

NOV 13 1972

STATE OF OREGON

*Voters' Pamphlet*Document
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General Election

November 7, 1972



NOTE: On page 39, insert the word "or" between the words "thereon" and "for" in the fourth line of Subsection (2).

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 General Election, September 8-November 7, 1972 (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 re-registered. (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 General Election of 1972 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.

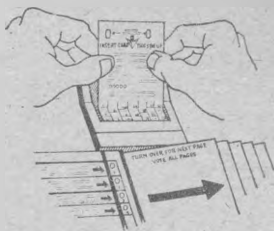
HOW TO VOTE A PUNCH CARD BALLOT

SPECIAL NOTE

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

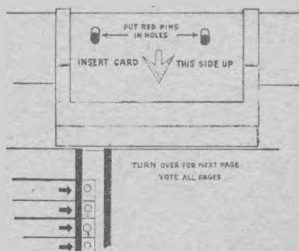
STEP 1

INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE WAY INTO THE DEVICE



STEP 2

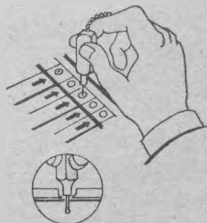
BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN OVER THE TWO PINS



STEP 3

TAKE THE PUNCH ATTACHED TO THE DEVICE AND PUNCH THROUGH THE BALLOT CARD FOR CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE. HOLD PUNCH VERTICAL (STRAIGHT UP) DO NOT USE PEN OR PENCIL.

THE BLACK SPOT IN THE VOTING CIRCLE SHOWS YOU HAVE RECORDED YOUR VOTE.



STEP 4

AFTER VOTING, WITHDRAW THE BALLOT CARD AND 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 or senatorial districts in the columns on the right.

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

Precincts	Representative District	Senatorial District
94, 96, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, 121, 136, 138, 140, 147, 148	28	15
82, 86, 90, 92, 97, 100	29	15
66, 80, 83, 99, 102, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 150, 152, 156, 157, 158, 160, 162, 164, 170, 172, 174, 176, 179, 180, 181	30	No election
3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 53, 59, 151, 154, 159, 165	31	No election
1, 2, 6, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 54, 55, 57, 69, 70	32	No election
23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 60, 68, 73, 77, 78, 79	33	No election
146, 149, 182, 184, 186, 188	55	28

Measure No. 1

Eliminates Location Requirements For State Institutions

Proposed by the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 9, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 16, 1971 and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Approval of this measure will repeal section 3, Article XIV of the Oregon Constitution. This section prohibits location of any public institution of the state outside Marion County until both of the following events occur:

1. The Legislative Assembly passes a law to locate the institution somewhere outside Marion County.
2. The people of the state vote upon and approve the location of the institution at the next regular general election.

This process limits the flexibility of state government to respond to the needs of the people on a timely basis. Suppose, for example, that the people most interested in programs for mentally retarded children wish to establish a facility outside Marion County. Under the Constitution as now written, a two-year delay could occur. A decision to locate a new facility in Multnomah County might be made in the fall of 1972. The Legislative Assembly, in regular session in early 1973, could adopt the measure; but construction of the facility could not begin until November 1974 after the people have voted upon and approved the location.

Of course, the voters' constitutional rights to initiate or refer future measures pertaining to the location of institutions outside Marion County remains unimpaired.

Facilities affected include state-operated residential centers for children and youth, the mentally ill and mentally retarded, and the physically handicapped. Correctional institutions are already exempt from this limitation in accordance with the Act approved by the people at the regular general election on November 3, 1970.

DELBERT M. KOLE, M.D.
SENATOR EDWARD N. FADELEY
MARGIE GUSTAFSON

Measure No. 1**Eliminates Location Requirements for State Institutions****Argument In Favor****By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)**

The Constitution of 1859 requires that state institutions be located in Marion County unless the people approve otherwise.

Oregon is now handicapped by this requirement. It cannot attain flexibility in locating public institutions in the areas of the state where they are most needed. In an age when small institutions, even relocatable facilities, are favored in the educational, treatment and rehabilitation fields, such options are available in Oregon only after substantial delay. That delay increases costs and denies service where and when it is needed. The time is overdue to realize that "public institutions" should not be huge, forbidding stone structures. To meet modern requirements institutions must serve where and where they are needed. The antiquated requirement of the 1859 Constitution should be removed—state institutions can remain in touch with state government without being within literal shouting distance of the capitol building.

