts.

NATIONAL LEADER. Linde has been on the Administrative Conference of the United States. He is on the national council of the American Law Institute.

PROFESSOR. Linde taught law for 18 years at the University of Oregon. Over 1,000 Oregon lawyers took his courses.

• LINDE THE JUDGE •

EXPERIENCED. Justice Linde was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1976 and elected by the people in 1978. No judge has longer experience on the Supreme Court.

PRODUCTIVE. Justice Linde has written more than 200 majority opinions and shared in over a thousand of the court's decisions. Arno Denecke, retired Chief Justice during five years of Justice Linde's service, says: "Justice Linde is a very hard working member of the Court, both on opinions assigned to him and on all court business."

HIGHLY QUALIFIED. The Supreme Court does not try cases or sentence criminals. Because it reviews appeals in all areas of law, Linde's 30 years of expert knowledge of constitutional, administrative, criminal and labor law are superior preparation for continued service on the Court.

ENFORCES OREGON'S LAWS. Justice Linde is a recognized leader in enforcing Oregon's constitution and laws. He believes policy should be made by lawmakers, not by courts.

WIDE KNOWLEDGE. A supreme court justice must work with the other justices to decide a broad range of cases. Justice Linde's opinions for the Court cover many areas of law, such as:

—PROTECTING POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS. Standards for police and firefighter benefits consistent with city home rule.

—PEOPLE'S RIGHTS. Tenants' damages for substandard housing. Compensation for battered spouse when protective order is not enforced. Damages for child injured by parent's drunk driving.

—SALES TAX. Legislature could not require local governments to ratify proposed sales tax.

—FAIR PROCEDURES. Right to have clear rules for licensed occupations. Right to secure review of land use decisions.

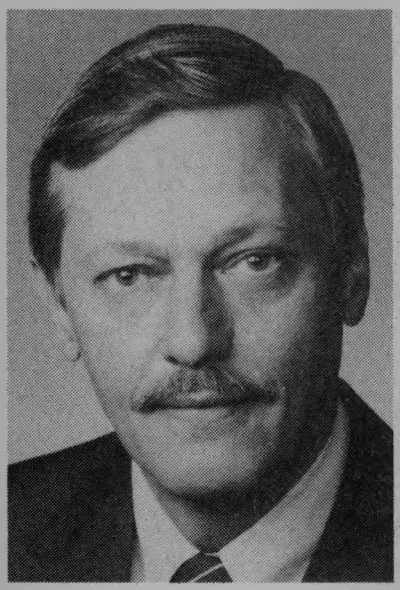
NATIONAL REPUTATION. According to Professors Laurence Tribe of Harvard and Gerald Gunther of Stanford, "Justice Linde's record as a state judge is nearly unmatched in recent times. . . . His contributions certainly parallel those of leading state judges of the century."

• RE-ELECT JUSTICE HANS LINDE—
AN OUTSTANDING JUDGE •

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-elect Justice Linde.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Judge, Supreme Court POSITION 1



ALBIN W. NORBLAD

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Circuit Court Judge, Marion County, 1977-present.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: District Court Judge, 1973-77; Attorney, private practice, 1969-73; Municipal Court Judge, 1970-73; County Counsel and Deputy District Attorney, 1966-69; Clerk, Federal District Court Judge, 1965-66. Admitted to practice before U.S. Supreme Court, 1972; U.S. Ninth Court of Appeals, 1969; U.S. District Court for Oregon, 1968; Oregon State Bar, 1965.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, National College of State Judiciary; J.D. Willamette University, 1965; B.S. University of Oregon, 1963.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Member, Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections; elected as Circuit and District Court Judge; Legislative Committees of judicial associations; member, community advisory boards and committees, including Marion-Polk County Alcohol Advisory Committee.

JUDGE ALBIN W. NORBLAD—AN EXTENSIVE RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Judge Albin Norblad is one of Oregon's most respected jurists.

Judge Albin Norblad's 19-year professional career has been spent in Oregon courtrooms, as an attorney or judge, arguing or adjudicating across a broad spectrum of civil and criminal law. He knows what goes on in the real world, and the conduct and effectiveness of his Court has received state and national commendations.

As one observer stated: "While Judge Norblad retains the highest regard for judicial tradition, he has been unusually innovative and makes the system work to the benefit of the people."

As a judge of various courts for 14 years, he has earned commendations from fellow jurists, the news media and the general public. He has the best record in Oregon for collecting restitution for victims of crime. Offenders know that Judge Norblad will demand they be punished for their crimes if convicted and required to pay restitution to their victims. Convicted offenders do not leave his Court with a "slap on the wrist."

JUDGE NORBLAD—"IMAGINATIVE, ENLIGHTENED"

Judge Norblad's even-handed firmness in dealing with problems of juvenile crime has been particularly effective and widely praised. In 1976, according to State of Oregon Analysis of Criminal Offenses and Arrests, 43% of all arrests in his jurisdiction were juvenile. By 1982, juvenile arrests had been reduced to 25%.

In his work with troubled juveniles, he has developed some of the most enlightened programs of rehabilitation in the state. He has been commended for his imagination and resourcefulness in bringing private and public organizations together to work effectively.

Judge Norblad's handling of domestic relations cases is equally impressive. His Court is responsible for a substantial increase in the reporting of physical and sexual abuse and child abuse and neglect. During his tenure on the Circuit Court bench, he has doubled support collections for spouses and children, even during bad economic times.

EXPERIENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY—SEPARATION OF POWERS

Judge Norblad has broad knowledge of constitutional and statutory law. He has been a guest lecturer at Lewis & Clark College, Portland State University, Western State College, and Willamette University. He has been invited to share his views before Oregon Association of School Administrators and other public entities.

In sharp contrast to his opponent, Judge Norblad has the qualifications essential for effective and fair service on Oregon's highest court—19 years of courtroom experience. The Chambers of the Supreme Court are not reserved exclusively for scholars capable of dealing only with legal abstractions. Judge Norblad brings real world experience to the Supreme Court.

Judge Norblad believes that judges should be accountable to the people of Oregon through the election process. Since issues before the Supreme Court, like those in lower courts, concern real people in real life situations, acceptance of public accountability and the ability to write clear, concise decisions without unnecessary delay are essential.

Judge Norblad believes in the separation of governmental powers; he holds fast to the Constitutional mandate that the Legislative branch is to make law and the Courts to interpret. His opponent has deviated from this principle in numerous cases.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT JUDGE NORBLAD

"Speed and clarity have given (Judge Norblad's) Court a forceful reputation, without sacrificing the perception of fairness. In terms of due process . . . the performance of the Court . . . is excellent." U.S. Dept. of Justice—LEEA Program Evaluation (7/15/81)

". . . Norblad, elected by the voters to his present post, is widely perceived in the community to have been effective in curbing crime . . ." Salem *Statesman-Journal* (8/14/83)

"Judge Norblad makes juveniles responsible to the victims of their crimes. Restitution payments by juveniles have increased 200% (in two years)." Astoria *Daily Astorian* (8/17/78)

". . . behind this tremendous drop in juvenile crime statistics is (Judge) Norblad's tough, no-nonsense policies as well as his commitment to certain, speedy justice for offenders."
Stayton *Mail* (1/24/80)

"We think Judge Al Norblad and his solid staff are doing an outstanding job . . ." Silverton *Appeal Tribune* (4/19/79)

". . . judicial candidate Albin Norblad promised to get tough with juvenile offenders and realize community benefit in dealing with them. Norblad was elected and he kept his promise."
Woodburn *Independent* (6/9/82)

"Oregon voters have a rare opportunity to put a dedicated and effective individual into a key public office. The public and our justice system will be well-served with Judge Norblad's election to the Oregon Supreme Court."
Wendell Wyatt, former Oregon Congressman.

"Judge Norblad's 19 years as a practicing attorney and jurist enables him to understand the impact of law on all people. He views crime and the protection of the public as a priority issue."
Robert Kouns, President, Crime Victims United.

"The Oregon Supreme Court needs the balance, experience and strength of Judge Norblad." Jean Young, Oregon Civic Leader.

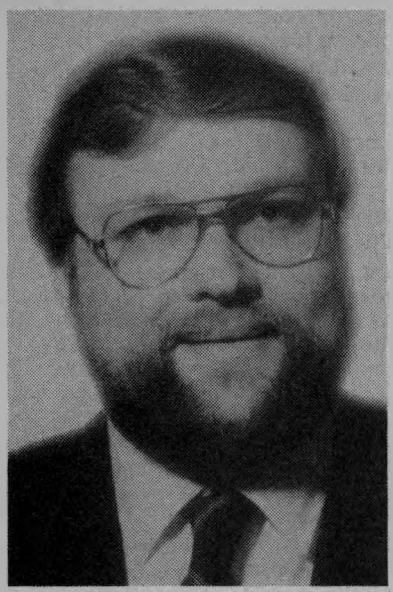
JUDGE ALBIN W. NORBLAD:
FIRM—FAIR—EXPERIENCED—EFFECTIVE

(This information furnished by Judge Albin W. Norblad for Supreme Court Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

City Alderman

CITY OF SALEM
WARD 1



MICHAEL R.
MINDEN

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Attorney.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Law clerk; construction worker; research assistant.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Law degree, Willamette University; B.A. in psychology, University of Oregon Honors College; Jesuit High School, Portland.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Two term Chairman, Northeast Neighbors; President and Vice President, Salem Neighborhood Inc.; Vice Chair, SHINE Advisory Board; Mission Street Citizens Advisory Committee; Vice Chair, 17th Street Advisory Committee.

Mike knows the issues facing our community today and tomorrow.

He will:

1) Work to preserve the livability of our residential neighborhoods.
2) Support efforts to revitalize our downtown and develop our long neglected river front.
3) Seek better traffic planning, including a Neighborhood Traffic Management Program to protect the safety and livability of residential streets.
4) Work for crime-watch programs and changes in the Police Department budget to increase enforcement in burglary cases.
5) Advocate greater coordination between our land use planning and traffic planning and economic development efforts.
6) Support city cooperation with the private sector on economic diversification. Support economic development consistent with our commitment to livability.
7) Seek continued city support for community self-help projects, including park development, rehabilitation and maintenance.
8) Strive to encourage citizen involvement in government. People are our community's most valuable resource.
9) Listen to BOTH sides of issues before Council.

Mike is a candidate who offers a balanced understanding of our community's needs, rooted in an appreciation for Salem's past, concern for Salem's present and an energetic optimism for Salem's future.

