

JUN 2 1974

STATE OF OREGON

Voters' Pamphlet

DOCUMENT
COLLECTION
OREGON
COLLECTION

Democratic Party

Primary Nominating Election

May 28, 1974



Compiled and Distributed by
CLAY MYERS
Secretary of State

INFORMATION STATEMENT

(1) Requirements for a citizen to qualify as a voter:

Citizen of the United States.

Eighteen or more years of age.

Registered as an elector with the County Clerk or official registrar at least 30 days before election.

(2) Voting by absentee ballot.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

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

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

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

You will be physically unable for any reason to attend the election.

"Service voter" means a citizen of the State of Oregon absent from the place of his residence and: serving in the Armed Forces or Merchant Marine of the United States, or temporarily residing outside the United States and the District of Columbia.

Application for the ballot may be filed with, or mailed to the County Clerk at any time within 60 days preceding the Primary election, March 29—May 28, 1974 (Service voters, after January 1 of election year).

Application includes:

Your signature.

Address or precinct number.

Statement relating why applicant is physically unable to attend the election personally.

Address to which ballot will be mailed.

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

(3) A voter may obtain from his County Clerk a certificate of registration if he:

Changes residence within his precinct, county or to another county within 60 days prior to the ensuing election and has not reregistered. (Certificate is presented to his election board.)

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

(4) A voter is required to reregister if he:

Changes address by moving within his precinct or moves to another precinct or county, or his residence address is changed for any reason.

Changes party registration.

Changes name.

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE VOTERS' PAMPHLET IS WRITTEN BY THE CANDIDATES, BY COMMITTEES, AND BY SUPPORTERS OR OPPONENTS OF BALLOT MEASURES. UNDER OREGON LAW, THE SECRETARY OF STATE COMPILES AND PUBLISHES THE STATEMENTS SUPPLIED TO HIM.

(See back of book for list of candidates)

At the Primary Election of 1974 the electors of Marion County will cast their votes on the equipment illustrated below. This page is inserted into the Voters' Pamphlet as an aid to those of you who will be using this equipment for the first time.

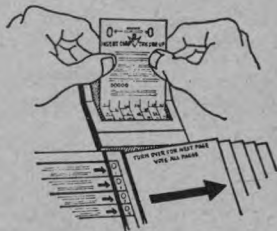
HOW TO VOTE A PUNCH CARD BALLOT

SPECIAL NOTE

IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, RETURN YOUR CARD AND GET ANOTHER.

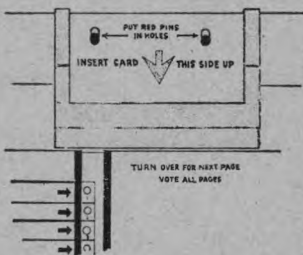
STEP 1

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 VERTICLE (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 PLACE IT INSIDE THE ENVELOPE, WITH THE STUB SHOWING.

THERE IS A PLACE FOR WRITE-IN VOTES ON THE BALLOT ENVELOPE.

As a result of the 1971 Legislative Reapportionment, state representatives and state senators are elected from single-member districts. In this, and subsequent elections, you will vote for one state representative and one state senator. The exception to this is in those instances where a state senator will not be elected this year from your county.

The following list of districts, and precincts within those districts, is provided to help you identify the state senator and state representative candidates for whom you may vote.

Find your precinct number or name in the left column. It will identify your representative, senatorial or congressional districts in the columns on the right.

If you have any questions about which candidates you are eligible to vote for at the primary election, please call your county clerk.

Precincts	Representative District	Senatorial District	U.S. Congressional District
94, 95, 96, 98, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, 121	28	15	2
82, 86, 90, 92, 97, 100	29	15	2
50, 52, 56, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, 83, 85, 91, 93, 99, 102, 115, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127	30	16	2
3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 51, 53, 58, 59, 62, 65, 128	31	16	2
1, 2, 6, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 57, 69, 70	32	17	2
23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 42, 43, 44, 45, 60, 68, 73, 77, 78, 79	33	17	2
84, 87, 88, 89, 110, 114	55	28	2

Measure No. 1

Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as Chapter 326, Oregon Laws 1973 (House Bill 2314).

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 733, Oregon Laws 1973

That portion of Ballot Measure No. 1 affecting the financing of schools would:

1. Substantially increase the dollar amount of state funds appropriated for the support of elementary and secondary education;
2. Substitute a revised formula for the distribution of such funds by the state to local school districts; and
3. Repeal the existing equalization program that operates on a regional basis through the Intermediate Education Districts.

The legislative intent and purpose of this change is to increase the State of Oregon's share of school operating expenses by substituting state revenues for local property tax revenues. It is not for the purpose of either increasing or decreasing the total amount of funds available for schools.

In the 1973-75 biennium, the state appropriation for the Basic School Support Fund was \$314,216,000 (approximately 28% of statewide school operating expenditures in 1973-74). Under the provisions of Ballot Measure No. 1, the biennial appropriation in 1975-77 would be \$548,445,000 (approximately 43% of statewide school operating expenditures in each year)—an increase of \$234,629,000 or 75%. Of this increase, \$208 million would derive from the combined tax changes proposed in Ballot Measure No. 1, with the remaining \$26.2 million coming from existing revenue sources. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the effect on revenue sources of increasing the amount of state support for schools.

FIGURE I
1973-74
PRESENT SYSTEM

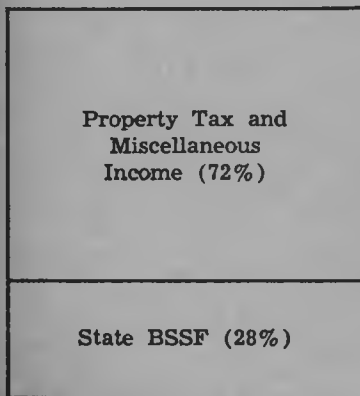
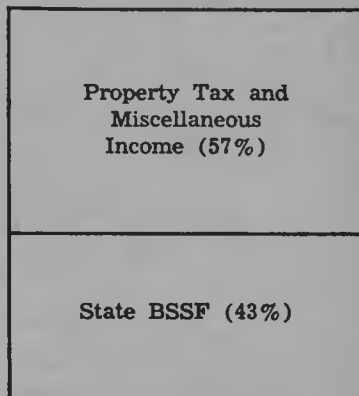


FIGURE II
MEASURE NO. 1



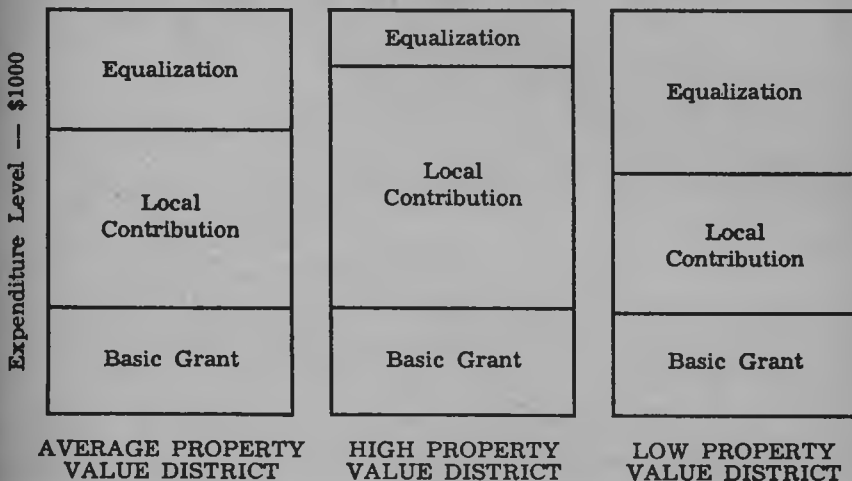
The biennial appropriation would be divided with \$266,235,000 for 1975-76 and \$282,210,000 for 1976-77. It is anticipated that this would raise the level of state support from an estimated 30% of approved expenditures statewide in 1974-75 to approximately 43% of approved expenditures in each year of the 1975-77 biennium. Funds appropriated would be distributed to school districts as transportation grants, grants for growth and declining enrollment, basic grants, and equalization.

1. **TRANSPORTATION GRANT.** From a fixed sum set aside for transportation purposes, each district would receive a percentage of its approved home-to-school pupil transportation costs. Although the amount available could fluctuate from one year to the next, it is estimated the grant would approximate 50% of each district's approved transportation costs.
2. **GROWTH AND DECLINING ENROLLMENT GRANTS.** A portion of the funds appropriated would be distributed to assist districts because of an increase or a decline in the number of pupils from one year to the next. In districts experiencing growth, the grant for each growth pupil would be equal to the basic grant. For those districts experiencing declining enrollment, the grant for each pupil lost would be equal to three-fourths of the basic grant.
3. **BASIC GRANT.** Each district would receive a basic grant amounting to \$250 for each student in grades 1-8, \$325 for each student in grades 9-12, and \$125 for each kindergarten student during the previous year.
4. **EQUALIZATION GRANT.** The remainder of the funds available would be distributed to equalize the tax effort local school districts must make in support of the program conducted. This means that districts with like levels of expenditures would be reimbursed from state funds as if they had made a common tax effort in the prior year.

Distribution would be on a reimbursable basis, recognizing the level of per pupil expenditures locally determined by the district during the previous year. The formula utilizes a two-tier approach towards equalization of approved expenditures. The first tier would recognize expenditures up to \$800 per student in grades 1-8 and \$1040 per student in grades 9-12. The state would compute the local tax effort each district would have had to make for each level of expenditure chosen. If that tax effort, combined with certain nonproperty tax sources of revenue available to the district, was insufficient to finance the expenditures made, the district would receive the difference as first tier equalization money from the state.

The second tier of equalization would recognize expenditures from \$800 to \$1000 for each student in grades 1-8 and from \$1040 to \$1300 per student in grades 9-12. The manner of distribution would remain essentially the same in that districts spending the same would be computed to have made the same property tax effort. A district would be reimbursed from state equalization funds for the difference between its expenditure level and the amount which it could raise at its computed rate. The second tier of equalization would be less heavily appropriated by the state, resulting in greater local effort at the second tier than at the first tier.

In the following example, an average property value per pupil district, a high property value per pupil district, and a low property value per pupil district each spent \$1000 per pupil in grades 1-8 and \$1300 per pupil in grades 9-12. The graph shows the source of funds to support this expenditure.



Since each of these districts spent the same amount per pupil, each district's equalization is computed on the basis that each should make a local tax levy at the same tax rate—approximately \$12 per \$1000 of true cash value in this example. This will raise more than the average in the rich district and less than the average in the poor district. The formula (Expenditure level - basic grant - local contribution - equalization grant) will result in a greater than average amount of equalization for the rich district. Some districts will be of sufficient wealth that they will be able to support the program at less than the state required rate and will not receive equalization funds as a result.

1973-74 ACTUAL SCHOOL TAX RATE
AND ESTIMATED TAX RATE UNDER HB 2314

County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
BAKER		
Baker 5J	\$13.99	\$11.84
Huntington 16J	12.46	10.49
Hereford-Unity 30J	15.77	14.64
Pine Eagle 61	12.44	9.41
BENTON		
Oak Grove 4 (Linn UH8J)	17.67	18.33
Alsea 7J	15.27	8.85

The number appearing in parentheses is the union high district of which the elementary district is a component. If an elementary district is a component of more than one UH, only the predominant UH is shown.

County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 has been operating
BENTON (continued)		
Philomath 17J	\$18.97	\$14.84
Belfountain 23 (Benton UH1J)	16.37	11.07
Irish Bend 24 (Benton UH1J)	16.44	11.26
Monroe 25J (Benton UH1J)	19.02	16.42
Alpine 26 (Benton UH1J)	15.52	12.46
North Albany 34 (Linn UH8J)	17.27	17.73
Fairmount 43 (Linn UH8J)	18.61	15.75
Fir Grove 74 (Linn UH8J)	14.88	15.08
Corvallis 509J	23.53	17.77
CLACKAMAS		
West Linn 3J	22.04	16.19
Lake Oswego 7J	20.80	15.84
North Clackamas 12	19.08	14.31
Welches 13 (Clackamas UH2)	13.35	10.72
Dickey Prairie 25 (Clackamas UH4)	10.25	7.17
Damascus-Union 26 (Multnomah UH2J)	20.01	17.92
Carus 29 (Clackamas UH1)	27.34	23.08
Clarkes 32 (Clackamas UH4)	20.62	18.44
Molalla 35 (Clackamas UH4)	16.40	13.63
Boring 44 (Clackamas UH2)	21.61	17.55
Bull Run 45 (Clackamas UH2)	18.79	16.49
Sandy 46 (Clackamas UH2)	19.11	16.67
Colton 53	18.01	12.40
Oregon City 62	16.27	12.62
Butte Creek 67J (Clackamas UH4)	15.38	11.38
Shubel 80 (Clackamas UH4)	16.88	13.38
Mulino 84 (Clackamas UH4)	16.35	13.04
Canby 86 (Clackamas UH1)	14.96	11.33
Maple Grove 87 (Clackamas UH4)	11.52	8.51
Ninety One 91 (Clackamas UH1)	14.64	11.92
Rural Dell 92 (Clackamas UH4)	16.22	11.51
Cottrell 107 (Clackamas UH2)	25.55	23.04
Estacada 108 (Clackamas UH6)	17.85	13.75
Gladstone 115	20.94	16.73
Redland 116 (Clackamas UH6)	16.94	13.87
Three Lynx 123 (Clackamas UH6)	13.86	11.38
CLATSOP		
Astoria 1	16.35	14.06
Lewis & Clark 5	13.67	11.40
Jewell 8	14.29	9.35
Seaside 10	14.36	11.79
Olney 11	12.97	10.18
Warrenton 30	17.73	14.43

The number appearing in parentheses is the union high district of which the elementary district is a component. If an elementary district is a component of more than one UH, only the predominant UH is shown.

County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
COLUMBIA		
Scappoose 1J	\$17.80	\$16.96
Clatskanie 5J	16.21	13.87
Rainier 13	12.11	7.73
Vernonia 47J	10.32	9.28
St. Helens 502	14.16	13.11
COOS		
Coquille 8	17.01	11.50
Coos Bay 9	20.46	14.35
North Bend 13	19.95	14.00
Powers 31	22.34	15.07
Myrtle Point 41	13.67	7.71
Bandon 54	17.76	12.11
CROOK		
Crook County Unit	12.97	8.94
CURRY		
Port Orford-Langlois 2J	15.62	13.32
Gold Beach 3 (Curry UH1)	13.92	12.24
Agness 4 (Curry UH1)	11.11	8.85
Ophir 12 (Curry UH1)	19.92	15.02
Pistol River 16	9.43	8.37
Brookings Harbor 17	17.88	14.67
Upper Chetco 23	12.51	11.14
DESCHUTES		
Bend 1	16.45	12.68
Redmond 2J	21.09	17.94
Sisters 6	12.74	10.92
Brothers 15	5.28	1.71
DOUGLAS		
Oakland 1	10.52	7.66
Roseburg 4	11.85	9.54
Glide 12	10.46	7.06
Days Creek 15	14.01	9.52
South Umpqua 19	10.39	10.95
Camas Valley 21	11.11	7.47
North Douglas 22	16.37	11.59
Yoncalla 32	14.82	10.41
Elkton 34	10.58	6.58
Umpqua 45	6.69	2.87
Riddle 70	11.06	8.19
Glendale 77	16.23	11.66
Reedsport 105	13.76	11.65
Winston-Dillard 116	12.34	10.15
Ash Valley 125	8.12	3.84
Sutherlin 130	5.78	6.26

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 has been operating
GILLIAM		
Arlington 3	\$14.94	\$12.59
Olex 11	11.64	7.83
Condon 25J	15.03	16.59
GRANT		
John Day 3	15.63	9.81
Prairie City 4	14.72	10.62
Mt. Vernon 6	16.18	14.92
Monument 8	13.15	12.72
Dayville 16J	6.85	6.71
Long Creek 17	12.85	13.13
HARNEY		
Burns 1 (Harney UH2)	19.88	19.28
Crane 4 (Harney UH1J)	19.45	13.23
Pine Creek 5 (Harney UH1J)	18.55	9.24
Diamond 7 (Harney UH1J)	18.86	11.30
Suntex 10 (Harney UH2)	18.29	6.83
Drewsey 13 (Harney UH1J)	18.17	13.85
Frenchglen 16 (Harney UH1J)	18.11	6.88
Lawen 18 (Harney UH1J)	18.89	7.25
Double O 28 (Harney UH2)	18.05	11.21
Andrews 29 (Harney UH1J)	17.83	11.42
Hines 30 (Harney UH2)	20.48	13.93
Sodhouse 32 (Harney UH1J)	17.83	5.11
Fields 33 (Harney UH1J)	20.74	19.80
Trout Creek 53 (Harney UH1J)	17.83	10.33
HOOD RIVER		
Hood River 1	20.25	14.13
JACKSON		
Phoenix 4	17.14	12.98
Ashland 5	18.21	14.06
Central Point 6	15.40	12.15
Eagle Point 9	18.07	13.51
Rogue River 35	14.78	11.33
Applegate 40	17.12	12.68
Prospect 59	18.42	12.71
Butte Falls 91	13.72	11.40
Pinehurst 94	11.11	7.47
Medford 549	16.24	11.72
JEFFERSON		
Culver 4	14.48	12.89
Ashwood 8	13.40	7.63
Black Butte 41	8.80	4.18
Madras 509J	12.18	11.79
JOSEPHINE		
Grants Pass 7	14.37	10.16
Josephine County Unit	12.48	9.33

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
KLAMATH		
Klamath Falls 1 (Klamath UH2)	\$14.22	\$10.70
Klamath County Unit	8.25	7.53
LAKE		
Union 5	6.92	6.66
Lakeview 7	9.52	8.99
Paisley 11	6.10	3.57
Silver Lake 14	3.78	1.14
Plush 18	5.02	1.33
Adel 21	6.51	3.50
Fort Rock 24	3.81	0.68
LANE		
Pleasant Hill 1	19.00	15.00
Eugene 4J	20.45	14.59
Springfield 19	20.41	15.73
Fern Ridge 28J	16.73	17.33
Mapleton 32	20.93	15.27
Creswell 40	16.88	14.26
South Lane 45J	16.10	11.36
Bethel 52	21.60	16.30
Crow-Applegate 68	19.85	15.88
McKenzie 68	14.95	8.16
Junction City 69	16.32	12.95
Lowell 71	18.80	13.30
Oakridge 76	15.87	10.92
Marcola 79	18.00	12.96
Blachly 90	22.56	16.13
Siuslaw 97J	18.20	13.45
LINCOLN		
Lincoln County Unit	8.28	7.61
LINN		
Griggs 4 (Linn UH1)	15.68	12.48
Albany 5 (Linn UH8J)	20.97	17.69
Price 6 (Linn UH8J)	13.94	12.56
Sodaville 13 (Linn UH1)	9.86	12.59
Grand Prairie 14 (Linn UH8J)	16.65	16.60
Oak Creek 15 (Linn UH8J)	16.68	14.26
Lebanon 16 (Linn UH1)	16.59	12.66
Knox Butte 19 (Linn UH8J)	13.81	14.54
Dever 20 (Linn UH8J)	17.41	15.23
Riverside 24 (Linn UH8J)	17.18	13.99
McFarland 25 (Linn UH8J)	16.94	14.66
Tangent 26 (Linn UH8J)	17.59	15.15
Mari-Linn 29J (Marion UH4J)	15.93	12.73
Sandridge 30 (Linn UH1)	17.39	15.48
Millersburg 32 (Linn UH8J)	14.53	10.79
Hamilton Creek 33 (Linn UH1)	14.11	14.47
Oakville 36 (Linn UH8J)	16.13	13.94

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
LINN (continued)		
Harrisburg 42J (Linn UH5J)	\$16.44	\$13.49
Harris 46 (Linn UH5J)	17.92	14.45
Sweet Home 55	15.97	11.94
Wyatt 63J (Linn UH5J)	19.22	16.82
Lacomb 73 (Linn UH1)	11.93	11.34
Denny 78 (Linn UH1)	13.68	10.68
Gore 81 (Linn UH1)	13.26	10.76
Crowfoot 89 (Linn UH1)	16.26	12.77
Scio 95	11.06	11.83
Tennessee 102 (Linn UH1)	13.90	11.60
Crabtree 110 (Linn UH8J)	16.88	15.20
Lakeview 114 (Linn UH8J)	18.87	17.87
Lourdes 124	16.15	11.99
Mill City 129J	11.19	6.30
Clover Ridge 136 (Linn UH8J)	14.69	11.77
Central Linn 552	14.09	9.80
MALHEUR		
Brogan 1 (Malheur UH3)	14.33	9.73
Rockville 2	19.84	17.34
Jordan Valley 3 (Malheur UH1)	12.11	8.11
Ontario 8	14.12	10.81
Juntura 12	12.72	8.37
Vale 15 (Malheur UH3)	14.29	10.58
Nyssa 26	13.66	10.54
Annex 29	10.91	7.42
Willowcreek 42 (Malheur UH3)	10.59	6.89
McDermitt 51	7.26	2.06
Adrian 61	14.23	9.70
Harper 66	16.91	12.93
Arock 81	13.12	8.34
MARION		
Silverton 4 (Marion UH7J)	17.01	16.00
Sublimity 7 (Marion UH4J)	16.21	14.51
Evergreen 10 (Marion UH7J)	11.67	12.45
Aumsville 11 (Marion UH5)	19.51	19.23
Pioneer 13 (Marion UH1)	13.33	9.42
Jefferson 14J	14.55	13.91
North Marion 15	15.62	13.88
Marion 20 (Marion UH5)	17.14	18.22
Salem 24J	18.78	13.30
Brooks 31 (Marion UH1)	17.99	13.20
Victor Point 42 (Marion UH7J)	13.14	10.21
St. Paul 45	21.09	15.38
Pratum 50	14.46	10.05
North Howell 51 (Marion UH1)	14.59	12.02
Eldriedge 60 (Marion UH1)	17.07	12.15
West Stayton 61 (Marion UH5)	19.88	18.21
Bethany 63 (Marion UH7J)	11.82	9.34

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
MARION (continued)		
Scotts Mills 73J (Marion UH7J)	\$14.95	\$15.22
Gervais 76 (Marion UH1)	16.68	15.16
Stayton 77J (Marion UH4J)	19.69	15.02
Turner 79 (Marion UH5)	19.48	18.80
Parkersville 82 (Marion UH1)	14.63	11.17
Mt. Angel 91	13.47	15.74
Silver Crest 93 (Marion UH7J)	14.21	13.05
Woodburn 103	17.97	13.18
Detroit 123J	23.70	18.39
North Santiam 126 (Marion UH5)	17.14	13.91
Buena Crest 134 (Marion UH1)	14.46	9.55
Monitor 142J (Marion UH7J)	13.49	14.61
Cloverdale 144 (Marion UH5)	17.85	15.58
Central Howell 540 (Marion UH7J)	13.30	10.35
MORROW		
Morrow 1	13.01	12.38
MULTNOMAH		
Portland 1J	13.65	12.09
Parkrose 3	15.81	11.54
Gresham 4 (Multnomah UH2J)	19.95	17.26
Orient 6J (Multnomah UH2J)	17.56	16.94
Reynolds 7	17.07	13.71
Pleasant Valley 15J (Multnomah UH2J)	16.04	12.54
Sauvie Island 19	13.70	11.51
Rockwood 27 (Multnomah UH2J)	18.34	15.33
Lynch 28 (Multnomah UH2J)	17.07	15.05
Corbett 39	18.59	16.04
David Douglas 40	17.06	12.98
Bonneville 46	17.08	12.19
Riverdale 51J	20.58	19.06
POLK		
Dallas 2	16.99	11.76
Central 13J	16.39	12.06
Perrydale 21	18.80	16.27
Falls City 57	14.13	6.34
Valsetz 62	15.69	8.29
SHERMAN		
Rufus 3 (Sherman UH1)	13.29	13.37
Wasco 7 (Sherman UH1)	13.73	13.82
Kent 9J (Sherman UH1)	11.39	10.25
Moro 17 (Sherman UH1)	13.49	13.01
Grass Valley 23 (Sherman UH1)	15.15	14.05

The number appearing in parentheses is the union high district of which the elementary district is a component. If an elementary district is a component of more than one UH, only the predominant UH is shown.

County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
TILLAMOOK		
Beaver 8 (Tillamook UH3)	\$ 9.93	\$ 8.51
Tillamook 9	16.15	14.32
Hebo 13J (Tillamook UH3)	10.36	8.93
Cloverdale 22 (Tillamook UH3)	12.13	9.93
Neah-Kah-Nie 56	10.55	9.26
UMATILLA		
Helix 1	18.86	11.00
Pilot Rock 2	20.06	14.02
Tum-A-Lum 4 (Umatilla UH3)	17.58	12.23
Echo 5	21.46	17.08
Umatilla 6	19.65	13.66
Hermiston 8	19.37	17.31
Ferndale 10 (Umatilla UH3)	16.34	14.08
Umapine 13	25.17	20.19
Pendleton 16	19.82	13.78
Weston 19	21.16	16.91
Athena 29	21.83	15.98
Milton-Freewater 31 (Umatilla UH3)	16.45	12.52
Stanfield 61	23.00	16.36
Ukiah 80	18.91	14.76
UNION		
LaGrande 1	14.00	10.24
Union 5	15.59	12.30
North Powder 8J	15.18	12.29
Imbler 11	16.01	12.02
Cove 15	17.80	12.78
Elgin 23	17.51	13.22
WALLOWA		
Joseph 6	11.65	6.89
Wallowa 12	11.80	15.13
Enterprise 21	11.32	15.15
Flora 32	10.27	3.11
Troy 54	10.04	15.39
WASCO		
Chenoweth 9	24.03	20.70
The Dalles 12	17.55	13.51
Petersburg 14	11.54	8.37
Dufur 29	17.11	14.73
Tygh Valley 40 (Wasco UH1)	15.05	11.98
Wamic 42 (Wasco UH1)	16.69	14.37
Antelope 50J	8.71	4.12
Maupin 84 (Wasco UH1)	14.73	12.08

The number appearing in parentheses is the union high district of which the elementary district is a component. If an elementary district is a component of more than one UH, only the predominant UH is shown.

County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
WASHINGTON		
West Union 1 (Washington UH3J)	\$16.88	\$12.67
Hillsboro 7 (Washington UH3J)	19.43	14.61
Banks 13	18.42	14.12
Forest Grove 15	18.39	13.43
Tigard 23J	17.16	14.81
Reedville 29 (Washington UH3J)	20.22	15.33
Groner 39 (Washington UH3J)	18.94	14.05
Beaverton 48J	21.15	15.83
Farmington View 58J (Washington UH3J)	16.37	12.42
North Plains 70 (Washington UH3J)	18.12	13.46
Sherwood 88J	19.40	14.76
Gaston 511J	26.07	18.96
WHEELER		
Spray 1	12.68	9.87
Fossil 21	12.44	9.00
Mitchell 55	12.44	12.12
YAMHILL		
Amity 4J	20.10	16.04
Dayton 8	15.29	14.30
Carlton 11 (Yamhill UH1)	12.74	10.72
Yamhill 16 (Yamhill UH1)	14.82	13.78
Newberg 29J	19.25	13.65
Willamina 30J	14.36	9.09
McMinnville 40	21.42	15.14
Sheridan 48J	14.42	13.61

The number appearing in parentheses is the union high district of which the elementary district is a component. If an elementary district is a component of more than one UH, only the predominant UH is shown.

Explanation of Measure No. 1

Measure 1 provides for changes in the personal income tax and corporate income tax laws and in the method of state support for basic elementary and secondary education. The following revenue raising provisions will apply to income earned in 1975, if approved by voters:

1. Personal income tax rates will be increased 1 percentage point according to the following schedule:

<u>Taxable Income</u>	<u>Current Tax</u>	<u>Proposed Tax</u>
Not over \$1,000	4% of taxable income	4% of taxable income
Over \$1,000, but not over \$2,000	\$ 40 plus 5% of excess over \$1,000	\$ 40 plus 6% of excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	\$ 90 plus 6% of excess over \$2,000	\$100 plus 7% of excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000	\$210 plus 7% of excess over \$4,000	\$240 plus 8% of excess over \$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$7,000	\$350 plus 8% of excess over \$6,000	\$400 plus 9% of excess over \$6,000
Over \$7,000 but not over \$8,000	\$350 plus 8% of excess over \$6,000	\$490 plus 10% of excess over \$7,000
Over \$8,000	\$510 plus 9% of excess over \$8,000	\$590 plus 11% of excess over \$8,000
(Over \$10,000)	(\$690 plus 10% of excess over \$10,000)	

The increase in rates will raise approximately \$110 million in the 1975-77 biennium.

2. New graduated corporate excise tax rates will apply uniformly to general corporate businesses and to banks and financial institutions. The present corporate tax rate is a flat 6 percent, except that banks and financial institutions pay a rate of 8 percent. Banks and financial institutions will no longer be exempt from paying certain local taxes because they will be subject to the same corporate excise tax rate as other corporations. The current and proposed corporate rates are as follows:

<u>Taxable Income</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Proposed Corporate Excise Tax</u>
Not over \$1,000	6%	4% of taxable income
Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	6%	\$ 40 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	6%	\$ 90 plus 6% of the excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000	6%	\$210 plus 7% of the excess over \$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000	6%	\$350 plus 8% of the excess over \$6,000
Over \$8,000	6%	\$510 plus 9% of the excess over \$8,000

The minimum corporate excise tax will continue to be \$10; also the personal property tax offset applied to corporations will be eliminated. Anticipated revenue from the changes in rates will be \$34 million for the 1975-77 biennium; elimination of the corporation personal property tax offset will provide an additional \$10 million.

3. There will continue to be a \$3,000 limit on the amount of federal income taxes that can be deducted from adjusted gross income in computing state taxable income. This will generally affect only taxpayers earning incomes above \$18,000. Anticipated revenue for the 1975-77 biennium is approximately \$54 million.
4. The personal income tax rates will be adjusted so that the return of an unmarried individual is treated the same as a joint return of husband and wife and eliminating existing different tax treatment for single and married persons.

The total revenue to be raised by the above provisions for the 1975-77 biennium is \$208 million. These funds are necessary to pay for the new school finance program included in this measure.

SENATOR VERNON COOK
REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD CHERRY
REPRESENTATIVE PAUL WALDEN

Measure No. 1**Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase****Argument in Favor****Submitted by Oregon School Boards Association**

WHAT DOES BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1 DO? Ballot Measure 1 would substantially increase the level of state financial aid to local school districts to reduce the heavy dependency on local property taxes to support elementary and high school programs. It would create a new financial formula under which this state aid would be distributed to local school districts. In order to provide the necessary state funds to raise state financial support it would increase corporate and personal income taxes.

DOES THIS MEASURE REFORM SCHOOL FINANCE? Yes. A major issue in reform of school finance is whether income taxes or property taxes are a more equitable basis for funding elementary and secondary education. While both income and property taxes probably must be used, it is generally conceded that taxes on income are more fair than those on property. This measure would increase the percentage of support for school programs from income taxes in order to reduce the reliance on local property taxes.

Another major issue of reform is equalization of property taxes between districts in order to guarantee that every child can have the same quality program. This measure would eliminate the intermediate education district equalization function (approximately \$110 million in property taxes were levied for this purpose in 1973-74 and only \$11.5 million of this amount actually had equalization impact) while retaining the education program and support services provided by the IED. This means that all equalization would be provided by the state through a new distribution program. Some districts, such as Portland, that do not benefit greatly from state equalization will still gain from repeal of the IED equalization.

SPECIFICALLY, HOW MUCH WILL INCOME TAXES INCREASE? Personal income tax rates will change from a range of 4-10% to 4-11%. This will raise an additional \$110 million. Corporate taxes will be increased \$44 million. The 1974 limitation of \$3,000 on the amount of federal income taxes that can be deducted from income in computing state income taxes will be continued and provide an estimated \$54 million in state revenues for the two years (it is estimated this change affects only those individuals earning over \$16,000).

HOW WILL THIS MONEY BE DISTRIBUTED? The current appropriation of \$314 million for the Basic School Support Fund would be increased an additional \$234 million (\$26 million from existing state revenues plus the \$208 million in new revenue) if Ballot Measure 1 is enacted. Every school district would receive an annual flat grant of \$125 per kindergarten pupil, \$250 per elementary pupil, and \$325 per high school pupil. State money would also be used to help districts finance transportation costs, increased enrollment and declining enrollment. The state will use the funds remaining after these costs are met to help districts with lower property values fund their program up to a maximum of \$1,000 for elementary and \$1,300 for high school pupils. These latter funds would be distributed in such a way that every school district could spend the same per pupil amount with assurance that the local property tax rate would not exceed a maximum rate. This is known as equalization. Program costs above the maximum per pupil figure would be financed totally from local sources.

DOES THIS MEAN THAT SOME DISTRICTS WILL GET MORE STATE MONEY THAN OTHERS? Yes. This is designed to allow districts with low property wealth to spend as much as districts with high property values, but with less spread in the property tax rate. The low wealth district will be able to afford the same educational opportunity for their children as high wealth districts.

ISN'T THIS CONTROVERSIAL? Yes, and justifiably so. Some argue that property values are not a fair measure of ability to support schools. Others state that heavy demands from cities and counties cause their total taxes to be high even if their school's taxes are low. However, the state has greater responsibility, because of constitutional provisions, for education than for most city and county functions. Those who support this program argue the state should guarantee more equal educational opportunity with more equal burden on those who pay the bill. In fact, in several states the courts have held that education of children cannot depend on the wealth of the local school district but must consider the wealth of the state as a whole. A court case is pending in Oregon on this very issue.

IF THE DISTRIBUTION FORMULA PROVES TO BE UNFAIR CAN IT BE CHANGED? Again, the answer is "yes." If the 1975 legislature finds that inequities will result from the distribution program, then it can be changed. In fact, some groups, such as the Oregon School Boards Association, are supporting the measure with this understanding.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO SCHOOL SUPPORT IF BALLOT MEASURE 1 DOES NOT PASS? The 1973 legislature was able to significantly increase state support by using available state funds and several "one-time" revenue sources. This enabled many school districts to reduce the property tax rate necessary to fund schools this year. The use of "one-time" revenues this biennium will make it difficult to maintain the current level of state support during the next biennium. Although Ballot Measure 1 will significantly increase the level of state school support, the alternatives to its passage may be a decline below current levels in such support and a subsequent property tax increase.

IN CONCLUSION, at its last statewide convention, the Oregon School Boards Association, with some dissent, endorsed Ballot Measure No. 1 as an honest attempt to develop a balanced school finance program within the traditional reliance on income taxes and property taxes in Oregon. The revenue program was intended by the legislature to provide 50 percent state level support of local school district operating costs. While it falls somewhat short of this goal due to inflation and other recent economic factors, it does move substantially in this direction and provides a clear cut alternative to the existing school finance structure.