SENATOR E. D. "DEBBS" POTTS
REPRESENTATIVE ANTHONY MEEKER
REPRESENTATIVE DICK MAGRUDER

Measure No. 1

Eliminates Location Requirements for State Institutions

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

Paragraph 1. Section 3, Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon is repealed.

Paragraph 2. The repeal 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

ELIMINATES LOCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Purpose: This measure repeals Section 3 of Article XIV of the Oregon Constitution which provides that no public institution of the state (except those established before November 4, 1958) may be located outside Marion County unless so ordered by an Act of the Legislature which is ratified by vote of the people at the following general election.

YES

NO

Measure No. 2**Qualifications For Sheriff Set By Legislature**

Proposed by the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 42, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 17, 1971 and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

Under the Oregon Revised Statute, prior to the Legislative session of 1971, a person is not eligible to hold the office of Sheriff unless he is a citizen of the United States, a qualified elector under the Constitution, and a resident of the county in which he is elected for a period of one year next preceeding his election.

The Oregon Legislature of 1971 passed an act, Chapter 299, that set qualifications for the office of Sheriff.

The Sheriff shall: Section 1—Be not less than 21 years of age, be certified or eligible for certification by the Board on Police Standards and Training, and have at least four (4) years experience in law enforcement or two years post-high school education or any combination of experience and education for at least four years.

Section 2 of this act does not apply to any sheriff in office on the operative date of this act.

Section 3—This act shall not be operative unless the Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by a vote of the people as proposed by enrolled House Joint Resolution 42 in the 1971 regular session.

If the amendment is passed, it would allow Chapter 299 (as above) to go into effect where persons running for the office of Sheriff must qualify within the meaning of the statute.

Oregon law sets many duties for the Sheriff and he must have certain training and education to carry out those functions. It would appear to ensure the qualifications of education and training and that he must meet those qualifications before he is elected rather than afterwards.

To set certain qualifications for any position would appear to further the professionalization of that position, the best qualified man in any position is most likely to do a better job.

Should the vote carry the constitutional amendment, it would:

Place into effect Chapter 299 which was the qualifications set by the Legislature in the 1971 session. That particular act did set a required combination of experience and training.

JOHN T. TRUETT, Roseburg
MS. BARBARA KITE, Bend
JOHN O. CALDERA, Fossil

Measure No. 2

Qualifications For Sheriff Set By Legislature

Argument In Favor

By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

The office of sheriff is vital to the safety and welfare of the public. But under the present constitutional provision, it is impossible to require any special qualifications of a person seeking the office.

One of the most important duties of a sheriff involves law enforcement, yet in a day and age when law enforcement is becoming more scientific, more challenging, it is possible for a person without any prior knowledge or experience to become the chief law enforcement officer of a county. A sheriff must be able to understand and to follow established legal procedures if criminals are to be brought to justice. The sheriff is also the tax collector for the county. Yet, under the present system the sheriff may well have no knowledge of the state tax structure, accounting systems or any of the other special skills required for an effective and efficient tax collecting operation.

It is time for the people and the legislature to be able to fix minimum qualifications for the important office of sheriff. The proposed amendment merely enables such further, special qualifications to be prescribed.

SENATOR E. D. "DEBBS" POTTS
REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN R. HOWARD
REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT STULTS

Measure No. 2**Qualifications For Sheriff Set By Legislature****Argument In Opposition****Submitted by The Women's Legislative Council**

If the qualification requirements for sheriff are to be determined by the State Legislature, this position could become vulnerable to legislative abuse. Requirements could be changed arbitrarily by every new session of the Legislature, over which the people would have little control.

If "professional qualifications" are needed at all, a better way would be to provide the qualification requirements in the Constitution—thus giving the people the opportunity to vote on the qualification requirements for sheriff.

In practice, and without specified "professional qualifications", sheriffs who perform inadequately are not re-elected.

If you are concerned about keeping local control of law enforcement,
VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 2.

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

Measure No. 2

Qualifications For Sheriff Set By Legislature

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

Paragraph 1. Section 8, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 8. Every county officer shall be an elector of the county, and the **county sheriff**, county coroner and county surveyor shall possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law [*; and*]. All county [, *township, precinct*] and city officers shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by law.