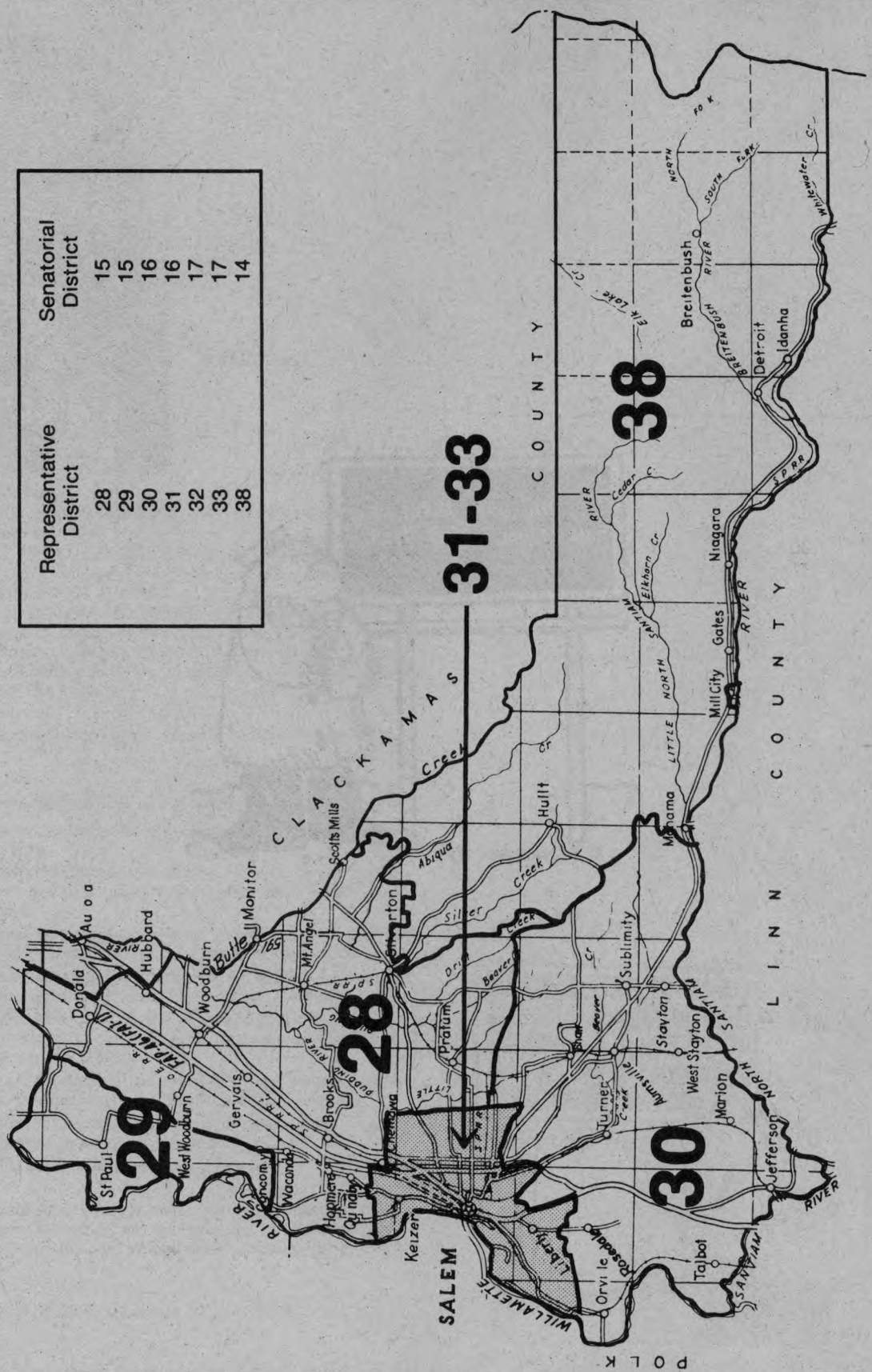
Vote: MIKE MINDEN, Candidate for Councilor, Ward 1.

(This information furnished by Minden for City Council Committee.)