This measure places the question squarely before the voters whether a higher percentage of the cost of elementary and secondary education should be funded from income taxes or if we should continue a heavy reliance on local property taxes. In the argument over who should pay for governmental services, the point can be made that there is a slight shift from business to individuals in the proportion of state level support for schools coming from the new revenues that would be generated by this measure. However, the point should also be made that this shift is more than offset by the increase in homeowner and renter property tax relief enacted by the 1973 legislature.

On balance, this measure appears to offer an opportunity for real improvement in the financing of public education in Oregon.

Submitted by Oregon School Boards Association,

ROD A. MOORE, President

Measure No. 1**Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase****Argument in Favor****Submitted by the Oregon Education Association**

Ballot Measure Number One represents a unique opportunity for Oregon voters, as for the first time it allows a clear determination as to how elementary and secondary education should be financed.

During recent years, between 70 and 80 percent of school costs have been financed from local property tax sources with the remainder from the State General Fund. Ballot Measure One proposes that the local share be reduced to approximately 50 percent with the remainder to be financed by the state.

The measure is different than other school finance proposals that have been submitted in recent years, as it contains no restrictions on the ability of local voters and it provides no new authority for levying local property taxes. In other words, local voters will still make the determination as to how their schools will operate and how much local property tax will be levied in their support.

The funds to provide the additional state support will be obtained from a revised personal and corporate tax structure. It is true that under such a structure, individuals with high incomes will frequently pay more than under the present system; however, it is also true that individuals with less ability will pay substantially less.

Specifically, the existing income tax rate structure which ranges from 4 percent to 10 percent, depending on an individual's income would be amended to a rate structure ranging from 4 percent to 11 percent. In addition, the present \$3,000 limitation on the amount of federal tax that can be used as an offset against state taxable income would be continued.

Corporate and business excise tax collections would be determined from a graduated tax table with rates ranging from 4 to 9 percent. This would replace the present 6 percent tax on corporations and 8 percent on banks and financial institutions.

The measure also presents a revised system for distributing the state funds to school districts. Under the existing system, most of the funds are distributed on a flat grant basis depending on the number of students enrolled in the district. The obvious result is that some districts must levy substantially more property tax in order to obtain the same kind of program as their wealthier neighbors.

The new program attempts to guarantee that every district can provide at least a basic education program for all of its students with approximately the same tax effort.

Obviously, the new program will not correct all tax inequities, nor should it be expected to. The special tax problems of metropolitan areas will only be partially relieved and will have to be dealt with in other ways by the State Legislative Assembly.

In summary, the measure simply transfers some of the existing property tax burden to an income tax structure that is based on the ability to pay. It does not provide new spendable revenue for school districts. That decision must still be made by the taxpayers of each local school district.

STEVE KENNEY, President
Oregon Education Association
6900 SW Haines Road
Tigard, Oregon 97223

Measure No. 1

Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase

Argument in Favor

Submitted by Senator Vern Cook

I intend to support Measure One. Here's why.

During the 1973 Regular Session, after the defeat of the Governor's Tax Plan, I resumed the Chairmanship of the Senate Revenue Committee. Thereafter I was appointed Co-Chairman of the Conference Committee which came out with three major pieces of legislation dealing with property tax relief and schools.

The first of these measures, The Homeowners and Renters Property Tax Relief Act of 1973, was adopted and put into effect by the legislature. Since this measure more than quadrupled the amount of General Fund tax money to be used to reduce property taxes, it was not likely to be objected to by anyone. We just passed it. We didn't expect anyone to try to refer it and no one did. It became the law.

The second of the measures was H.J.R. 72, amended at the special session by S.J.R. 46, appears elsewhere in this pamphlet as Measure 3. This proposes a new method for establishing and changing school tax bases and is explained on page 38. Since it was a constitutional amendment it had to be referred to the people.

The third measure, this measure, was contained in House Bill 2314. Since it involved an increase in income taxes for some, we believed it should be referred to the people for their approval. We could have adopted it finally, subject only to the peoples' right of referral.

I supported all three measures and still do. I believe they are all a part of the same problem, that is, homeowners, renters and business property tax relief and school finance.

Measure One would equalize educational opportunity to the extent that the provision of money can do that. Based upon 1973-74 figures, for a maximum expenditure of \$12.50 per thousand dollars worth of property, \$1,000 would be made available for each grade school child's education and \$1,300 for each high school student's education. In about 20 percent of the districts containing about five percent of the children less than a \$12.50 levy would be required to do this. An estimated 43 percent of all school operating costs would be funded at the state level if this measure is approved, an increase from the 30 percent being provided in 1973-74.

While people and most corporations will have tax increases resulting from this measure, in most cases, the income tax increases will be substantially less than the property tax reductions received under the combined Homeowners and Renters Property Tax Relief Act and the property tax reduction resulting from this measure.

I recommend a Yes vote on Measure One.

SENATOR VERN COOK,
Senate Revenue Committee Chairman.

Measure No. 1**Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase****Argument in Opposition****Submitted by Senator Ted Hallock****1. HIGHER INCOME TAXES—NO PROPERTY TAX RELIEF**

Personal income taxes are being raised by over 19%. The revenue from the income tax increase will be distributed from the state to the local school districts with no requirement that it be used to reduce local property taxes.

2. HIGHER SCHOOL SPENDING

All of the money from the higher income taxes could be used for higher spending. School districts now increase their spending by 10% per year. Measure #1 would allow them to increase their spending by an additional 15%.

3. THIRTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLAR SHIFT IN TAX LIABILITY FROM BUSINESS TO HOMEOWNERS AND RENTERS.

The Department of Revenue has calculated that there is a \$34 million tax shift from business property to other classes of property (homeowners and renters). Should we give business a tax break in order to finance our schools?

FACTS ABOUT MEASURE #1

1. Does Measure #1 put a limit on the amount of property tax a person pays? . . . NO
2. Does Measure #1 limit the amount of money a school district can spend? . . . NO
3. How much could school districts increase their spending (state-wide average) if Measure #1 passes? . . . 15% HIGHER THAN THEIR ESTIMATED 10% INCREASE.
4. Who benefits from the tax program? . . . BUSINESS: THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE HAS CALCULATED A \$34 MILLION TAX SHIFT FROM BUSINESS TO HOMEOWNERS AND RENTERS.
5. What effect does Measure #1 have on the Portland School District and tax payer? . . . THE PORTLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT HAS 13.3% OF THE PUPILS IN THE STATE; IT CURRENTLY RECEIVES 10.6% OF THE STATE'S BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND. UNDER MEASURE #1 IT WOULD RECEIVE ONLY 8.6% OF THE STATE'S BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND.

SENATOR TED HALLOCK

Measure No. 1

Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase

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

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 317.

SECTION 2. The amount of tax shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the net income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$1,000	4% of taxable income
Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	\$40 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	\$90 plus 6% of the excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000	\$210 plus 7% of the excess over \$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000	\$350 plus 8% of the excess over \$6,000
Over \$8,000	\$510 plus 9% of the excess over \$8,000

Section 3. ORS 317.070 is amended to read:

317.070. [(1)] Every financial corporation, bank, national banking association, every production credit association, building and loan association, savings and loan association and mutual savings bank, located within the limits of this state, every centrally assessed corporation, the property of which is assessed by the Department of Revenue under ORS 308.505 to 308.730, and every mercantile, manufacturing and business corporation doing or authorized to do business within this state, except as provided in ORS 317.080 to 317.090, shall annually pay to this state, for the privilege of carrying on or doing business by it within this state, an excise tax according to or measured by its net income, to be computed in the manner provided by this chapter, at the [rate of six percent] rates provided in section 2 of this 1973 Act.

[(2) (a) Each corporation subject to subsection (1) of this section which is engaged in this state or elsewhere in manufacturing, processing or assembling materials into finished products for purposes of sale is entitled to an offset of certain personal property taxes against the tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section.]

[(b) The offset shall be either (A) the amount of taxes assessed to it pursuant to ORS chapter 308 and actually paid by it upon its properly classified tangible personal property and allocable to its raw materials and other materials which become a part of the finished product, goods in process and finished goods produced by it and held for sale as described in the preceding paragraph or (B) such taxes in an amount equal to one-third of its excise tax payable under this chapter, whichever is the lesser. The amount of the offset shall be diminished by any discount allowed and shall not be increased by any interest charged under ORS 311.505 or 311.515.]

[(3) Except as hereinafter provided in this section, each corporation subject to subsection (1) of this section is entitled also to an offset against the

tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section equal to the amount of personal property taxes assessed to and paid by it on any of the following property:]

[(a) Ores, metals or metal sources shipped from outside Oregon to the corporation's plant within Oregon for reduction or refinement by electrolytic process, which are in storage awaiting such reduction or refinement or which are in the process of electrolytic reduction or refinement.]

[(b) Metals in molded or bar form after reduction or refinement into such form by electrolytic process.]

[Taxes used as an offset under subsection (2) of this section shall not be allowed as an offset under this subsection.]

[(4) If a corporation uses any of the offset provisions of this section, no personal property taxes of the kind described in this section shall be allowed as a deduction under ORS 317.265.]

[(5) If any personal property taxes used as an offset under subsection (2) or (3) of this section are refunded by a county to the taxpayer, this fact shall be immediately reported by the taxpayer to the department. A tax equal to the offset allowed for the taxes shall be due and payable from the taxpayer upon notice and demand from the department. In addition to the tax, interest at the rate of two-thirds of one percent of the tax per month or fraction thereof shall be added to and collected from the date the return on which the taxpayer claimed the offset was required to be filed, to the date of payment. If the amount of tax and interest thereon is not paid within 30 days from the date of notice and demand, the tax shall be delinquent and the taxpayer shall be subject to all penalties for delinquent corporate excise taxes. The notice and demand shall be given by the department within one year of notification by the taxpayer of the refund. For purposes of appeal, the notice and demand shall be considered an assessment by the Department of Revenue. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 314.405 and 314.410, if the taxpayer does not notify the department of the refund, the notice and demand by the department may be given at any time.]

Section 4. ORS 318.020 is amended to read:

318.020. (1) There hereby is imposed upon every corporation for each taxable year a tax at the [rate of eight percent] rates provided in section 2 of this 1973 Act upon its net income derived from sources within this state [after August 3, 1955,] other than income for which the corporation is subject to the tax imposed by the Corporation Excise Tax Law of 1929 (ORS chapter 317) according to or measured by its net income. [For tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1957, the tax rate shall be six percent.]

(2) Income from sources within this state includes income from tangible or intangible property located or having a situs in this state and income from any activities carried on in this state, regardless of whether carried on in intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce.

[(3) The 1961 amendments to this section shall apply to net income derived from sources within this state after August 3, 1955.]

Section 5. ORS 317.090 is amended to read:

317.090. Each taxpayer named in ORS [317.055, 317.060 and] 317.070 shall pay annually to the state, for the privilege of carrying on or doing business by it within this state, a minimum tax of \$10; except that before January 1, 1932, the minimum tax is \$25. The minimum tax shall not be apportionable (except in the case of a change of accounting periods) and, for tax years beginning December 31, 1944, shall not be reduced by reason of any discount under OCLA 110-1523, as amended by section 1, chapter 438, Oregon Laws 1943, or any other discount authorized under any section of the excise tax law, but shall be payable in full for any part of the year during which a corporation is subject to tax.

Section 6. ORS 316.037 is amended to read:

316.037. A tax is imposed for each taxable year on the entire taxable income for every resident of this state and on the taxable income of every non-resident that is derived from sources within this state. The amount of the tax shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

[If the taxable income is:	The tax is:]
[Not over \$500	4% of taxable income]
[Over \$500 but not over \$1,000	\$20 plus 5% of the excess over \$500]
[Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	\$45 plus 6% of the excess over \$1,000]
[Over \$2,000 but not over \$3,000	\$105 plus 7% of the excess over \$2,000]
[Over \$3,000 but not over \$4,000	\$175 plus 8% of the excess over \$3,000]
[Over \$4,000 but not over \$5,000	\$255 plus 9% of the excess over \$4,000]
[Over \$5,000	\$345 plus 10% of the excess over \$5,000]

If the taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$500	4% of taxable income
Over \$500 but not over \$1,000	\$20 plus 6% of the excess over \$500
Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	\$50 plus 7% of the excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$3,000	\$120 plus 8% of the excess over \$2,000
Over \$3,000 but not over \$3,500	\$200 plus 9% of the excess over \$3,000
Over \$3,500 but not over \$4,000	\$245 plus 10% of the excess over \$3,500
Over \$4,000	\$295 plus 11% of the excess over \$4,000

SECTION 7. Section 8 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 316.

SECTION 8. (1) In addition to the adjustments to federal taxable income required by ORS 316.067, there shall be added to federal taxable income the amount of any federal income taxes in excess of \$3,000, accrued by the taxpayer during the taxable year as described in ORS 316.072, less the amount of any refund of federal taxes previously accrued for which the tax benefit was received.

(2) In addition to the adjustments required by ORS 316.117, the taxable income of a nonresident individual shall add to his taxable income a proportion of any accrued federal income taxes as computed under ORS 316.072 in excess of \$3,000 in the proportion provided in subsection (6) of ORS 316.117.

Section 9. ORS 316.042 is amended to read:

316.042. In the case of a joint return of husband and wife, pursuant to subsection (2) of ORS 316.122 or pursuant to ORS 316.367, the tax imposed by ORS 316.037 shall be twice the tax which would be imposed if the taxable income were cut in half. For purposes of this section, a return of a head of

household or a surviving spouse, as defined in [subsection (b) of section 1 and subsection (b) of] section 2 of the Internal Revenue Code, and a return of an unmarried individual shall be treated as a joint return of husband and wife.

Section 10. ORS 327.006 is amended to read:

327.006. As used in ORS 327.006 to 327.133:

(1) "Adjustment receipts" means all moneys received by school districts for handicapped under ORS 343.281, for mentally retarded under ORS 343.460 and 343.470, for disadvantaged under ORS 343.650 to 343.680, for emotionally handicapped under ORS 343.535 and 343.540, for vocational education if such moneys are distributed by or through the state for support of operational costs incurred by districts in offering vocational education, from the Common School Fund and Federal Forest Reserve Receipts allocated to schools under ORS 294.060.

[(1)] (2) "Aggregate days membership" means the sum of days present and absent, according to the rules of the State Board of Education, of all pupils when school is actually in session during a certain period. The aggregate days membership of kindergarten pupils shall be calculated on the basis of a half-day program.

[(2)] (3) "Average daily membership" means the aggregate days membership of a school during a certain period divided by the number of days the school was actually in session during the same period. However, if a district school board adopts a class schedule that operates throughout the year for all or any schools in the district, average daily membership shall be computed by the Department of Education so that the resulting average daily membership will not be higher or lower than if the board had not adopted such schedule.

[(3)] (4) "Building reserves" means any funds levied by authority of ORS 280.040 to 280.140.]

(4) "Capital outlay" means any expenditure by a school district for materials of any sort, except replacements, which increase the value of the school plant or equipment.

(5) "Debt service" means any payment made by a school district as a result of the issuance of bonds or negotiable interest-bearing warrants authorized by the voters of the district.

(6) "Kindergarten" means a kindergarten program that conforms to the standards and rules of the State Board of Education.

[(6)] (7) "Net operating expenditures" means the sum of the General Fund expenditures of a school district in kindergarten [grades 1] through grade 12 for administration, instruction, attendance and health services, operation of plant, maintenance of plant, [and] fixed charges, and tuition for resident students attending in another district, as determined in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Education, but net operating expenditures does not include [building reserves,] capital outlay, [or] debt service, food services, student activities, community services, transportation or expenses incurred for nonresident pupils.

(8) Unless otherwise provided by law, "program support level" means \$250 per weighted resident pupil.

[(7)] (9) "Resident pupil" means any pupil whose legal school residence is within the boundaries of a school district reporting him, if the district is legally responsible for his education, except that "resident pupil" does not include a pupil who pays tuition or for whom the parent pays tuition or for whom the district does not pay tuition.

[(8)] (10) "Standard school" means a school meeting the standards set by the rules of the State Board of Education.

[(9)] (11) "True cash value" means the amount obtained by dividing the assessed value of the property within the district, as shown upon the assessment roll as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the last preceding fiscal year of the school district commenced for which a valuation has been certified pursuant to ORS 311.105, by the appropriate assessment ratio or ratios, as shown in the statement filed by the Department of Revenue with the Secretary of State pursuant to ORS 309.370. However, where schools for all 12 grades are not operated or provided for by the same district, seven and one-half percent of the true cash value shall be attributed to a district for each grade from the first through the eighth and 10 percent of the true cash value shall be attributed to a district for each grade from the 9th through the 12th.

[(10)] (12) "Weighted resident pupils" means the sum of the total resident pupils in average daily membership in grades 9 through 12 in the district multiplied by 1.3 plus the total of the resident pupils in average daily membership in the district in [grades 1] kindergarten through grade eight. "Per weighted resident pupil" means the applicable dividend divided by the number attained by the computation of weighted resident pupils under this subsection.

Section 11. ORS 327.010 is amended to read:

327.010. (1) The Basic School Support Fund shall be used exclusively for the improvement and support of standard public elementary and secondary schools and shall be distributed to equalize educational opportunities and conserve and improve the standards of public elementary and secondary education. Distribution shall be made to school districts which meet all legal requirements and which maintain and operate a standard school or which contract with another standard district for the education of its students.

(2) The Basic School Support Fund [hereby] is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of ORS 327.035, 327.042 [, 327.059 and 327.063] and sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allocate moneys appropriated to the Basic School Support Fund as follows:

(a) For transportation apportionments, an amount sufficient to make transportation apportionments under ORS 327.035.

(b) For apportionments under ORS 327.042, the amount necessary to make those apportionments.

(c) For basic apportionments under section 14 of this 1973 Act, an amount sufficient to make the district basic apportionments as required by the formula in section 14 of this 1973 Act.

(d) For the first tier apportionments under section 15 of this 1973 Act, 85 percent of the moneys remaining in the Basic School Support Fund after the amounts in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this subsection have been deducted, but not to exceed 60 percent of the total approved first tier programs of all districts in the state.

(e) For second tier apportionments under section 16 of this 1973 Act, the balance remaining in the Basic School Support Fund, after the amounts in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection have been deducted, not to exceed 40 percent of the total approved second tier programs of all districts in the state.

Section 12. ORS 327.042 is amended to read:

327.042. [(1) Of the moneys in the Basic School Support Fund, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall set aside to be distributed in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) of this section a sum equal to 1.7

percent of the Basic School Support Fund after the apportionment under ORS 327.035 has been deducted.]

[(2)] (1) There shall be apportioned to each school district [such proportion of the amount set aside for the year under subsection (1) of this section as the increase in weighted resident pupils in the district bears to the total increase in weighted resident pupils in all districts which have an increase in weighted resident pupils. However, no school district shall receive under this section more than \$200 per] the program support level for each additional weighted resident pupil reported for the current year in excess of the number reported over the previous year. The amount so determined is the growth apportionment for each school district. [The amount remaining in the special account after the distribution in each year shall be returned to the Basic School Support Fund to be apportioned in the following year.]

[(3)] (2) For the purposes of subsection [(2)] (1) of this section, the increase in weighted resident pupils shall be determined by subtracting the number of weighted resident pupils in the previous school year as shown by the final report of the district for that year from the number of weighted resident pupils in the district in the quarter ending December 31 of the current school year as shown by the December quarterly report required under ORS 327.133.

(3) There shall be apportioned to each school district the program support level multiplied by the product of the decrease in weighted resident pupils times 75 percent.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) of this section, the number of decrease in weighted resident pupils shall be determined by subtracting the number of weighted resident pupils in the district in the quarter ending December 31 of the current school year as shown by the December quarterly report required under ORS 327.133 from the number of weighted resident pupils in the previous school year as shown by the final report of the district for that school year.

SECTION 13. Sections 14 to 16 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS 327.006 to 327.137.

SECTION 14. (1) Except as provided in ORS 327.075 and subsection (2) of this section, there shall be a basic apportionment annually to each school district from the Basic School Support Fund in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{District Basic Apportionment} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Program} \\ \text{Support} \\ \text{Level} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Weighted} \\ \text{Resident} \\ \text{Pupils} \end{array} \right)$$

(2) If a district's net operating expenditures are less than the district's basic apportionment, the district's net operating expenditures shall be used in lieu of the product of the program support level multiplied by the weighted resident pupils in the formula in subsection (1) of this section.

SECTION 15. (1) Each school district, the net operating expenditures of which exceed the program support level, shall be apportioned annually an amount from the Basic School Support Fund computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{First Tier Apportionments} = \text{Approved First Tier Program} - \text{Adjustment Receipts} - \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{Effort} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{True Cash} \\ \text{Value} \end{array} \right)$$

(2) Except as provided in ORS 327.075, "approved first tier program" means the lesser of the amounts computed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Approved} \\ \text{First} \\ \text{Tier} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Net} \\ \text{Operating} \\ \text{Expenditures} \end{array} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Program} \\ \text{Support} \\ \text{Level} \end{array} \right\} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Weighted} \\ \text{Resident} \\ \text{Pupils} \end{array}$$

or

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Approved First} \\ \text{Tier Program} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \$550 \times \text{District} \\ \text{Weighted Resident Pupils} \end{array}$$

(3) For purposes of this section, the district required effort shall be computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{Effort} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Approved First} \\ \text{Tier Program} \\ \text{Per Weighted} \\ \text{Resident Pupil} \end{array} \times .01 \times \begin{array}{l} \text{State Required} \\ \text{Rate Per} \\ \text{\$100 Expenditure} \end{array}$$

(4) The state required rate per \$100 expenditure for the first tier formula means the amount computed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction so that within practical limits the amount available for distribution under this section is fully apportioned at the highest uniform millage rate.

SECTION 16. (1) Each school district, the net operating expenditures of which exceed the approved first tier program, shall be apportioned annually an amount from the Basic School Support Fund in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Second Tier} \\ \text{Apportionment} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Approved} \\ \text{Second Tier} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{Effort} \end{array} \right\} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{True Cash} \\ \text{Value} \end{array}$$

(2) Except as provided in ORS 327.075, "approved second tier program" means \$200 multiplied by the district weighted resident pupils or the amount computed by the following formula, whichever is the lesser:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Approved} \\ \text{Second Tier} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Net} \\ \text{Operating} \\ \text{Expenditures} \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{First Tier} \\ \text{Approved} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Program} \\ \text{Support} \\ \text{Level} \end{array} \right\} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Weighted} \\ \text{Resident} \\ \text{Pupils} \end{array}$$

(3) For purposes of this section, the district required effort shall be computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{Effort} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Approved Second} \\ \text{Tier Program} \\ \text{Per Weighted} \\ \text{Resident Pupil} \end{array} \times .01 \times \begin{array}{l} \text{State Required} \\ \text{Rate Per} \\ \text{\$100} \\ \text{Expenditure} \end{array}$$

(4) The state required rate per \$100 expenditure for the second tier formula shall be computed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction so that within practical limits the amount available for distribution under this section is fully apportioned at the highest uniform millage rate.

SECTION 17. (1) If any school district receives less moneys from the Basic School Support Fund for the school year 1975-76 than it received for the school year 1974-75, out of the moneys appropriated therefor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall pay to that district the difference between the amount it received from the Basic School Support Fund for the school year 1974-75 and the amount it receives for the school year 1975-76.

(2) If the amount appropriated is insufficient to make the payments required by subsection (1) of this section, then each district shall receive its pro-rata share. In the event the amount appropriated exceeds the amount

necessary to make the payments required by subsection (1) of this section, the moneys remaining shall be returned to the Basic School Support Fund.

Section 18. ORS 327.133 is amended to read:

327.133. (1) Each school district, other than an intermediate education district, shall file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

(a) By [September 30] **July 15** of each year, an annual report covering the school year ending on the preceding June 30; and

(b) By January [31] **15** of each year, a December quarterly report covering the quarter of the current school year commencing October 1 and ending December 31.

(2) Each such report shall show the average daily membership of resident pupils of the district for the period covered and shall also contain such other information as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may require.

Section 19. ORS 327.072 is amended to read:

327.072. (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in ORS 327.042 [and 327.730], the amount of the various apportionments provided in ORS 327.042, [327.059, 327.063 and] 327.075 and sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act shall be determined from data contained in the reports of the several school districts for the year ending June 30 prior to the time of making such apportionment.

(2) **All funds remaining after apportionment as provided in ORS 327.035, 327.042, 327.075 and sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act shall be added to the amount of the Basic School Support Fund to be apportioned the following year.**

Section 20. ORS 327.075 is amended to read:

327.075. [(1) *The cost of the basic education program shall be determined for each year of every biennium after first adjusting the factor of \$230 by multiplying it by the ratio obtained by dividing (a) the net operating expenditure per weighted resident pupil for all districts having a school census of 1,000 or over which maintain, under a single board for the entire area, education in grades 1 through 12 for the first year of the preceding biennium by (b) a like expenditure for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1955. The ratio shall be computed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Education.*]

[(2) (a)] (1) **The program support level [cost of the basic education program] may be computed in a different manner in the case of a school which is approved as qualified for a small school correction.**

[(b)] (2) **A school may qualify for a small school correction if the average daily membership in grades one through eight or in grades 9 through 12 is below 100 and the State Board of Education, after receiving not later than August 1 a petition from the school district board, determines that the school's continued existence is justified because of physiographic conditions which make transportation to another school not feasible or because of sparsity of population. Where sparsity of population is the determining factor, no elementary school shall qualify if it is within 10 miles by the nearest traveled road from another elementary school and no high school shall be considered if it is located within 15 miles by the nearest traveled road from another high school. Where a school's continued existence is found not to be justified because of its proximity to another school, the district operating that school shall be notified in writing by the State Board of Education that, for the purpose of distributing basic school support moneys, it will not be considered eligible for the small school correction as defined in this subsection. Such notice shall be sent to school districts not later than September 30, with the advice that this provision of law shall take effect in the following school year, unless an appeal, setting forth reasons why such action should not be**

taken, is submitted within 30 days of receipt of the notice by the school district to the State Board of Education and is approved by that body. Upon receipt of such appeal, the State Board of Education shall review the reasons set forth in such appeal and, if it deems it necessary, may direct the Department of Education to hold a hearing to help determine if the district's continued existence is necessary. Not earlier than 60 days nor later than 90 days after receipt of the written appeal, the State Board of Education shall notify the district if its appeal has been approved or disapproved.

[(c)] (3) The amount of the small school correction shall be adjusted annually by the State Board of Education in a manner consistent with [the change] changes in the program support level. [basic education program level.]

[(d)] (4) In the basic apportionment formula in section 14 of this 1973 Act, the amount of the small school correction shall be added to the [cost of the basic education program for the school district.] product of the program support level multiplied by the weighted resident pupils. However, when a school is approved as qualified for a small school correction, the computation of the weighted resident pupils of the school district, for the purposes of [this section] section 14 of this 1973 Act, shall not take into consideration the pupils in the school approved as qualified for the small school correction.

Section 21. ORS 327.095 is amended to read:

327.095. Funds due school districts under ORS 327.035 [, 327.059] and [327.063] sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act shall be paid approximately 25 percent on August 15, approximately 25 percent on November 15, approximately 25 percent on February 15 and the balance on May 15. [An equitable apportionment based on the most recent data available shall be made on August 15, November 15 and February 15.] If such payments are too high or too low, appropriate adjustments shall be made in the May 15 payments. However, if the reports required by ORS 327.133 have not been received from any district when due, no further apportionments shall be made to such district until such reports are filed.

Section 22. ORS 327.137 is amended to read:

327.137. Every common or union high school district shall file a copy of its audit statement with the Department of Education within six months of the end of the fiscal year for which the audit is required. Any district failing to file a copy of its report may be excluded from the computation necessary for the apportionment authorized by [ORS 327.063] sections 15 and 16 of this 1973 Act for the school year in which the audit is conducted and, if excluded, shall not be entitled to receive any funds distributed under [ORS 327.063] sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act for that school year.

SECTION 23. ORS 327.137 is added to and made a part of ORS 327.006 to 327.133.

Section 24. ORS 343.660 is amended to read:

343.660. The district school board of any school district in which the regular school program is inadequate for the educational needs of disadvantaged children may provide facilities and services for such children during and outside of regular school hours and regular school days. [However, when the facilities and services include a kindergarten, a school district with fewer than 20,000 children of school age must submit the question of establishing kindergartens to the qualified voters of the district for approval under ORS 336.105.]

SECTION 25. (1) On or before October 15 the county assessor shall report property valuations of the school districts within the county to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The report shall be made on a form approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(2) If the report referred to in subsection (1) of this section is not filed on or before October 15, the Superintendent of Public Instruction may exclude from first and second tier apportionments school districts within the county whose report has not been filed.

Section 26. ORS 334.125 is amended to read:

334.125. (1) The intermediate education district is a body corporate.

(2) The intermediate education district board is authorized to transact all business coming within the jurisdiction of the intermediate education district and may sue and be sued.

(3) The intermediate education district board shall perform all duties required by law, including but not limited to:

- [(a)] *Distribution of such school funds as it is empowered to apportion;*]
- [(b)] (a) Conduct of audits;
- [(c)] (b) Duties as district boundary board;
- [(d)] (c) Budget and tax levying duties;
- [(e)] (d) Curriculum improvement;
- [(f)] (e) Registration of contracts and teaching and health certificates;

and

- [(g)] (f) Special education programs.

(4) The intermediate education district board may employ and fix the compensation of such personnel as it considers necessary for carrying out duties of the board.

(5) The intermediate education district board may make such rules as it considers necessary to carry out the duties of the board.

SECTION 27. (1) The limitations imposed by subsection (2) of this section do not apply:

(a) If a new tax base is adopted by an intermediate education district pursuant to paragraph (b), subsection (2), section 11, Article XI of the Oregon Constitution which is in excess of the limitation.

(b) For any year in which an amount is voted in excess of the limitation imposed by subsection (2) of this section whether within or without the tax base of the intermediate education district.

(2) For the fiscal year 1975-76, an intermediate education district shall not levy an amount greater than the amount levied in 1974-75 plus six percent less the amount levied for equalization purposes under ORS 334.260 (1971 Replacement Part) or less the amount levied for distribution to other school districts under ORS 334.350 to 334.400 (1971 Replacement Part). For each subsequent year, an intermediate education district shall not levy an amount greater than the amount levied in the preceding year, exclusive of that levy specifically authorized by a vote of the people, plus six percent thereof.

(3) This section is repealed effective June 30, 1978.

Section 28. ORS 294.440 is amended to read:

294.440. Whenever the board of directors of any school district or the board of education of any community college district has declared the existence of an emergency necessitating a greater expenditure of public money for any specific purpose or purposes than the amount appropriated therefor in order to provide or maintain and operate, or both, adequate school or college facilities, supplies and personnel for the proper instruction of the pupils who are attending or will attend the public schools or college within such district during the remainder of the budget year, such board may make excess expenditures for such specific purpose or purposes beyond the amount appropriated therefor to the extent that all funds for such excess expenditures are [:(1)] advanced or committed to such district by apportionment, grant, contribution or allocation from the United States, or any agency thereof.

connection therewith, the district may enter into and carry out any plan of financing sponsored by the United States, or any agency thereof, upon such terms and conditions and subject to such lawful rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the United States, or a proper agency thereof [;].

[*(2) Made available to a common or union high school district by the intermediate education district board from an emergency aid fund established under ORS 334.370 or from a distressed school district fund established under ORS 334.290.*]

SECTION 29. In addition to and not in lieu of other appropriations there is appropriated to the Basic School Support Fund, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1975, out of the General Fund, the sum of \$548,445,000 for the purposes of ORS 327.006 to 327.133, to be distributed as follows:

- (1) For 1975-76 \$266,235,000
(out of which \$500,000 shall be apportioned under section 17 of this Act.)
- (2) For 1976-77 \$282,210,000.

SECTION 30. ORS 327.053, 327.059, 327.063, 334.250, 334.260, 334.270, 334.280, 334.290, 334.295, 334.300, 334.310, 334.320, 334.330, 334.350, 334.360, 334.370, 334.380, 334.390, 334.400, 334.410, 334.450, 336.105 and chapter —, Oregon Laws 1973 (Enrolled House Bill 3241) are repealed.

SECTION 30a. If House Bill 2037 (1973 regular session) becomes law, then section 50, chapter —, Oregon Laws 1973 (Enrolled House Bill 2037) is repealed.

SECTION 31. ORS 317.055, 317.060 and 317.065 are repealed.

SECTION 32. If approved by the people at the next state-wide primary election section 2 of this Act, the amendments to ORS 317.070, 317.090 and 318.020 by sections 3 to 5 of this Act and the repeal of ORS 317.055, 317.060 and 317.065 by section 31 of this Act apply to tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1975. For prior taxable years the law applicable to such years shall continue to apply.

SECTION 33. If approved by the people at the next state-wide primary election, the amendments, repeals and new provisions by sections 10 to 30a of this Act take effect July 1, 1975.

SECTION 34. If approved by the people at the next state-wide primary election, section 8 of this Act and the amendments to ORS 316.037 and 316.042 by sections 6 and 9 of this Act apply to tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1975.

SECTION 35. This Act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held at the same time as the next regular state-wide primary election.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION** .

BALLOT TITLE

INCOME, CORPORATE TAX, SCHOOL SUPPORT INCREASE—

1 Purpose: Beginning in 1975, increases personal income tax rates by 1% for most taxpayers, eliminates federal tax deduction in excess of \$3,000 and permits single taxpayer to use married taxpayer income tax return rates. Changes corporation tax laws to graduate income tax with a net tax increase for most corporations. Increases state basic school support for local school districts and changes distribution to school districts.

YES

NO

Measure No. 2**Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 7 pursuant to section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

This proposal, if passed, would amend Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon to permit use of motor vehicle fuel taxes and any taxes or excises levied on the ownership, operation or use of motor vehicles collected in the State of Oregon to be used for mass transit systems and for financial assistance to persons or property displaced by highway or mass transit construction or other work. This proposal suggests a significant change in use of funds, for the State Highway Fund has traditionally been limited to use in the state's highway, park, recreational, scenic or historic site programs. No additional new taxes or increases in existing taxes are proposed in Measure #2.

Mass transit systems to be assisted by this proposal could include state-wide bus systems, rail or air passenger service, as well as city bus systems.

House Bill 2276, passed by the 1973 legislature and signed by the Governor, will automatically become effective July 1, 1974, or die depending on whether Ballot Measure #2 is passed or defeated. This bill sets out the guidelines to be used to make funds available to public transportation and limits the amounts of funds to eight per cent of the total motor vehicle fuel and registration taxes. It further stipulates that the total expended on mass transit is not to exceed the total of registration fee collections for motor vehicles. These limitations on the amount of the highway funds that may be used for mass transit are only statutory limitations and may be changed by future legislative or initiative action.