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

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

<p>QUALIFICATIONS FOR SHERIFF SET BY LEGISLATURE— 2 Purpose: Amends Section 8, Article VI, Oregon Constitution to permit the qualifications of the county sheriff to be established by the legislature. Under present law there are no professional qualifications required for the office of county sheriff. Also deletes obsolete references to the offices and duties of precinct and township officers.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Measure No. 3**Amends County Purchase and Lease Limitations**

Proposed by the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 28, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 28, 1971 and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

As provided by the Oregon Constitution of 1857 and by subsequent legislative acts, the debt restrictions of Oregon's counties are limited to:

1. Indebtedness up to 2% of taxable property values when approved by vote of the people.
2. The incurring of short term liabilities on an annual basis only and payable from funds appropriated within a current budget year.
3. The creation of any other lawful debts or liabilities which do not exceed the total sum of \$5,000 and which are payable from resources available in an ensuing year.

Referring to Item 3 above, it is important that we compare the \$5,000 limitation which all counties, regardless of taxable values, presently have to operate within, versus the much broader provisions for purchasing and leasing by contract which have been granted by statute to Oregon's school districts, port authorities and fire districts. These entities, by being able to purchase or lease for an extended period of time, and in most instances for a greater than \$5,000 limit of value, have been able to effect substantial savings for their taxpayers.

The proposed constitutional amendment would alter the present \$5,000 limitation by granting counties two additional debt authorizations, with their restrictions as noted:

1. Counties would be permitted to contract with the State of Oregon for services to be performed for the county. There would be no limits to dollar amounts or time on such contracts with the State.
2. Counties would be permitted to purchase or lease land, buildings or other fixed property and also equipment, machinery and similar movable property for over a period of not to exceed 10 years for any one purchase or lease contract or agreement. The amount payable annually on the debts created by such contracts cannot exceed one hundredth of one percent (.0001) of taxable property values of a county or \$5,000, whichever amount is greater.

As an example, under this proposed amendment, a county having a total taxable property value of \$250,000,000 would be restricted to an annual revolving debt payment limit of not over \$25,000.

Money for contract obligations would have to be obtained by the counties from existing revenue sources and within the limits imposed by state law or by county charter. This measure would not permit counties to increase their taxes beyond existing legal limits.

G. J. GUTJAHR
 P. JERRY ORRICK
 HENRY F. PADGHAM, JR.

Measure No. 3

Amends County Purchase and Lease Limitations

Argument In Favor

By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

This measure adds flexibility to the financial aspects of county government. It will allow counties to do business in the same way as many successful corporations, businesses and individuals do. Cities, school districts and other local governments already have the flexibility which passage of this measure will provide to counties.

Approval of this measure will allow counties to purchase real or personal property on an installment or contract basis, spreading the payments out over a period up to ten years. Thus the taxpayers of a county could pay for the needed equipment or building site AS THEY USE IT AND GET THE GOOD OUT OF IT. On the other hand, without favorable action on this measure, county taxpayers will have to plunk down the full purchase price in tax dollars in advance of use, or else pay the added costs of bond elections, issuance and interest.

The measure would also allow equipment or land to be leased, rather than forcing purchase. This should also save tax money in costs of acquiring the use of property. It will assist property taxpayers in another way, as well. The leased property will remain on the tax rolls, sharing the property tax burden over the long haul. (If purchased outright, the property would become exempt from taxes as publicly owned property.)

The measure also provides counties with the ability to contract with an agency of the State of Oregon for services that the people of the county need. For example, there may be locally heavy snowfall or flooding beyond the capacity of the county equipment to combat. But this emergency or other civil disturbance may not involve a state highway or interest. If this measure is approved, the county could still get quick help from state employees and equipment by contracting for their services. This state help could be acquired very rapidly as needed under this measure and would not be jeopardized because of the debt limit.

Please notice that very strict limits on county debt for purchase or leased property are still retained as a part of the constitutional restrictions on county debt under this measure. A new limitation method is added to the old \$5,000.00 limit method. The added method would limit debt under a purchase or lease to one ten-thousandth of the value of property within the county. Every type of agreement or arrangement covered would be required to be made pursuant to law if this measure passes.

REPRESENTATIVE JACK ANUNSEN
REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD L. CHERRY
SENATOR EDWARD N. FADELEY

Measure No. 3**Amends County Purchase and Lease Limitations****Argument In Opposition****Submitted by Women's Legislative Council**

The Oregon Constitution limits the debt a county may incur without a vote of the people to \$5,000. A measure similar to No. 3 entitled "Constitutional Amendment Concerning County Debt Limitation" was offered to the voters in November 1970 and was defeated.