"... the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."
© COUTIER '84

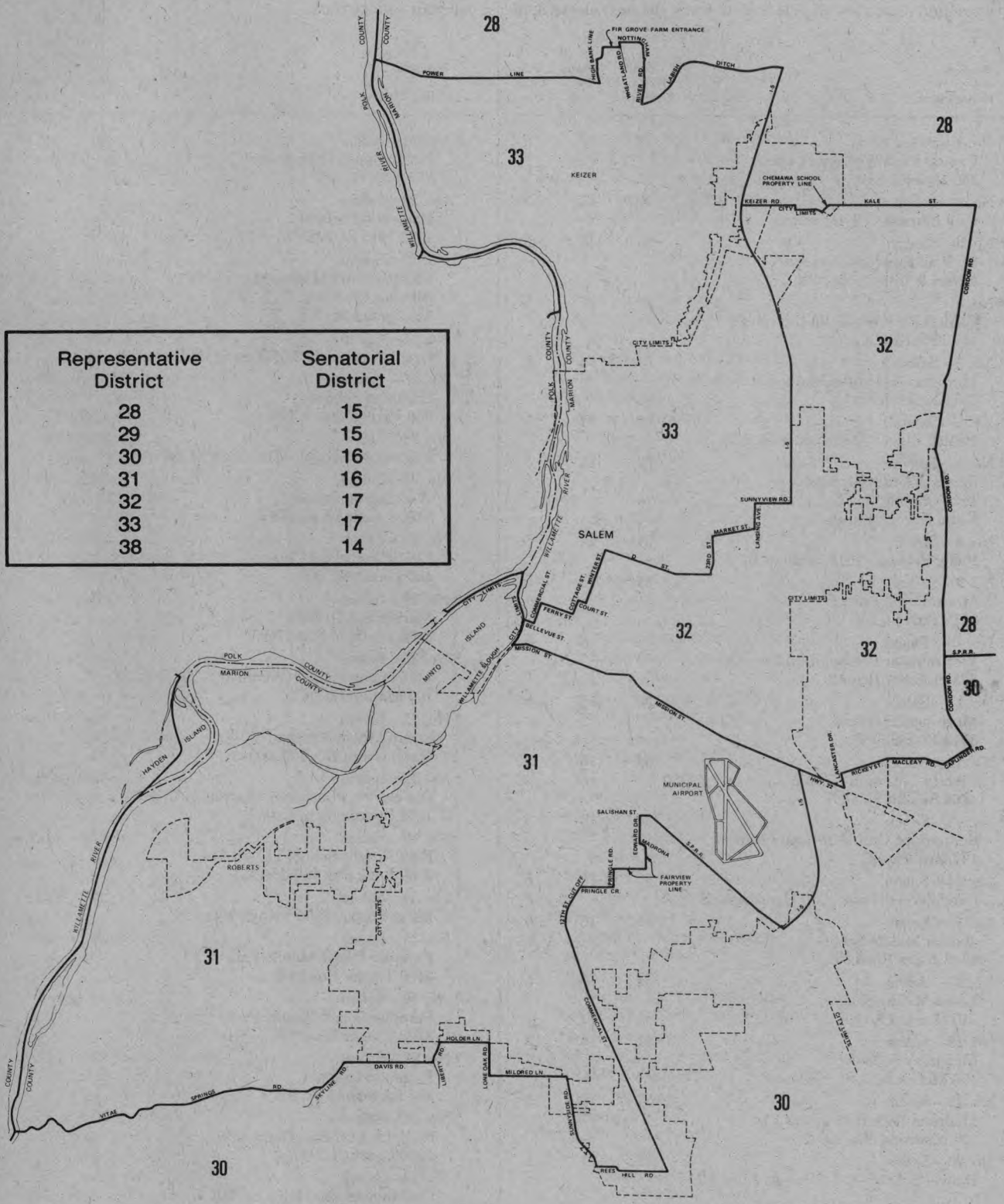
District Map MARION COUNTY

Representative District	Senatorial District
28	15
29	15
30	16
31	16
32	17
33	17
38	14



District Map

SALEM AREA
(ENLARGEMENT)



Representative District	Senatorial District
28	15
29	15
30	16
31	16
32	17
33	17
38	14

Precincts & Polling Places MARION COUNTY

The following list of districts and precincts within those districts is provided to help you identify which U.S. Representative, State Senator and State Representative candidates will be on your ballot at the next election. Find your precinct number or name in the left column. It will identify your representative, senatorial and congressional district in the columns at the right. If you have any questions about which candidates you are eligible to vote for at the next election, please call your county clerk.

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
* No. 1—Salem Capital Park Wesleyan Church 410 19th St. SE	32	17	5
* No. 2—Salem City Library—Civic Center	32	17	5
* No. 3—Salem St. Paul Episcopal Church Myers & Liberty Sts. SE	31	16	5
* No. 4—Salem Capital Park Wesleyan Church 410 19th St. SE	31	16	5
* No. 5—Salem Morningside United Methodist Church 3674 12th St. SE	31	16	5
* No. 6—Salem Health Bldg.—3180 Center St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 7—Salem South Salem High School 1910 Church St. SE Rural Ave. Entrance	31	16	5
* No. 8—Salem Baker School—1515 Saginaw St. S	31	16	5
* No. 9—Salem Morningside School 3513 12th St. SE	31	16	5
No. 10—Salem Westminster Presbyterian Church 3737 Liberty Road S	31	16	5
* No. 11—Salem Morningside School 3513 12th St. SE	30	16	5
* No. 12—Salem Liberty Christian Church 4764 Skyline Road S	31	16	5
* No. 13—Salem Sunnyslope Chr. Reformed Church 197 Hrubetz SE	31	16	5
No. 14—Salem Candalaria School—935 Hansen St. S	31	16	5
* No. 15—Salem Judson Middle School 4512 Jones Road SE	31	16	5
* No. 17—Salem Leslie Middle School 710 Howard St. SE	31	16	5
* No. 18—Salem McKinley School 466 McGilchrist St. SE	31	16	5
* No. 19—Salem Madrona Hills Retirement Ctr. 707 Madrona Ave. SE	31	16	5
* No. 20—Salem Hoover School—1104 Savage Road NE	32	17	5
* No. 21—Salem North Salem High School 765 14th St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 22—Salem Englewood School 1132 19th St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 23—Salem Christian and Missionary Alliance Church 555 Gaines St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 24—Salem Grant School—725 Market St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 25—Salem Highland School 530 Highland Ave. NE	33	17	5
* No. 26—Salem Englewood School—1132 19th St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 27—Salem Washington School 3165 Lansing Ave. NE	33	17	5
No. 28—Salem First Evangelical Church 455 Locust St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 29—Salem Marion E.S.D. Bldg. 3400 Portland Road NE	33	17	5
* No. 30—Salem 1st Congregational Church 700 Marion St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 31—Salem Salem Mobile Estates Hazel Green Road Entrance	32	17	5
* No. 32—Salem Our Savior's Lutheran Church 1274 Cunningham Lane S	31	16	5
No. 33—Salem Faye Wright School 4060 Lone Oak Road SE	31	16	5
* No. 34—Salem Mead Corp.—2800 Pringle Road SE	31	16	5
* No. 35—Salem Paradise Island Mobile Park 3100 Turner Road SE	31	16	5
* No. 36—Salem Paradise Island Mobile Park 3100 Turner Road SE	30	16	5
* No. 37—Salem Richmond School 466 Richmond St. SE	32	17	5
* No. 38—Salem St. John Lutheran Church 1360 Court St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 39—Salem Courthouse—100 High St. NE	33	17	5
No. 40—Salem Englewood United Methodist Church 1110 17th St. NE	33	17	5