House Bill 2276 establishes the regulations under which the Department of Transportation or another designated agency may draft proposals, accept proposals from cities, counties, or other governmental units, and establish priorities for funding. It also requires that both the need for a system of public transportation and the economic, social, and environmental impact of the proposed system be considered in evaluation of proposals. The bill provides that funds will be available to assist existing publicly owned systems and to assist in the beginning of new systems throughout the state.

ESTHER L. LOY
ROBERT H. McKELLAR
EARL PRYOR
WILLIAM E. ROBERTS
JACK R. KALINOSKI

Measure No. 2

Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

WHY BALLOT MEASURE #2

Ballot Measure #2 converts a small portion of yesterday's highway fund into today's transportation fund. It allows local communities throughout the state to use funds collected from existing gas and motor vehicle registration taxes for public transportation projects. **REQUIRES NO NEW TAXES.**

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM BALLOT MEASURE #2

All Oregonians will benefit if you vote "YES." This is a means to finance expanded bus service in major urban areas, to improve interurban public transportation in the Willamette Valley, to improve rural intercity bus service. Funds can be used for mini-bus programs, dial-a-bus, public parking, rail or air passenger service, improvement of bridges, roads, or intersections, or other programs that meet the needs of the community involved. Funds are allocated fairly to each area of the state by the companion bill, HB 2276, which sets up the regulations for using these funds.

Many Oregonians must use public transportation to travel at all . . . the young, the poor, the infirm, the elderly.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #2—SAVE MONEY AND GAS

Public transportation moves people more efficiently than private cars. The American Transit Association estimates that a single lane of roadway can carry 1,575 people per hour in cars on surface streets; 9,000 people per hour can be carried in buses on those same streets and the buses don't have to be parked at the destination.

If more buses run, fewer cars need to and gas is saved to be used to run businesses, to keep trucks moving, to run tractors, and even to make well-deserved vacation trips.

WILL ANYONE SUFFER FROM BALLOT MEASURE #2

NO. Only 8% of the highway fund can be used for systems of public transportation. The remaining 92% is still dedicated to the traditional highway, public park, and scenic purposes. In any area where the critical transportation need is for improved roads, transportation funds can even be used in that way. No new taxes will be levied.

WHO SUPPORTS BALLOT MEASURE #2

The Governor presented this program to the legislature where it passed by two to one. It has the unanimous endorsement of the Oregon Transportation Commission, support from mayors of cities throughout the state, and bipartisan support from most civic, business and union leaders.

PASSAGE OF BALLOT MEASURE #2 HELPS PROTECT FREEDOM OF MOBILITY IN A SENSIBLE AND EFFECTIVE WAY. IT IS A LOGICAL EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TO PROVIDE SAFE AND EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

Measure No. 2

Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

It is a popular notion today that mass transit systems offer the solution to the current fuel crisis just as it was a popular idea during the last regular session of the Legislature that mass transit systems could solve the air pollution problems in metropolitan areas.

Most Oregonians agree that work should be done to evaluate mass transit systems to determine if they, in fact, will help solve our problems in a reasonable length of time at a reasonable cost.

Many Oregonians, however, disagree on how to finance studies, evaluation and implementation of such proposed systems.

The Legislature, too, was divided on this question so they passed HJR 7 and referred the question to the public in the form of Ballot Measure #2 to determine if the public wishes to use dedicated road-user contributed funds to finance mass transit.

There are those of us who believe that Ballot Measure #2, in its enthusiasm, goes too far, too fast.

Paragraph 1. Section 3(2). Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, if amended by the public voting on this ballot measure, would provide that the proceeds from motor vehicle fuel and registration taxes be used exclusively for ANY of the listed purposes in place of the time-tested wording which has guaranteed, since 1942, that the taxes be used for ALL the specific purposes authorized by the people.

Please consider these points:

- 1—Language of the proposed amendment would make it possible to use all the money for only one of the listed purposes. While not probable, the way would be open to use all or most of the money for highways or mass transit or parks or any of the items. The traditional safeguards would be removed.
- 2—Since there is no provision for additional funds in the proposal, funds available would not go around to all projects and some would suffer. Road and street maintenance, perhaps? Or, maybe parks? State police protection?
- 3—The current fuel shortage and reduced fuel consumption has resulted in less than the expected funds collected and is already placing many much-needed and long-sought-after projects on the "no funds available" list.
- 4—Until now, the construction of Oregon's freeway system (one of the best in the Nation) has been a high priority. Now, however, attention is turning to improvement of Oregon's non-interstate road and street system—both urban and rural. If Ballot Measure #2 passes, will funds be available for even modest maintenance much less the improvements citizens have been requesting?
- 5—With millions of dollars already available from local, State and Federal governments and the taxing capabilities of mass transit districts, the question must be asked, "Do we want to add diversion of road user contributions as an additional source of funds?" Many Oregonians think not!
- 6—Under the proposed Federal Transit Plan, for example, Portland would receive \$66.7 million on top of the \$31.2 million received over the last five years and there is an additional \$6.6 million for the rest of Oregon. Add to this, the other sources of funds for a mass transit system which presently exists only in the form of Portland's Tri-Met and in the minds of the planners, and the question then is, "What, specifically, is the money needed for and is it, in fact, needed at all?"

There is serious doubt in the minds of many that the public's road-user tax contributions should be used for any purpose other than to continue the orderly maintenance and development of roads, streets, highways, parks, State Police protection and the other authorized purposes.

In conclusion, many Oregonians are reluctant to dramatically amend the Constitution, in the manner proposed, giving Legislators, in effect, a "blank check" to shift funds from the already underfinanced programs in existence to unspecified programs for the future.

There is no intent here to say that mass transit is not important. It is! We do say, however, that Ballot Measure #2 is not the way to finance its development.

Measure No. 2

Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit

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

Paragraph 1. Section 3, Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 3. (1) No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same to which only it shall be applied.

(2) The proceeds from any tax levied on, with respect to [,] or measured by, the storage, withdrawal, use, sale, distribution, importation or receipt of motor vehicle fuel or any other product used for the propulsion of motor vehicles, and the proceeds from any tax or excise levied on the ownership, operation or use of motor vehicles shall, after providing for the cost of administration and any refunds or credits authorized by law, be used exclusively for any of the following purposes :

(a) The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, use [*and*], policing and **planning** of public highways, roads and streets within the State of Oregon, and systems and facilities for the mass transportation of passengers and the transportation of property incidental to the mass transportation of passengers within the State of Oregon; and

(b) Financial assistance for displacement of persons or property caused by such acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, use and policing; and [*including*]

(c) The retirement of bonds for the payment of which such revenues have been pledged [, and also may be used for] ; and

(d) The acquisition, development, maintenance, care [*and*], use and **planning** of parks, recreational, scenic or other historic places ; and [*for*]

(e) The publicizing of any of the foregoing uses and things.

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

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with SECTION .

BALLOT TITLE

HIGHWAY FUND USE FOR MASS TRANSIT—Purpose: This **2** constitutional amendment would permit use of motor vehicle fuel and registration tax money, now limited to highway, park, recreational, scenic and historical uses, for mass transit systems and for financial assistance to persons or property displaced by highway or mass transit construction or other work.

YES NO

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly (1974 special session) as Senate Joint Resolution 46 pursuant to section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

Ballot Measure #3 amends the Oregon Constitution by setting up a new type of tax base for the schools of Oregon.

The present tax base for schools and other tax supported districts is based on local property tax voted by the voters of the district and may increase 6% a year. The involved district board may levy up to this limit without a vote of the people. The present Constitution allows a vote of the people on a year by year basis in excess of the existing tax base.

If approved by the voters, Ballot Measure #3 would repeal the present constitutional limitation governing taxing authority of local school districts and substitute taxing authority for such districts subject to the following constitutional provisions:

1. Beginning with the 1975-76 school year, each local school district board could extend a tax levy, exclusive of bonded debt and serial levies, in an amount computed as follows:
 - a. The total local property tax levied for schools in the district except bonds and serial levies for capital improvements.
 - b. Plus, the school support from the state, including but not limited to the Common School Fund and the Basic School Support Fund received for the year 1974-75;
 - c. Plus, the receipts from the County School Fund for 1974-75;
 - d. Plus, the beginning cash balance less the unappropriated balance in all funds for which a levy was made in 1974-75, excluding bonded debt and serial levy funds;
 - e. Plus 5.5% of the sum of a + b + c + d above.
2. Subsequent to 1975-76, the taxing authority of the district would increase at the rate of 5.5% per year.
3. There would be no provision to vote an annual levy in excess of the limitation.
4. A new tax base limitation could be approved by a majority of the district's qualified voters. Such elections could only be held two times during any year after December 31, 1974, or at such other times as prescribed by law.
5. The taxing authority of the local district would not be reduced because the district levied a lesser amount than was permitted by its limitation or because the levy had been reduced by tax offsets against that levy.
6. After June 30, 1975, unless otherwise prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, local district funds, derived from the Basic School Support Fund, the Common School Fund, and the County School Fund would be applied to reduce the levy made by the district.
7. The entire state or any division of the state could be formed into districts for the sole purpose of levying a tax over the district to be distributed as a tax reduction to local school districts for the purpose of equalizing school support from larger areas than existing districts.

SENATOR VICTOR ATIYEH
 REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD CHERRY
 REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD KINSEY

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

1. A realistic tax base is established with a moderate increase each year. This is both a guarantee and a spending limitation. The most important effect of this is that it eliminates the present situation where a levy must be passed by the voters in order to have school the following year. In the event that an election is lost, the school will still have the amount of the previous base plus 5.5% and can continue school.
2. A district may increase its tax base if the limitation makes it inadequate. Their tax base may be increased by a vote of the people twice a year. The legislature may authorize an increase in the number of elections per year.
3. It is very unlikely that property taxes would go up without a vote of the people because state revenue sources (e.g. Basic School Support Fund) have historically been increasing at a rate exceeding 5.5%.
4. Limits elections. No election is required to maintain a stable financial base for local schools. If the school district wants to exceed the tax base only two elections are allowed. Tax dollars are not wasted on 5 or 6 elections.
5. Educational equity. Under Measure #3, the legislature would be able to provide a tax base for educational taxing units which raise revenue for equalization purposes. All revenues raised under this tax base must be used to reduce the local school district property tax levy.
6. Ballot Measure #3 requires that all state and local money be used to reduce local school district property taxes unless otherwise prescribed by the legislature.
7. Ballot Measure #3 represents a compromise between those who want a rigid restriction on school spending and those who believe that flexibility must exist to meet changing conditions.

Measure No. 3**New School District Tax Base Limitation****Argument in Favor****Submitted By Senator Vern Cook**

Earlier in this pamphlet I explained my support for Measure One. This is the second measure referred to in that argument.

On the ballot this is Measure Three and I support it.

Measure Three will bring stability to elementary and secondary school financing and will be a desirable change in the basic law of educational finance.

Our present tax base provision, allowing a six percent increase in the property tax levy annually, was good and reasonable in 1916, the year it was adopted. It was based on the premise that 100 percent of funds for schools would come from the property tax. The voters believed that an increase of six percent annually in the property tax levy would be sufficient to cover inflation and pupil growth. They were right.

Until World War II, the system worked fine. Schools were entirely financed by property taxes. Due to high infant mortality, school populations did not increase too fast, especially during the depression years from 1929 to 1942 when the birth rate was low.

When the boys came home from the great war, however, the birth rate increased and we solved many of the problems of infant mortality. The change was accompanied by the movement away from the property tax which began in 1947 when the people approved of a state financed basic school support system. In 1974-75 over 30 percent of these costs will be borne by income tax payers, not property tax payers.

In some years in the past the percentage borne by nonproperty tax payers has risen to as high as 43 percent. As a result, fewer and fewer school districts have a property tax base sufficient to operate an educational system. In 1973 only 12 out of 339 Oregon school districts had an adequate tax base. The rest were required to go to the electorate for approval of their annual tax levy.

Measure Three would allow a 5.5 percent increase in expenditures over the previous year's expenditures. The increase would be based on expenditures, not the previous year's tax levy as is provided in our present constitutional provision. This should provide sufficient funds to cover all normal inflationary costs and school enrollment increases. Only where there is a major program change or great curriculum or program enrichment will an annual election be necessary. It will bring great stability to our school system.

If you believe that it's desirable for schools to be able to operate without an annual election except where there are material changes in circumstances, you should vote Yes on Measure Three. If you believe we should have annual elections to approve of the school's annual budget, regardless of whether or not there is a change, you should vote No. I intend to vote YES.

SENATOR VERN COOK,
Chairman of the Senate Revenue Committee

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

1. **PROPERTY TAXES MAY GO UP WITHOUT A VOTE.** If state or county support to a local school district goes down, property taxes in that district could go up "automatically"—without a vote of the people in that school district.
2. **NO GUARANTEE OF TAX REDUCTION THROUGH INCREASED STATE SUPPORT.** The legislature is not required to make state money an offset against local property taxes. If it does not make an offset, state money could be used by school districts to increase expenditures more than their already high rate of increase.
3. **STATE AUTHORITY TO CREATE OR INCREASE TAX BASES.** The state could establish tax bases for taxing units other than local school districts. However, this money must be used to reduce the local district's property tax levy.
4. **LOCAL CONTROL LOST.** Local school districts now have the authority to establish new tax bases . . . and the voters in many districts have turned down new tax bases. Why should a state-wide vote require those school districts that do not want a new tax base to have one?
5. **ATTEMPT TO SIDE-STEP MAJORITY OF VOTERS.** Currently, if a school district wants to establish a new tax base, it must submit the question to the voters at a state-wide general or primary election when the voter turnout is high. Under Measure #3, school boards could submit the question of establishing a new tax base at any time.

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

Argument in Opposition

Submitted by Women's Legislative Council

If you believe that EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN THE STATE needs a NEW AND BIGGER SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASE, you should vote 'yes'.

HOWEVER, if you believe in LOCAL CONTROL OF SCHOOL BUDGETS, and in the TAXPAYER'S RIGHT TO DETERMINE 1) IF A NEW SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASE IS NEEDED IN HIS OWN DISTRICT AND 2) THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW TAX BASE—

YOU SHOULD VOTE "NO"!

MEASURE 3, A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, CREATES A NEW SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASE FOR EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT AUTOMATICALLY.

- The amount of the new school property tax base is the total 1975-1976 operational school budget, plus 5½% automatic increase in each following year, without a vote of the people.

AN EXAMPLE OF the 'before' and 'after' EFFECT OF MEASURE 3 ON TAX MONIES FOR SCHOOLS:

Operational Budget 20,000,000	Present Tax Base 5,000,000	Automatic Increase 6% 300,000
Operational Budget 20,000,000	Present Tax Base 20,000,000	Automatic Increase 5½% 1,100,000

IF MEASURE 3 PASSES, YOU LOSE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE ON BUDGET ELECTIONS

- because they will be abolished. You will be allowed to vote in school elections to further increase school property tax bases. These elections may be held twice in a single year.

ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL BE FORCED TO ESTABLISH NEW SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASES, WHETHER NEEDED OR WANTED, IF MEASURE 3 PASSES.

- There is nothing in Measure 3 that guarantees increased state support of schools.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 3 AND KEEP YOUR RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU WANT TO SPEND ON SCHOOLS IN YOUR DISTRICT.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 3

Women's Legislative Council
P.O. Box 19353
Portland, Oregon 97219

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

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

Paragraph 1. House Joint Resolution 72, Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly, Regular Session, is rescinded.

Paragraph 2. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article XI and to read:

SECTION 11a. (1) As used in this section "school district" is a district providing public education or educational services for grades 12 or below, excepting intermediate education districts and community college districts.

(2) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and except as provided in subsections (6) to (9) of this section, no school district shall exercise the power to levy an ad valorem tax in any year so as to raise a greater amount of revenue than its tax base limitation, as defined in subsections (3) to (5) of this section. The portion of any ad valorem tax levied in excess of any limitation imposed by this section shall be void. After June 30, 1975, there shall be offset against any tax levied by the school district for any year an amount equal to the school support of the school district for that year by the state or any political subdivision thereof unless otherwise prescribed by the Legislative Assembly and any other support as defined by law.

(3) The tax base limitation of a school district for years following 1975-1976 shall be its tax base for the preceding year plus an additional amount specified in subsection (4) of this section, except that a new tax base limitation may be approved by a majority of qualified voters of the school district voting at an election, held as specified by subsection (6) of this section, on the question submitted to them in a form specifying in dollars and cents the amount of the tax base limitation otherwise in effect under this section and the amount of the new tax base limitation submitted for approval. A new tax base limitation so approved by the voters shall increase as any other tax base limitation authorized under this section. A tax base limitation is not reduced because a school district levies a lesser amount than permitted by such tax base limitation, or because amounts are offset against the levy of the school district under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The tax base limitation of a school district shall increase each year by an amount equal to five and one-half percent of the tax base limitation of the school district for the year immediately preceding the current year.

(5) The tax base limitation of a school district for the year 1975-1976 shall be:

(a) The total levy of the school district as certified to the county assessor for the fiscal year 1974-1975, exclusive of the tax levy for those items listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of this section; plus

(b) The school support from the state for all educational purposes for grades 12 and below, including but not limited to the Common School Fund and Basic School Support Fund, received within the school district for the year 1974-1975, as defined by law; plus

(c) The receipts of the school district from the county school fund for the year 1974-1975; plus or minus

(d) The sum of the budgeted cash on hand (if on the cash basis of accounting) or net working capital (if on the accrual basis of accounting) on July 1, 1974, less the sum of the unappropriated ending fund balances for all funds for which taxes are levied exclusive of the tax levy for those items listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of this section contained in the 1974-1975 budget; plus

(e) Five and one-half percent of the sum of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection.

(6) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, a school district may increase its tax base limitation if the amount of such increase is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the school district voting on the question submitted to them in a form prescribed by law. After December 31, 1974, and except as otherwise prescribed by law not more than two tax base elections shall be held during any year.

(7) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, during the year following an annexation, merger or consolidation, the tax base limitation of a school district shall be determined in a manner consistent with this section as prescribed by law.

(8) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, the Legislative Assembly by law may prescribe a method to establish or increase a tax base for any other educational taxing unit to permit the raising of revenue to be used as an offset against levies made by school districts.

(9) The limitations imposed by this section do not apply in the case of:

(a) Levies for the retirement of bonded or other indebtedness and payment of the interest thereon, where such indebtedness is authorized by the qualified voters of the district; or

(b) Serial levies as prescribed by law and as authorized by the qualified voters of the district.

Paragraph 3. The amendment proposed by paragraph 2 of this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular primary election held throughout the state.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with SECTION .

BALLOT TITLE

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX BASE LIMITATION—Purpose:

3 Constitutional amendment creating new property tax limitation for school districts and repealing existing 6% limitation for school districts. Commencing in 1975 school district tax bases would increase by 5½% per year. The beginning tax base would be the 1974 budget excluding expenditures made from federal funds, serial and bond levies. Future school tax base increases can only be authorized by voters and school districts cannot have more than two tax base elections in single year.

YES

NO

Measure No. 4

Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution 38 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot Measure No. 4 is a constitutional amendment creating a new article designated as Article XI-I which creates a Water Development Fund and which authorizes the State of Oregon to sell general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed 1½% of the true cash value of all the property in the state to establish this fund.

Money from this fund could be loaned (subject to repayment with interest) to finance:

- (1) Construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects. Land on which the developments occur must be owned by Oregon resident individuals or corporations, profit or nonprofit, or organizations subject to the laws of the State of Oregon;
- or for
- (2) Purchase of bonds or other obligations issued to pay for community water supply systems. Eligible recipients are limited to municipal units; i.e., cities, counties or combinations thereof.

The sale of refunding bonds is authorized, but the sum of the outstanding original bonds and the refunding bonds shall not exceed the 1½% limit.

Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all the taxable property in the state in sufficient amount to provide for payment of principal and interest on these bonds, but the legislature may provide other revenues to supplement or replace, in whole or in part, such tax levies. REFER TO THE LAST PARAGRAPH FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION.

Legislation shall be enacted to carry out the provisions of this amendment.

This legislation, Senate Bill 861, has already been enacted and automatically goes into effect by adoption of the above constitutional amendment.

Authorities, procedures and restrictions are prescribed for funding certain water projects. Source of funding will be from sale of bonds authorized by the above constitutional amendment. The State Treasurer is to sell the bonds and set the interest rate for all bonds that are sold.

Half of the money would be available for irrigation projects through loans made by the State Engineer at such rate of interest as he determines is necessary to provide adequate funds to recover his expenses for administering this Act. Loans would be secured by a first lien on the irrigated land. The project must be feasible from practical and economic standpoint and the agricultural potential confirmed. Loans to corporations or cooperatives would be only to those whose principal income is from farming.

The other half of the money in the fund would be available for construction of community water supply systems by application of any governmental unit to the Administrator of the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources. The administrator would enter into a contract for the acquisition of the applicant's bonds or other obligations.

The Governor must approve the applications for both irrigation developments and community water systems before funds could be made available.

All repayments of principal, interest and prescribed fees will be made to the Water Development Administration and Bond Sinking Fund which shall be kept separate and distinct from the state General Fund.

Repayments of state bonds and the interest thereon shall be made from this fund. IF THE INCOMING MONEY IS NOT AMPLE TO MEET THE REPAYMENT OBLIGATIONS, THE AD VALOREM TAX OR APPROPRIATION AS MENTIONED ABOVE SHALL BE INSTITUTED TO DEFRAY THE DEFICIENCY.

WALTER ERICKSEN
THOMAS P. BAYS
ANDREW SCHMIDT
MRS. ROBERT GREENLEE
MARVIN SHEARER

Measure No. 4
Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund
Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

By enactment of Ballot Measure No. 4, an amendment (SJR 38) to the State Constitution, Oregon will join neighboring states in providing funding capability for water developments—both for irrigation and community water supply systems.

IRRIGATION EXPANDS FOOD PRODUCTION

Irrigation developments expand income potential—on the land itself—in the adjacent communities—and throughout the state. New irrigation is economic development. It will create job opportunities allowing young families to remain in their home communities rather than being forced to move to already crowded metropolitan areas.

Ballot Measure No. 4 fits into irrigation development by assisting in financing new and expanding irrigation projects—the costs of which can mount to tens of thousands of dollars. In the past, federal financing has been the mainstay for much of the development. But that source is dwindling. Ballot Measure No. 4 will provide a complementary substitute responsive to Oregon's needs.

By no means are the development programs allowed under this measure limited to large projects. The program's flexibility allows it to serve the individual farmer in his development planning.

In Oregon, adding irrigation to land increases production. This means more food to meet the needs of a growing population. Some of the food items can be exported and will provide foreign exchange to aid in our balance of trade.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS FACE MANY COMMUNITIES

The Act recognizes a second important need—domestic water supply. Many communities lack an adequate water supply to meet present and future growth requirements as well as water quality standards. More than one-third of the 500 water supply systems which serve 10 or more families each require considerable betterment of facilities. Most certainly, an adequate water supply is essential for every community, town, city and county throughout the state.

Ballot Measure No. 4 can aid in financing new and expanded water supply systems for the betterment of Oregon communities.

OREGON LAGS IN STATE SUPPORT

Oregon lags in the area of providing assistance in water development. A nearby state, Utah, has used an irrigation load program for approximately 20 years. Wyoming's irrigation program has operated since 1965. Idaho has a program directed toward the starting of projects. All have had successful repayment experiences.

Our neighboring state, Washington, is developing assistance programs. Approximately \$25 million will be available for irrigation developments and \$50 million is designated for urban water projects.

Ballot Measure No. 4 authorizes the sale of bonds for financing water developments. The financing programs, through a companion enabling law, are designated to be financially self-sustaining, requiring little or no tax or legislative fiscal support. If well managed, it can be as successful as the Oregon veteran's home program which has required no tax or fiscal support after the early days of its inception.

Ballot Measure No. 4 provides an aid in using Oregon's water—on Oregon's land—in Oregon's communities—for Oregon's people.

Vote YES on Ballot Measure No. 4

Measure No. 4

Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Taxpayers should vote against Measure No. 4:

1. There is no need for the state to bond itself as provided in this measure to fund irrigation development loans. The extensive irrigation developments along the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington under construction or planned are being financed competitively by existing sources.

2. Besides the Bureau of Reclamation projects, financing is available for irrigation projects which are feasible from an economic standpoint from the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Land Bank, insurance companies, banks, loan associations and other means. Irrigation districts sell municipal bonds for developments and improvements.

3. The taxpayer has just rid himself of billions of dollars in farm subsidies. Let's let agriculture carry on proudly, independent of handouts, subsidized programs or special favors. Hopefully, farmers may be able to live again without surpluses and depressed prices such as we have seen for many years.

4. First liens would be required on all lands served by the project. This means that all existing liens would have to be cleared to qualify for a loan. Money from the water development fund cannot be used to refinance existing mortgages. We have been unable to find any loan agency willing to subordinate their position as first mortgage holder.

5. The interest rate on these irrigation loans is indefinite.

6. Community water supply systems can be financed now by municipal bond sales or water facility loans from the Farmers Home Administration and other sources. Federal grants and revenue sharing already aid these projects.

7. This legislation allows the state to sell \$373 million of bonds. Does the taxpayer wish to underwrite this? In the language of SB 861?

Measure No. 4

Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund

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

Paragraph 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new Article to be known as Article XI-I and to read:

ARTICLE XI-I

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the limits contained in sections 7 and 8, Article XI of this Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed one and one-half percent of the true cash value of all the property in the state for the purpose of creating a fund to be known as the Water Development Fund. Such fund shall be used:

(1) To provide funds to be advanced for the construction, and, when necessary for the security of the state, the operation and maintenance of irrigation projects and water development projects to and upon lands owned by residents of the State of Oregon and for the acquisition of easements and rights of way for water development projects authorized by the laws of the United States. As used in this subsection, "residents" includes both natural persons and any corporation or cooperative, either for profit or nonprofit, or municipal or quasi-municipal, or other body subject to the laws of the State of Oregon.

(2) To provide funds to be advanced for the acquisition, by purchase, loan or otherwise, of bonds, notes or other obligations of any municipal corporation, city or county of the State of Oregon, or combinations thereof, issued or made for the planning, acquisition, construction, alteration or improvement of facilities for community water supply systems, as defined by law, in this state.

SECTION 2. Bonds of the State of Oregon containing a direct promise on behalf of the state to pay the face value thereof, with the interest therein provided for, may be issued to an amount authorized by section 1 of this Article for the purpose of creating such fund. The bonds shall be a direct obligation of the state and shall be in such form and shall run for such periods of time and bear such rates of interest as provided by statute.

SECTION 3. Notwithstanding the limitation contained in section 10, Article XI of this Constitution, municipal corporations, cities or counties of the State of Oregon, or combinations thereof, may receive funds referred to in subsection (1) of section 1 of this Article through disposition to the state, by sale, loan or otherwise, of bonds, notes or other obligations issued or made for the purpose set forth in subsection (1) of section 1 of this Article.

SECTION 4. Refunding bonds may be issued and sold to refund any bonds issued under authority of sections 1 and 2 of this Article. There may be issued and outstanding at any time bonds aggregating the amount authorized by section 1 of this Article but at no time shall the total of all bonds outstanding, including refunding bonds, exceed the amount so authorized.

SECTION 5. Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all the taxable property in the State of Oregon in sufficient amount to provide for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds issued pursuant to this Article. The Legislative Assembly may provide other revenues to supplement or replace, in whole or in part, such tax levies.

SECTION 6. The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions of this Article. This Article supersedes any conflicting provision of a county or city charter or act of incorporation.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election held throughout the state on the same date as the next regular statewide primary election.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION** .

BALLOT TITLE

AUTHORIZES BONDS FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND—

4 Purpose: This constitutional amendment authorizes the state to issue, sell and refinance bonds, up to 1½% of true cash value of all property in the state, to create the Water Development Fund. Proceeds would finance loans for construction of municipal and private irrigation and water development projects, and for their operation and maintenance when necessary for state security. The bonds would be funded as the legislature may provide, or by state-wide ad valorem taxes.

YES

NO

“ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: Based on an estimate of Oregon's 1975 taxable property, this constitutional amendment would establish a maximum bonding limitation of \$406 million for the Water Development Fund.”

Measure No. 5**Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 12 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation**By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 22, Oregon Laws 1974**

The Department of Veterans' Affairs periodically sells bonds to obtain funds to loan to veterans, and to certain widows and wives of servicemen, under the Oregon veterans' farm and home loan program. But the state Constitution sets a limit on the amount of bonds that may be sold for this purpose, and the limit now has virtually been reached.

The demand for veterans' loans is far exceeding the department's estimates, and loans in 1973 amounted to a record \$225 million, or 56 percent above the previous year.

If Measure No. 5 fails, only a small fraction of this demand can be met—out of veterans' loan repayments, from which first must come the payment of principal and interest on bonds, the annual veterans' property taxes, and administrative and other costs.

If Measure No. 5 passes, it will enable the department to issue, as needed, approximately \$497 million in additional loan bonds to obtain funds to meet the continuing demand for veterans' loans. These bonds are self-liquidating; there is no cost to the taxpayers.

The issuance of veterans' loan bonds bring eastern money into Oregon and this benefits the state. And it benefits the veterans of Oregon who served their country, by making them tax-paying, home-owning citizens in their communities.

WILLIAM C. DYER, JR.

ANDREW J. BROWN

JOHN LEAHY

BUD INKSTER

CLARKE BROWN

Measure No. 5

Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 22, Oregon Laws 1974

The purpose of this measure is to increase the bonding limits of the Oregon War Veterans' Fund from 4 percent to 6 percent of the true cash value of all the property in the state. The bonds are self-liquidating—they cost the taxpayer nothing—and the program operates at a profit.

This is the fund from which the money comes to make loans to Oregon war veterans, and to certain widows and wives of servicemen, for the acquisition of homes and farms. All this money is repaid by the veterans, plus interest, and repayment of the bonds is assured from the loan repayments. In the 28 years of the loan program, not only have all the bonds been retired as they came due, but earnings after all administrative expenses have amounted to more than \$27 million.

Additional funds are necessary to help ease Oregon's housing shortage. Passage of Measure No. 5 will assure bringing low-cost eastern funds into Oregon to help alleviate this shortage. If Measure No. 5 passes, it will enable the Department of Veterans' Affairs to issue, as needed, approximately \$497 million in additional loan bonds in order to make more funds available for loans.

Measure No. 5**Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority****Argument in Opposition****By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 22, Oregon Laws 1974**

The Oregon War Veterans' Loan Fund like most government programs creates nothing but allocates the resources of the state to the advantage of some without benefit to others.

The program uses the credit of all Oregon taxpayers to attract investment funds at low rates and passes this advantage on to a select group. The further increase in this demand that Measure 5 permits can cause the cost of money to increase especially to those who must find their home loan funds without assistance from the state. It becomes more difficult for lending institutions in the private sector to attract low cost funds to Oregon in competition with the state credit.

The national mandate away from a citizen soldier armed force to a professional one of properly paid volunteers with benefits equal to and exceeding those of other taxpayers dictates a phasing out of the citizen soldier bonus-benefits program rather than an increase in such programs. The disappearance of selective service suggests disappearance of selective benefits.

Unhappily funds approved for the benefit of veterans have been diverted in the past for objectives such as acquiring the Boardman Space Age Industrial Park, a controversy in itself, without considering the use of veterans' loan funds for its purchase.

Frequently the benefits that accrue to the home building and lumber industry from this program are used to support the use of additional funds. Support of any Oregon industry deserves consideration on the industry merits and should not be hidden or hampered in the requirements of another special interests program.

And finally there has been no shortage of funds for home building in Oregon. These funds have increased in cost as have the veteran loan interest rates but very much as all living costs including continually bigger government.

Citizens often complain against the government becoming larger and larger but seldom do they have a chance to vote against a program that can be adequately done by private enterprise. This measure, if approved, is simply a larger government intrusion into private enterprise.

Measure No. 5

Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority

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

Paragraph 1. Section 1, Article XI-A of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 1. Notwithstanding the limits contained in section 7, article XI of the Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed [*four*] six percent of the true cash value of all the property in the state, for the purpose of creating a fund, to be known as the "Oregon War Veterans' Fund," to be advanced for the acquisition of farms and homes for the benefit of male and female residents of the State of Oregon who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Secured repayment thereof shall be and is a prerequisite to the advancement of money from such fund.

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 the state.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with SECTION .

BALLOT TITLE

INCREASES VETERANS' LOAN BONDING AUTHORITY—

Purpose: This constitutional amendment increases the amount of indebtedness which the state may incur for the Oregon War Veterans' Fund, proceeds of which are used for farm and home loans to veterans, from four percent of true cash value of all property in the state, to six percent of such value.

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: Based on an estimate of Oregon's 1974 taxable property, this constitutional amendment would increase the maximum bonding limitation by \$497 million for the Oregon War Veterans' Fund."

YES NO

Measure No. 6**Permits Legislature to Call Special Session**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 81 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation**By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974**

In the event of an emergency, Measure 6 would permit a majority of the members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly to convene in special session if 31 Representatives and 16 Senators filed a written request for such a session.

Measure 6 would update a century-old provision of the Oregon Constitution and provide the necessary machinery for the legislative branch to respond to emergencies affecting state government.

Under the present constitutional restrictions, the Legislative Assembly may meet only once every two years, in January of each odd-numbered year, and on those occasions when the Governor orders an extraordinary session. Thus, the legislative branch currently is unable to meet when its members and the citizens they represent become convinced that a crisis affecting state government exists unless the Governor agrees.

For example, the present system prohibits an appropriate legislative response when a fiscal crisis develops. Because your legislators are prevented from a timely budget revision, and because of the growing impact of federal funding, policy is being set by appointed rather than elected officials at both state and federal levels.

In providing an additional means whereby the Legislative Assembly could be convened, Measure 6 imposes procedural safeguards. It would require the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives to convene a special session only after receiving individual written requests from the majority of the members of each House. Accordingly, a total of at least 47 separate, written requests from 31 or more Representatives and 16 or more State Senators would have to be received before a session could be convened. The legislators are empowered to file such requests only in the event of an emergency. Measure 6 neither requires nor authorizes annual sessions.

The Oregon system of government provides for separate legislative and executive branches of government, each to act as a check on the other. However, the provision that only the head of the executive branch can summon a special session makes no sense. It gives the executive branch power over the legislative branch. After a regular biennial session is adjourned, the law-making branch can function only if the Governor, who is head of the executive branch, calls it back. If he chooses not to do so, he may act without the passage of laws to control or direct his actions. This power could be abused.

This ballot measure would not change the constitutional requirement that the Legislative Assembly convene in January of odd-numbered years for a regular session. The Governor's power to call a special session also would remain the same.

Measure 6 would add to these provisions a single method whereby in the event of an emergency a majority of the members of each house could convene a special session after adjournment of a regular session. It would equip the Legislative Assembly to meet modern day emergency problems in a timely fashion.