Measure 3 would allow counties, without a vote of the people, to enter into agreements to purchase or lease real and personal property over a ten year period for public purpose. The Annual Payments on the total long term debt would be limited to "no more than one hundredth of one percent (.0001) of taxable value in the county, or \$5000, whichever amount is greater".

Measure 3 would also allow counties to contract with State of Oregon for services but WITHOUT TIME OR DOLLAR LIMITATIONS.

UNTIL THE TAXABLE VALUE OF A COUNTY IS KNOWN, THE VOTER MAY NOT REALIZE THE INCREASE IN TAXES MEASURE 3 HAS FOR HIM.

Below are examples based on T.C.V. from the 1971-72 Oregon Blue Book.

County	TCV	Allowable annual payment on long term debt without voter approval.
Multnomah	4,648,080,463.	464,808.
Lane	1,839,351,507.	183,935.
Klamath	473,431,094.	47,343.
Coos	398,914,233.	39,891.

BE AWARE! THE FORMULA FOR INCREASING COUNTY DEBT SEEMS SIMPLE AND THE AMOUNT SOUNDS SMALL, EVEN INSIGNIFICANT, UNTIL YOU KNOW THE "TAXABLE VALUE" OF YOUR COUNTY.

VOTE "NO" ON THIS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE NO. 3

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

Measure No. 3

Amends County Purchase and Lease Limitations

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

Paragraph 1. Section 10, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 10. No county shall create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of \$5,000; provided, however, counties may incur bonded indebtedness in excess of such \$5,000 limitation to carry out purposes authorized by statute, such bonded indebtedness not to exceed limits fixed by statute. **This section does not apply to agreements, entered into by a county pursuant to law:**

(1) **To purchase or lease real or personal property for a public purpose, if the duration of the agreements are for a period not exceeding 10 years and if the amount payable annually on the debts created by the agreements, in the aggregate, is no more than one hundredth of one percent (.0001) of taxable value in the county, or \$5,000, whichever amount is greater; or**

(2) **To contract with an agency of the State of Oregon for services to be rendered by such agency for the county.**

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

AMENDS COUNTY PURCHASE AND LEASE LIMITATIONS—

3 Purpose: Amends constitutional limit on indebtedness of counties to permit counties to enter into purchase or lease agreements up to ten years if the amount payable annually on all such agreements does not exceed 1/100 of 1% of the taxable value of all property in county or \$5,000, whichever is greater; also permits long-term service agreements with the state.

YES

NO

Measure No. 4**Changes State Constitution Provision Regarding Religion**

Proposed by the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 32, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 28, 1971 and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

Measure No. 4 provides for the amendment of the present Oregon Constitution by repealing Article I, Section 5, which states:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious (sic) or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious (sic) services in either house of the Legislative Assembly."

The proposed amendment reads:

"The Legislative Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The present provision was first approved by the people of the Oregon Territory in an 1857 territorial election and became effective in 1859 when Oregon became a state. It has been in effect since that time without amendment.

The adoption of the proposed amendment will give the Oregon Constitution essentially the same wording as the "establishment clause" found in the first phrase of the First Amendment to the federal Constitution.

Its adoption will substantially change the present interpretation of the Oregon Supreme Court on the nature of the separation of church and state, and the present doctrine of the separation of church and state, as held by the United States Supreme Court, probably would be followed by the Oregon Supreme Court.

The Oregon Supreme Court held that the present constitutional provision made it unconstitutional for children attending parochial or religious schools to use state-owned textbooks.

It is believed that with this amendment to the Oregon Constitution the legislature may be able to provide standard elementary parochial or religious school children with free regular non-sectarian textbooks, now being used in public schools.

The proposed amendment may permit the legislature to provide other types of benefits to children attending parochial or religious schools and to religious institutions.

RICHARD E. MILLER

F. LEO SMITH

STANLEY R. LOEB

Measure No. 4

Changes State Constitution Provision Regarding Religion

Argument In Favor

By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

This measure brings the provisions of the Oregon Constitution relating to freedom of religion into conformity with the Bill of Rights section of the United States Constitution. Establishment of a state religion is forbidden as are laws interfering with the free exercise thereof.

The language of the Federal Constitution that would be adopted by this amendment has withstood the test of time, and should assure us that we can adopt it without misgivings.