* Handicapped Access  Available

Precincts & Polling Places MARION COUNTY

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
* No. 41—Salem Grace Lutheran Church 1998 Lansing Ave. NE	32	17	5
* No. 42—Salem Waldo Middle School 2805 Lansing Ave. NE	33	17	5
* No. 43—Salem State School for Deaf 999 Locust St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 44—Salem Keizer Grange Hall 441 Chemawa Road N	33	17	5
* No. 45—Salem Kennedy School—4912 Noren St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 46—Salem Redeemer Lutheran Church 4663 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 47—Salem Free Methodist Church 4455 Silverton Road NE	32	17	5
* No. 48—Salem Salem Academy 942 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 49—Salem Four Corners School 500 Elma Ave. SE	32	17	5
* No. 50—Salem Hazel Green School 5774 Hazel Green Rd. NE	28	15	5
No. 51—Salem Macleay Community Center Macleay Road SE	30	16	5
* No. 53—Salem Trinity United Methodist Church 590 Elma Ave. SE	30	16	5
* No. 54—Salem Grace Baptist Church 4197 State St.	32	17	5
* No. 55—Salem Fire Station—300 Cordon Road NE	32	17	5
No. 56—Salem Rosedale School—6974 Bates Road S	30	16	5
No. 57—Salem Garden Road Christian Church 4059 Market St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 58—Salem Sprague High School 2373 Kuebler Road S	31	16	5
No. 59—Salem Pringle School 4985 Battle Creek Road SE	30	16	5
* No. 60—Salem Whiteaker Middle School 1605 Lockhaven Dr. NE	33	17	5
* No. 61—Salem Sprague High School 2373 Kuebler Road S	30	16	5
* No. 62—Salem Liberty Christian Church 4764 Skyline Road S	30	16	5
* No. 63—Brooks Brooks Fire Station	28	15	5
* No. 64—Silverton Central Howell School Gym 8832 Silverton Road NE	28	15	5
* No. 65—Salem Western Baptist Bible College 5000 Deer Park Dr. SE	30	16	5
* No. 66—Salem Faith Baptist Church 3345 Cordon Road NE	28	15	5
* No. 67—Shaw St. Mary's Hall	30	16	5
* No. 68—Salem Cummings School 613 Cummings Lane N	33	17	5
* No. 69—Salem Chemeketa Community College 4000 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 70—Salem Hayesville School 4545 Ward Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 71—Aumsville Aumsville Grade School	30	16	5
* No. 72—Stayton United Methodist Church 1450 Fern Ridge Rd.	30	16	5
No. 73—Salem Keizer Lions Club 4100 Cherry Ave. NE	33	17	5
* No. 74—Aumsville North Santiam School 8902 Santiam Loop SE	30	16	5
* No. 75—Stayton Stayton Community Center 233 W Burnett St.	30	16	5
* No. 76—Stayton Stayton Grade School 922 N First Ave.	30	16	5
* No. 77—Salem Cummings School 613 Cummings Lane N	33	17	5
* No. 78—Salem McNary High School 505 Sandy Dr. N	33	17	5
* No. 79—Salem Keizer Nazarene Church 4855 Bailey Road NE	33	17	5
No. 80—Salem Clearlake United Methodist Ch. 7920 Wheatland Road N	28	15	5
No. 81—Mehama Mehama Fire Station 21475 Ferry Road	30	16	5
No. 82—Gervais Fairfield Grange 13651 River Road NE	29	15	5
* No. 83—Salem Eldriedge School 10327 River Road NE	28	15	5