Sen. Edward N. Fadeley, Eugene
Rep. Richard O. Eymann, Mohawk
Rep. Bernard (Bud) Byers, Lebanon

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

When our state's Constitution was approved 115 years ago, the biennial system of convening the legislative branch of government was adequate to insure that the state's business was conducted in a prompt and proper fashion by the legislature. However, the arrangement no longer permits the legislature to respond when a crisis arises and emergencies arise with increasing frequency in a rapidly growing state and a complex, industrial nation, dependent upon resources from all parts of the globe. The Governor responds as best he can to such emergencies, acting on occasion without the authority of laws duly passed. This practice violates the spirit of a democratic form of government. It is susceptible of abuse. Only if the legislature has the power to call itself into emergency session, may the legislative branch act as a proper check, to balance the power of the executive branch and to prevent abuse of power by the executive branch.

Measure 6 would permit a majority of the members of each house to require that a special session be convened in the event of an emergency. This could not happen until after at least 31 of the 60 Representatives and 16 of the 30 Senators had filed written requests that a special session be called. Such sessions would not be called upon mere whim. Legislators will be judged by what they deem a legitimate emergency.

The legislature has historically demonstrated great reluctance to meet in special session when less than an emergency or crisis situation exists. The legislature has been in special session only 15 times in the past 115 years. However, four of those have occurred since 1963.

Increased social and technological demands on state government require an ability to respond more quickly and flexibly. For example, the energy crisis found the state unable to respond adequately until a special session could be convened.

Rather than resort to the rigidity of fixed annual sessions, or a multiplicity of frequent short sessions to meet such problems, the Legislative Assembly has concluded that giving the legislature the ability to respond to genuine, unanticipated problems is the best and most appropriate solution.

Measure No. 6**Permits Legislature to Call Special Session****Argument in Favor****Submitted by the House Select Committee on Energy****VOTE YES FOR MEASURE 6!**

Measure 6 is a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Oregon to help the people of our state deal with crippling emergency situations like the Energy Crisis.

MEASURE 6 MEANS MAJORITY RULE!

Measure 6 will not permit the legislature to convene itself on a frivolous whim. Measure 6 requires the concerted, written requests of a majority of the legislators—at least 47 Representatives and Senators. Moreover, Measure 6 provides that they may only call a special session in the event an actual emergency arises.

MEASURE 6 PREVENTS EXECUTIVE ABUSE

Measure 6 was referred to YOU—the voters—as a necessary complement to the energy emergency bill enacted this year.

That bill gives the Governor unusual authority to deal with energy emergencies. Measure 6 gives the legislature the ability to convene in the event of an emergency and serve as YOUR watch dog to make sure the Governor does not abuse that unusual authority.

VOTE FOR A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES IN STATE GOVERNMENT.**Vote YES for Measure 6!****House Select Committee on Energy**

Al Densmore, Medford, Chairman
Bernard (Bud) Byers, Lebanon
George Cole, Seaside
Richard O. Eymann, Mohawk
Nancie Fadeley, Springfield
Lewis Hampton, Beaverton
Stephen Kafoury, Portland
Gordon Macpherson, Waldport
Norma Paulus, Salem

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

Argument in Favor

Submitted by the League for a Citizen's Legislature

Vote YES for #6! Vote YES for responsive government!

#6 EQUIPS YOUR GOVERNMENT TO MEET EMERGENCIES

Three energy emergencies have threatened Oregon this year.

Last fall, Oregon was dangerously short of electricity.

Next, a shortage of petroleum threatened to close down industries, throw people out of work, leave homes unheated.

During the winter, Oregonians suffered with scant allocations of gasoline, waiting in 2-hour lines to buy meager amounts of gas necessary to get to work, to market, to medical care.

Finally the Governor summoned the legislature for a short special session. He obtained limited authority to take emergency actions for 30 days, without the enactment of law.

PREVENT LEGISLATIVE PARALYSIS

Giving any executive such power, unchecked by law, is foreign to our system of government. But it was necessary because the legislature cannot give itself the power to meet in short emergency sessions. Only YOU, by voting YES for Measure 6, can give that power and prevent legislative paralysis!

Only YOU, by voting YES can guarantee the democratic way—A GOVERNMENT OF LAW—with the Governor and all other public officials subject to laws enacted by YOUR elected representatives.

A YES vote for Measure 6 will permit YOUR representatives to meet when necessary, and pass laws when necessary, to solve the genuine emergency problems which confront this state from time to time.

MAKE GOVERNMENT RESPOND TO YOU

When your house is burning down, you want the fire department to come at once. When you are the victim of burglary, you want the police immediately. When your state is beset by crisis, catastrophe, emergencies which cry out for decisive action, legislators should respond just as promptly. Give them that ability, by voting YES on Measure 6. Don't let Oregon flounder in times of crisis.

Vote YES for #6! Vote YES for a CITIZEN'S Legislature!

Eric Allen
Polly Casterline
Nina Cleveland
Charles Davis
Al Flegel
Irvin H. Fletcher
Neil Goldschmidt
Rev. Bertram F. Griffin
Ruth Hagenstein
Stafford Hansell
Edward C. Harms, Jr.
George Layman
Hans Linde

Nancy Hayward
Don H. Marmaduke
Stephen McCarthy
Connie McCready
Warren McMinnee
Paul R. Meyer
Dale Parnell
Rev. Robert Peters
Henry R. Rancourt
Bettye J. Remington
Joe Richards
Glen M. Stadler
Donald J. Sterling, Jr.

• League for a Citizens' Legislature •

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

Argument in Favor

VOTE YES for Measure 6!

VOTE YES for Measure 6!

MEASURE 6 IS A NECESSARY AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF OREGON

Measure 6 will permit the legislature to convene in times of necessity, emergency or crisis. It will permit YOUR representatives—elected by the people—from the cities, towns and communities of Oregon, to meet together to accomplish the people's business.

MEASURE 6 WILL CURE A DEFECT IN THE OREGON SYSTEM

At the present time, the legislature can only meet every two years—in January of each odd-numbered year—and on those occasions when the Governor sees fit to call a special session.

The legislature cannot meet when YOU, the citizens, decide that the people need to pass laws to deal with unusual, unanticipated emergencies.

TO KEEP A CITIZEN'S LEGISLATURE, WE NEED MEASURE 6

Measure 6 will provide a constrained means of convening short, economical emergency sessions to deal with unexpected events. This flexibility will encourage shortened and efficient regular sessions. It will permit a true citizen's legislature to flourish, guaranteeing the form of government YOU want.

WITH MEASURE 6, THE PEOPLE ARE IN CHARGE

Measure 6 will give YOU and the legislative branch which represented YOU, the necessary check on executive power, to make sure that such power is not misused.

Measure 6 will balance power in state government, with YOU—the people—holding the scale!

Jason Boe, President of the Senate
Richard O. Eymann, Speaker of the House
Clay Myers, Secretary of State
James A. Redden, State Treasurer
Betty Roberts, State Senator
Robert W. Straub

VOTE YES for Measure 6!

VOTE YES for Measure 6!

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

Senate Bill 978 required the same committee to submit the ballot explanation and the arguments pro and con on Measure 6. Although the undersigned voted in favor of the proposition, the arguments given against such a proposal are as follows:

1. Measure 6 does not give the Legislative Assembly complete freedom to convene at will, but instead hamstringing the members by requiring that they may convene only in the event of an emergency.

2. A better and more orderly reform of government would provide for more regular sessions where, for example, legislators could meet annually or a week each month or during the months of February, May and October, thereby being able to confront most emergencies in a timely manner.

3. "Emergency" is not defined and legislators will place too broad an interpretation on its meaning, using Measure 6 as a means of establishing frequent special sessions.

4. Unless the length of regular sessions is also shortened, Measure 6 will increase legislative costs.

5. More bills will be introduced unless members restrict the number introduced in regular sessions.

Measure No. 6**Permits Legislature to Call Special Session****Argument in Opposition****By The Women's Legislative Council**

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again!"

Virtually the same measure was VOTED DOWN BY OREGONIANS in May 1970 (new Constitution), November 1970, and again in May 1972.

MEASURE 6 will allow and encourage ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, by permitting the legislature to call itself into session whenever a majority of each house so desires.

MEASURE 6 DOES NOT RESTRICT THE LENGTH OF A SPECIAL SESSION.

MEASURE 6 DOES NOT RESTRICT THE SUBJECT MATTER OF SUCH A SESSION.

ANNUAL SESSIONS WILL MEAN:

1. Double cost to the taxpayers for salaries and staff. (For example, the 1969 Regular Session incurred direct costs of approximately \$12,000 per day.)
2. More bills introduced.
3. More laws and regulations passed.

VOTE "NO" ON ANNUAL SESSIONS

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 6

The Women's Legislative Council
P.O. Box 19353, Portland, Oregon 97219

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

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

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

SECTION 10a. In addition to the occasions when the Governor convenes the Legislative Assembly by proclamation as provided in section 12 of Article V of this Constitution, in the event of an emergency the Legislative Assembly shall be convened by the presiding officers of both Houses at the Capitol of the State at times other than required by section 10 of this Article upon the written request of the majority of the members of each House to commence within five days after receipt of the minimum requisite number of requests.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held on the same date as the state-wide primary election in 1974.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION** .

BALLOT TITLE

PERMITS LEGISLATURE TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION—Purpose: The Constitution now permits special sessions to be called only by the Governor. This measure would amend the Constitution to permit the legislature to call itself into special session. The legislature would be convened by its presiding officers within five days after receiving written requests from a majority of members of each House.

YES NO

Democrat

JASON BOE

For United States Senator



BORN: March 10, 1929, Age 45.

OCCUPATION: Practices Optometry, Reedsport and Florence, Oregon. President, Oregon State Senate.

EDUCATION: B.A. from Pacific Lutheran University in 1951. Doctorate in Optometry from Pacific University, Forest Grove in 1955.

THE BOE FAMILY: Married to Kathryn Reule of Hillsboro, Oregon. Three sons: Eric, student at OSU—Peter, student at SOC — Brian, sophomore at Reedsport High School. Active in Lutheran Church, various civic organizations. Family enjoys fishing, boating, camping and skiing.

AS A UNITED STATES SENATOR, JASON BOE WILL PROVIDE YOUTHFUL, VIGOROUS LEADERSHIP FOR ALL OREGONIANS.

JASON BOE BELIEVES:

1. Our nation is suffering from a lack of confidence in all publicly elected officials.
2. We must restore faith in government by electing men and women of integrity, honesty and compassion with a deep commitment and concern for the moral fiber of our nation.
3. The mess in Washington, D. C., must be settled quickly with fairness and justice. The people of Oregon and the United States should not be forced to accept an administration which has relied on secrecy and corruption to both achieve and maintain its power.
4. Oregonians are tired of government by crisis in which frantic executive decree is substituted for planned program and policy.
5. Inflation—the cruelest tax of all—has robbed us of untold millions. It has hurt the elderly, the poor and every wage earner. When macaroni replaces meat on the family dinner table, and the price of bread climbs toward a dollar a loaf, it's time for action!
6. The energy crisis could and should have been foreseen. Both the Congress and the President have failed to lead. We must do better.
7. We should restore the people's voice in government. Congress has given away far too much power to the President, and the nation is now paying a high price for congressional buck-passing. We must do better.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Sid Leiken
Committee to Elect Jason Boe U. S. Senator)

8. Oregon's historic commitment to a strong agricultural industry must be maintained and expanded. From the green slopes of Western Oregon to the golden hills of Eastern Oregon, the family farm must be preserved. These farms which have given Oregon beauty and economic stability deserve—and have not received—high priority with the Congress.

9. America's greatest social need is decent care for the elderly. The costs of shelter, medical care, food and transportation have become too heavy a burden for the aging citizen who lives on a fixed income. We must do better.

JASON BOE MAKES GOOD THINGS HAPPEN FOR OREGON:

- Jason Boe has a thorough understanding of urban problems gained in six years of service as a Reedsport City Councilman.
- Jason Boe was selected as “one of the most promising freshman legislators” at the close of his first session in the Oregon House of Representatives in 1964.
- Jason Boe's leadership abilities were recognized in the Oregon House. He was selected by his Democratic colleagues as Democratic whip in his second term and House Democratic leader in his third term.
- Jason Boe was elected state senator in 1970. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1972 with the nomination of both political parties, receiving over 99 percent of the vote in the general election.
- Jason Boe has served on nearly every major committee in the legislature including the influential Ways and Means, Revenue, Education, Natural Resources, Environment and Public Health.
- Jason Boe was elected as President of the Oregon Senate in 1973 after serving only two years in the Oregon State Senate.

JASON BOE WILL WORK!

- **ENERGY** — He will seek to develop all of Oregon's energy resources; including solar, geo-thermal, hydro-electric, fossil, wind and tidal, to insure enough energy for our needs.
- **INFLATION** — Jason will fight inflation by reducing unnecessary government spending. He will work toward a responsible system for federal budgeting. He believes the present high interest rates hurt Oregon's economy and its job market.
- **FORESTS** — He will fight for federal funds necessary to revitalize and reforest the land for both commercial and recreational use.
- **FEDERAL FUNDS** — Jason will work to see that Oregon gets its rightful share of federal consideration; whether it be for gasoline, electricity or social services.
- **HEALTH CARE** — Jason Boe will work for a sensible, fiscally sound method for all Americans to receive good health care without bankrupting themselves or their families.
- **OPEN DOOR** — He will continue the open door policy that has characterized his public service as President of the Oregon Senate. He listens and then acts.

JASON BOE WILL DO BETTER!

JASON BOE SHOULD BE OREGON'S NEXT U. S. SENATOR!

HE CAN WIN IN NOVEMBER!

(This information furnished by Sid Leiken
Committee to Elect Jason Boe U. S. Senator)

Democrat

ROBERT T. (BOB) DALY
For United States Senator



DALY IS A "WORKER"

- **PROFESSIONS:** Researcher, Institute of Urban Affairs; Educ. Administrator/Counselor (Ft. Lewis); Employment Counselor (Ore.); School Psychologist, Math. Teacher/Coach (Football, Basketball, Track, Baseball); Writer; Accountant; Sales.
- **LABORER:** Aviation Electronics Tech., USN, WWII (Honorable Discharge); laborer in AFL-CIO.

DALY IS A "LEARNER"

- **BA DEGREE,** Psychology, UCSB, '52
- **GRADUATE STUDY:** 2 yrs. Education, Counseling, School Psychology
- **TECH. BUSINESS:** Accounting, Aviation Electronics
- **HONORS:** Academic & Athletic. (Born 8/12/28, Age 45)

DALY IS A "WINNER"

- Won 1st racial discrimination case by a white on 5/10/71, in history of U.S. & Ore. (See EEOC Decision on 2nd page.)
- Won 1970 Appeals Court ruling guaranteeing teachers hearing rights.
- Won 1973 Jury Trial in Shelton School District case; district breached the school psychologist contract.

DALY IS A "POLITICIAN"

- Won Nomination of Democratic Party, State Representative, with highest vote total in history of Republican district ('68 Genl. Elect.).
- Won Precinct-committeeman elections, 1968 & 1970.
- Directed the Vice Presidential Project, challenging in Federal Courts the omission of the Office of VP from the 24 Presidential Primary ballots.
- Created Regional Presidential Primary System idea Senator Packwood "used" in his "famous" Senate Bill.
- Candidate for the Legislature, School Board, & Port.

DALY OPPOSES "INJUSTICE"

Daly vs. Oregon State Employment Service: Concentrated Employment Program, Ptltd., Or.

The State of Oregon rejected the EEOC Decision and Daly re-entered U. S.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Robert T. Daly)

Dist. Court (Civil 69-728), was denied a Jury, a violation of Constitution, & will appeal for re-trial.

The trial, 12/17/73, was a "closed" trial, without press, witnesses, Jury, or spectators in the courtroom. The attorney refused to call: (1) black supervisors from CEP & PMSC; (2) Oregon Civil Rights Investigator who told of "intimidation of CEP staff", (3) the State ruling; (4) black male & others who stated, "CEP Admin. was making Daly out to be prejudiced"; (5) black "troubleshooter" for Employment Commissioner; (6) white female counselor in Daly's job before him.

Governor McCall said, "Wrong time in political history for a white to win such a case." The white CEP Manager said at trial, "If Daly had been a Black Counselor he would have had the ability to work better with blacks." The State said Daly worked well with black clients and others.

THE EEOC DECISION: RACIAL PREJUDICES OF NEGRO'S CAUSE DISCHARGE OF CAUCASIAN

"An employer is obliged to maintain a working atmosphere free of racial intimidation, and a state agency engages in unlawful discrimination by basing its decision to discharge a Caucasian on the racial prejudices of Negro employees. CEP supervising staff is comprised predominantly of Negroes. An Investigator, Civil Rights Division, Oregon Bureau of Labor asserts that employees were told not to assist him. The working atmosphere was permeated with personal, professional, and racial hostility. Loose organizational structure contributed to much of the tension among employees. Racial considerations affected the program. Team leaders, such as (Daly), all Caucasian, were not supported by Negro supervisory staff. (Daly's) fellow employee (black female) was abusive to Caucasians. Her rumored "political power" was known to supervisors. A significant number of employees believe there is racial discrimination in the office. (Daly's) race was a factor precipitating his termination." (EEOC DECISIONS, pg. 4440-1, No. 71-2016, 3/10/71, 1972 Commerce Clearing House, Inc.; EEOC No. YSF1-008)

"SENATOR PACKWOOD VOTES AGAINST LABOR & SOCIAL SERVICES", states Daly.

—Source AFL-CIO News, 1970 to 1973

'73—Minimum Wage, Food for Strikers, Rail Workers Compensation, Natural Gas & Wage-Price Controls, Voc. Rehab. Veto

'72—Minimum Wage, Voter Registration, Compulsory Arbitration, Job Safety (2 votes), No-Fault Auto Insurance

'71—Tax Reform, Public Service Jobs, Public Works Veto, Campaign Financing, Meat Inspection, Child Care Veto, Butz & Rehnquist Nominations (absent 2x)

'70—Tax Reform-Exemptions, Legal Aid, Hospital Construction, Farm Workers Jobless Aid

Cumulative Voting Record: Jackson 119R, 1W; HHH 85R, 2W; Kennedy 72R, 4W; Magnuson 123R, 1W; McGovern 66R, 6W

	Jackson
	Magnuson
	Kennedy
	Humphrey
PACKWOOD	McGovern
VOTED	VOTED
WRONG	RIGHT
WRONG	RIGHT
WRONG	RIGHT
WRONG	RIGHT
17 Right	465 Right
26 Wrong	14 Wrong

(This information furnished by Robert T. Daly)

Democrat

WAYNE MORSE
For United States Senator



LAWYER, EDUCATOR, FARMER, ARBITRATOR, STATESMAN: born Oct. 20, 1900, in Madison, Wisconsin.

Education: Ph.B. & M.A. Degrees, Univ. of Wisconsin; Law Degree, Univ. of Minn.; Dr. of Jurisprudence, Columbia Univ.; Distinguished Service Awards, Oregon State Univ. & Univ. of Oregon; ten honorary Doctor's Degrees from universities throughout the nation.

Prior Service: Ass't. Prof. of Law, U. of O., 1929-31; Dean of Law School, U. of O., 1931-44; Arbitrator, West Coast Longshore Maritime Ind., 1935-42; Spl. Ass't. to Atty. Gen., U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1937-39; Public Member, Nat'l. War Labor Bd., 1941-44 (on leave from U. of O.); U.S. Delegate to United Nations 1960; numerous Presidential assignments to Labor Disputes Bds., 1941-68; United States Senator, 1945-69; Distinguished Visiting Scholar, State Univ. of N.Y., 1970-71; Chm., Nat'l Comm. on the Future of State Coll. & Univ., 1970-74.

Oregon voters have a political investment in the

INTEGRITY

KNOWLEDGE

EFFECTIVENESS

EXPERIENCE

COURAGE

of Wayne Morse

Wayne Morse is vital, vigorous, and dedicated to serving the Public Interest.

The Morse political code has always been:

"PRINCIPLE ABOVE POLITICS"

Wayne Morse's long career of courageous opposition to corruption and dishonesty has made him a known, respected, and trusted statesman throughout the world. His dedicated service is a clear testament to Oregon's tradition of independence and fierce honesty in government.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Morse for Senate Committee,
Philip R. George, Treasurer)

The corruption of the Watergate Era has created a national crisis of confidence. Oregon's "Voice of Courage", Wayne Morse, is desperately needed in the Senate to help clean up our Federal Government, and restore public confidence.

Government by unconstitutional Presidential usurpation of power must be checked and stopped by the Congress.

**OREGON AND THE NATION
NEED WAYNE MORSE**

Wayne Morse will, as always:

- **FIGHT** for integrity in government;
- **WORK** for social and economic justice;
- **INSIST** upon strict federal regulation of monopolies and corporations;
- **PLAN** for the protection, restoration, and preservation of the environment;
- **EXERCISE** an honest independence of judgment;
- **VOTE** according to the facts, in keeping with the public interest;
- **DEMAND** the protection of our Constitutional rights and freedoms;
- **HELP** all Oregonians with their Federal Government problems;

As always, the Public Interest will dictate his votes.

"Let's face it. We are living in a great national crisis, caused by the greatest degree of corruption in our Federal Government since the Civil War. Corruption is not limited to the Executive Branch of our Government, but it is most rampant there."

"The men and women elected to the Congress in November, 1974, if wisely chosen by the voters, can return to the American people our historic system of constitutional self-government."

Wayne Morse

**THIS IS THE YEAR OF THE TIGER
LET'S PUT OREGON'S TIGER BACK IN THE SENATE
WHERE HE BELONGS!**

By returning WAYNE MORSE to the U.S. Senate, Oregon can deliver a real message that Washington, D.C., and the nation, will understand.

(This information furnished by Morse for Senate Committee,
Philip R. George, Treasurer)

Democrat

JOHN FREEMAN**For Governor**

John Freeman was born on June 25, 1939, in St. Louis, Mo. He attended the University of Oregon for 1½ years and Lane Community College for one term. He has spent time as a printer, a logger and a tree planter. Presently, he is working full-time on his campaign. In 1972, John was Campaign Coordinator for The David Larry for Sheriff campaign in Lane County.

As governor, I will declare an instant moratorium on all log exports. When we stop selling our logs, then the wood products manufactured in Oregon will be more valuable. Working people have been told lately that to halt log exports would lead to a job shortage. I say it's a lie. I see bumper stickers saying "Trees are America's Renewable Resource." If that is so, why are the Japanese over here buying our trees every day. I'll recommend legislation to end all clear cutting. It's not necessary. It's not good for the land. It's not good for the streams and it's hell on the fish.

Speaking of fish, as governor, I will enforce the 50 mile territorial water limit. If we enforce the 50 mile limit, there will be plenty of fish for everybody in Oregon, including the Indian tribes with long standing fishing rights.

I am in favor of initiating a procedure whereby the people of Oregon send income taxes, state and federal, to Salem, at which time a decision will be made, IN SALEM, as to how much goes to the federal government. I am prepared to stand between Washington, D.C. and every Oregonian who has had enough of people in Washington deciding how to spend Oregon dollars. This is not a measure to punish the government, but they have proven time and again that they do not know what Oregon needs. The defense department budget is being mismanaged if Russians and others are allowed to fish wherever they like.

Another thing, it's patently absurd for the people of Oregon to send money for urban renewal to Washington, D.C., where some tricky bureaucrat decides how much he wants to keep and how much we'll get back. We'll keep it here to begin with, thank you just the same.

It seems to me that the people who live and work in Oregon should be the ones to reap the fruits of their harvest.

(This information furnished by John Freeman)

Democrat

E. ALLEN (AL) PROPST

For Governor



**OREGON IS IN
TROUBLE**

Ours is a race against time, our nation has been internally subverted, tax-looters are trying to operate it on borrowed time and time can not be borrowed.

We are confronted with grave problems of food and resources and this candidate warned all who could hear the message in his 1970 campaign for governor that subversive interests were going to raise havoc with our food and resources.

The crisis we face was started before the murder of president Kennedy, my correspondence and cooperation with the late J. Edgar Hoover is about to unfold one of the greatest mysteries of our time. Regarding investigation of corruption of government the above

worlds top lawman backed this candidate all the way until his death a mysterious two weeks after I had traveled to Washington, D.C. to see him regarding the above matters.

In our real problem the cost of food, clothing, and shelter (lumber and agriculture) this candidate a 22 year veteran enjoys a reputation second to none in solving producers problems.

This candidate is concerned about your security and environment and is unquestionably an expert in the selection and use or non-use of chemicals.

Retired: pilot teacher and chemical applicator advisor

E. Allen Propst Aerial Combat Veteran B-17's 15th A.A.F. Born at Albany, Oregon, January 11, 1926.

Children two grown sons. Albany High School graduate.

Reference works in which E. Allen Propst is listed: "Personalities of the West and Midwest," "Dictionary of International Biography," 9th and 10th editions, "Who's Who," "Intercontinental Biographical Association," fellow in good standing, First Edition: Men of Achievement.

(This information furnished by E. Allen Propst)

Democrat

JIM REDDEN**For Governor**

Jim Redden, Oregon's State Treasurer, was born March 13, 1929. He and his wife, Joan, have two sons, Jim 22, and Bill, 18.

An Army veteran, Jim attended Boston University's College of Business Administration and is a graduate of Boston College Law School (L.L.B., J.D.).

Prior to his election as State Treasurer, Jim practiced law in Medford, served as pro tem judge and was elected to the State Bar's Board of Governors. He was elected State Representative and served in the 1963, 1965 and 1967 legislative sessions. He served as Democratic Minority Leader in 1967. Jim was selected the "MOST EFFECTIVE STATE REPRESENTATIVE" by the Capitol Press Corps at the conclusion of the 1967 session.

At the request of Governor Tom McCall, Jim served on the Public Employee Relations Board and also as chairman of the Task Force on Collective Bargaining in the public sector.

As a legislator, Jim Redden co-authored OREGON'S FAMOUS BEACH BILL, drafted the first legislation to PROTECT THE PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILD, introduced legislation for Oregon's first real effort in the field of PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR HOMEOWNERS and was one of the first to battle for SENSIBLE LAWS PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT. Long before Watergate shocked us all, he drafted and introduced legislation to CURTAIL ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING.

As a matter of fact, JIM REDDEN IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE WITH EXPERIENCE IN ALL THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT—legislative, judicial and executive.

As your State Treasurer, Jim fought for and obtained OREGON'S NEW AAA BOND RATING (which will save \$13 million over a ten year period), earned \$60,000 for Oregon taxpayers by insisting that federal forest funds be wired from Washington for immediate investment, and started the nation's first comprehensive program to help local governments invest and earn more dollars for taxpayers.

This record is the kind of record needed to WIN in November. It's been years and years since we Democrats have nominated A WINNER. Now is the time to do it. Jim Redden has never lost an election for public office. He won three elections to the Legislature, a statewide race for Delegate to the 1968 Democratic Convention, and a stunning statewide victory in his race for State Treasurer. FOR ONCE, LET'S NOMINATE THE CANDIDATE WHO CAN WIN IN NOVEMBER. JIM REDDEN IS THAT CANDIDATE.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by The Redden Committee, Janie Cox, Treasurer)

JIM REDDEN WILL BE A GREAT GOVERNOR
IN THE OREGON TRADITION

A POLICY STATEMENT BY JIM REDDEN

The Oregon attitude is not just a state of mind—it's a new way of life for America.

We were asked to cut power consumption, and we did. We were asked to slow down to save gas, and we did. We decided land use planning was needed and we insisted that every citizen of Oregon had a right to be in on the planning. We were the first state to keep our beaches for all of the people, and the first to really fight litter with the bottle bill. We are already searching for energy alternatives, and know we have real promise in our geothermal and our coal resources.

Oregon's government is clean and we mean to keep it that way. We've innovated here, too. Seven decades ago we gave America the initiative, referendum and recall. Last year, we gave it the toughest state law governing campaign financing and reporting, and this year we'll vote on a measure requiring officials to disclose financial holdings and potential conflicts of interest.

Now it's time for more emphasis on programs to help people. Let's start thinking about jobs and how state government can help. We won't do it by destroying our precious environment because we want to keep Oregon Oregon, and we also know that our environment is our greatest economic asset.

I want government in Oregon to act rather than react. I want us to lead the way in health care. We don't have enough doctors to go around. I want a loan program to help finance medical school costs for eligible young people and I want mobile hospital-laboratories to bring health care to every town in Oregon. I want health care to be affordable.

It is some comment on our society that the law requires that a purse snatcher be provided with a lawyer at public expense, but a person afflicted with a tragic illness isn't entitled to a doctor.

I see an Oregon prepared to move its citizens and products to and from any point rapidly and inexpensively. It's time to create a rail transportation network in our state and to see to it that there are safe highways and market roads on our coast as well as in eastern Oregon.

I see Oregon recapturing a basic right: the right to independent action. We have become increasingly dependent upon the federal government, to little avail. Oregon does not get back its fair share of services for federal tax dollars spent. We must. We must govern Oregon again from Salem, not from 4,000 miles away.

There are no easy answers. We know that easy answers don't exist. I am saying that the best years are yet ahead and with the Oregon attitude working for us we can meet the challenges, solve the problems and keep Oregon the great state it is.

I want all of these things, and much, much more, for Oregon. If you do too, I ask that you elect me your next Governor.

(This information furnished by The Redden Committee, Janie Cox, Treasurer)

Democrat

BETTY ROBERTS

For Governor

**READY TO BE GOVERNOR****JUST LOOK AT THE RECORD:**

- The only candidate for Governor with an up-to-date voting record you can check . . . on the important issues of the 1970's.
- Chairman: Senate Consumer and Business Affairs Committee.
- Vice-Chairman: Ways and Means.
- Senate Chairman: Special Committee on Aging.
- Chairman: Advisory Committee, Solid Waste Disposal, Department of Environmental Quality.
- Member: Education Committees, House and Senate, five legislative sessions.

SENATOR ROBERTS HAS NEVER BACKED AWAY FROM AN ISSUE. SHE HAS FACED SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS, TOE-TO-TOE, AND HAS GOTTEN SOUND LEGISLATION PASSED.

• In 1971 when our famous Bottle Bill was about to be buried by special interest maneuvering, it was Betty Roberts who saved it on the floor of the Senate in a magnificent effort. It is the only successful program of its kind in the nation, and it took a lot of tough-minded leadership to prevent it from being scuttled.

WHILE EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT, ROBERTS HAS BEEN DOING SOMETHING ABOUT IT. PROTECTING THE LAND WHILE PROMOTING THE ECONOMY.

• Besides her landmark fight for the Bottle Bill, Roberts has worked tirelessly for:

- Establishment of the new Land Conservation & Development Commission.
- Stronger laws to control noise pollution.
- Protection of farm lands and open spaces.
- Longer time span to study proposed nuclear power plants.
- Solid waste disposal plans for populated areas.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Betty Roberts for Governor Committee, Jewel A. Lansing, Treasurer)

ROBERTS HAS BEEN CUTTING THE FAT OUT OF STATE BUDGETS FOR YEARS.

• Bureaucrats can hide a lot of "padding" in their budgets. As Vice-Chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, and head of other important committees, Roberts has found the fat and cut it out. Roberts saves money for taxpayers.

SENATOR ROBERTS IS YOUR BEST CHOICE FOR THE JOB.

• A few people ask: Should I vote for a woman as Governor? Why not? She IS a woman. She is also a teacher, a lawyer, a Senator, a former State Representative, a ten-year leader in government and a tough-minded individual. Credentials like that make her the best choice for the job. Oregonians are proud to be known as independent thinkers. Be proud of your choice—Betty Roberts.

SENATOR ROBERTS HAS LED MANY LEGISLATIVE BATTLES.

- for energy conservation and planning.
- for property tax relief and consumer rights.
- for advances in agriculture, a Sea Grant College for ocean resources.
- for quality education in schools and colleges.
- for free enterprise and better laws for workers.
- for Day Care programs.

BETTY ROBERTS KNOWS THE ELDERLY AND THE HANDICAPPED NEED A BETTER WAY TO GET AROUND. SO SHE DID SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

• As Chairman of the Special Committee on Aging she fought to get a special transportation program for the elderly and handicapped. It worked.

• Pilot programs are now beginning in car and bus transportation to take these people where they must go, and are under way in Albany, Corvallis, Medford, Nyssa, Portland; one exists in Columbia County. Soon people all over Oregon may benefit.

PUT ROBERTS WHERE MORE CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED . . . IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

• Quality of leadership; honesty in public life. These are the greatest issues facing Oregonians today.

• Tough decisions lie ahead for Oregon: the energy pinch, needs for jobs and employment, health care programs, and many more.

• No-nonsense, imaginative, dynamic leadership: Roberts has it.

VITAL STATISTICS:

• Born Feb. 5, 1923, Betty Roberts grew up in Texas. She came to Oregon in 1945. She has lived in Klamath Falls, Lakeview, LaGrande, Eastern Multnomah County, and now Portland. She has degrees in education, political science and law; she is a community college teacher and practices law. She is married to State Representative Keith Skelton and between them they have 8 children and 4 grandchildren. State Rep. 1965-69, State Sen. 1969-present.

YOU CAN CHOOSE THE PROVEN PERFORMANCES OF BETTY ROBERTS, OR JUST THE PROMISES OF OTHER CANDIDATES.

BE PROUD OF THE CHOICE YOU MAKE FOR GOVERNOR.

(This information furnished by Betty Roberts for Governor Committee,
Jewel A. Lansing, Treasurer)

Democrat

ROBERT W. (BOB) STRAUB**For Governor**

In recent years, Oregon has gained national recognition as a leader in many fields. Much of our present direction is due to the efforts of Bob Straub.

It's not surprising, when you know the man. As Oregon State Treasurer for two terms, and before that as State Senator and Lane County Commissioner, Bob Straub has tangled with some of Oregon's toughest problems. And he's proved his ability to solve them.

LOOK AT THE RECORD

Bob Straub led the fight to save Oregon's beaches—a fight we all won.

He devised the Willamette Greenway plan so the people of Oregon would have a clean, accessible river to enjoy.

He battled against a proposed coastal freeway, and with his help the people of Oregon again won.

He told the U.S. Congress to trim \$10 billion off military appropriations or we would all face runaway inflation. (Was he right?) He further asked Congress to limit log exports to Japan when Oregonians couldn't keep their own lumber and plywood mills operating.

He's the man who, following his election as State Treasurer in 1964, kept his campaign promise to handle Oregon's finances in a businesslike manner. The result? Investment income during his first year in office increased by \$3.5 million—money that didn't have to come out of your pockets in the form of higher taxes.

LOOK AT THE MAN

Bob Straub is a 54-year-old veteran of World War Two born May 6, 1920 with a Masters degree in Business Administration from Dartmouth College. He and his wife Pat live in Salem. They have raised six children. He's a successful builder, tree farmer, orchardist, financier and cattleman.