We believe there is wisdom in having uniformity between the Federal and State Constitutional provisions dealing with this most precious heritage — "Freedom of Religion."

Confusion and controversy now exist because of differing decisions by the Oregon and United States Supreme Court. Uniformity would spare the people of Oregon the expense of separately litigating the present language.

The citizens of Oregon are entitled to have constitutional principles dealing with the same subject defined with a clear and singular meaning regardless of whether it is in a State or Federal Court. To have anything less is to deny our people the certainty of law which is their right!

This proposed constitutional change was submitted by the 1971 Legislature to the people for their consideration. It was introduced by Senator Hallock, and approved by the Senate 21-9. The House of Representatives gave its approval 45-12.

This ballot measure does not in itself provide any tax money for the benefit of non-public institutions. It will provide options to the people to consider the question of limited aid within the light of constitutionality as decided by the U. S. Supreme Court. This court has already ruled that public funds CANNOT be used to pay salaries of instructors in non-public schools.

Failure to make Oregon's Constitution consistent with the U. S. Constitution could lead to possible loss of future federal funds for Oregon.

Vote Yes on Ballot Measure No. 4.

REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN PYNN
REPRESENTATIVE BILL STEVENSON
SENATOR GEORGE EIVERS

Measure No. 4**Changes State Constitution Provision Regarding Religion****Argument In Favor****Submitted by Bill of Rights in Oregon Committee**

We believe the provisions of the BILL OF RIGHTS which have served the nation well for nearly 200 years should be the rule in Oregon for the 28,000 students in nonpublic schools. These students in 57 Catholic, 41 Seventh-day Adventist, 9 Interdenominational, 4 Lutheran, 3 Mennonite, 2 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, and 1 Jewish school should not face a DOUBLE CONSTITUTIONAL TEST for benefits already judged as necessary and appropriate to all children of school age.

Freedom, diversity and competition are words fast disappearing from the educational scene in Oregon. Five percent of the student population of Oregon provide the diversity and competition for the other 95%. Their ability to do so is decreasing each day as the parents who have exercised their right to choose nonpublic education have been caught in the economic vise of both cost and tax increase.

The Legislature, in its concern for diversity in education, passed a measure which will encourage nonpublic education by making it possible for the Oregon Legislature to consider the limited aid to nonpublic school students as permitted by the U. S. Constitution.

Ballot measure No. 4 DOES NOT PROVIDE ANY TAX DOLLARS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OR SCHOOLS, but it would put the religious citizen of Oregon on an equal level under constitutional law. Oregon's constitution is excessively restrictive in its posture as to religion in education. Measure No. 4 would provide that what is constitutional in the United States as a whole under the Bill of Rights would serve as well for Oregon.

Pastor James Jeffers, Chairman, Bill of Rights in Oregon Committee

David Leech, Headmaster, Oregon Episcopal Schools

Donald Lorenz, Concordia Lutheran High School

Eugene Fadel, Vice-chairman, N. W. Fellowship of Christian Schools

William M. Keller, member, Archdiocesan Board of Education

Rabbi Yonah H. Geller, Shaarie Torah Synagog

Pastor Howard Spaan, Chairman, Citizens for Educational Freedom

Manvel Schaufler, Headmaster, Catlin Gabel School, Portland

VOTE 4 YES

(This information furnished by Bill of Rights in Oregon Com., Dick Lyon, Treas., 10949 S.E. Cherry Blossom Dr., Portland, Ore.)

Measure No. 4

Changes State Constitution Provision Regarding Religion

Argument In Opposition

Submitted by the Council to Preserve the Oregon Bill of Rights

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 4!

DON'T BE FOOLED! Measure 4 is NOT simply a modest revision of the Oregon Constitution's religious article. It is a major change. It is intended to open the door to spending substantial public tax moneys to support church schools.

Measure 4 would repeal altogether Article I, Section 5 of the Oregon Bill of Rights. This section of the Bill of Rights forbids drawing money "from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution." This language which has been in the Constitution from its adoption 115 years ago means that it is unconstitutional to provide church schools with textbooks and other benefits purchased with public funds.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 4!

VOTE AGAINST A CHANGE THAT WILL COST YOU MONEY! Measure 4 pretends only to substitute the phraseology of the U. S. Constitution, which already protects Oregonians against state as well as federal abuse of authority. But tampering with the specific and protective language of the Oregon Constitution could permit costly raids on the public treasury to support religious institutions.

LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE—Adoption of Measure 4 would weaken the strong wall of separation between church and state which has permitted religion and religious freedom to flourish in Oregon. It will reopen bitter religious controversy. It will inflict serious wounds upon our state over religious questions and between religious groups.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 4!

DON'T BE MISLED BY SCARE TACTICS! Contrary to widespread propaganda, the present decline in church school enrollment is causing no serious problems for our public school systems.

To preserve church-state separation and prevent public tax funds from being used to support religious institutions, **VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 4!**

DAVID E. GIVEN, Secretary

**Council to Preserve the Oregon Bill of Rights,
6900 S. W. Haines Road, Tigard, OR 97223**

Measure No. 4

Changes State Constitution Provision Regarding Religion

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

Paragraph 1. Section 5, Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is repealed and the following section is adopted in lieu thereof:

SECTION 5. The Legislative Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

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

CHANGES STATE CONSTITUTION PROVISION REGARDING
4 RELIGION—Purpose: Amends Oregon Constitution to provide as follows: "The Legislative Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Repeals existing constitution provision which reads: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious (sic) or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious (sic) services in either house of the Legislative Assembly."

YES NO

Measure No. 5

**Authorizes Legislature to Provide by Law for Juries
Consisting of Less Than Twelve Members**

Proposed by the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 17, filed in the office of the Secretary of State on June 28, 1971, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Oregon Constitution, while preserving the right to trial by jury, does not specify either a maximum or minimum number of jurors. From the time of Statehood in 1859, juries in Oregon historically have consisted of 12 persons in the Circuit Courts of the State of Oregon.

The proposed amendment to the Oregon Constitution authorizes enabling legislation providing for juries composed of fewer than 12 jurors but not fewer than 6 jurors in the trial of civil and criminal cases.

This ballot measure will enable the Legislature to determine what classes of cases can be more effectively and efficiently decided by juries of less than 12 jurors. The legislation will be based upon legislative hearings, consideration and findings.

Presently, juries are made up of 12 jurors in the Circuit Courts but of only 6-man juries in Justice of the Peace, Municipal and District Courts in the State of Oregon. This proposed constitutional amendment would make possible a degree of uniformity in use of juries in Oregon trial courts as deemed proper by the Legislature, in accordance with the views of the people as expressed by this referendum.

Presently, in many Circuit Courts in the State, by agreement of the parties, 6-man juries are being used rather than 12-man juries. This results in substantial savings to counties in judicial time and juries' fees and mileage.

Ballot Measure No. 5 would not change the fundamental right to a jury in civil and criminal cases. It would not remove the requirement of indictment by a grand jury for any person accused of felony or indictable misdemeanor.

Ballot Measure No. 5 will permit the Legislature to provide juries as required on a demonstrated need basis rather than on a historical basis. The reason for the present requirement is lost in antiquity if a reason, in fact, ever did exist.

WILLIAM C. BEERS, Portland
VAL D. SLOPER, Salem
ROBERT W. CHANDLER, Bend

Measure No. 5**Minimum Jury Size of Six Members****Argument In Favor****By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)**

Ballot measure # 5 would amend the Oregon Constitution in Amended Article VII to permit the Legislature to provide by law for six-member juries in civil cases. The measure does not change the jury trial guarantees in Article I of the Oregon Constitution.

Also Senate Bill 450 (Chapter 623, Oregon Laws 1971), an important bill enacted by the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly for the purpose of upgrading the stature of Oregon's district courts, will become effective on July 1, 1973, if this measure is approved. The bill, which is dependent on approval of this constitutional change, will modernize and improve district court procedures.

This would increase the legal significance of the decisions of the district courts and enable the courts to reach final decisions with more speed and efficiency.

The matter to be voted on in measure # 5 is an Oregon Constitutional amendment which will provide speedier trials at less public cost. The United States Supreme Court has recently said, "The fact that the jury at common law was composed of precisely 12 is a historical accident, unnecessary to effect the purposes of the jury system." Oregonians should not forego badly needed court reform in deference to this "historical accident". The Supreme Court ruled in another case, JOHNSON v. LOUISIANA, that juries of less than 12 are completely permissible under the United States Constitution.

Jurors are paid \$10.00 per day plus eight cents per mile for the days they are called to the courthouse. The money to pay them presently comes from property taxes. Best estimates are that passage of this measure would allow a saving of property tax money in excess of half a million dollars in the next five years. In addition to this direct saving, there would be a shortening of length of jury trials. This would save the time of judges, jurors and court assistants.