* Handicapped Access  Available

Precincts & Polling Places MARION COUNTY

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
No. 84—Mill City State Police Building—Mill City	38	14	5
No. 85—Sublimity Sublimity City Hall	30	16	5
* No. 86—St. Paul St. Paul Community Hall	29	15	5
No. 87—Mehama Mehama Fire Station 21475 Ferry Road	38	14	5
* No. 88—Detroit Detroit City Hall	38	14	5
* No. 89—Gates Gates City Hall	38	14	5
No. 91—Silverton Evergreen School 3727 Cascade Hwy NE	28	15	5
No. 92—Donald Donald Fire Hall 211 SW Feller	28	15	5
No. 93—Silverton St. Paul Catholic Church 1410 Pine St.	28	15	5
* No. 94—Aurora Aurora Fire Hall	38	14	5
No. 95—Hubbard Hubbard City Hall	28	15	5
* No. 96—Hubbard Hubbard Community Church 2934 H St.	28	15	5
* No. 97—Aurora North Marion School 20246 Grim Road NE	28	15	5
No. 98—Silverton Evans Valley Community Hall	28	15	5
* No. 99—Salem Fruitland Church 63rd Ave. & Fruitland Road NE	28	15	5
* No. 100—Woodburn Woodburn Grange Hall Boones Ferry Road	28	15	5
No. 101—Silverton Silverton Grange Hall 201 Division St.	38	14	5
* No. 102—Gervais Gervais High School	28	15	5
* No. 103—Silverton Eugene Field School 410 N Water St.	28	15	5
* No. 104—Silverton Immanuel Lutheran Church 303 N Church	28	15	5
* No. 105—Silverton Silverton Library 410 S Water St.	28	15	5
* No. 106—Woodburn Woodburn Armory 1630 Park Ave.	28	15	5
* No. 107—Woodburn Senior Estates Club House 1776 Country Club Road	28	15	5
* No. 108—Woodburn PGE Building 2079 Progress Way	28	15	5
* No. 109—Woodburn First Presbyterian Church 950 N Boones Ferry Road	28	15	5
* No. 110—Scotts Mills Scotts Mills Grange Hall	38	14	5
No. 111—Scotts Mills Scotts Mills Fire Hall	28	15	5
* No. 112—Woodburn United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall—700 Cascade Dr.	28	15	5
No. 113—Woodburn Free Methodist Church, 280 Gatch St.	28	15	5
No. 114—Silverton Chapel in the Hills 111 Silver Falls Dr. SE	38	14	5
No. 115—Sublimity Union Hill Grange #728 15755 Grange Road SE	30	16	5
No. 116—Monitor Monitor Fire Station	28	15	5
* No. 117—Mt. Angel Mt. Angel Towers Clubroom	28	15	5
* No. 118—Mt. Angel City Council Chambers	28	15	5
No. 119—Jefferson Conser House	30	16	5
* No. 120—Jefferson Jefferson High School	30	16	5
* No. 121—Mt. Angel Mt. Angel Elem. School Marquam Road	28	15	5
* No. 122—Jefferson Talbot Community Church 13374 Marlatt Road S	30	16	5
No. 123—Marion Marion School	30	16	5
No. 124—Silverton North Howell School 9410 Rambler Dr. NE, Silverton	28	15	5
* No. 125—Turner Turner Grade School—Chicago St.	30	16	5
* No. 126—Salem Royal Oaks Baptist Church 4600 Swegle Road NE	32	17	5
* No. 128—Turner Turner Grade School—Chicago St.	30	16	5
* No. 130—Woodburn Christian Church—126 Workman Dr.	28	15	5
No. 131—Woodburn Nazarene Church Hwy 214 & Willow	28	15	5
* No. 132—Salem Gubser School Gym 6610 14th Ave. NE	33	17	5

* Handicapped Access Available

Precincts & Polling Places MARION COUNTY

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
* No. 133—Salem New Life Fellowship 6836 Sunnyside Road SE	31	16	5
No. 134—Woodburn Fire Hall—Newberg Road	28	15	5
* No. 135—Woodburn Woodburn Community Center 3rd and Grant	28	15	5
No. 136—Salem Christ Lutheran Church 4440 State St.	32	17	5
No. 137—Salem Salem Heights Baptist Church 3416 4th Ave. S	31	16	5
* No. 138—Salem Liberty School 4871 Liberty Road S	31	16	5
* No. 139—Salem Free Methodist Church 4455 Silverton Road NE	32	17	5
* No. 140—Salem Peoples Church 4500 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
No. 141—Salem Keizer School Library 5005 River Road N	33	17	5
No. 142—Salem Swegle School 4485 Market St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 143—Salem Salem Mobile Estates Hazel Green Road Entrance	28	15	5
* No. 145—Salem New Life Fellowship 6836 Sunnyside Road SE	30	16	5
* No. 148—Salem McKay High School 2440 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 149—Salem Trinity United Methodist Church 590 Elma Ave. SE	30	16	5
No. 150—Salem St. Edwards Parish 5305 River Road N	33	17	5
* No. 151—Salem Sumpter Elementary School 525 Rockwood St. SE	31	16	5
No. 152—Salem Bethany Baptist Church 1150 Hilfiker Road SE	30	16	5
* No. 154—Salem Salem Armory 2310 17th St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 155—Salem Trinity Covenant Church 5020 Liberty Road S	31	16	5
* No. 156—Salem Richmond School 466 Richmond St. SE	30	16	5
* No. 157—Aurora Aurora Fire Hall	38	14	5
* No. 158—St. Paul St. Paul Community Hall	29	15	5
No. 159—Donald Donald Fire Hall 211 SW Feller	28	15	5
* No. 160—Aumsville Aumsville Grade School	30	16	5
* No. 161—Detroit Detroit City Hall	38	14	5
* No. 162—Gates Gates City Hall	38	14	5
* No. 163—Gervais Gervais High School	28	15	5
No. 164—Idanha Idanha City Hall	38	14	4
No. 165—Mill City State Police Bldg. — Mill City	30	16	5
No. 166—Scotts Mills Scotts Mills Fire Hall	28	15	5
No. 167—Sublimity Sublimity City Hall	30	16	5
No. 168—Salem Pringle School 4985 Battle Creek Road SE	31	16	5
* No. 169—Salem Sumpter Elementary School 525 Rockford St. SE	31	16	5
* No. 170—Salem Kennedy School 4912 Noren St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 171—Salem McNary High School 505 Sandy Dr. N	33	17	5
* No. 172—Salem Willamette Lutheran Home 7693 Wheatland Rd. N	28	15	5
* No. 173—Salem Liberty School 4871 Liberty Rd. S	30	16	5
* No. 174—Silverton Immanuel Lutheran Church, 303 N. Church St.	38	14	5