But there's a lot more to Bob Straub.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Bob Straub for Governor Committee,
Gerald D. Isaac, Treasurer)

In his manner of taking on the people's problems, and in his manner of dealing one-to-one with the individuals who make government work, it is impossible not to make a comparison with Tom McCall.

The two-time gubernatorial adversaries have openly admitted deep respect for each other.

But one of the best opinions appeared in a recent issue of the Eugene REGISTER-GUARD:

"Both men tend to say what's on their minds at any given moment. Both have a natural aversion to coyness. Both use humor to punctuate a serious point, or to lighten a too-serious moment. Both don't mind admitting a mistake. Both are physically tall and emit an outdoorsy quality. Both are classic liberals in that they see government as having a creative—even vital—role to play in trying to cure the ills of society. Both are strongly committed to—and strongly identified with—the environmental gains of the past. Both are willing to experiment and to make hard decisions. Both have climbed high and known personal tragedy."

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Bob Straub is seeking to kindle a new spirit among Oregonians—a spirit that will carry the state OVER the emerging crises of our decade, rather than into the thick of them.

He wants a property tax relief program, he wants added protection for consumers, he wants sane development of the state's valuable resources—and he's not about to let the energy crunch destroy Oregon's outstanding achievements in the environmental protection field.

At the same time, he wants to put his 18 years of public service to work where they'll do the most good for the people of Oregon. He's offering more than a track record of sound administrative accomplishment, of business know-how, of maximum efficiency. He's offering steady leadership, keen judgment and imaginative solutions to problems that are very real to each and every one of us.

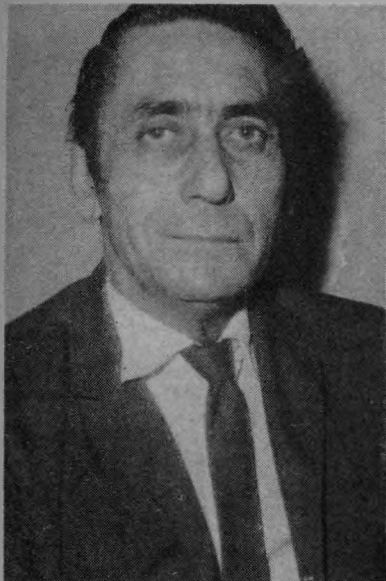
LOOK TO CONTINUED GREATNESS

Bob Straub. His record doesn't need any embellishment. It's right there for us to see, and we have been enjoying the results for years. His character and spirit have prompted many people to compare him with one of the greatest governors Oregon has ever had. And his dedication to this state is without equal.

He is the kind of independent Governor this independent state needs.

Vote for him.

(This information furnished by Bob Straub for Governor Committee, Gerald D. Isaac, Treasurer)

Democrat**JOHNNY WOODS****For Governor**

Born: April 20, 1928 in Wellington, Texas

4 Yrs. High School—Amarillo, Texas

1 Yr. Texas Tech

3½ Yrs. U.S. Air Force

Oregon Licensed Journeyman Electrician

Pres. of Johnny Woods Productions, Inc.

Never held a political office.

I have performed as a country western artist in all the major cities of Oregon, and I have also worked as an electrician. I know the problems of the working people because I have experienced them.

The taxes of the working man are too high. They could be reduced if the State's spending is reduced.

Unemployment in our State has increased due to many factors. This could be controlled if our natural resources were confined to the State of Oregon and processed in the State.

Our law enforcement must be changed so that the peoples' homes and possessions are again protected.

The problems of Oregon are the problems of the people. They should have a voice in solving them.

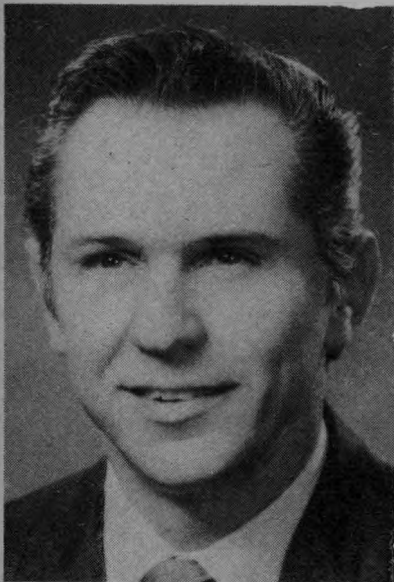
If elected as governor of this State, I will bring the government back to the people where it belongs.

(This information furnished by Johnny Woods)

Democrat

W. J. (BILL) DWYER

For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor



BILL DWYER. Age 39. Born June 2, 1934.

Resides in Eugene, Oregon, married, five children, one grandchild, is by occupation a truck driver.

BILL DWYER is a lifelong Democrat. He attended Lane Community College for two years majoring in Political Science.

BILL DWYER has shown a lifelong interest in labor and the problems affecting the rank and file working man and woman.

BILL DWYER owes no favors to anyone and is not seeking favors from anyone.

BILL DWYER will represent the interests of the people of Oregon as they apply to the duties attached to this office.

Former member Hotel, Restaurant Employees Union and Retail Clerks, presently member of Teamster Local 57, Eugene, Oregon. Has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Lane County Family Counseling Service, Lane Community College's President's Committee on Race Relations, Eugene Junior Chamber of Commerce, delegate to Lane County Labor Council, Precinct Committeeman, etc.

BILL DWYER believes that the Office of Labor Commissioner should be a non-partisan office. The Commissioner represents the interests of all people in the state, and as such should be removed from partisan politics. If elected he will work to effect this change.

BILL DWYER believes it is the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to inform the public of the rights and remedies available to them under state law and will endeavor to inform the people.

BILL DWYER if elected will focus on the answers to the problems; not spotlight the issues and then ignore the answers.

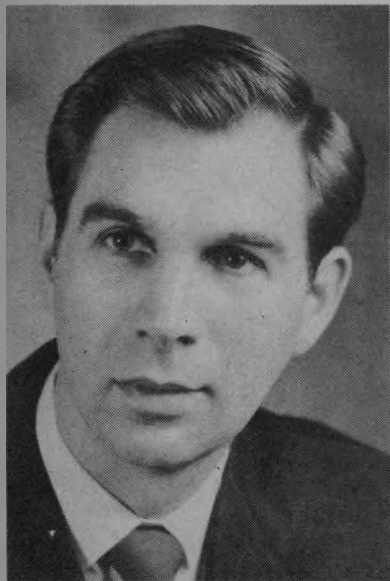
BILL DWYER will insist on strict enforcement of Oregon laws relating to sex and age discrimination.

BILL DWYER says what he believes and believes what he says and will do what is right, not what is popular. What is right is always right though not always popular.

W. J. (BILL) DWYER NEEDS YOUR VOTE!

(This information furnished by W. J. (Bill) Dwyer)

Democrat

BILL STEVENSON**For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

ELECT SENATOR BILL STEVENSON
—WORKING PERSON
 for
LABOR COMMISSIONER
DEMOCRAT. EXPERIENCED.
QUALIFIED.

BILL STEVENSON—Born January 22, 1940. Age 34.

Associate Real Estate Broker.

B.A. Degree in Political Science, Portland State University.

Citizen Legislator: **BILL STEVENSON** has taken the time—and at considerable personal and financial sacrifice—to serve his community and state as:

Oregon State Senator—current term.

Oregon State Representative—three terms.

One of seven Senators on the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

Former Staff Assistant to Congresswoman Edith Green, Third Congressional District.

Former Field Representative, Oregon AFL-CIO.

Worker: **BILL STEVENSON** knows the value of work. He began working as a newspaper carrier at age 12 and continued in delivery, sales and industrial factory work when he became a member of Paint and Brush Makers Local Union No. 523. He worked his way through school, to where he is now, and continues to be known as a hard worker.

BILL STEVENSON—life-long Democrat. Born and raised in Oregon. Attended grade school and high school in Portland. Married to the former Kerry Gatherer. Two daughters, Sarah and Lisa. Homeowner. Attends Northminster Presbyterian Church. Has served as a member of Oregon Citizens' Committee for Clean Air, Peninsula Action Council, Multnomah Association for Retarded Children. Honorable Discharge, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. Precinct Committeeman.

BILL STEVENSON—as Labor Commissioner will support and be a strong advocate: For the working men and women of Oregon—the front-line producers in our state.

To maintain and strengthen Oregon's Apprenticeship and Training programs.

For vigorous enforcement of Oregon's Fair Labor Standards and Practices Law—to ensure that every working Oregonian receives fair pay under proper conditions.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Stevenson for Labor Commissioner Committee, Trish Manary, Treasurer)

To help returning veterans find their place in Oregon's job market.

For vigorous and responsible enforcement of Oregon's Civil Rights Laws—so that every Oregonian will be assured of equal treatment in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

For strong enforcement of Oregon's Prevailing Wage Rate Law.

To provide firm regulation of private employment agencies and farm labor contractors.

For a strong and healthy economy for Oregon.

To provide strong and vigorous leadership for the Bureau of Labor, the people it serves, and the State of Oregon. His legislative experience will ensure that the problems of working Oregonians receive positive presentation and attention in the Legislature.

BILL STEVENSON—as Senator and Representative has been a supporter and fighter for legislation:

For genuine homeowner and renter property tax relief, and to see that taxation in Oregon is based on ability-to-pay. He has vigorously **OPPOSED** and voted **AGAINST** the sales tax.

To adopt Oregon's Safe Employment Act.

To greatly improve benefits paid to injured workers or the surviving spouse and children of a worker killed on the job.

To increase to more realistic levels unemployment insurance benefits for Oregonians who find themselves out of work through no fault of their own.

To raise the state minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per hour in 1974 and to \$1.75 in 1975.

To meet the problem of Senior Citizens concerning transportation, housing, and taxation based on ability-to-pay.

To protect our environment: on the Oregon Environmental Council's voting record for the 1973 Legislative Session Senator Stevenson scored 95% correct.

For a strong and healthy Oregon economy by supporting virtually every proposal of the Senate Economic Development Task Force which made recommendations to the 1973 Legislature. The proposals adopted will do much to assure that Oregon's economy remains strong and diversified, that our growth will be balanced, and that our employers and employees can expect economic security.

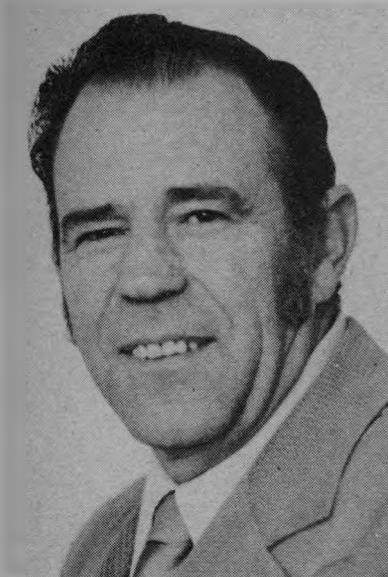
BILL STEVENSON—Endorsed for his strong record of public service. In previous campaigns Senator Stevenson has been endorsed by the Oregonian, the Oregon Journal, the Oregon Voter, the Oregon AFL-CIO, the Joint Council of Teamsters, the Columbia River District Council of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. To date Stevenson has been endorsed by the Columbia River District Council, the Oregon Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, and Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers.

BILL STEVENSON—has the respect of both labor and management in Oregon, and has a reputation for being fair, tough, and independent.

(This information furnished by Stevenson for Labor Commissioner Committee, Trish Manary, Treasurer)

Democrat

CHAS. M. (CHUCK) THOMPSON
For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor



LET'S MAKE THE BUREAU OF
 LABOR
 AN OPEN DOOR TO THE PUBLIC

ELECT
 CHAS. M. (CHUCK) THOMPSON

For the past fourteen years my wife Evelyn and I have lived in Oregon and currently reside in the Scio area. We have seven married children.

I was born in Fort Collins, Colorado, 1929. (Dec. 29)

I was raised and educated near Torrington, Wyoming. My family owned and operated a cattle ranch.

After an honorable discharge from the U.S. Air Force, I was employed by Morrison-Knudson Construction Company as a carpenter.

I have worked in the construction industry for over twenty years, starting as a carpenter and working my way up to project superintendent. For the past six years I have worked in the capacity of an architect's field representative with the responsibility of enforcing the plans and specifications of some of the major construction projects in Western Oregon.

I have had many successful associations with organized labor, as well as such employer groups as the Association of General Contractors (known as AGC) and local governmental agencies.

CHAS. M. (CHUCK) THOMPSON

As candidate for Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, I must forcefully point out the urgent need for a working man to take the reins of the working man's agency; a man with administrative ability and proven experience in labor relations, skilled in the problems of management, who can cause the Bureau of Labor to function as intended.

I AM THAT MAN

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Chas. M. (Chuck) Thompson for Labor Commissioner Committee.)

The Bureau of Labor was conceived as a state agency designed to represent the working people. This office is no place for a professional politician. It is required to serve as guardian of equal employment opportunities, ensure satisfactory working conditions, and to guarantee freedom from discrimination because of age, sex, or cultural heritage.

Management and labor must be assured of an energetic apprenticeship program covering all journeymen skills. The Bureau of Labor, under State law, has the responsibility, in cooperation with the Board of Education, of setting the standards and enforcing the requirements for apprenticeship training.

OREGON ECOLOGY SERVICE is my program designed to provide a means to acquire training and related work experience in every apprenticeable trade. It will also improve the ecology and livability of the state.

I propose to form this service under the Oregon Bureau of Labor, by expanding existing manpower programs such as the Job Corps.

It's primary targets are people who want jobs but are unapprenticeable and unskilled. This will include youth seeking careers and other citizens who need retraining.

There are a wide variety of ecology improving projects needed in Oregon which the service could perform. For one example, the removal and disposal of noxious growths and litter on public lands.

OES will have two principle levels or organization. One will necessarily be a statewide unit for gathering personnel intending to gain apprenticeship in skilled trades.

The second level will be made up of small, local units in every community for individuals who desire temporary involvement on a localized basis.

OES will act as a supplementary unit to existing manpower programs and will allow these agencies to offer immediate employment to all applicants. OES will utilize these programs to screen and recruit all personnel joining the service.

The Oregon Bureau of Labor will act as a coordinating agency for the program, to bind all manpower units into a workable organization with a common goal.

There are presently state funds allocated for this type of work. Existing pilot programs will be expanded, thus cutting initiation costs.

Grants and "in kind" support, in the form of surplus equipment, are available from the federal government. There are also grants from private organizations available.

In addition, many of the products of OES work will be salable, thus providing an added source of income.

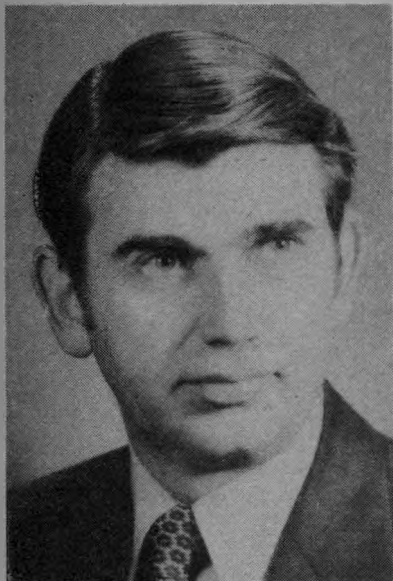
As Labor Commissioner, my policy will be to maintain for the general public an open door agency. I will seek recommendations from labor and management for ways and techniques to ensure a continued increase in efficiency of operations. The Bureau of Labor, under my leadership, will effectively perform the tasks laid down for it by the Legislature.

I have the qualifications so urgently needed to fulfill the obligations of Commissioner of Labor. I appeal to the people of Oregon, asking for the opportunity to exercise those qualifications on your behalf.

(This information furnished by Chas. M. (Chuck) Thompson for
Labor Commissioner Committee.)

Nonpartisan

VERNE A. DUNCAN
For Superintendent of Public Instruction



VERNE DUNCAN, born April 6, 1934 in McMinnville, Oregon, is Superintendent of the Clackamas County Intermediate Education District.

DUNCAN, after attending McMinnville public schools and Linfield College, began teaching in Idaho at age 20. He has taught and been an administrator at all levels. He then became the superintendent of schools.

DUNCAN was elected to the Idaho House of Representatives, where he became chairman of the economic affairs committee. He was selected as the Outstanding Young Educator of the state in 1966. DUNCAN then returned to Oregon and completed his Ph.D. in educational administration at the University of Oregon.

DUNCAN became a member of the faculty at the University of Oregon. He remained in that position until he returned to public school work in 1970. He continues as an adjunct professor of educational administration. He comes from a family of educators. His grandfather, S. S. Duncan, served as Yamhill County superintendent and was an Oregon educator for nearly fifty years. DUNCAN has always been active in community affairs. He is a senior officer in the U.S. Army Reserve. He has served in state and national advisory roles within his profession. He is the immediate past president of the State Intermediate and County School Superintendents' Association, and currently serves as an appointive of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on the Oregon Legislative Improvements Committee. VERNE DUNCAN has served as a consultant to numerous Oregon school districts. Constantly seeking more knowledge to add to his already proven ability, VERNE DUNCAN is a candidate for a masters degree in Business Administration at the University of Portland. He is married to the former Donna Nichols of Ironside, Oregon. They have two children, Annette and Christine and reside near Milwaukie.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by DUNCAN FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT COMMITTEE, Terry G. Hannon, Secretary-Treasurer)

• **VERNE DUNCAN SUPPORTS BETTER SCHOOL BUSINESS PRACTICES**

While he recognizes that many school districts, generally the largest business operation in a community, are utilizing good business procedures, he would continue to emphasize programs offering assistance to those districts in need of business guidance. He believes that many of the suggestions of the Business Task Force are excellent and should be given further consideration. He insists on **TIGHT BUDGETING** and receiving full value for every tax dollar invested in education.

• **VERNE DUNCAN CITES READING AS HIS TOP ACADEMIC PRIORITY**

There are those who claim that "Johnny can't read". Too often this is true. Schools are improving their programs. He would give top priority to assisting schools in continuing to make the Oregon reading program one of the best in the nation.

• **VERNE DUNCAN SUPPORTS LOCAL CONTROL OF SCHOOLS**

He believes in the importance of local people making their own decisions. We realize that some decisions must be made at the state level, but there must be input from local citizens, board members and educators. Just as war is too important to be left to the generals, education is too important to be left to the educators. Education is too close to the hearts of every parent, too vital to the future of our country and all of its citizens to be delegated.

• **VERNE DUNCAN SUPPORTS THE OREGON CAREER EDUCATION PROGRAM**

He is proud of the outstanding record held by Oregon for the development of a career education program. Oregon has become a forerunner in this area of preparing students to cope with the real world and he would continue strong support and leadership in these programs.

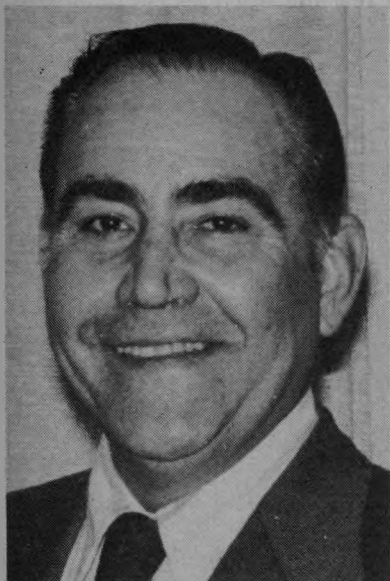
• **VERNE DUNCAN BELIEVES IN RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP TRAINING**

He believes that students must have an understanding of our democratic process. We have developed intelligent, questioning students who can no longer be convinced by words—they must see things happening. With the riots and other related activities of frustration over we see a new willingness of students to work within the system for the needed changes. We must accept the responsibility to work with them and help them make the system work. Because of his interest and participation in government, **VERNE DUNCAN** would work hard toward this end.

• **VERNE DUNCAN WOULD MAKE A GREAT STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

(This information furnished by **DUNCAN FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT COMMITTEE**, Terry G. Hannon, Secretary-Treasurer)

Nonpartisan

JESSE FASOLD**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

- JESSE FASOLD was appointed by Governor McCall to succeed Dale Parnell as State Superintendent of Public Instruction as of April 1. Prior to this appointment he was an Associate Superintendent. JESSE FASOLD has the experience to serve as Oregon's top elected educational leader.
- JESSE FASOLD was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction in July 1965. He served as interim Superintendent of Public Instruction from April to July 1968. His educational leadership is recognized state- and nation-wide. His 26 years of public service includes 21 years as an administrator in Oregon.
- During his 9 years of state-level service, JESSE FASOLD has also been responsible for the administration of the State Schools for the Blind and Deaf. He has been directly involved in improving education for the handicapped.
- JESSE FASOLD was superintendent of South Lane School District, 1960-65, and superintendent of Cottage Grove Elementary School District, 1953-60. He was a classroom teacher for 5 years prior to 1953.
- JESSE FASOLD holds an A.B. degree from Colorado State College, an M.A. from the University of Colorado, and has completed the 6-year program in educational administration at the University of Oregon and all course requirements for the doctorate.
- He is a U.S. Marine Corps veteran and served overseas in World War II.
- He was born April 27, 1918; is married and has 3 children.

JESSE FASOLD CARES ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE

- Students are what education is all about. Oregon's educational system exists to serve young people and adults—to provide the training individuals need. That is why JESSE FASOLD will continue to develop programs aimed at giving students the skills they need to compete in today's world of work and cope with the emerging problems in our society.
- The Superintendent of Public Instruction, as Oregon's top elected educational leader must administer state-level programs that directly affect one-half million elementary and high school students and 150,000 community college students. This responsibility requires an exceptionally well qualified and experienced State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**ELECT JESSE FASOLD
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Fasold for Superintendent Committee,
Robert Humphreys, Treasurer.)

ELECT JESSE FASOLD
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JESSE FASOLD knows that the future of Oregon depends on a well-managed educational system that is responsive to the real-life needs of people of all ages. He feels that education is everybody's concern. He believes that Oregon's emphasis on local control of schools must be continued. His priorities would be to work with local school officials—board members, administrators, teachers—to achieve the following:

- **IMPROVED EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRIMARY EDUCATION**—A solid foundation must be built to insure that each child will acquire the basic skills. Every child must be able to read, write, and compute before leaving the primary grades.
- **GREATER EMPHASIS ON RESPONSIBILITY**—Children must acquire a concern and respect for others, to develop responsible attitudes and skills relating to government, the economy and environment, and to acquire knowledge of the principles by which moral choices must be made.
- **CONTINUED EXPANSION OF CAREER EDUCATION**—Opportunities must be increased for learners to develop career awareness and to explore the various clusters of occupations, to identify their own talents and interests, and to engage in selected occupational training programs.
- **A CLOSED COMMUNICATION GAP**—Open communication must be established among students, board members, parents, teachers, administrators, and State Department of Education staff; schools must be helped to assess local education needs and involve their communities in deciding how to meet these needs.
- **CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCING OF OREGON EDUCATION**—The financial stability of each school district must be improved. Our finance system must be reviewed and legislation proposed for a revised system of school finance.
- **IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES**—Educational programs must be audited to help schools achieve greater accountability for student performance and instructional programs.
- **EXPANDED COMMUNITY COLLEGE OPPORTUNITIES**—Program support for community colleges must be increased to enable them to maintain an open-door policy. Post high school career opportunities must be within financial and geographical reach of all Oregonians.

Oregon needs an experienced man in the State Superintendent's job during these critical times.

For your children's sake, provide experienced leadership for Oregon's schools and community colleges.

JESSE FASOLD IS THAT MAN

A great state must have a well-managed educational system responsive to the needs of all people. The quality of life in Oregon involves the quality of Oregon education.

ELECT JESSE FASOLD — HE'S QUALIFIED

(This information furnished by Fasold for Superintendent Committee,
Robert Humphreys, Treasurer.)

Nonpartisan

L. PAT GRAHAM

For Superintendent of Public Instruction



DATE OF BIRTH: June 11, 1914
 OCCUPATION: Educator
 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:
 PREPARATION: B.A., Minot State
 Teachers College, N. D.
 Majors: Soc. St. & Eng.
 Minor: Mathematics
 M.A., Willamette Univ. 1953
 Major: Psychology
 Minors: Education/Counseling
 Credit hours beyond degrees: 35
 CREDENTIALS: 5-year Secondary
 Certificate
 Administrative Certificate
 Elementary Certificate
 Counseling qualifications
 EXPERIENCE: College teaching—
 Math
 High School—Eng., Math, P.E.
 Elementary
 Junior High—over 20 yrs, Salem
 1972—one year, Willamette Uni-
 versity Education Dept., class-
 room teaching supervision of
 student teachers in Salem Pub-
 lic Schools, seminars and re-
 search.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES:

Dramatics: Coached one act and three act plays.
 Chairman of Math Dept., 20 years, Salem Junior Highs.
 Chairman of textbook commission for math dept., 20 years.
 Chairman of Open House, 10 years.
 Art Contest, school and State Fair.
 Supervision of Student Affairs.
 Building Representative, 2 terms.
 Special Projects: Written, approved, and taught class for remedial stu-
 dents.
 Team teaching leader and supervisor.

PROFESSIONAL:

N.E.A., O.E.A., S.E.A., Oregon Teachers of Mathematics

CHURCH:

First Presbyterian

STATEMENT: My immediate effort would be to continue and support the newly revised educational goals, adopted by the State Board. Based on the new goals, is a list of priority needs, developed and adopted by the board. This phase merits support.

I believe more citizens and especially parents should be given an opportunity to become involved in government. Support from citizens through legislation for better educational programs should be encouraged.

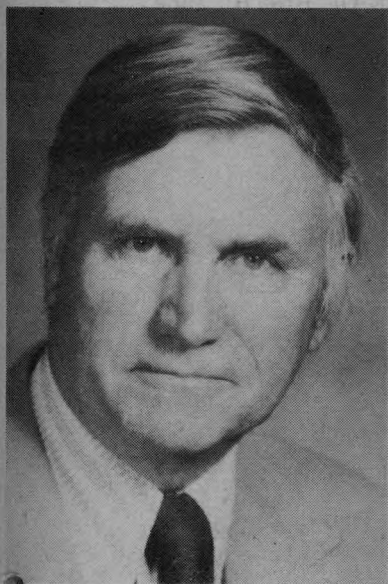
I am anxious to take part in a review of what is right, what is wrong, and what needs to be done in the future to insure educational excellence for the youth of our State.

(This information furnished by L. Pat Graham)

Nonpartisan

HOLDEN ROUTLEDGE McTAGGART

For Superintendent of Public Instruction



MCTAGGART'S OCCUPATION:

Businessman

MCTAGGART'S EDUCATION:

Graduate of Lincoln H.S., Portland
Studies at UCLA in media
Undergraduate studies at OSU
Business administration
Engineering
B. S. degree in Education, OSU
Trades and Industry
Post graduate courses
University of Oregon
Portland State College
Mt. Hood Community College

MCTAGGART'S FAMILY:

Born December 7, 1920, son of a minister and a nurse. Married in 1942 to Corinne Harpham, now a home economics teacher and immediate past president of the Department of Home Economics of the Oregon Education Association. They have three grown children: Heather McTaggart Grieve, a certified teacher; Briar, 23; and Turf, 21, both journeyman carpenters.

MCTAGGART'S BACKGROUND OF INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Teacher of vocational classes at the Community College level
Trainer of union apprentices on construction projects
FAA certified flight instructor
FAA certified ground school instructor
Training officer, Roseburg squadron, Civil Air Patrol
4-H Club leader
Instrumental in developing curriculum for vocational drafting programs, for Oregon schools
Worked in production of educational training films, U. S. Army Engineers

MCTAGGART'S OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Ownership of building design and construction companies
Licensed real estate broker and insurance agent
Partnership in ranch
Federal airways operational specialist
Construction superintendent and project manager for several companies
Construction of schools, hospitals, banks, commercial buildings, mill, and large apartment complexes
Currently owner-manager of income properties

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by McTaggart for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee)

MCTAGGART'S MILITARY SERVICE:

Veteran of World War II, serving 3 years with the Corps of Engineers in the Aleutian Islands and at the Engineering Headquarters at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. Past Commander, Roseburg squadron, Civil Air Patrol.

MCTAGGART'S AIMS IN EDUCATION

- Cut school design and construction costs
- Relieve the tax burden on property owners and renters
- Obtain more Federal money for schools, retaining local control
- Implement and improve educational programs through legislation
- Base school curriculum on the needs of the students, with consideration for the expanded community. Programs must include service to the handicapped, disadvantaged, minorities, and all others with special needs
- Inspire Oregon citizens to become involved in cost cutting without reducing educational quality
- Motivate students to participate more in their own educational decisions
- Continue to improve career education. Develop employable graduates with vision and give visionary students a base of practical work experience
- Invite closer contacts between schools and communities
- Provide programs to aid each and every student in reaching independence

MCTAGGART'S STATEMENT TO THE VOTERS OF OREGON

"My background is the broadest of any candidate's, especially where costs are concerned. Maintaining quality while controlling costs has always been a major work of my life. I believe that the system must find ways from within to provide to students the maximum benefits for every tax payer's dollar invested.

Overall imaginative management, using the best qualified experts for program development, will assure all of Oregon's children both economical and nationally acclaimed superior education. The forward-looking new goals for high school graduation will help assure each student a solid educational background of practical knowledge as well as of academic achievement. Schools must consider and be concerned with national problems, such as environmental issues, energy problems, and taxation, thus preparing students for effective citizenship.

My working background has given me wide experience in liaison work in coordinating the legal, engineering, architectural, contractual, regulatory, financial, and labor interests to achieve successful results. This ability to work harmoniously with all persons and factions is an important strength needed by the state superintendent of public instruction. My education plus my experience in coordinating diversified efforts toward a common goal qualifies me best for this position of leadership.

Cost is the most threatening single problem in education today. Oregon has excellent professionals in education. What we need now is a shrewd, cost-conscious manager to effect the savings you need without sacrificing the quality of education your children deserve."

(This information furnished by McTaggart for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee)

Nonpartisan

LEROY D. OWENS**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

Date of birth: March 7, 1934.

Occupation: Educator

Education: Doctor of Education degree with emphasis on curriculum and instruction and educational administration, University of Oregon, 1973; Master's degree in school administration, University of Idaho, 1961; Bachelor of Science in Education with emphasis on social science and economics, University of Idaho, 1956.

LeRoy Owens has wide experience as a teacher and administrator at public school, community college, university and adult education levels. He has taught social studies, history and reading to eighth graders and has been a junior high school vice principal. He taught practical politics to community college and university students, worked as an educational planner in public schools and a community college, has directed in-service teacher and counselor training workshops, and has taught and organized self-help seminars for older citizens. A man of the people, he

has worked as a lumber mill worker, railroad gandy dancer, milk deliveryman, and warehouseman.

LeRoy Owens served in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1973 and was a member of the Health, Education and Welfare and Natural Resources Committees.

LeRoy Owens is an Army veteran. He served in the Infantry, two years on active duty and 10 years in the Reserves. He worked up through the enlisted ranks to captain and was a training officer, company commander and battalion commandant.

LeRoy Owens is a family man. He and his wife, Mary Jo, have 4 children: David, Diane, Douglas and Dan—who are of high school and junior high age.

LEROY OWENS BELIEVES:

THAT too large a portion of educational costs are borne by family homeowners of modest income;

THAT it is unfair for wealthy school districts to have better schools than middle and working class communities; THAT, considering the amount of money being spent on education in Oregon, there should be no poor schools;

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by LeRoy Owens for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Comm., Alea G. deJung, Coordinator)

THAT textbooks should reflect the highest ideals of Oregonians, without prejudice by race, creed or sex;

THAT parents and taxpayers should not be told how education is going to be, but rather they must be asked what it should be;

THAT a superintendent is needed who can be more representative of the people who pay the bills;

THAT, because schools have changed dramatically since today's parents were in the classroom, parents and taxpayers are entitled to an explanation of why their tax dollars are being spent the way they are; THAT it's not enough to say, "Here it is, accept it!"

THAT a superintendent is needed who will fight for what he believes is right, and give the public a full explanation for what he believes is wrong;

THAT a superintendent is needed who, because he has had the experience of being a legislator, has the inside knowledge necessary to work effectively with the Legislature and the Governor's Office to be sure that education gets a fair shake;

THAT a superintendent with an open mind is needed, one who is not locked by personal and political loyalties to the policies of previous administrations; THAT a superintendent is needed who is open to doing things differently as needs change.

THAT a superintendent is needed who has the specialized experience necessary to offer in-service training required to help the State Department of Education staff to become more responsive and effective assistants to Oregon's school districts;

THAT a superintendent is needed who has demonstrated his commitment to the educational field and academic achievement by earning the doctoral degree;

THAT a superintendent is needed who will offer leadership in problem-solving by seeking solutions at the grass roots level, with all the people given opportunities to offer suggestions.

LeRoy Owens promises to be the most open, accessible superintendent ever to hold the office. He wants to know what the citizens feel about their schools. He encourages you to call him directly to express your concerns. He wants your help and your ideas. Call LeRoy Owens at Eugene: 344-7705 or 342-6947.

LeRoy Owens, if elected, will institute a toll-free telephone in his office to assure citizens a direct line of access to him. He knows that too often parents do not know who to ask for help or who to contact for answers to important school questions. He wants his office to open better, more direct communications between the home and the school.

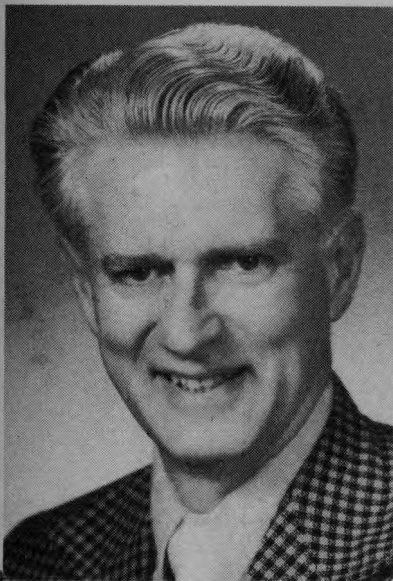
LeRoy Owens for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee
2262 E. 15th
Eugene, Oregon 97403

(This information furnished by LeRoy Owens for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Comm., Alea G. deJung, Coordinator)

Nonpartisan

CARL W. SALSER

For Superintendent of Public Instruction



Date of Birth: August 16, 1921

Occupation: Executive Director, Educational Research Associates, Portland, Oregon 97205.

Educational Background: Bachelor and Masters Degrees from Oregon State University

Occupational Background: Approximately 19 years of teaching and school administration experience; six years of business experience independent of education.

Prior Governmental Experience: 5½ years of active duty, Navy; 16 years of Naval Reserve.