In short, a yes vote for measure # 5 will allow speedier justice at less cost to the taxpayer and all others involved in civil jury trials.

REPRESENTATIVE GORDON L. MACPHERSON

REPRESENTATIVE MARVIN J. HOLLINGSWORTH

SENATOR EDWARD N. FADELEY

Measure No. 5

Minimum Jury Size of Six Members

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

Paragraph 1. The Oregon Constitution is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article VII (Amended) and to read:

SECTION 9. Provision may be made by law for juries consisting of less than 12 but not less than six jurors.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by paragraph 1 of this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout this 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

MINIMUM JURY SIZE OF SIX MEMBERS—Purpose: This measure adds the following language to Article VII (Amended), Oregon Constitution: "Provision may be made by law for juries consisting of less than 12 but not less than six jurors."

YES NO

Measure No. 6**Broadens Eligibility for Veterans' Loans**

Proposed by the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 23, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 28, 1971 and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

The 1971 Legislature has referred to the people an amendment to Article XI-A, Section 3 of the State Constitution for their approval. This proposed amendment would:

(1) Extend the post-war residence of World War II veterans for loan entitlement from December 31, 1950 to December 31, 1952 (two years' Oregon residence required prior to that date). An estimated additional 3,000 veterans would qualify for loans.

(2) Extend the end of the Korean War for loan entitlement from January 31, 1955, to January 31, 1960. In other words, persons serving during this period would need only 90 days of active duty instead of the present 210 days. The amendment would also allow an individual to be a non-resident at the time of induction. An estimated 3,700 additional veterans would qualify for loans.

(3) Extend post-war residence of Korean veterans for loan entitlement from December 31, 1960 to December 31, 1965 (two years' Oregon residence required prior to that date). An estimated additional 1,150 veterans would qualify for loans.

(4) Grant a loan to the unremarried spouse of a person missing in action or prisoner of war.

(5) Grant a loan to the unremarried spouse of a person who died on active duty.

Numbers (4) and (5) apply to all three war service periods, and an estimated 500 additional persons would qualify for loans in those categories.

A total of 8,350 persons, estimated, would qualify for Oregon veterans' loans if Measure 6 is approved by the voters.

DAVID S. BARROWS
WILLIAM C. DYER, JR.
LEONARD FORSGREN

Measure No. 6

Broadens Eligibility for Veterans' Loans

Argument In Favor

By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

The Oregon veterans' farm and home loan program is a sound, successful and self-supporting program, contributing to the economy of Oregon and enabling our veterans to become home-owning, tax paying citizens in their communities.

Measure 6 would simply extend the benefits of this program to certain groups of war veterans who have been residents of Oregon for a considerable period of time but who don't now qualify because they didn't come here soon enough under existing law.

More importantly, Measure 6 would for the first time make the loans available to the unremarried spouses of Oregon military personnel who died in service or were prisoners of war or missing in action. This section would make the Oregon veterans' loan program conform more closely with the federal GI loan program, as it should.

We urge the passage of Measure 6.

SENATOR GEORGE EIVERS

REPRESENTATIVE SIDNEY BAZETT

REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN R. HOWARD

Measure No. 6**Broadens Eligibility for Veterans' Loans****Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:**

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

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to receive money from the Oregon War Veterans' Fund except the following:

(1) Any person who resides in the State of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who served honorably in active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, for a period of not less than 90 days any part of which occurred between September 15, 1940 and July 25, 1947, who was either at the time of his enlistment, induction, warrant or commission a resident of the State of Oregon or who has been a bona fide resident of the State of Oregon for at least two years between the date of his separation from aforementioned service and December 31, [1950,] **1952**, and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service, or who has been furloughed to a reserve. No loans shall be made to persons justified under this subsection after January 31, 1980.

(2) Any person who resides in the State of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who served honorably in active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of not less than 90 days any part of which occurred between June 25, 1950, and January 31, [1955] **1960**, who was either at the time of his enlistment, induction, warrant or commission a resident of the State of Oregon or who has been a bona fide resident of the State of Oregon for at least two years between the date of his separation from aforementioned service and December 31, [1960] **1965**, and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service, or who has been furloughed to a reserve. No loans shall be made to persons qualified under this subsection after January 31, 1988.