* Handicapped Access ♿ Available

INSTRUCTIONS

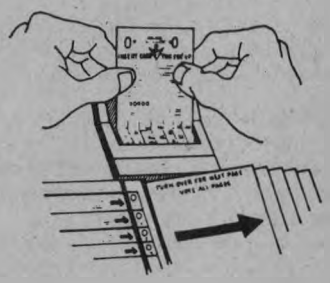
At the General Election of 1984, the voters of Marion County will cast their votes on the equipment illustrated below. This page has been inserted into the Voters' Pamphlet as an aid to those of you who will be using this equipment for the first time.

HOW TO VOTE A PUNCH CARD BALLOT

SPECIAL NOTE:
IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, RETURN YOUR CARD AND GET ANOTHER.

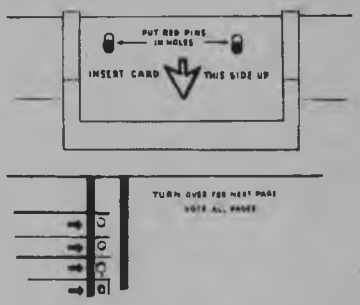
STEP 1

INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE WAY INTO THE DEVICE.



STEP 2

BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN OVER THE TWO PINS.



STEP 3

TAKE THE PUNCH ATTACHED TO THE DEVICE AND **PUNCH THROUGH** THE BALLOT CARD FOR CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE. HOLD PUNCH VERTICAL (STRAIGHT UP). **DO NOT USE PEN OR PENCIL.**

THE BLACK SPOT IN THE VOTING CIRCLE SHOWS YOU HAVE RECORDED YOUR VOTE

STEP 4

AFTER VOTING, WITHDRAW THE BALLOT CARD AND FOLD THE LONG STUB OVER THE VOTED PORTION. THE PRINTED SURFACE OF THE CARD MUST BE ON THE INSIDE.

WRITE-IN INSTRUCTIONS

TO VOTE FOR A PERSON **NOT** ON THE BALLOT, REMOVE THIS CARD FROM THE VOTING DEVICE AND PLACE ON A FLAT SURFACE. WRITE IN **FULL OFFICE TITLE** AND CANDIDATE NAME.

STATE BALLOT

STATE MEASURES

No. 1—Changes Minimum Requirement for Recall of Public Officers; QUESTION—Shall a recall election be required upon petition of fifteen percent of the gubernatorial electors in a public officer's district? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 2—Constitutional Real Property Tax Limit; QUESTION—Shall the Constitution limit real property tax rates and values, require elections for new taxes and limit tax elections? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 3—Creates Citizens' Utility Board to Represent Interests of Utility Consumers; QUESTION—Should a nonprofit public corporation funded by voluntary contributions be established to represent the interests of utility consumers? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 4—Constitutional Amendment Establishes State Lottery, Commission; Profits for Economic Development; QUESTION—Shall a state lottery operated by commission be established, profits to be used to create jobs and further economic development? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 5—Statutory Provisions for State Operated Lottery if Constitutionally Authorized; QUESTION—Shall legislation be enacted to regulate state lottery, establish qualifications for commission, director, retailers, vendors and contractors, if constitutionally authorized? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 6—Exempts Death Sentences from Constitutional Guarantees Against Cruel, Vindictive Punishments; QUESTION—Shall capital punishment for aggravated murder be exempted from Oregon constitutional prohibitions against cruel, unusual, disproportionate and vindictive punishments? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 7—Requires by Statute Death or Mandatory Imprisonment for Aggravated Murder; QUESTION—Shall the penalty for aggravated murder be death under specified conditions, and be life imprisonment with a 30-year minimum otherwise? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 8—Revises Numerous Criminal Laws Concerning Police Powers, Trials, Evidence, Sentencing; QUESTION—Shall prosecutor's control over trial procedures be expanded, and major changes made in police powers, evidence, sentencing, parole, victim's role? *(Vote Yes or No)*

No. 9—Adds Requirements for Disposing Wastes Containing Naturally Occurring Radioactive Isotopes; QUESTION—Should the Energy Facility Siting Council consider additional factors before approving sites for disposing wastes containing naturally occurring radioactive isotopes? *(Vote Yes or No)*

PARTISAN CANDIDATES

(D) denotes Democrat; (I) denotes Independent; (L) denotes Libertarian; (R) denotes Republican.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, AND ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT—*(Vote for One Group):*

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT—Walter F. Mondale (D); VICE PRESIDENT—Geraldine A. Ferraro (D); ELECTORS—Teace Adams, Wayne H. Anderson, Jim Booth, Barbara A. Burton, John H. Kuitert, Leslie A. Moore, Robert W. Reuschlein

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT—Ronald Reagan (R); VICE PRESIDENT—George Bush (R); ELECTORS—Steven R. Cotton, John D. Hanks, Beverly J. Henderson, Mary V. Schecter, Edwin H. Singmaster, Norm Solomon, Jean K. Young