THE TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIBLE EDUCATION . . .
endorses and sponsors **CARL W. SALSER** for **STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** for the following reasons:

BACKGROUND—He is an innovative leader in the field of education, whose ideas and systems of instruction currently are being used in thousands of schools throughout the United States.

- He has taught high school students, collegiate undergraduates, and graduate students (also military and adult education classes); and he has conducted teacher workshops across the country.

- He is an experienced private school administrator, with approximately 15 years of extensive business/education experience.

- He is the author, co-author, or editor of more than 50 educational programs, texts, syllabuses, and guides.

- For the past eight years, he has been the Executive Director of Educational Research Associates, a Portland-based, non-profit educational research and development corporation.

FISCAL AWARENESS—For ten years—from February 1963 through February 1973, Carl Salser was one of the few voices in the State of Oregon to speak out against increasing waste, duplication, and proliferation in the field of education. During that time, he wrote dozens of articles, in an effort to

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(This information furnished by The Taxpayers' Committee for Responsible Education, Marvin Hempel, Chairman)

warn the public concerning spiraling costs in the field of public education—and what such costs would mean to the average taxpayer. Because his warnings went unheeded, expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools (throughout the nation) increased 168.8 per cent—while school enrollments increased approximately 27.4 per cent.

- During this same period, he tried to warn taxpayers that the duplication and proliferation of facilities also would result in the closing of countless private schools—elementary, secondary, and collegiate—which it has done, and is doing, even now. As a result, thousands of students in Oregon (and millions throughout the nation) today must be serviced by public institutions—at additional public expense.

EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS—Since 1962, Carl Salser has stressed the fact that our educational system is geared to the past, a format of rectangular classrooms in which students endeavor to progress (in virtual lock-step) through a veritable obstacle course of pitfalls—which includes much memorization and little real learning.

- He realized very early (a fact since confirmed by national research) that individual learning rates are like fingerprints—no two are alike; and therefore, no two students should be expected to learn at the same “rate” or even in the same way.

- He recognizes that the world is changing too rapidly, that the accumulation of knowledge is far too great for a teacher “to know it all”; that, in short, teachers must become “experts in learning”—and not mere “repeaters of facts.”

- He believes that schools and teachers must become **STUDENT CENTERED**, rather than institution or organization centered; that the student has become the “lost” or “forgotten” factor in our educational system.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE:

- 1) Special Citizens' Committees for Education—completely separate from, independent of, and uninfluenced by school boards, school administrators, and educators in general.

- 2) Research Centers for Education—administered and supervised by citizens who either are appointed by the Special Citizens' Committees for Education or directly elected by the people.

- 3) The promotion of greater public involvement in education, in realistic ways, instead of merely supporting the desires of educators.

- 4) Provide services to local districts that will help them become more receptive to local (community) needs and those of individual students.

- 5) Reorganization of State Department services so that “input” from all sectors of the public can be put to maximum use in bringing about desired changes.

- 6) Supply legislators with guidelines for legislation that will enable the State Department of Education to become more responsive to individual and local needs, rather than acting as an autocratic and independent agency.

- 7) Furnish specifications and guidelines for the use of materials that will help teachers and students achieve the greatest possible productivity in the learning process.

- 8) Encourage our schools—administrators, teachers, and students alike—to concentrate **MORE** on career and/or vocational training and **LESS** on a college education for the mere sake of a college education—in view of the fact that 75 to 80 per cent of tomorrow's job opportunities will not call for a college or university degree, or even for training at such institutions.

(This information furnished by The Taxpayers' Committee for Responsible Education, Marvin Hempel, Chairman)

Nonpartisan

BERKELEY LENT

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 1



Ours is a government of laws, not men. But in the last two years Americans have become acutely aware that they must do a thorough job of assessing which men and women will make the laws, enforce them, and interpret them . . . without favoritism of any kind.

America has had enough injustice.

Berkeley Lent believes in applying the law without malice or bias toward anyone . . . rich or poor, high official or ditchdigger. That's one reason why he's a good State Circuit Judge. In 2-½ years on the bench, not one of his decisions had been reversed by our Supreme Court.

Judge Lent spent time getting ready to be a judge. Ten years as a State

Representative and Senator, leading fights for the average Oregonian—against a sales tax, against a “raid” on the veterans’ home loan fund, for meaningful civil rights, for mass transportation’s birth, for more state aid to schools and lower property taxes.

Former Republican Representative Edward Branchfield—long a key aid to Gov. McCall—wrote prior to Judge Lent’s 1968 election: “Your ability . . . helps to make certain that bills which do pass will be good laws”.

Democratic Senate President E. D. Potts wrote: Lent’s “common sense . . . will not go unnoticed by the people who have entrusted you with their public affairs”.

Judge Lent won both Portland newspapers’ endorsements during his 1968 election campaign. The Oregonian: “. . . talented attorney . . .”. The Oregon Journal: “. . . fine legal mind and general legislative talent . . .”.

Senator Lent became Judge Lent when Republican Governor Tom McCall appointed him to the Circuit Court . . . chose Lent while he was serving as Democratic Majority Leader of the State Senate in May, 1971.

(This information furnished by Elect Judge Lent Committee
Edwin A. York, Treasurer)

His nickname is "Bud". He's not a stuffed-shirt, not an "establishment" plaything. Lent knows what it's like to be poor and grub for every dime. Born Sept. 22, 1921, he was raised in the Portland neighborhood which has born his family's name for 115 years . . . Lents.

Bud Lent worked as a millhand, on the docks, and as a dishwasher; worked himself through college over 9 years (with time out for the U.S. Navy combat service during World War II). He won his legal degree from Willamette University, in 1950. He and his wife Joan have raised seven children, 2 sons and 5 daughters; the youngest is 11.

As a lawyer, Judge Lent began practice as a member of the Bonneville Power Administration staff, then joined Portland attorneys specializing in representing injured workmen. He has held impressive posts: member of Oregon's Criminal Law Revision Commission; President of the Western Trial Lawyers Assn.; an officer of the Multnomah Bar Assn.; chairman of the Oregon State Bar's Civil Rights Committee.

He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post #1442; of the B.P.O.E. Lodge #142, and the Irvington Club.

Judge Lent has crammed all of the experience a Supreme Court Justice needs into 52 vigorous years. His opponent, Justice McAllister, has been on the Supreme Court for 17 years, and is one of the three oldest of Oregon's 118 district, circuit, and appellate judges, born in 1905. He is eligible for full retirement benefits.

Judge Lent is not allied with any vested-interest or special economic group, and has filed a financial statement with the Secretary of State, disclosing his complete assets and liabilities.

As a guiding precept, sitting in judgment on his fellow citizens, Judge Lent believes in "Faster justice. Simpler justice. But justice for all . . . regardless of position or wealth."

Courts must work harder to insure fairer treatment of every person, and to make sure that no person is favored before the law. To sit in judgment, impartially, takes a balanced, experienced-but-youthful jurist.

Berkeley Lent is just that. No more, no less. He merits your vote for election to Oregon's Supreme Court. You will have made a wise choice in this time of uncertainty over who will uphold the law.

Required biographical information: Date of birth—September 22, 1921

Occupation: Oregon State Circuit Judge

Education and Occupational background: Law degree. Lawyer from 1950 to 1971. Prior governmental experience: State legislature ten years.

(This information furnished by Elect Judge Lent Committee
Edwin A. York, Treasurer)

Nonpartisan

WM. M. McALLISTER

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 1



Wm. M. McAllister has been a judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon since August 1956. He was born in Portland on November 2, 1905, and attended elementary and high school in Portland and Gresham. He graduated from Willamette University College of Law and practiced law in Medford from 1931 until his appointment to the Supreme Court in 1956.

Judge McAllister served in the legislature as a representative from Jackson county from 1937 until 1944 and was speaker of the house in the 1943 session. After his return from military service he also served as a senator from Jackson county in the 1949 session.

In World War II Judge McAllister served from September 1943 until April 1946 in the Army of the United States, principally in the European theater of operations.

Wm. M. McAllister has a distinguished record of service as a judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon and has become a nationally recognized leader in the field of judicial administration. He has worked vigorously to eliminate delay in the courts of Oregon and to insure high ethical standards of conduct by lawyers and judges.

When Judge McAllister was chief justice from 1959 to 1967 the court soon cleared up a badly congested docket and since then has kept its docket current. Under his leadership, delay in the trial of cases in the circuit courts also was substantially eliminated and the dockets of those courts have since been maintained in an excellent condition.

Judge McAllister was chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices of the United States in 1964-1965 and was chairman of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association in 1968-1969.

In 1972 the American Bar Association created a new membership-at-large on its Board of Governors to be filled by an active judge. In 1973 Judge McAllister was the first judge elected to fill that position and is now serving a 3-year term as one of 17 members of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

Judge McAllister should be re-elected for another term on the Supreme Court.

(This information furnished by Re-elect Judge McAllister Committee, Howell Appling, Jr., and Gladys M. Everett, Co-Chairmen)

Nonpartisan

JASON LEE**For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Position No. 6****JASON LEE**

BORN: June 2, 1915 on an Oregon farm.

(Because many people have inquired regarding my ancestry, please let me tell YOU, too: My great-grandfather Rev. Nicholas Lee settled in the Willamette Valley in 1847. He founded the Dallas Methodist Church. There are no living descendants of Rev. Jason Lee.)

I am a past State President of the Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers and a past Jr. 1ST CITIZEN OF SALEM. As Lincoln said: "It is not important who the grandfather was but what the grandson is!"

OCCUPATION: LAWYER, SALEM, OREGON.

EDUCATION: DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE, U. of O., 1939; Tax Course, U. of N. Y., 1947.

BACKGROUND: I commenced law practice in EUGENE in 1940. In 1941 I was selected as an attorney with the U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE in WASHINGTON D. C. During WW II, I took military leave to serve in

the ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS. In 1946 I resumed legal work with JUSTICE, handling appellate cases. In 1948 I was assigned to the U.S. ATTORNEY in PORTLAND where I did trial work. I accepted a position in 1949 with the TAX COMMISSION in SALEM. In 1952 I opened my law office in Salem and served as part-time DEPUTY, MARION COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY until 1954. I have engaged in FULL-TIME LAW PRACTICE, handling cases throughout Oregon, for the PAST 20 YEARS and am admitted to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. U. S. Supreme Court | 4. Oregon Supreme Court |
| 2. U. S. Court of Claims | 5. U. S. District Court for Oregon |
| 3. U. S. Court of Custom
Patent Appeals | 6. U. S. Court of Appeals, 1st, 5th,
and 10th Circuits |

Voter's Pamphlet copy is usually written by a campaign chairman. For reasons mentioned on the NEXT PAGE, I have personally written the foregoing at risk of over use of the "perpendicular pronoun".

I am not perfect (show me who is) but with the above qualifications and my love of the law, I submit to YOU my candidacy for this office.

Sincerely yours, JASON LEE

BALLOT SLOGAN
HIGHLY QUALIFIED — 30 YEARS LEGAL EXPERIENCE.
YOU be the JUDGE!

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Jason Lee)

DECLARATION

of

JASON LEE

It is of PRIMARY IMPORTANCE to me, and of RIGHTFUL CONCERN TO YOU in these "troubled times", that the Judge you elect to the Court of Appeals is TOTALLY FREE from any obligations.

To strictly avoid becoming obligated to anyone, I have, at my own expense, purchased this "optional extra page" in YOUR Voter's Pamphlet to give YOU the following

P L E D G E S

1. I will NOT accept any campaign contributions;
2. I will NOT incur personal obligations through use of campaign committees;
3. I will NOT clutter the landscape with billboards;
4. I will NOT seek other lawyers' votes in the Bar poll;
5. I WILL maintain complete judicial independence and faithfully support the Constitutions and laws of Oregon and the United States.

Has my opponent given you these assurances?

My opponent has NEVER been ELECTED to this office.

Oregon law gives YOU, and ONLY YOU, the power to fill this position for a full term.

This is YOUR OPPORTUNITY to INSURE that Oregon Justice is TOTALLY FREE from any influence or "system of appointment".

SAFEGUARD IMPARTIAL JUSTICE in Oregon by casting YOUR VOTE in the Primary Election, TUESDAY, May 28, 1974.

Respectfully submitted,
JASON LEE

BALLOT SLOGAN

HIGHLY QUALIFIED — 30 YEARS LEGAL EXPERIENCE.
YOU be the JUDGE!

(This information furnished by Jason Lee)

Nonpartisan

JACOB TANZER**For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Position No. 6****JACOB TANZER**

Present Judge, Court of Appeals

LOOK AT JUDGE TANZER'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:**A PROVEN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR**

- Served as first Director of Oregon Department of Human Resources.
- Named Oregon's Outstanding Public Servant, 1973, by Oregon United Appeal.
- Led national fight to save child care for working mothers and other programs for children.
- First Chairman, Oregon Law Enforcement Council.

A RESPECTED PUBLIC LAWYER

- Trial attorney, United States Department of Justice, Organized Crime Section and Civil Rights Division.
- Chief Appeals Deputy District Attorney for Multnomah County.
- Oregon's first Solicitor General; successfully defended Oregon jury system in U.S. Supreme Court and argued more cases to Oregon Supreme Court than any lawyer in the history of that court.
- Twice chairman, Oregon State Bar Committee on Criminal Law.
- Professor (part-time), Criminal Law, Northwestern Law School at Lewis & Clark College.

KEEP JUDGE TANZER ON THE COURT OF APPEALS

(This information furnished by The Committee to Retain
Judge Jacob Tanzer)

This is what the OREGON JOURNAL said about Judge Tanzer when he joined the Court of Appeals:

"Gov. Tom McCall . . . has placed on the state's second highest bench a man impressively qualified for a major judicial office.

". . . His background, his scholarly interest in the law and his temperament make him well suited for the new seat on the Court of Appeals." (Editorial, Sept. 20, 1973)

Judge Tanzer has proved to be a hard-working, fair, common-sense jurist who has earned high respect. His performance on the job merits your vote.

Judge Tanzer was born Feb. 13, 1935, attended Grant High School (Portland), Stanford University, Reed College and received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees from University of Oregon Law School.

Democrat

STEVE ANDERSON**For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District**

Birth date:	August 17, 1914
Occupation:	Attorney
Education:	Economics and Law degrees—Willamette University
Previous Government Experience:	None (other than Naval officer and attorney for small municipality and Salem Housing Authority)

Polls show that voters have a very low opinion of politicians. Dishonesty among politicians has provided material for comedians and cartoonists for years, and, until recently, had become an accepted way of life in our country. Everyone knows that large political contributions buy favors for special interests. This misuse of power allows us to be manipulated, through contrived shortages, into paying higher prices for food, gasoline and other necessities.

Even now, two years after Watergate, we still have "politics as usual". The ordinary citizen's needs cannot be represented by a Congressman who receives most of his campaign funds from large corporations and leaders of the opposition party.

A typical example is \$900.00 in contributions made to my opponent's 1972 campaign—even though he ran unopposed—from five members of a Portland law firm employed by Standard Oil Company. Most of his other contributions come from similar sources.

John Adams said, "I must study politics and war, that my sons may have liberty . . ." There can be good politics, although we have seen little of it for a long time. Our nation was founded by men of good political intentions. True representative government, as they envisioned it, would be responsive to the needs of the majority.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by the Steve Anderson for a Better Congress Committee)

Unfortunately, this is subverted by those who accept money in exchange for influence in Congress. Responsive government has been effectively blocked by power-group financing, secret caucuses, misuse of free mailing privileges, and the seniority system.

We are on an economic yo-yo juggled by powerful foreign and domestic interests. Huge sums of money are taken from us every year by the use of tax loopholes that benefit only the wealthy.

We wasted two hundred billion dollars and thousands of lives in a meaningless war, ignoring the needs of our own citizens in the areas of health, education, housing, improvement in the quality of life through the arts—and the day-by-day pursuit of happiness at prices we can afford.

The Congressional boat needs rocking to overcome the bad politics of the past. I intend to devote my efforts to speeding up Congressional reform in the areas I have mentioned.

My nomination in this primary election, over an entrenched incumbent with 18 years' seniority and a \$50,000.00 bankroll, would encourage other dedicated candidates throughout the nation to fight "politics as usual" as practiced all these years by my opponent and his friends.

STEVE ANDERSON
Candidate for US Representative
2nd District

Steve Anderson has been a leader in both parties. He was chairman and a National Vice-President of Young Republicans, and a precinct worker in both parties. He recently completed three years as head of the Marion County Democrats, during which the county was changed from overwhelming Republican to Democrat. He was instrumental in drafting the conflict-of-interest legislation for Common Cause in the legislature.

He has demonstrated his leadership ability throughout his life, first as a student leader in high school; then as Class President at Willamette University, where he obtained his degrees in law and economics; and later as President of Willamette Alumni Association. He was also chairman of the Committee against the Vietnam War.

His 25 years' legal and business experience is a valuable qualification for anyone participating in the lawmaking process.

His opponent stands on his seniority as a member of an important Congressional committee, yet it is a well-known fact that the committee on which he serves has produced no serious tax reform legislation to close the shocking loopholes that affect us all.

The incumbent has taken a lackadaisical, wait-and-see attitude on impeachment of Nixon, rather than taking a positive stand.

Contributions to Steve Anderson's campaign are limited to \$100 per person. Your checks and votes will help make Congress part of real representative government.

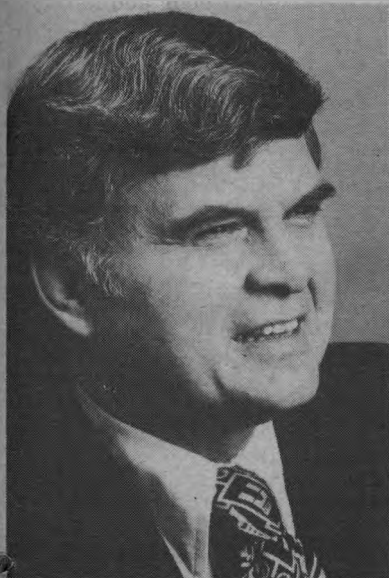
Checks should be mailed to Paula Wolnez, Treasurer, 468 State Street, Room 205, Salem, Oregon 97301.

(This information furnished by the Steve Anderson for a Better
Congress Committee)

Democrat

AL ULLMAN

For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District



I pledge my continued dedication to serving the people of Oregon in Congress, and living up to the public trust and responsibility that you have bestowed on me. The problems of our times are difficult and complex, and I ask your support and assistance in meeting the challenges ahead.

—AL ULLMAN

Despite new and demanding responsibilities in Congress and a growing national prominence, AL ULLMAN continues to serve Oregon's Second District with the same attention to detail and hard work he has displayed for 17 years. He knows Oregon, its towns, and its people intimately. Striving to maintain a balance between environmental concern and needed resource development, AL ULLMAN keeps abreast of Oregon's complex issues—from transportation to industry, from housing to irrigation, from communications to power. His guidance has been crucial for the Second District's sustained expansion in agriculture and forestry.

As the ranking Democrat on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, his experience and work in Washington translate into strong and trusted leadership for Oregon. Because of his capable staff, and his stature and position in Congress, AL ULLMAN is able to tackle the tough problems and find solutions.

**RE-ELECT AL ULLMAN
A TRUSTED VOICE IN CONGRESS
A RESPONSIVE LEADER FOR OREGON**

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Al Ullman Committee,
Stephen Yih, Treasurer)

AL ULLMAN is dedicated to restoring integrity in government and to resolution of the presidential crisis at the earliest time consistent with constitutional procedures.

"Rep. Al Ullman's Congressional Budgetary Procedures Act is emerging as one of the most important pieces of legislation this session."

—The OREGON STATESMAN, Salem

"Ullman is . . . a big, open, friendly Westerner . . . he actively solicits the views of his colleagues, giving (Ways and Means) Committee members a sense of participation they never had . . ."

—DUNS MAGAZINE

As a leader of reform in Congress itself, AL ULLMAN spearheaded the House drive for the first reform of federal spending procedures in more than half a century. At the same time, as acting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, he began long-needed reforms in the committee itself. Under his leadership, the House has approved major reforms in both the nation's trading laws and its private pension plan system. Backed by numerous state and national public interest organizations, AL ULLMAN has proposed significant and practical reforms in campaign financing for all federal offices.

"I cannot let the closing days of the year go by without this personal note of appreciation to you for the statesmanlike way in which you managed the adoption of the Social Security Bill."

—Nelson Cruikshank, President
National Council of Senior Citizens

Carefully and skillfully, AL ULLMAN last year persuaded Congress to pass long-overdue increases in Social Security and unemployment benefits. Yet he also requested a search for new and better ways to finance such social programs. Pushing for solutions to the nation's energy problems, AL ULLMAN has been leading the fight to reform our tax laws to eliminate abuses and windfalls while expanding energy development.

"Al Ullman . . . knows what government is all about. And he has already demonstrated the sort of ability we should demand in our congressional delegation."

—CAPITAL JOURNAL, Salem

In Oregon, AL ULLMAN has proven time and again that he can get the job done. From negotiating federal purchase of the Klamath Indian Forest to securing hay for drought stricken farmers, from opening up Navy lands at Boardman to sewer funds for Ontario, AL ULLMAN gets the job done.

Al Ullman: B.A., Whitman College, M.A., Columbia University; school teacher and successful businessman; U.S. congressman for 17 years; born March 9, 1914.

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Al Ullman Committee,
Stephen Yih, Treasurer)

Democrat

JULIUS GEHRING

For State Senator, Sixteenth District

BORN: Silverton, Oregon, November 15, 1927

JULIUS & NORMA, and son, Robby, live on a 57 acre farm southwest of Silverton.

JULIUS GEHRING has been a farmer since boyhood days and a property owner since 1953. He is also in the Income Tax Preparation business and is a licensed tax consultant. JULIUS GEHRING is a graduate of the Merritt Davis School of Commerce and he majored in Accounting.

JULIUS GEHRING knows what hard work is. He has worked and has sixteen years experience in the plywood and saw mill industry. He is well aware of the problems facing both employees and employer, such as marketing conditions, box car shortages, pollution controls, etc. As a farmer, his experience in tilling the soil, knowing operation costs, and market conditions, gives him the background to know the plight of the small farmer in Oregon.

JULIUS GEHRING BELIEVES:

Elected officials are servants of the people and should listen and communicate to better serve them.

Promote more trade with the world, especially our next door neighbors, Canada and Mexico. Supplying each other's markets means more payrolls and new industry for all.

Extend the burning ban for farmers, industry, and others until 1978. We have a dire energy crisis, we need our fuels for planting and harvesting crops to feed the people of the world.

We must save our forests now and use whatever means it takes. We let the Tussock Moth eat millions of dollars of timber, thereby destroying millions of dollars in payrolls and jobs.

We need a \$1,000 tax exemption for every man, woman, & child. We must work towards closing the tax loopholes of those that pay little or nothing.

He opposes the proposed Marion County Home Rule Charter that affects the Marion County citizens of District 16. Let's keep our four offices involved ELECTIVE: people elect these, not appointive offices by a three man Board of Commissioners.

He is the only candidate farmer in District 16 that has had farm experience. The Farmer's voice needs to be heard . . . Without Agriculture this nation will go hungry. We must all work together, Agriculture, Industry, and Labor.

WHAT AFFECTS ONE AFFECTS ALL

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Julius Gehring,
State Senator, District 16.)

Democrat**JEAN RHODUS****For State Senator, Sixteenth District**

JEAN RHODUS was born in Des Moines, Iowa on April 1, 1925.

JEAN and her husband LEE live in Salem, have two grown children, a married daughter and a son who is a student at O.C.E.

JEAN RHODUS is a teacher with a varied and dedicated background in Social Studies.

JEAN RHODUS attended Northwestern University and graduated from Illinois State University. She received her Master's from Oregon College of Education.

JEAN RHODUS knows and understands people problems from her experiences as a working journalist, a teacher, a wife, a mother and a community leader.

JEAN RHODUS has served her community well by her service to many city and county boards.

JEAN RHODUS has been an active member of the League of Women Voters; was a candidate for the Charter Commission; belongs to Common Cause; will be Chairman of the fall conference of the Oregon Personnel and Guidance Association; and is a delegate to the Democratic state pre-primary.

JEAN RHODUS will serve the people of her district well. JEAN RHODUS is concerned and will bring to the Oregon State Senate the practical experience needed to solve the problems facing Oregon today.

EDUCATION . . . JEAN RHODUS will emphasize lifetime learning including early childhood development.

HEALTH CARE . . . JEAN RHODUS will fight rising costs of health care. She will work for a comprehensive health care delivery system which everyone can have and afford.

JEAN RHODUS WILL BE A GREAT SENATOR. JEAN RHODUS HAS A SPECIAL INTEREST . . . PEOPLE!

YOUR INTERESTS ARE JEAN RHODUS' PRIORITIES

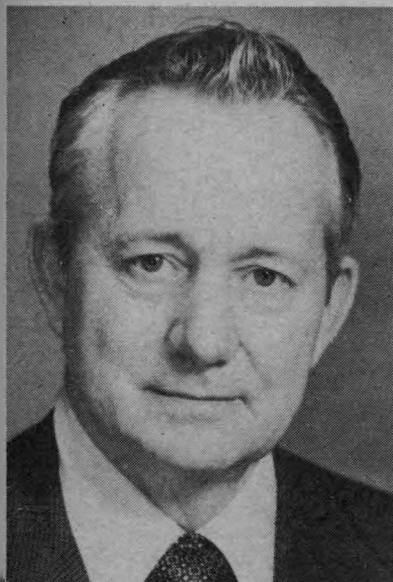
WE NEED JEAN RHODUS IN THE OREGON SENATE

(This information furnished by Jean Rhodus for Senate Committee)

Democrat

KEITH A. BURBIDGE

For State Senator, Seventeenth District

**RE-ELECT KEITH BURBIDGE**

A great state senator . . .
a strong Democrat . . . a hard-
working and effective legislator.

First elected in 1970, State Senator KEITH BURBIDGE rapidly won the respect of fellow legislators, public interest groups and citizens of the Salem area district he represents.

It's not just the many hours of hard work that won this respect for Burbidge, although that's part of it. It's also an evident sense of fairness, a high level of integrity and a commitment to making the democratic process really work for the average citizen.

KEITH BURBIDGE knows the needs and problems of the average citizen because he is one. Born on May 16, 1920, he's been around long enough to know the tragic consequences of depression, unemployment and war. He knows what galloping inflation and high taxes can do to the average American family.

After attending Weber State College, Burbidge has worked nearly 30 years as a railroad employee. He started at the bottom and worked his way up to his current position of locomotive engineer. Married, with 4 children, he believes the most important values are a strong and supportive family life, respect for all the diverse viewpoints in our melting-pot society, and a political system that earns the faith and trust of its citizens.

KEITH BURBIDGE has a record of accomplishment in the Oregon Legislature—not campaign promises but bills that were passed. He sponsored, supported or voted for bills that:

- Opened up governmental operations to public and press scrutiny, and would require income disclosures by public officials.
- Provide property tax relief of an estimated \$100 million per year (you've seen the effects on your tax statements).
- Established a review procedure for rates and fees charged by hospitals (Oregon's hospital costs are currently the sixth highest in the nation).
- Preserve Oregon's environment and keeps it one of the last great places to live.
- Prohibits discrimination against women in the areas of credit, housing and public accommodations.

(This information furnished by Re-elect Senator Burbidge Committee
Lorene Lovretich, Treasurer)

Democrat**MARTIN WOLFER****For State Senator, Seventeenth District**

MARTIN WOLFER, a fourth generation Oregonian was born January 7, 1928 near Canby where he attended public school.

After serving in the Merchant Marine, Martin returned to Oregon, married his wife Colleen, and finished high school at Salem High.

Martin worked in a greenhouse, and as a painter. Over the past twenty years he has built up a successful paint contracting business.

Martin and Colleen have six children. The Wolfers are members of Court St. Christian Church.

In 1972 Martin was elected to his second term in the House of Representatives. Wolfer worked as a member of the Transportation and Environment Committees, and as chairman of the Rules Committee.

After the defeat of the Governor's School Finance and Property Tax Relief Plan by the people, the leadership of the Legislature was in a state of confusion. Martin Wolfer was one of the six democratic legislators who demanded constructive action. Wolfer devoted many hours on the Special Property Tax Committee helping to design the **PROPERTY TAX REFUND PROGRAM FOR HOMEOWNERS AND RENTERS**, and increasing state support to local schools. All without an increase in state taxes.

Wolfer's opponent voted to reduce the penalty for possession of less than an ounce of marijuana and hashish, and criminal drug promotion to a maximum of a fine. **MARTIN WOLFER STRONGLY OPPOSED** the move to the most lenient drug laws in the nation. Martin helped lead the move to re-enact the penalties for the strong hallucinogen hashish.

Wolfer's opponent voted for the increase in the Governor's salary knowing full well this would increase the Governor's pension. The people voted down the Governor's pension by an overwhelming majority. **MARTIN WOLFER OPPOSED** this increase in the Governor's pension and salary.

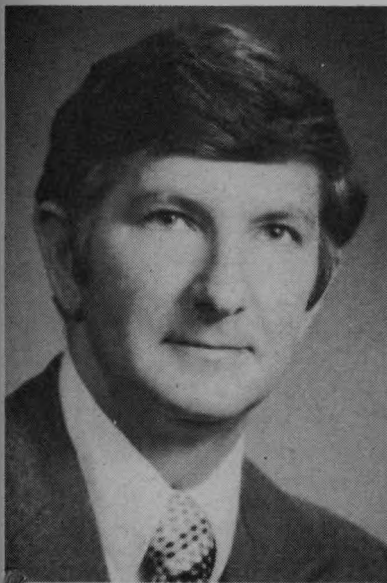
ELECT MARTIN WOLFER YOUR STATE SENATOR

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Martin Wolfer, Lori Davis, Chairman)

Democrat

DEWEY A. NEWTON

For State Representative, Twenty-eighth District



Date of Birth:
July 24, 1936

Occupation:
Executive Secretary to Joint Legislative Committee on Local Government and Transportation.

Education:
Colton High School, 1954
Portland State University, 1961
Northwestern College of Law, 1966

Occupational Background:
United Air Lines—9 years
Attorney, Private Practice—4 years

Prior Governmental Experience:
City Attorney, Woodburn, 1970-72
Legal Counsel to the Senate
President, 1973

DEWEY NEWTON will provide mature, no-nonsense representation for the people of north Marion and southern Clackamas counties.

DEWEY NEWTON will work for clean and open government and for the public interest—YOUR interest.

DEWEY NEWTON will work for shorter, more efficient legislative sessions.

DEWEY NEWTON will work to preserve and expand Oregon's homeowner property tax refund program for the protection of our senior citizens and wage earners.

DEWEY NEWTON will work to eliminate loopholes in our income tax structure which benefit high income people at the expense of middle and low income taxpayers.

DEWEY NEWTON resides with his wife, Patti, and their four children at 350 Marshall Street, Woodburn. He is a member of the Oregon State Bar, Woodburn Chamber of Commerce, Silverton Elks, Oregon Air Transportation Task Force and Willamette Chapter, American Red Cross.

(This information furnished by Newton for Representative Committee, Bob Brack, Chairman.)

Democrat

CURT WOLFER**For State Representative, Twenty-eighth District**

The Wolfer family came to our legislative district five generations ago as farmers in the historic Aurora Colony. Curt Wolfer was born February 17, 1949 near Silverton and raised on a farm.

He completed his schooling at Oregon State University in International Business. In 1965 Curt went to work for an investment company. He is now General Partner and manager of the firm, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Curt and his family live in Silverton.

In 1973 Curt was elected to the House of Representatives and took time out from his business to serve on the Judiciary, Labor and Industrial Relations, and Revenue Committees.

**PROPERTY
TAX REFUND**

In 1972, Curt Wolfer said he would try to get **HOME-OWNERS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF**. After the defeat of the Governor's School Finance and Property Tax Relief Plan by the people, the leadership of the Legislature was in a state of confusion. Curt Wolfer joined with five other Democratic legislators and demanded positive action. This move produced the State's Homeowners Property Tax Refund Program, more state money for local schools, all without an increase in state taxes.

**LAWS
EASIER**

In 1972, Curt Wolfer said he would try to **MAKE THE LAWS EASIER TO UNDERSTAND**. Curt was one of the few non-lawyers to serve on the Judiciary Committee where he quickly grasped the legal problem, but with a non-lawyer's point of view. He amended many bills that became law so that the meaning would be clearer to the layman.

**UNWISE
SPENDING**

In 1972, Curt Wolfer said he would try to **HOLD DOWN UNWISE GOVERNMENT SPENDING**. In the House of Representatives, Curt was the only Representative to vote against the 2½ million dollar underground hearing room in Willson Park. The construction of this hearing room was later declared unlawful by the courts. He also voted against the increase in the Governor's pension and salary.

"KEEP CURT WOLFER YOUR CITIZEN LEGISLATOR"

(This information furnished by Citizens for Wolfer; Co-Chairman, Glenn Southwell, Molalla)

Democrat

ERNEST E. AMUNDSON

For State Representative, Twenty-ninth District



ERNEST AMUNDSON is a 10-year resident of Newberg. He successfully owned and operated Amundson's auction for six of those years. He is a structural iron-worker besides being an auctioneer.

ERNEST AMUNDSON was born June 15, 1919. He is a happy family man with two teenaged children, a boy, 17, and a girl, 16.

ERNEST AMUNDSON has a high school and business college education and attended agricultural college.

ERNEST AMUNDSON has long had an interest in government and in serving the people through the state legislature.

ERNEST AMUNDSON, A FORTHRIGHT CANDIDATE: YOU KNOW WHERE HE STANDS

ERNEST AMUNDSON is against any more gun control laws but believes we need more teeth in the ones we have regarding criminals. More convictions are needed and stiffer penalties should be imposed on those convicted.

ERNEST AMUNDSON believes the 12-month, year-round school year would save the taxpayers' money.

ERNEST AMUNDSON would work and fight for the no-fault insurance plan to save the average citizen money.

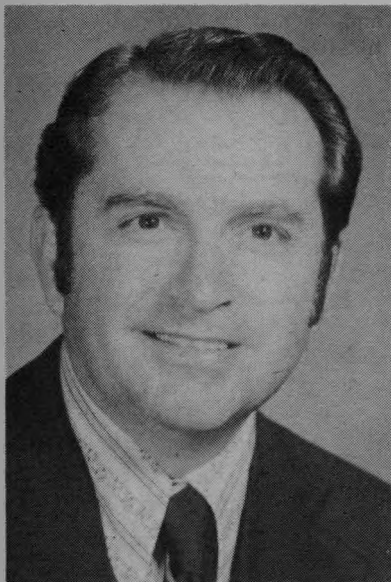
ERNEST AMUNDSON believes laws should allow more children to work and earn money to help themselves and the community. Suitable jobs would give them something to do to keep them off the streets and out of trouble.

ERNEST AMUNDSON believes laws should be amended to allow injured workmen enough compensation in services or permanent disability allowances to get them above the pauper state.