UNITED STATES SENATOR—*(Vote for One)*—Mark O. Hatfield (R); Margie Hendriksen (D)

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 4TH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Bruce Long (R); Jim Weaver (D)

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 5TH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Ruth McFarland (D); Denny Smith (R)

SECRETARY OF STATE—*(Vote for One)*—Don Clark (I); Barbara Roberts (D); Donna B. Zajonc (R)

STATE TREASURER—*(Vote for One)*—Grattan Kerans (D); Bill Rutherford (R)

ATTORNEY GENERAL—*(Vote for One)*—Vern Cook (D); Dave Frohnmayer (R)

STATE SENATOR, 15TH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Douglas Edward Matney (D); Anthony (Tony) Meeker (R)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 28TH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Alan Lee Hamilton (D); Fred Parkinson (R)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 29TH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Stan Bunn (R); Jo de Forest McIntyre (L)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 30TH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Don Casida (R); Jeff Gilmour (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 31ST DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Kent L. Aldrich (R); Jim Hill (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 32ND DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Carl Myers (D); Charles A. Sides (R)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 33RD DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—JoAnne Beilke (R); Mike Kopetski (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 38TH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Chuck Bennett (D); Cedric L. Hayden (R)

NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION 1—*(Vote for One)*—Hans A. Linde; Albin W. Norblad

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MARION COUNTY—*(Vote for One)*—Dale Penn

(This State Ballot is a complete listing of the measures and candidates for the General Election—November 6, 1984—certified by the Secretary of State for the counties covered in this pamphlet.

The candidates listed will not necessarily have a statement in the Voters' Pamphlet. Some do not choose to purchase space. Material is also rejected for failure to meet the deadline.

On election day your ballot will include additional material from your county and local governments.)

INDEX

CANDIDATES

(This index includes only those candidates who appear in the Voters' Pamphlet. See the State Ballot page for a complete listing of all state-certified candidates in your area.)

ABSENTEE BALLOT

IN STATE ABSENT VOTER

You may apply for an absentee ballot with your county clerk if:

1. You are a registered voter, and
2. You have reason to believe you will be unable, for any reason, to vote at the polling place on election day.

Your application must be in writing and must include:

1. Your signature. (This is imperative, for comparison purposes.)
2. A statement as to why you will be unable to vote in person.
3. Your residence address.
4. The address to which the ballot should be mailed, if different from your residence.

YOUR APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY YOUR COUNTY CLERK NOT LATER THAN 8 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION.

If an elector is physically handicapped, the application is valid for every election held during the calendar year for which the application is received.

The first day county clerks could accept an absentee ballot application for the November 6th general election was September 7, 1984. Absentee ballots are delivered as soon as signatures are verified and the ballots are printed. Your ballot may be returned to the office of your county clerk by any appropriate means, but, if application is made by mail, be sure to allow enough time to receive the ballot and return it to your county clerk **by 8 p.m. on the day of the election.**

LONG TERM ABSENT VOTER

You may apply for long term absent voter status with your county clerk or the Secretary of State if:

1. You are a resident of this state absent from your place of residence, or
2. You are serving in the Armed Forces or Merchant Marine of the United States, or
3. You are temporarily living outside the territorial limits of the U.S. and the District of Columbia, or
4. You are a spouse or dependent of a long term absent voter. A spouse or dependent of a long term absent voter, not previously a resident of this state who intends to reside in this state, is considered a resident for voting purposes and may vote in the same manner as a long term absent voter.

Your application must be in writing and must include:

1. Your name and current mailing address.
2. A statement that you are a citizen of the U.S.
3. A statement that you will be 18 or older on the day of the election.
4. A statement that your home residence has been in this state for more than 20 days preceding the election, and giving the address of your last home residence.
5. A statement of the facts that qualify you as a long term absent voter.
6. A statement that you are not requesting a ballot from any other state and are not voting in any other manner than by absentee ballot.
7. A designation of your political affiliation if you wish to vote in a primary election.

The U.S. Department of Defense provides Standard Form 76 that complies with these requirements. It is recommended that long term absent voters use this form—available at embassies and military installations—whenever possible.

Your long term absentee ballot application will be valid for all elections held within the calendar year for which it is received.

Special absentee voting instructions and a ballot return envelope will accompany each absentee ballot.

REMEMBER, YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED BY YOUR COUNTY CLERK NO LATER THAN 8 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION.

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

PRECINCT NAME/NUMBER

TODAY'S DATE | ELECTION DATE

PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY

RESIDENCE STREET ADDRESS

CITY | COUNTY | ZIP

REASON FOR REQUEST: _____

X _____
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (HANDWRITTEN)

IF YOU ARE IN THE HANDICAPPED OR SPECIAL VISUAL CATEGORY, CHECK HERE FOR FULL YEAR VALIDITY. ☐

ADDRESS TO WHICH ABSENTEE BALLOT SHOULD BE SENT IF DIFFERENT FROM RESIDENCE ADDRESS:

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE | ZIP

MAIL THIS APPLICATION TO THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOU MAINTAIN YOUR HOME RESIDENCE

County Clerk
MARION County Elections Division
3180 Center NE
Salem, OR 97301

voters' pamphlet

This Voters' Pamphlet is the personal property of the recipient elector for assistance at the polls.

9 Marion

Secretary of State
State Capitol
Salem, Oregon 97310

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Please RECYCLE this pamphlet with your newspapers