If elected, **ERNEST AMUNDSON** will strive to serve with honesty, honor, and common sense.

ELECT ERNEST AMUNDSON FOR SENSIBLE LEGISLATION THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND.

(This information furnished by Ernest E. Amundson)

Democrat**ROBERT D. (DAVID) PECK****For State Representative, Twenty-ninth District**

ROBERT D. PECK is an educational administrator with broad occupational experience. He worked his way through high school and college as a farm laborer. He has been a lumber broker, church musician, public school music teacher, and instructor and administrator at Linfield College, McMinnville.

ROBERT D. PECK's governmental experience includes his present position as assistant director of the state's Educational Coordinating Council.

ROBERT D. PECK is a graduate of Whitworth College, Spokane, and holds a Doctor of Theology degree from Pacific School of Religion.

He was born June 1, 1929, and has been an Oregon resident for ten years. He is married and the father of two.

ELECT ROBERT D. PECK FOR MATURITY, INTEGRITY AND GOOD JUDGMENT IN GOVERNMENT

ROBERT D. PECK understands the problems of the fast-moving 29th District and will work for legislation that addresses the needs of his constituents. The population of Yamhill County increased by 24 percent between 1960 and 1970. The pressure is on for more and better housing, more classrooms, more and better health services available to all regardless of income, public transportation facilities, economic development to assure more jobs, and other governmental services.

ROBERT D. PECK is deeply concerned about programs that will provide children and young people with opportunities to develop their own highest potential and become responsible, contributing citizens of their communities. He will work for legislation to improve the corrections program in Oregon, and will support responsible consumer protection measures, public transportation, continued tax reform and a school finance system that will work.

ROBERT D. PECK recognizes the importance of American agriculture in a food-hungry world and will back sound legislation that will make it easier for farmers to produce and market their products, including programs to ease farm labor shortages. He is concerned about a balanced program for land use, to preserve prime agricultural land yet provide space for industrial development which brings jobs to the community.

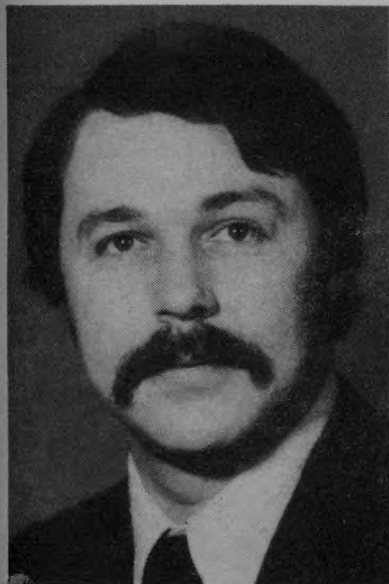
ABOVE ALL, ROBERT D. PECK STANDS FOR HONESTY AND INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT

(This information furnished by Robert D. Peck)

Democrat

JEFF L. GILMOUR

For State Representative, Thirtieth District



Lived and farmed in Jefferson, Oregon all of his life.

Born December 28, 1947, Salem, Oregon

Married Joan Heibert 1970

Member Talbot Community Church

Grower: Stayton Canning Co., Del Monte.

Member Oregon-Washington Vegetable Growers Association

Oregon Farm Bureau

Served '73-'75 Oregon House of Representatives

Vice Chairman, Consumer and Business Affairs, Chairman of the Banking Subcommittee, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

JEFF GILMOUR worked for economy in government and the protection of the working taxpayer.

JEFF GILMOUR fought to protect your voice in education and taxation, he

helped lead the fight against the Governor's tax plan.

JEFF GILMOUR believes in functional education; graduation requirements must reflect skills needed for today's jobs.

JEFF GILMOUR is acutely aware of problems facing farmers and the business community as a whole. He has given the district a voice it has not previously had in the House of Representatives.

JEFF GILMOUR in AGRICULTURE, was instrumental in the passage of Third Party Grading for agricultural commodities and in the reduced comprehensive insurance rate for farmers.

JEFF GILMOUR works with community leaders to obtain needed fuel supplies to protect our agriculture and job related fuel needs. He understands that road travel is the district's primary method of transportation.

JEFF GILMOUR was elected and served in the best interests of his constituents. **HE IS NO MAN'S PUPPET. HE IS AN INDEPENDENT THINKER!** He will return to continue to represent his constituents to the best of his ability . . . JEFF L. GILMOUR uses "common sense".

RETURN A DEMOCRAT WITH PROVEN ABILITY

(This information furnished by Jeff L. Gilmour.)

Democrat

PAT WAHL**For State Representative, Thirtieth District**

PAT WAHL, housewife and business-woman, native Oregonian, born February 6, 1930. Pat's husband is employed with the state. They have raised three children to responsible adulthood.

PAT WAHL, an active DEMOCRATIC PARTY worker since 1961 right here in Marion County.

PAT WAHL, highschool graduate with more than 25 years business experience, with her husband owned and operated a small metal manufacturing firm in Salem.

PAT WAHL, former Legislative Secretary and Committee Clerk has also been Legislative Chairman for the Oregon Consumer League.

PAT WAHL lives in the Rosedale area south of Salem. She recognizes and sympathizes with the many problems facing the farmer today. Pat feels the incumbent failed to help the farmers of this district with their most pressing problems.

PAT WAHL feels that TANSY RAGWORT control needs priority attention.

PAT WAHL feels that FIELD BURNING is vital to the economy of this area and must be solved with environmental considerations being accorded.

PAT WAHL feels that spiraling COSTS, fuel shortages, energy shortages, and feed-seed-fertilizer costs and SHORTAGES must be dealt with now.

PAT WAHL is concerned about geothermal development and wants to prevent its being GIVEN AWAY TO BIG BUSINESS.

ELECT PAT WAHL**A REAL DEMOCRAT****DISTRICT #30**

(This information furnished by Pat Wahl)

Democrat

HAROLD W. ADAMS

For State Representative, Thirty-first District



FELLOW DEMOCRATS:

A summary of my experience is as follows: I

Have 24 years of experience as a lawyer. Assisted Wayne Morse on his staff (1951-52).

Learned about Oregon government

Willamette University, B.A., J.D., and as an

Assistant Attorney General under Bob Thornton

During the years 1953-55 and 1963-69. And as counsel to House Judiciary Committee (1963).

My birth date is 12-28-21; and the Same wife has put up with me for 27 years.

While I'll be expending lots of shoe leather during the campaign to talk to each voter I see, this voters' pamphlet is perhaps my best chance to ask each of you for your views. We will consider many issues these next two years, such as Health, Auto Accident and Workmen's Insurance; property rights of buyers and sellers; employee collective bargaining; the environmental impact of multiple housing; living costs and inflation.

To hear what I've learned and where I stand on these and other issues, please write to me at:

P.O. Box 5264, Salem, Oregon 97304

(This information furnished by Harold W. Adams)

Democrat

HELEN HEWITT**For State Representative, Thirty-first District****HELEN HEWITT** believes:

There is no choice—legislators must be more responsive to the “silent majority”, i.e., the independent business people and the working public. These people are too involved earning a living to form special-interest groups. They are not apathetic; they do their jobs in good faith and expect the same from their elected officials.

An Oregon State Representative must go beyond mere public disclosure of private affairs. He/she must also inform constituents of pending legislation affecting them. The Subdivision Bill, for example, required a special session to resolve. This was not only costly to the taxpayers, but had threatened the existence of home builders—an important segment of Oregon economy. Legislators could have avoided this by contacting constituents affected by this legislation.

Public disclosure of public matters is essential to the democratic process. It is reinstatement of government OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE.

HELEN HEWITT and her husband have owned a small rental business for 15 yrs. Her husband has been a plumber for 26 yrs.

HELEN HEWITT worked as a secretary in Kansas City, Missouri before marriage. Went to Huff Business School, Kansas City, Missouri. Attended night classes at Kansas City University and continues attending classes through Adult Continuing Education or Chemeketa Community College when time allows. During 1972-73, took nine hours work in psychology.

HELEN HEWITT was a precinct committee woman for four years. She has never held an elective office in government.

HELEN HEWITT is a charter member of Morningside Methodist Church, has a life membership in Beta Sigma Phi, and is currently vice president of Salem Apartment House Association. Has done volunteer work for the Cancer Crusade and Heart Fund, and this year will ring doorbells for the Ore. Hemophilia Assoc.

HELEN HEWITT was born April 25, 1924, in Missouri. Moved to Oregon in 1948. She has been married 26 years and has three grown children.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Helen Hewitt, Letha McRae, Treasurer)

Democrat

BETTY LOU MULL**For State Representative, Thirty-first District**

Betty Lou Mull was born May 21, 1928, in Gilbert, West Virginia, and was educated in the public schools of that State. During her adult life her chief occupation has been that of mother and homemaker. Divorced ten years ago, she has raised four children alone and is aware of the sacrifices as well as the joys of that occupation. To meet the economic needs of her family she has worked at many jobs, both clerical and sales. Currently she is licensed as a salesman of annuities. She has been a resident of Salem for twenty years, twelve years in District 31. For many years she was owner and operator of the Don-Allen School of the Dance in Salem.

BETTY LOU MULL • for welfare reform; environmental preservation; consumer protection; equal rights in the labor market.

BETTY LOU MULL • for continued improvement of an educational system which is already one of the finest in the nation.

BETTY LOU MULL • for legal and court reform, simplified laws, licenses, rules and regulations.

BETTY LOU MULL • for care of those who most need care—the aged, the sick, the jobless, the blind, the deaf, and the mentally retarded.

BETTY LOU MULL • for a firm, hard hold on taxes, and less reliance on the property tax to finance schools and city services.

Dear friend; Much work remains to be done, but together I am sure we can accomplish something wonderful. May I have your support?

B L M

(This information furnished by The Committee to Elect Betty Lou Mull,
David J. Mair, Treasurer)

Democrat

MARGARET U. (PEG) DERELI**For State Representative, Thirty-second District**

PEG DERELI was born on February 18, 1937 and moved to Oregon and the Willamette Valley at the age of four. She graduated from Corvallis High School and worked as a bank teller and bookkeeper. She is a housewife and mother, with two children in the Salem school system. For many years Peg has been active in the Democratic Party; holding office, participating in State conventions, and working on voter registration drives.

PEG DERELI was elected to the House of Representatives in 1972 and in the 1973 legislative session served as a member of the Human Resources Committee, Education Committee and the Joint Committee on Professional Responsibility. She is currently a member of the Interim Committee on Education and a special Committee on Institutions.

PEG feels strongly that middle-income people, who carry the burden of taxation should be recognized and given a maximum amount of consideration.

PEG DERELI wants to work toward more equitable taxation and the closure of 'tax loopholes.'

PEG DERELI will continue to work for the people of Oregon in such areas as: medical and dental services at a sensible cost and a greater understanding of consumer problems. She is determined to insure greater involvement of Senior Citizens in our society and a greater attention to their needs. PEG wants to continue to assist education to develop a way to better understand and cope with these changing times.

PEG DERELI worked hard to represent people. In her first campaign PEG said, "IT IS TIME SOMEBODY CARED." We feel PEG lived up to this promise and she pledges to continue to do so.

RE-ELECT PEG DERELI

(This information furnished by Dereli for Representative Committee;
D. Crooks, Treasurer)

Democrat

ELIZABETH (BETTY) ADAMS

For State Representative, Thirty-third District



Betty Adams was born April 30, 1926. A graduate of St. Mary's Villa Academy, New York City, she is a housewife and mother of two children, Karen, 13, who attends Waldo Junior High, and Denise, 9, who attends St. Vincent De Paul parochial school. Her husband works for Boise Cascade.

Betty has a record of leadership. She is past city chairman for the Heart Fund Association; she is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, and is at present a committee woman for Marion County. Along with the American Legion Post #9 and the Salem Knights of Columbus, she opposed the controversial bill to legalize pornography, and she sponsored Ray Gauer as director for Citizens For Decent Literature. She is an active member of the Right to Life Committee.

Since 90 percent of the people are represented less than five minutes of any one day in Legislature (and in Congress), Betty is interested in representing all of the people and listening to the opinions of informed constituents.

Betty is tremendously interested in improving education in the elementary, high school, and college levels. She is concerned over unemployment in Oregon, and she feels that priority must go to increasing the income of the blue collar workers, farmers, and ranchers.

She feels a deep concern for elderly people and she advocates the elimination of limits on earnings for those receiving Social Security. She feels that the greatest and most affluent nation on earth should not deny its elderly citizens suitable medical care and adequate housing. She advocates arriving at a solution that will correct the crime that inflation has committed against elderly citizens.

She feels that American people have been used and that a change is in order.

If people are unhappy with the present leadership, what better person than Betty Adams to represent them as State Representative for District #33.

People want a change. Betty Adams feels that she can give it to them. Your vote for Betty Adams is a vote of confidence for quality leadership in Oregon's Legislature.

(This information furnished by Adams for Rep. Committee)

Democrat

JULIA (ANN) BEAN**For State Representative, Thirty-third District**

DEMOCRAT

JULIA A. BEAN

Position: State Representative

Born: 9 January 1939

Occupation: Teletypist

Education: High School

"Working-class as well as the affluent must strive to help all people."

Julia Bean was born in Algoma, Oregon January 9, 1939. She attended school in Klamath Falls and graduated in 1957. She came to the Salem area two years later, continuing a position as teletypist for Western Union. She also has gone on special assignments for Western Union. She is the mother of three children, ages 5, 6, and 9.

Julia has been precinct committeewoman for Polk County, co-chaired mini convention—Polk Benton County for Health, Education, and Welfare. She attended the Presidential Poll Convention, U. S. Olympic trials, and Oregon Legislature. She is affiliated with Ladies Auxiliary, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Catholic Daughters of America.

Julia believes in a voice for the people and expresses her feelings in the following manner:

"Traveling the Northwest on special assignments for Western Union gave me the chance to meet the people of all walks of life and hear their opinions.

'We the People . . .' is the beginning of the constitution governing the rights of all who live in this country. But often the voice of the worker is drowned in the cry of the affluent. As someone who is in that class, I can understand those problems needing correction. A formal education does not always give a person the ability to represent the masses."

. . . . "Given the chance I will do my best". . . .

(This information compiled by the People for Julia Bean)

Democrat

MARY A. PARKISON

For State Representative, Thirty-third District



MARY PARKISON is the chairman of the Democratic Committee of Polk County, a real estate broker, and has worked for the Oregon State Legislature the last two sessions.

MARY PARKISON was born Oct. 6, 1921, and lived in Salem for 24 years with her husband, Frank, and their children.

MARY PARKISON earned a master's degree in Special Education with emphasis on Public Administration from Oregon College of Education, as well as a bachelor's degree in Sociology.

MARY PARKISON has never before run for a governmental elective office.

WE NEED MARY PARKISON IN THE LEGISLATURE

MARY PARKISON SAYS:

WE MUST HAVE FUEL! State and federal lands that have coal, geothermal and oil potential are presently being leased to the same international companies who control the fuel "shortage".

WE MUST HAVE JOBS! As more machines eliminate jobs of working people, we must tax the machines and create jobs. **HOW?** We use income from tax on machines to give people jobs in services, such as health care, education, recreation, conservation, building trades and transportation.

WE MUST HAVE FOOD! That means we must have favorable legislation to help Oregon's independent small farmers stay in business and **PROSPER.**

MARY PARKISON has the education, business management experience, and proven service to her community to recognize the complexity of the problems facing the Oregon people.

MARY PARKISON has been working with the State Legislature for many years on a variety of issues and laws and would make an effective legislator as your representative.

ELECT MARY PARKISON State Representative — District 33

(This information furnished by Elect Mary Parkison Committee)

Democrat

JACK SUMNER

For State Representative, Fifty-fifth District



REP. JACK SUMNER is in a unique position to serve the best interests of his constituents. He is a member of the interim Committee on Trade and Economic Development and the Governor's Task Force to Study Agricultural Development of the Navy Bombing Range at Boardman. In the 1973 legislative session, he was vice chairman of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee and a member of the Transportation and State and Federal Affairs Committees and the Special Committee on Property Tax Relief and School Finance.

JACK SUMNER owns and operates grain and cattle ranches in Morrow and Gilliam Counties. He has farmed continuously since 1953. He is a graduate of Heppner High School and the Oregon State University School of Engineering (1963). He has been an instructor at OSU, is a director of Morrow County Schools and member of the Morrow County Board of Review for assessed values of agricultural land. He and his wife Rita have five children. He was born in Prineville, May 14, 1935.

DEAR VOTERS:

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to you for giving me the privilege to serve as your Representative in the Oregon House of Representatives this past session. During this time, I have found it very interesting and the benefits derived for our district quite fruitful. Having gained a broad understanding of the needs in our district during my first term, I will continue to represent one and all.

Action taken on the many issues facing future legislative bodies must receive thoughtful consideration by your legislator. I will continue to seek solutions through legislation that avoid imposing demands and restrictions on those affected. Bills considered must not unnecessarily impose added costs on the people involved. Legislation must not place additional burdens on the people without subsequent benefits being achieved to offset the added costs. Legislation for the benefit of one area or interest group must not be at the expense of others. Governmental bodies must exercise care in spending.

The services you perform for others is the price you pay for the space you occupy upon this earth. My desire to serve the needs and wishes of the people is my attempt to help pay my share of the rent. I ask that you continue your support by returning me for an additional term as your representative.

Thank you.

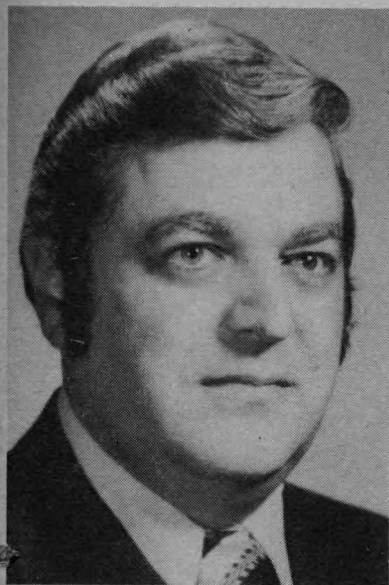
JACK SUMNER

(This information furnished by Jack Sumner.)

Nonpartisan

DON S. DANA

**For Judge of the District Court
Marion County, Department No. 1**



Decide on

DON S. DANA

**Marion County District Judge
Position I**

Justice with Dignity

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth: August 12, 1941

Occupation: Attorney at Law, Private Practice

Educational Background:

Doctor of Jurisprudence—Willamette University, 1969

Bachelor of Arts—Union College, Lincoln, Neb., 1966

High School Diploma—South Lancaster Academy, Mass., 1960

Occupational Background—Governmental Experience:

Project Director, Legislative Interim Juvenile Code Committee, November 1971 to January 1973

Deputy District Attorney, Marion County, September 1969 to November 1971

Northgate Neighborhood Association—Current Vice Chairman; former Secretary

Washington Local School Advisory Committee Chairman

Marion County needs a traffic court that is courteous, efficient and convenient; a court that listens. Marion County needs a court that operates **FOR THE PEOPLE**, not for itself. Take this opportunity to choose your Judge and not just approve an appointee. Let your vote count for Justice with Dignity.

(This information furnished by Don S. Dana)

Nonpartisan

ALBIN W. NORBLAD**For Judge of the District Court, Marion County, Department No. 1**

PERSONAL—Judge Norblad was born March 15, 1939 in Astoria. He was raised in Stayton, was honorably discharged from the Army in 1958. He is married and member of the Presbyterian Church.

EDUCATION—Judge Norblad has a BS degree from U. of Oregon, earned a Doctorate of Jurisprudence from Willamette, is a graduate of National College of State Judiciary.

PROFESSIONAL—Appointed to District bench Feb. 1973. Member of Comm. on Criminal Justice, Information System & Judicial Conduct Study Comm., Chairman District Court Traffic Offense Study Comm., Clerk of US District Court in Portland 1964-65; Deputy Dist. Atty., Civil & Criminal Div., Marion County 1965-69; Attorney 1969-73; Jefferson and Sublimity Municipal Judge 1970-73; Circuit Court Judge Pro Tem 1973-74. Judge Norblad admitted to practice before US Supreme Court, US 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and US District Court of Oregon.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS JUDGE ALBIN W. NORBLAD IS FIRM AND FAIR

An experienced jurist, Judge Albin W. Norblad is currently Presiding Judge of the Marion County District Court.

While known for firmness, Judge Norblad is a completely fair person who offers total judicial courtesy to all who appear in his Court. Judge Norblad is recognized as a hard worker who consistently exhibits concern for both the rights of the public and all litigants.

His high standing in the legal profession was amply illustrated when he was the Marion County Bar's overwhelming choice for the position of District Judge prior to his appointment by Governor Tom McCall.

Since assuming the duties of District Judge he has considered literally thousands of cases and has shown rare ability to handle a variety of complex problems. When Judge Norblad went to the bench, the court docket was more than nine months behind schedule. Through consistent attention to duty this docket is now current and there is no undue delay in trials.

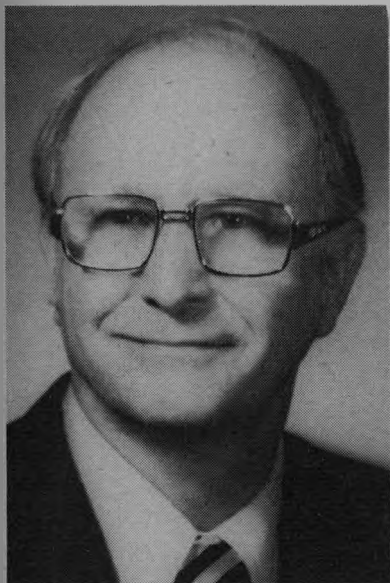
Judge Norblad's objective in the District Court have been to rapidly and fairly handle cases and to prevent appearance of those charged in criminal cases as repeat offenders. Your vote for Judge Norblad is a vote for continued efficient and effective operation of the Marion County District Court.

(This information furnished by E. O. Stadter, Jr. Chairman
Committee to Elect Judge Norblad)

Nonpartisan

CLARKE C. BROWN

For Judge of the District Court, Marion County, Department No. 2



Born June 11, 1921

Occupation: Senior Partner, Brown, Schlegel, Milbank, Wheeler & Jarman, Attorneys

Education: Graduated Clatskanie High School

Pre-Law: Univ. of Oregon, Willamette University, Columbia University

Law: Willamette University College of Law (JD. 1948)

Background: U.S. Navy (1941-1945); Claims Manager (1948-1950); U.S. Navy, Korea (1950-1953); Assistant Corporation Commissioner, State of Oregon (1954-1959); Legal Counsel, Judiciary Committee, House of Reps, State of Oregon (1959-1960); Active Practice of Law (1960-)

CLARKE BROWN is qualified for the position of District Court Judge. He is Senior Partner of his firm, a respected attorney by the public, his fellow attorneys and the Courts.

CLARKE BROWN is qualified by his high ethical standards, his knowledge of the law and his judicial temperament.

CLARKE BROWN is active in his city's affairs, his county's affairs, his state's affairs and his country's affairs. He has served on numerous local and state committees. He is a veteran of both World War II and the Korean Conflict, having served as both an enlisted man and officer.

CLARKE BROWN is married, has three children and four grandchildren. He resides at 1167 Kashmir Drive, S. Salem, Oregon. He has lived in Marion County since 1945.

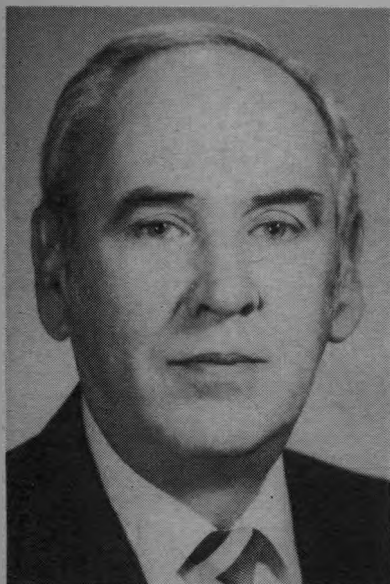
CLARKE BROWN has the ability to courteously listen to the public and to act in a courteous manner on the Bench.

CLARKE BROWN is FAIR, IMPARTIAL and COURTEOUS.

CLARKE BROWN will be a great Judge.

(This information furnished by Brown for Judge Comm.,
Judge Rex Hartley, Chmn.)

Nonpartisan

THOMAS W. HANSEN**For Judge of the District Court, Marion County, Department No. 2**

PRIOR SERVICE—Judge Thomas Hansen was appointed to office by Gov. Mark Hatfield in 1961. He has been re-elected to the office twice and has now served in this capacity for more than 12 years. Previously he was a Deputy District Attorney for more than four years. Judge Hansen was presiding Judge of the District Court and served as Circuit Court Judge Pro Tem. He has been staff Judge Advocate of a reserve Air Force unit. Total Service 31 years.

PERSONAL—Judge Hansen was born March 19, 1918 in Portland, Ore. He has been married for 23 years and has one son.

MILITARY—As a fighter pilot in the South Pacific in WWII he flew 113 missions. He is now a retired U.S. Air Force Lt. Colonel.

EDUCATION—Judge Hansen is a graduate of the Willamette University College of Law.

PROFESSIONAL—Member of Oregon State Bar since Sept. 1950. Admitted to practice in Federal District Court for Oregon, U.S. Court of Military Appeals,

Supreme Court of the U.S., Member American Judicature Society, Marion County and Oregon State Bar. Judge Hansen is a past president of the District Judges Assn. He also worked with the Marion-Polk-Yamhill Alcohol Counseling Service and has been a member of that same tri-county Law Enforcement Committee. Judge Hansen has also served on the Oregon Judicial Council.

Judge Thomas Hansen brings to the Marion County District Court an unusual combination of broad experience and exceptional ability.

A life-long Oregonian, Judge Hansen has conducted judicial affairs in the District Court for the past 12 years with compassion, firmness and dispatch.

As the incumbent Judge, he can point with pride to the fact that the District Court docket is absolutely current. This remarkable achievement has been accomplished despite a dramatic increase in the District Court case load. The record shows that the case load in District Court totaled 11,791 in 1968. By 1973 this had increased to a record total of 32,500 cases.

Judge Hansen has been able to absorb increased work because he is an unusually dedicated man who believes that justice delayed is justice denied. He believes that all cases should be handled as promptly as possible without undue red tape and delays.

Judge Hansen pledges continued efforts to speed the court's work. He respectfully requests your support on election day.

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-elect Judge Thomas Hansen
Robert L. Elfstrom, Sr., George R. Duncan Sr., Ann Smith,
Thomas Kay, Co-Chairmen)

Democrat

WALTER R. HEINE**For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 2**

**'A VOICE
THAT LISTENS'**

WALT HEINE is indigenous to Marion County. Born, May 20, 1920, graduated from Salem parochial and public schools, and Willamette University with a B.A. in Business Administration. He is also an alumnus of Mt. Angel Preparatory. For nearly a quarter of a century he has served this region as Commission Distributor for the Atlantic-Richfield Company. His active military service of nearly five and a half years with the 249th Coast Artillery and the 1st Cavalry in the South Pacific, WW II, was discharged honorably. Together with spouse Marie (nee Hanegan) their family consists of six children and two grandchildren. Including his parents, yet living, four generations are active members of St. Vincent de Paul Church. Mr. Heine is a past Grand Knight of the K. of C.

WALT HEINE's public service, federal and municipal, includes presently the chairmanship of the Salem Housing Authority, membership in the Urban Renewal Agency, Councilman for the City of Salem, the past six years, Council President, 1973, Assessment Committee Chairman presently, and Salem Boxing and Wrestling Commission chairman, second term. In the past he also served as president of the Serra High School Parents' Club and as a member of the executive board, and as chairman of Troop 16, BSA.

It is WALT HEINE's political belief that all levels of government currently need to improve their efficiency, to attain the optimum yield of the tax dollar. To this end he is thus dedicated to greater urban and rural growth and development through proper land use planning.

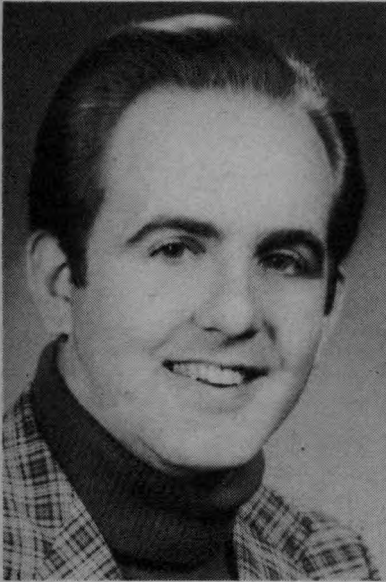
WALT HEINE encourages greater citizen participation in government, which he considers vital to sound community development. He thus seeks the office of Marion County Commissioner on the merits of his commercial and governmental experience for the best interests of the Mid-Willamette Valley in a critical stage of growth and development. **ELECT WALT HEINE!**

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Walt Heine Marion County Commissioner, Edward J. Dougherty, Chairman, Bobbie Berg, Secretary)

Democrat

ROBERT L. VIAN

For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 2



BOB VIAN has attended Board of Commissioner meetings regularly. He feels that county government is far more important than most people realize because of its day to day contact with the people.

The county commissioner plays a crucial role in your daily life. His decisions affect the quality of life and the environment. He has a key vote in deciding if and where generating plants such as Bethel are located. He has a major voice in placement of sub-divisions and over zone changes. He also serves on the budget committee that decides where your county tax dollars will be spent. He as an elected official **SHOULD MAKE** the decisions affecting county business.

- BOB VIAN will work to stop urban sprawl from eating up huge chunks of valuable farmland. We must have common sense zoning that protects prime farmland. Zones should be small enough to allow practical use of the land with home building where feasible.
- The I-305 Freeway through Keizer should not be built. The \$30 million plus price tag is not justified by the small amount of traffic it would serve. A bridge over the Willamette at Pine St. is not tied to construction of the freeway but would be just as beneficial without I-305.
- Public transportation becomes more important as gasoline becomes more scarce and expensive. The commissioners must work to provide adequate transportation for all citizens of the county.

BOB VIAN was a founder of the Marion Demo-Forum. He is also treasurer of the Marion County Democratic Central Committee. He has never held a publicly elective office. BOB VIAN feels that common sense is the key ingredient needed in the county court house.

BOB VIAN has lived, worked, and studied in his native state since he was born in Cottage Grove Feb. 20 1947. Bob is a graduate of Yoncalla High School and has taken special courses in government at Willamette University as well as attending Linn-Benton CC in Albany. He now works as part of the management team at Quality Food Market in Salem.

VOTE VIAN for a LISTENING county government.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Bob Vian,
Doris Golay Treasurer)

Democrat

ROBERT J. IMEL
For Sheriff, Marion County



Born October 14, 1936 in Grand Junction, Colorado.

Attended Salem Public Schools and graduated from Highschool at Salem Academy in 1955.

Mr. Imel completed three years of college as Cascade College in Portland.

He is married and has two daughters, ages 4 and 15 years.

Occupational background:

Oregon State Correctional Institution
Marion County Sheriff's Department
1962-1973

Credentials: Has had sufficient police courses to obtain an Advanced Certificate with the Oregon Board of Police Standards and Training.

Robert Imel has been a resident of Salem for the past 28 years. He has been active in community affairs working with youth groups and serving on the local school board. Mr. Imel has also been involved in state wide training of police officers at the Police Academy in Portland, Oregon and also has served as an instructor in police subjects at Clackamas Community College in Oregon City, Oregon. He also served as a training officer during his employment at Marion County Sheriff's Department.

In view of the years of experience and service with the Marion County Sheriff's Department, Mr. Imel is knowledgeable with the problems of the sheriff's office and will seek to change the serious high turnover, and return the sheriff's department to its proper perspective in the county—"A department the people may come to with their law enforcement problems and expect to get a response."

(This information furnished by Robert J. Imel.)

Democrat

JAMES F. HEENAN
For Sheriff, Marion County



PERSONAL—James Heenan was born Feb. 4, 1933 in Salem. He is married and has seven children.

EDUCATION—Sheriff Heenan is a graduate of St. Vincent Grade School, Sacred Heart High School, holds a AA degree in Police Science from Chemeketa C.C., and an Advanced Certificate from the State of Oregon Board on Police Standards and Training. He is now working toward a BS degree in Corrections at OCE on a part-time basis.

MILITARY—Sheriff Heenan served for 12 years with the U.S. Air Force.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—Prior to his election as Marion County Sheriff in 1970, he spent more than five years with the Salem Police Dept. as a patrolman and detective, under Chief Ben Meyers.

CIVIC AND CHURCH—He attends Queen of Peace Church in Salem and is a member of the Elks Lodge, Knights of Columbus, and the American Legion. He also manages a Little League Baseball team.

SHERIFF HEENAN'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Under direction of James Heenan, the Marion County Sheriff's Office has been modernized and professionalized and is now recognized as the type of efficient law enforcement agency needed by this growing area.

The necessity for this is seen in the dramatic increase in activity by the Department. In 1973 the Department responded to a total of 10,100 calls for service. By comparison, the 1970 total was 7,000. Recognizing the pressure that the increase in population has brought to Marion County, Sheriff Heenan has added men to the force and made departmental changes.

His goal has been to make the Department more effective through selection of men with the best possible skills, he has instituted regular training programs taught by, not only men from within the Department, but outside experts from the State and City Police, FBI, and organizations such as the National Auto Theft Bureau.

At the same time, several members of Sheriff Heenan's professional staff are so highly trained and regarded that they have been asked to conduct training sessions for other law enforcement agencies in other counties and cities in Oregon.

Marion County needs a vigorous man like Sheriff James Heenan. He has brought a new look to his department. He is, in every sense of the word, a professional who exhibits the rare combination of resolute firmness and exceptionally high professional ethics which are so badly needed by everyone concerned with increasing crime rates. Sheriff Heenan merits re-election.

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-Elect Sheriff Heenan)

Measure No. 7
Home Rule Charter for Marion County
Explanation

The purpose of a home rule charter is to make available to the people of a county local determination of county affairs to the fullest extent permissible under the constitution and laws of the State of Oregon.

The proposed Marion County charter would: (a) retain a three member Board of County Commissioners, elected for four years, and delegate to them additional authority and the ultimate responsibility for the functions of county government; (b) reorganize county administrative functions; (c) guarantee continuance of ordinance making power at the county level to allow responsive local government.

The number of elected department heads would be reduced. Under the proposed charter the full-time board of commissioners and the sheriff would continue to be elected and a two years' residence in the county would be a qualification for candidacy. The clerk, assessor, treasurer, and surveyor would not be elected and the reorganization would place their functions in administrative departments. Departments established by the charter would be: (1) FINANCE AND TAXATION, which would include functions of the treasurer and the present tax collection duties of the sheriff; (2) RECORDS AND ELECTIONS; (3) HEALTH AND SANITATION; (4) PUBLIC WORKS; (5) LAW ENFORCEMENT; headed by the elected sheriff (6) ASSESSMENT; and (7) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. The heads of all departments except Law Enforcement would be appointed by the commissioners. Administrative flexibility would be provided by the authorization of additional departments, but changes to departments listed above would have to be approved by vote of the people.

Adoption of an ordinance would require public notice and a period of thirteen days between the first and final reading of the ordinance. In an emergency the commissioners could enact immediate legislation that would expire at the end of 61 days. No new Marion County revenue taxation would take effect unless approved by the people of the the county at a statewide primary or general election.

In addition, the charter provides for an inter-governmental review committee, appointed by the commissioners to review annually the county involvement with OTHER units of government.

The charter makes no change in present budget procedure. It does not effect the present civil service system for county employees. It provides for orderly change-over from the present system. Additionally, it makes provision for charter amendment, revision and/or repeal by citizen action at the local level, and makes no change in the initiative and referendum powers of the people.

This charter, if adopted, would be effective on and after the first Monday in January, 1975.

MARIAN M. CHURCHILL, RAY E. LAUDERDALE, DONALD L. HERRING

Ch. 3 Sec. 1

Ch. 4 Sec. 4

Ch. 3 Sec. 8

Ch. 4 Sec. 2

Ch. 5 Sec. 1

Ch. 4 Sec. 1

Ch. 4 Sec. 3

Ch. 4 Sec. 4

Ch. 3 Sec 8(b)

Ch. 3 Sec. 8(e)

Ch. 6 Sec. 3

Ch. 8 Sec. 1

Ch. 7 Sec. 4

Ch. 8 Sec. 3

Measure No. 7

Home Rule Charter for Marion County

Argument in Favor

By votes of the people in 1958 and 1960, the Constitution of the State of Oregon was amended to direct the Legislative Assembly to "... provide by law a method whereby the legal voters of any county ... may adopt, amend, revise or repeal a county charter." This constitutional provision, Section 10, Article VI, further says that such charter "... shall prescribe the organization of the county government." It also states that the initiative and referendum powers are reserved to the voters in connection with the charter and legislation passed pursuant thereto.

The proposed home rule charter for Marion County does two things:

1. It provides, in Chapter II, Sections 1 and 2, that, subject to the federal and state constitutions and overriding federal and state laws, "... the people of Marion County shall have authority over matters of county concern ..." and "... all powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of their affairs." It is important to note that these powers are to "... the people ..." and not to some governmental authority. The people then, in Chapter II, Section 3, retaining the initiative and referendum safeguards, delegate to the Board of County Commissioners "... the legislative and administrative authority of the county."

The authority granted the Board is then limited by:

- a. Prohibiting the levying of any tax unless it is approved by the voters at an election;
 - b. Prescribing procedural rules for the conduct of county business and the enactment of county legislation;
 - c. Prescribing the general duties of county administrative departments and prohibiting the combination or abolition of the major departments;
 - d. Providing that, as to intergovernmental relations, the Board of County Commissioners "... is charged with the duty to establish policy for the county, and said power shall not be delegated ..." and making county participation in regional governmental organizations subject to review by a citizens' committee; and
 - e. Providing that only the voters, and not the governing body, may amend or repeal the charter.
2. It establishes an organization of county government whereby the three commissioners and the sheriff would be elective, as they now are, and other department heads would be appointed by the Board of Commissioners. This places full responsibility for all county administration, except law enforcement, with the elected commissioners. Not only must each of them stand for election every four years, but he cannot "pass the buck" by blaming administrative deficiencies or problems on another elected official. Budgeting responsibility lies with the commissioners, whose performance can be measured by the results obtained with the budgeted funds.

The nine members of the Marion County Charter Study Committee, after some twenty months of concentrated consideration of Marion County government and the proposed charter, unanimously recommend its passage because it would:

1. Tend to reduce erosion of local governmental control to state and federal levels by a reservation of authority in the people of the county, without relying on the state legislature to either grant or withdraw such authority as successive legislative assemblies might choose;
2. Establish a policy of restriction upon delegation of county powers to any inter-governmental cooperation body; and
3. Provide a more responsive, responsible and flexible organization of county government to meet the needs of the people of Marion County.

Signed: MARION COUNTY CHARTER STUDY COMMITTEE

George R. Duncan, Jr., Chairman (Stayton); Robert G. Brady, Jr. (Salem); Don Davidson (St. Paul). Larry Epping (Salem). J. Wallace Gutzler (Woodburn); Robert H. Hamilton (Salem); Rex Hartley (Jefferson); Hattie Kremen (Salem) and Caroline Neuwirth (Silverton).

Measure No. 7

Home Rule Charter for Marion County

Argument in Opposition

The Charter provides for:

Election of the Sheriff and three County Commissioners.

Appointment by the Commissioners of all other county officers and employees.

Abolition of the traditional county offices and the regrouping of their functions under six department heads.

The County Commissioners to fix their own salaries and those of all employees.

The Commissioners to make the laws governing the county and its people.

Recall of the County Commissioners.

Repeal of the Charter.

Citizens come into closest contact with government at the local level. There it should be extremely sensitive to their problems, to their needs, and be ever anxious to avert hardship, increase efficiency and avoid exhorbitant taxation.

Under the proposed charter, the Department Heads are responsible to and under the thumb of the County Commissioners. Unless they carry our their orders, they will be discharged. To oppose the County Commissioners is to invite disaster. The Charter makes them AUTOMATONS OF BUREAUCRACY.

Elected Department Heads would be responsible to the people who elected them and much more responsive to their needs, their problems and their wishes. Furthermore, they would constitute an effective check and balance on the County Commissioners. This is the fundamental reason the Charter is designed to eliminate them.

The keystone of democracy is the citizen's right to vote. It is his only effective voice in his government. It should not be taken from him by any charter, however artfully worded. YOUR VOTE IS YOUR BIRTHRIGHT; DO NOT GIVE IT UP FOR A MESS OF PORRIDGE.

It is possible to recall a County Commissioner. Based on the statistics of the election of 1970, this would require 7,855 unrejected signatures. In order to obtain this number, the citizens would have to obtain approximately one third more or 2,618, making a total of approximately 10,473. As a practical matter, the Commissioners are effectively insulated against recall.

To provoke an election for the repeal of the Charter, the citizens would have to obtain 6,782 qualified signatures based on the 1970 statistics. To do this they would have to obtain approximately one third more or 2,261, making a total of 9,043, just to get the measure on the ballot.

Relief by way of recall, relief by way of repeal of the charter is theoretical rather than real.

Home Rule pertains to the power to enact home laws and ordinances. This is in no way connected with your right to vote. Home Rule is the feather on the trout fly.

The last regular Oregon Legislature passed Chapter 282, House Bill 3009, which gave the Commissioners power to exercise by ordinance "authority within the county over matters of county concern, to the fullest extent allowed by the Constitutions and laws of the United States and of this State." You do not have to surrender anything to have the benefits of Home Rule.

FELLOW CITIZENS, the choice is yours—BUREAUCRACY UNLIMITED OR YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE.

CHARLES W. CREIGHTON, JR.
1498 Marion Street, N.E.
Salem, Oregon

Measure No. 7**Home Rule Charter For Marion County****PREAMBLE**

We, the people of Marion County, Oregon, in recognition of the dual role of the county as a unit of local government and as a political subdivision of the state, and in order to avail ourselves of local determination in county affairs to the fullest extent possible under the constitution and laws of the state, by this charter confer upon the county the following powers, subject it to the following restrictions and prescribe for it the following procedures and governmental structures:

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARIES

Section 1 NAME. The name of the county as it operates under this charter shall continue to be Marion County.

Section 2 NATURE AND LEGAL CAPACITY. From the time that this charter takes effect the county shall continue to be a political subdivision of the state and a body politic and corporate.

Section 3 BOUNDARIES. The boundaries of the county as it operates under this charter shall be the boundaries now or hereafter prescribed for the county by the laws of the State of Oregon.

Section 4 COUNTY SEAT. The seat of government of the county as it operates under this charter shall continue to be in the City of Salem.

CHAPTER II POWERS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY

Section 1 GENERAL GRANT OF POWERS. Except as this charter provides to the contrary, the people of Marion County shall have authority over matters of county concern to the fullest extent granted or allowed by the laws of the United States and of the State of Oregon, as fully as if each power comprised in that general authority were specifically granted by this charter.

Section 2 CONSTRUCTION OF POWERS. The charter shall be liberally construed to the end that, within the limits imposed by the charter and by the laws of the United States and of the state, the people of Marion County shall have all powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of their affairs, consistent with the authority awarded to counties under the statutes and constitution of the State of Oregon. The powers shall be construed to be continuing powers. In this charter, no mention of a particular power or enumeration of similar powers shall be construed to be exclusive or to restrict the authority that the people of the county would have if the particular power were not mentioned or the similar powers were not enumerated.

Section 3 DELEGATION OF POWERS. Except as this charter provides to the contrary, and subject to the initiative and referendum powers residing in the people of the county, the legislative and administrative authority of the county is delegated to and vested in the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 4 LIMITATION ON TAXING POWER. Under no circumstances shall section 3 of this Chapter be construed to grant to the governing body of the county the power to levy or impose new revenue taxes, not in effect on the final effective date of this charter, on any subject in Marion County, unless such tax proposal shall be referred to and approved by a vote of the people of Marion County at a statewide primary or general election.

CHAPTER III BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Section 1 MEMBERSHIP, ELECTION AND TENURE.

- (a) The Board of County Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Board," shall consist of three county commissioners.
- (b) Each commissioner shall be elected to a numbered position from the county at large for a four year term.
- (c) One commissioner shall be elected at each persidential election and two commissioners at the following general election.
- (d) In 1974, two commissioners shall be elected to positions number 1 and 2. In 1976, one commissioner shall be elected to position number 3.

Section 2 BOARD CHAIRMAN.

- (a) At its first regular meeting each year, the Board shall designate one of its members its chairman and one its vice-chairman for that year.
- (b) The chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall:
 - (1) preside over the meetings of the Board,
 - (2) have a vote on all questions before it, and
 - (3) have authority to:
 - (i) preserve order at Board meetings,
 - (ii) enforce the rules of the Board, and
 - (iii) determine the order of Board Business under the rules of the Board.

Section 3 FULL-TIME RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMISSIONERS. While serving as a member of the Board, a county commissioner shall devote full time to his office.

Section 4 QUORUM. A majority of the commissioners in office shall constitute a quorum for the Board's business.

Section 5 MEETINGS.

- (a) The Board shall adopt rules governing its meetings.
- (b) The rules may prescribe one or more modes of compelling the attendance of commissioners at Board meetings.
- (c) The Board shall meet regularly in a public place in the county at least twice each month at times and places designated in the rules.
- (d) The Board may meet specially on call of the Chairman or a majority of the commissioners in office, provided written notice of the meeting is received personally by or delivered at the residence of each member not later than eight hours before the time of the meeting. Special meetings may also be held at any time by unanimous consent of the Board.
- (e) No action by the Board may have legal effect unless the motion for the action and the vote by which the motion is approved or rejected take place at proceedings open to the public.

Section 6 RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS. The Board shall require the Department of Records and Elections to maintain a public record of its proceedings. Upon the request of a member of the Board that the individual votes on a question before the Board be recorded, the votes shall be so recorded. The final vote of each commissioner on all ordinances before the Board shall be so recorded.

Section 7 VOTE NECESSARY FOR BOARD ACTION. Except as the charter provides to the contrary, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Board shall be necessary to decide any question before the Board.

Section 8 ORDINANCE PROCEDURE.

- (a) The ordaining clause of an ordinance adopted by the Board and not referred to the voters shall read, "The Board of County Commissioners of Marion County ordains:". The ordaining clause of an ordinance referred to the voters shall read, "The People of Marion County ordain:".
- (b) Except as this section provides to the contrary, before an ordinance is adopted, it shall be fully and distinctly read in regular meeting of the Board on two different days at least 13 days apart. Notice of such ordinance shall be given by publication of its content in summary form in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than 48 hours after its introduction. The Board may, at its discretion or upon specific request, provide additional information copies to other news outlets. The Board may direct that either or both of the readings of the ordinance be by title only
- (1) if a copy of the ordinance is provided for each member of the Board when the ordinance is introduced, and
 - (2) if, throughout the business hours after the ordinance is introduced and before it is adopted, copies of it are available for public inspection in the office of the Board.

An ordinance adopted after being read by title only may have no legal effect if any section incorporating a substantial change in the ordinance as introduced is not read fully and distinctly in regular meeting of the Board at least 13 days prior to the adoption of the ordinance.

- (c) Upon adoption of an ordinance by the Board
- (1) the Chairman of the Board and
 - (2) the person who serves as recording secretary of the Board at the session at which the Board approves the ordinance shall sign the ordinance and indicate the date of its adoption and indicate each vote as specified in Chapter III, Section 6.
- (d) Unless an ordinance specifies a later date of effect,
- (1) if the Board adopts it in the exercise of the police power and for the purpose of meeting an emergency, it may take effect immediately upon being so adopted as provided in subsection (e);
 - (2) if it is a nonemergency ordinance not referred to the voters, it shall take effect on the 30th day after it is adopted; and
 - (3) if it is adopted by the voters, it shall take effect immediately upon being so adopted.
- (e) An ordinance enacted by the Board for the purpose of meeting an emergency may be introduced, read once, and put on its final passage at a single meeting by a unanimous vote of all members of the Board present at the meeting, and may take effect immediately upon being so approved. Such an ordinance shall stand repealed on the sixty-first day following its enactment and may not be re-enacted as an emergency ordinance.

Section 9 RECORDING, CODIFICATION AND PRINTING.

- (a) Each ordinance, after adoption, shall be given a serial number and together with the date of adoption and the designation of the adopter.

ing authority, shall be entered in a properly indexed book kept for that purpose and made available to the public.

- (b) Within three years after the adoption of this charter the Board of County Commissioners shall cause all county ordinances to be codified. Such a codification shall be subject to annual review and revision in order that its accuracy and completeness may be assured. It shall be annually updated and furnished to all county officers and made available at cost to the public.

CHAPTER IV ADMINISTRATION

Section 1 ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

- (a) For the purposes of carrying out the policies of the county and administering its affairs, the following administrative departments are hereby established and shall, except as the Board prescribes to the contrary under the provisions of this charter, have the following functions:
- (1) The Department of Finance and Taxation shall have the functions of the county treasurer under existing state law, the financial functions of the county clerk under existing state law that are not allocated to the Department of Records and Elections and the function of the county sheriff under existing state law pertaining to tax collection;
 - (2) The Department of Records and Elections shall have the functions of the county clerk under existing state law regarding elections, recording, filing and the courts;
 - (3) The Department of Health and Sanitation shall have the functions prescribed by existing state law for the county health officer, the county sanitarian and the county board of health;
 - (4) The Department of Public Works shall have the functions of the county engineer and the county surveyor under existing state law and all road, highway, service district functions of the county and any other public utility or service functions authorized to counties by present or future state law;
 - (5) The Department of Law Enforcement shall have the functions of the sheriff under existing state law, except the functions of the sheriff regarding the collection of taxes;
 - (6) The Department of Assessment shall have the functions of the assessor under existing state law;
 - (7) The Department of General Administration shall have whatever functions the Board prescribes for it.
- (b) On or before January 1, 1975, the Board shall take whatever action is necessary to place in operation the departments established by this section.

Section 2 ELECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

- (a) The elective administrative officers of the county shall consist of the three county commissioners and the sheriff.
- (b) The sheriff shall have charge of the Department of Law Enforcement. The term of office for sheriff shall be four years.

Section 3. APPOINTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES. Except as this charter provides to the contrary,

- (a) each administrative department of the county shall include whatever offices and positions the Board establishes in the department;

- (b) all administrative officers and employees of the county other than elective administrative officers shall be appointed by the Board or pursuant to its authority;
- (c) the functions of each administrative officer and employee of the county shall be whatever functions the Board prescribes except as may be otherwise required by law.

Section 4 CHANGES IN ADMINSTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

- (a) Except as to any department established by this charter, the Board may:
 - (1) establish and prescribe the functions of additional administrative departments,
 - (2) combine any two or more such additional departments into a single such deaprtment,
 - (3) separate departments so combined, and
 - (4) abolish any such additional administrative department.
- (b) Except as to any department headed by an elective official, the Board shall:
 - (1) prescribe the functions, consistent with the general functions established by this charter, of each department, and
 - (2) allocate to whatever department of the county the Board determines any function of a county officer or agency prescribed by state law but not allocated to any county officer or agency by this charter.

CHAPTER V PERSONNEL

Section 1 QUALIFICATION.

- (a) To qualify for an elective office, a person shall be, and shall have been for a period of two years immediately preceding filing for election for the office, a registered voter and continuous resident and inhabitant of the county and shall comply with any provisions of state law and of this charter concerning qualifications of this office.
- (b) To qualify for an appointive office or position of the county, a person shall have whatever qualifications state law and the Board prescribe for the office or position.

Section 2 VACANCIES IN OFFICE.

- (a) An office shall be deemed vacant for any cause provided by state law as it now reads or is hereafter amended.
- (b) In addition, with reference to a county commissioner, said office shall be deemed vacant
 - (1) upon his absence from the county for 30 consecutive days without the consent of the other two commissioners or his absence from meetings of the Board of County Commissioners for 60 consecutive days without like consent and
 - (2) upon a declaration by the Board of such vacancy.

Section 3 FILLING OF VACANCIES.

- (a) A vacancy in an elective office of the county shall be filled in the manner prescribed by state law.
- (b) In the case of one vacancy on the Board of Commissioners, the remaining members of the Board shall, within 30 days, appoint a suitable successor who shall be qualified under section 1 of this

chapter and under the law to serve until a person is elected and qualified as the result of the next general election. A person then elected to the Board shall serve for the balance of the unexpired term of the position to which elected.

- (c) A vacancy in an appointive office of the county shall be filled by the Board or pursuant to its authority.

Section 4 COMPENSATION. The salary or wage of county officers or employees, including elected officers, shall be as provided by state law and fixed by the Board subject to the approval of the Budget Committee and shall comprise their full compensation for county service.

CHAPTER VI INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Section 1 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. From time to time the Board may, on such terms as it deems to be in the best interests of the county, arrange by contract for one or more functions or duties of the county to be performed in cooperation with or by one or more other governmental units and for the county to perform functions or duties for other governmental units, provided any function thus performed is a matter of county concern.

Section 2 STATEMENT OF POLICY. As the governing body of the county, the Board is charged with the duty to establish policy for the county, and said power shall not be delegated to any other agency.

Section 3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE. An advisory committee of 9 citizens, as representative as reasonably possible of the various geographic, economic, occupational, ethnic and population segments of Marion County, shall be appointed by the Board to review county participation in and the operation of regional council of governments and any other multi-jurisdictional agency with which the county contracts. This review shall be, but will not be limited to, at least once a year. The advisory committee shall present its written report at a regular meeting of the Board on or before March 15 of each year and such report shall be filed with the Department of Records and Elections. Additional reviews and reports may be called for at the request of the Board or at the request of a quorum of the Review Committee.

CHAPTER VII ELECTIONS

Section 1 NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS. Except as this charter provides to the contrary, the manner of nominating and electing candidates for elective county offices shall be the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the laws of the state for nominating and electing county officers in general.

Section 2 RECALL. An elective officer of the county may be recalled in the manner, and with the effect, now or hereafter prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the state.

Section 3. ELECTIONS ON COUNTY PROPOSITIONS. Except as this charter or legislation enacted pursuant to it provides to the contrary,

- (a) the manner of conducting an election on a proposition concerning the county shall be the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the laws of the state for an election in the county on the proposition, and
- (b) the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum on a proposition concerning the county shall be the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon.

Section 4 CHARTER AMENDMENT AND REPEAL.

- (a) This charter may be amended or repealed by the voters of the county at the next regular statewide election or any prior special election legally called under the laws of the State of Oregon following the certification of the initiative petition.
- (b) An initiative petition to submit a charter amendment or repeal to the voters shall be filed with the Department of Records and Elections at least 4 months before the election at which the measure is to come before the voters.
- (c) The number of signatures of registered voters required on a petition to amend this charter shall be at least 8 percent of the total number of voters of the county who voted for the position of Governor of the state in the last general election at which this office was filled for a four year term.
- (d) The number of signatures of registered voters required on a petition to repeal this charter shall be at least 15 percent of the total number of voters of the county who voted for the position of Governor of the state in the last general election at which this office was filled for a four year term.
- (e) An ordinance to refer a charter amendment or revision to the voters shall be enacted at least 4 months before the election at which the measure is to come before the voters.

CHAPTER VIII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 1 CONTINUATION OF TERMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

- (a) The county commissioners and the sheriff who are in office at the time this charter takes effect may continue in their respective offices for the terms to which they have been elected.
- (b) The terms of office of the county clerk, county treasurer, county assessor and county surveyor
 - (1) who are in office on the final effective date of this charter or
 - (2) who are appointed to fill vacancies that occur
 - (i) after adoption of the charter and
 - (ii) before the final effective date of the charter
 shall continue for such time as the Board of County Commissioners determines. None of these four offices shall be filled at the general November election in 1974.
- (c) Until the Board of Commissioners provides to the contrary,
 - (1) the county clerk shall be the head of the Department of Records and Elections,
 - (2) the county treasurer shall be the head of the Department of Finance and Taxation,
 - (3) the county assessor shall be the head of the Department of Assessment, and
 - (4) the county surveyor shall continue to perform the duties of county surveyor as prescribed by law.

Section 2 EXISTING LEGISLATION CONTINUED. All legislation of the county

- (a) consistent with this charter and
 - (b) in force when it takes effect
- shall remain in effect until amended or repealed.

Section 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This charter shall take effect on the first Monday in January, 1975. Those portions of this chapter pertaining to the general November election of 1974 will be considered to be in effect at the time of that election.

Section 4 **SAVINGS CLAUSE.** If any chapter, section or sentence of this charter is declared unconstitutional or invalid, it is the intent of the people of Marion County that the remaining provisions of this charter shall remain in effect.

BALLOT TITLE

HOME RULE CHARTER FOR MARION COUNTY—Charter
7 conferring authority over matters of County concern to the
people of Marion County. Delegation of said authority and
prescribing governmental structure and procedures.

YES

NO

Nonpartisan

ROBERT E. LINDSEY
For Mayor, City of Salem



BORN: Bakersfield, California,
 September 16, 1927.
 Raised on a farm in
 Montana.

OCCUPATION: Dentist

EDUCATION: Graduated from Great
 Falls High School in
 1945. Took preidental
 training at Great Falls
 College. Graduated
 from Creighton Univer-
 sity School of Dentis-
 try, Omaha, Nebraska
 in 1957.

**MILITARY
 SERVICE:** Served 30 months
 (prior to entering den-
 tal school) in the U.S.
 Army, including time
 in the Korean forces.

FAMILY: Married and has six
 children, two girls and
 four boys.

Opened dental office in Salem in July 1957.

Has served on a variety of committees of the Marion-Polk-Yamhill Dental Society and is currently a member of the International Association of Orthodontists. Organized and promoted the dental assistant school at Chemeketa Community College.

Dr. Lindsey has served as chairman of the Catholic Center for Community Services and the Queen of Peace Catholic Church Advisory Board and is a member of Catholic Charities of Oregon.

He was elected to the Salem City Council in 1967. In 1971 he was elected Council President. He entered the office of Mayor in January, 1973. While on the Council he served on the sidewalk program, Humane Society Shelter Committee, housing and sign code programs, was active in the revenue and assessment areas, represented the Council on a trip to Flint, Michigan to study the Community Schools program, and promoted neighborhood planning.

Dr. Lindsey was chairman of the committee which successfully campaigned to fluoridate Salem's water. In 1962-63, he was President of the South Salem Chamber of Commerce, member of the Marion County Sewer District and of the South Salem Annexation Committee.

People in the process—Neighborhood Planning has become the way to share in our destiny.

Balanced transportation systems—a key issue.

The Comprehensive Plan, urban growth plan—programs to conserve and protect our resources and life style.

(This information furnished by Robert Lindsey)

Nonpartisan

EDWIN J. STILLINGS**For Alderman, Ward No. 2, City of Salem****DATE OF BIRTH:** May 18, 1921**OCCUPATION:** College Teacher**EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Graduate of Hiram College and the University of Chicago. Teacher of government and politics at Willamette University since 1959.**PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Served seven years as a member of the Salem Civil Service Commission, a year and a half as a member of the Marion-Polk Local Government Boundary Commission, and since January 1971, as a member of the Salem City Council.**ED STILLINGS SUPPORTS—**• **OPEN GOVERNMENT**

Ed's first objective as a member of the City Council was to have the council's noon work sessions become REAL public meetings in a location comfortable to any interested visitor.

He has consistently held that city business should be conducted in public and that private interests should be subordinated to the community good.

• **CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

As the Chairman of the Salem Area Transportation Study Coordinating Committee, Ed has welcomed citizen contributions to transportation policies and plans. He enthusiastically supports neighborhood planning as a means of involving as many citizens as possible in decisions that affect their lives and property.

• **NEIGHBORHOOD LIVEABILITY**

Ed regards a major goal of land use planning to be the protection of neighborhood environments from traffic congestion, from the intrusion of incompatible land uses, and from the blight of UNSIGHTLY commercial-office and multi-family construction. He believes that sound development can be in the public interest as well as in harmony with neighborhood preferences.

• **IMPROVED MASS TRANSPORTATION**

As a strong advocate of improved bus service, Ed will continue to work for more bus routes, shorter waiting times, evening and Sunday service, and greater convenience for the rider. He believes that more adequate public transportation is essential as we move into an era of energy shortages.

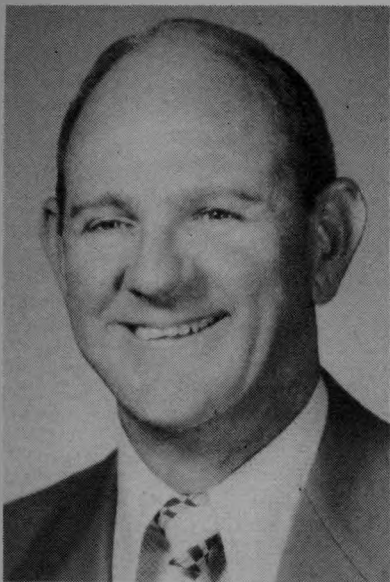
ED STILLINGS BELIEVES that the people of Salem have the courage to tackle the problems that confront a growing urban area. By working together through their city government, their future can have much promise. He needs your continued support!

(This information furnished by Edwin J. Stillings)

Nonpartisan

DEWEY A. RAND JR.

For Alderman, Ward No. 4, City of Salem



BORN: October 30, 1926, Portland, Or.

OCCUPATION: Since 1955, Secretary-Treasurer Press Publishing Co., Inc., Salem, which includes CAPITAL PRESS, agricultural weekly newspaper & Commercial Printing.

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Science Degree (journalism), University of Oregon, Eugene (1950)

FAMILY: Married to Phyllis Ann (Howard) also of Portland. Children, David 22, serving in U.S. Army, Warren 20, music student, Eugene, Jim, 11 at home. Resident 554 Snow White Way S.E.

DEWEY A. RAND JR., was President, Salem Planning Commission 1973, vice-president 1972, commission member, 1970-71. Served on Capitol Planning Commission in 1973. Member, Salem Planning Area Advisory Committee. Chaired a special committee of Salem City Council. Marion and Polk Commissioners. School District 24J representatives and others to study adoption and effect of the Urban Growth Boundary.

Member, Salem Hospital Board of Trustees (since August 1973)

Served five years as board member and was board president (1970-71), Salem Area Family Counseling Service.

Member, Citizen's Housing Code Review Committee, City of Salem (1969).

Served as a member Salem School District 24J September 1967-May 1968.

Elected to Board of Directors, Salem Area Chamber of Commerce (1967-69).

Member, Marion County Home Rule Charter Study Committee (1960-61).

Veteran World War II & Korea. Active in US Army Reserve 24 years. (lieutenant colonel).

DEWEY A. RAND JR is keenly interested in future of the Salem area, vitally concerned with implementation of Salem Comprehensive Plan, Urban Growth Boundary, advocate of Neighborhood Advisory Groups. He would bring an EXPERIENCED-RESPONSIVE vote to the Council for Ward 4.

(This information furnished by RAND for Alderman Committee)

Nonpartisan

ELLEN C. LOWE

For Alderman, Ward No. 6, City of Salem



DATE OF BIRTH: November 24, 1930.

OCCUPATION: Wife and mother.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Willamette University and University of Oregon. Bachelor degree in Political Science.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Municipal Reference Librarian, U. of O., Teacher, Parkrose and Leslie Junior Highs and McNary High.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected to Salem City Council, 1972. Salem rep. Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Board, 1973-74. Community Development Committee of National League of Cities, 1974. Salem Area Transit Task Force, chairman, 1974. Appointed by Governor McCall to Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission, 1971-75, and as chairman of the Governor's Community Services Committee, 1973-74. Salem Planning Commission, 1969-72. Civic Center Committee, 1968.

ELLEN LOWE is married to Eugene Lowe, a Salem native and businessman. Their two children are Kathy, a sophomore at Mills College, and Roger, a sophomore at North Salem. They have lived at 2010 21 Street, N.E., the past 11 years.

ELLEN LOWE was honored for her community service as a Distinguished Alumna of Willamette University in 1972. This year a fellowship was named in her honor by the Salem branch, American Association of University Women. Ellen belongs to the League of Women Voters, AAUW and St. Mark Lutheran.

ELLEN LOWE has demonstrated her support for the integrity of residential neighborhoods. She participates in the Lansing and Hoover Neighborhood Associations and is encouraging the organizational efforts in Englewood. Northeast Salem is very important to the Lowe family.

ELLEN LOWE seeks responsive but fiscally responsible government. Ellen supports the extension of neighborhood planning services to all neighborhoods, the recognition of a bus system as a basic urban service and a shift in emphasis to neighborhood parks.

ELLEN LOWE has the time and the interest to make our community her full time job. Ellen appreciates your past support and seeks your commitment and advice so she may continue to serve responsively and creatively.

RETAIN ELLEN LOWE ON THE SALEM CITY COUNCIL

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-Elect Ellen Lowe)

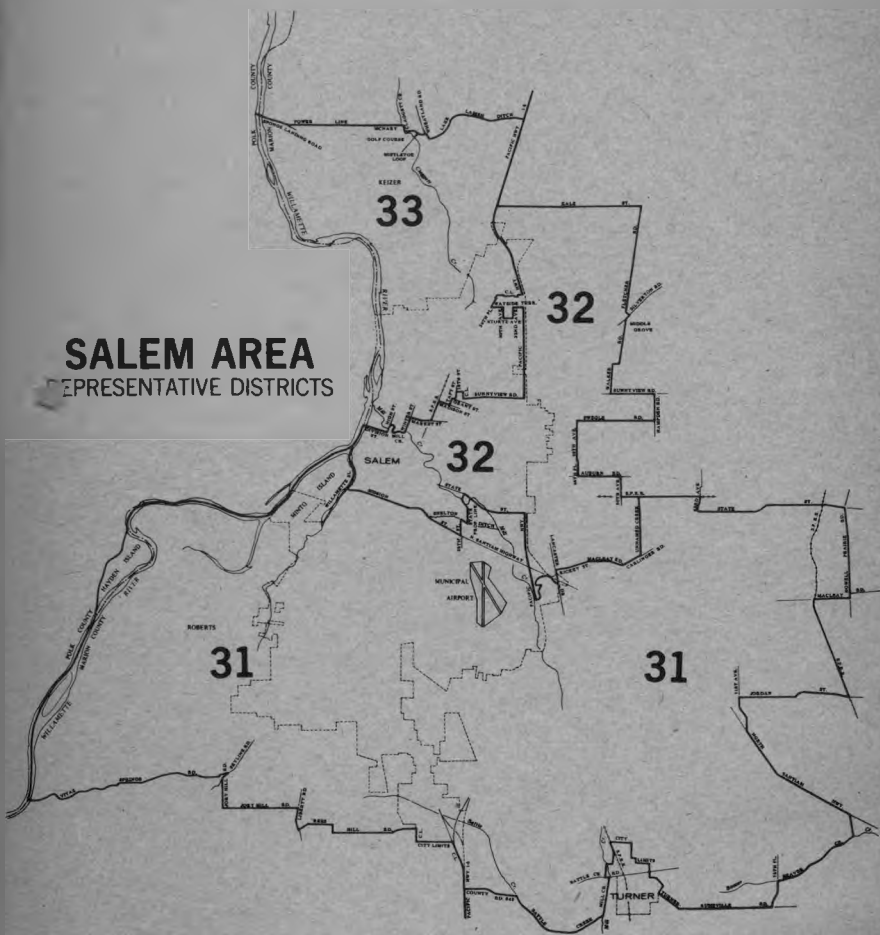
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CANDIDATES

UNITED STATES SENATOR—(Vote for One)—Jason Boe, Robert T. (Bob) Daly, Wayne Morse, Robert E. O'Connor.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—(Vote for One)—Steve Anderson, Al Ullman.

GOVERNOR—(Vote for One)—Leonard Baxter, John Freeman, Bill Harvey, William L. Patrick, E. Allen (Al) Propst, Jim Redden, Betty Roberts, Pauline F. Smith, Robert W. (Bob) Straub, Johnny Woods.

COMMISSIONER OF BUREAU OF LABOR—(Vote for One)—W. J. (Bill) Dwyer, Bill Stevenson, Chas. M. (Chuck) Thompson.

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 16—(Vote for One)—Julius Gehring, Jean Rhodus.

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 17—(Vote for One)—Keith A. Burkholder, Martin Wolfer.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 28—(Vote for One)—Sylvester (Sid) Gasser, Dewey A. Newton, Curt Wolfer.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 29—(Vote for One)—Ernest E. Amundson, Robert D. (David) Peck.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 30—(Vote for One)—Jeff L. Gilmore, Pat Wahl.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 31—(Vote for One)—Harold W. Adams, Helen Hewitt, Betty Lou Mull.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 32—(Vote for One)—Margaret U. (Peg) Dereli.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 33—(Vote for One)—Elizabeth (Betty) Adams, Julia (Ann) Bean, Robert T. French, Mary A. Parkison.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 55—(Vote for One)—Jack Sumner.

NONPARTISAN

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(Vote for One)—Verne A. Duncan, Jesse Fasold, L. Pat Graham, John Robert Lemon, Holden Rutledge McTaggart, LeRoy D. Owens, Ralph C. Rands, Carl W. Salser.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION 1—(Vote for One)—Berkeley Lent, Wm. M. McAllister.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 6—(Vote for One)—Jason Lee, Jacob Tanzer.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, MARION COUNTY, DEPARTMENT 1—(Vote for One)—William J. Brooks, Don S. Dana, Albin W. Norblad.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, MARION COUNTY, DEPARTMENT 2—(Vote for One)—Clarke C. Brown, Thomas W. Hansen.

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