(3) Any person who resides in the State of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who served honorably on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of not less than 210 days, any part of which occurred subsequent to January 31, [1955] **1960**, or who was, prior to completion of such period of service, discharged or released from active duty on account of service-connected injury or illness; who was at the time of his enlistment, induction, warrant or commission a resident of the State of Oregon; and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service, or who has been furloughed to a reserve. No loan shall be made to a person qualified under this subsection unless application for the loan is made within 20 years after the date the person separates or is discharged from the service or is furloughed to a reserve.

(4) (a) **The spouse of a person who is qualified to receive a loan under subsection (1), (2) or (3) of this section but who has either been missing in action or a prisoner of war while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the**

United States even though the status of missing or being a prisoner occurred prior to completion of the minimum length of service or residence set forth in subsection (1), (2) or (3) of this section, provided the spouse resides in this state at the time of application for the loan.

(b) The surviving spouse of a person who was qualified to receive a loan under subsection (1), (2) or (3) of this section but who died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States even though the death occurred prior to completion of the minimum length of service or residence set forth in subsection (1), (2) or (3) of this section, provided the surviving spouse resides in this state at the time of application for the loan.

(c) The eligibility of a surviving spouse under this subsection shall terminate on his or her remarriage.

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

BROADENS ELIGIBILITY FOR VETERANS' LOANS—Purpose:
6 Amends Oregon Constitution to liberalize eligibility requirements for veterans' loans for certain Oregon residents who served in the armed forces between 1940-47 and 1950-60. Also provides for eligibility of certain spouses whose husbands were killed, missing in action or prisoners of war.

YES

NO

Measure No. 7**Repeals Governor's Retirement Act**

Submitted to the People pursuant to Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State, June 28, 1972 in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

Through House Bill 1728, the 1971 Legislature authorized life pensions for all former Oregon governors who had served at least two years. The benefits would be available at age 62.

The program would be funded as follows:

1. Money appropriated by the Legislature (the initial appropriation was \$11,655).
2. All gifts, grants and donations, rents, issues and profits thereof or the proceeds of sales of assets.
3. Contributions paid into the fund by each governor at the rate of 7 per cent of his monthly salary.

Former chief executives are eligible to receive 45 per cent of the annual salary at the end of their tenure as governor. For Gov. Tom McCall, the amount, based on existing salary, would be \$13,275 a year. Former Gov. Robert D. Holmes, the only person presently eligible, receives \$7,860 annually. The program took effect in July, 1971.

Retirement benefits under this law, and the money in the gubernatorial retirement fund, are exempt from all state, county and municipal taxes; are not subject to execution, garnishment, attachment or any other process, or the operation of any state insolvency law (such as bankruptcy) and are unassignable.

The Public Employes' Retirement Board is directed to keep separate accounts for the assets and prorated earnings of the gubernatorial fund. For investment purposes, the moneys in the Gubernatorial Retirement Fund may be comingled with those in the Public Employes' Retirement Fund and are to be invested in the same manner.

Any benefits payable to the former governors from other public retirement systems (such as congressional pensions) are to be deducted from the governor's pension. Ex-governors who go into other public employment are not eligible until they retire. Any amount received under federal Social Security, or from service in the Armed Forces would not be deducted from the pension.

Ballot Measure 7, the result of a successful initiative campaign, would repeal the 1971 law establishing the retirement program.

A yes vote would be in opposition to the pensions; a no vote would favor continuing the pensions.

DOUGLAS J. PORTER, Portland
HERSCHEL L. SOLES, Portland
JERRY TIPPENS, Portland

Measure No. 7

Repeals Governors' Retirement Act

Argument In Favor

By Petitioner Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (1)

The enactment of HB 1728 was a white collar theft of the Oregon Treasury. This bill was passed by the 1971 legislature and provides a \$7,875.00 a year pension for ex-Governor Holmes, who only served two (2) years, and will provide a \$13,275.00 per year pension for Governor McCall shortly after he leaves office. Ex-Governor Hatfield's pension will be reduced to less than \$2,000.00 after his Federal pension is subtracted because other government pensions are deducted from the pension provided by HB 1728. If ex-Governor Holmes and Governor McCall live a normal lifetime, they will collect \$150,000.00 and \$250,000.00 respectively and there is no limit to the number of ex-governors we may be pensioning at the same time. Oregon Legislators who profess to have passed this bill with charity in their hearts could have provided a \$7,875.00 per year pension for a 62 year old ex-governor by purchasing an annuity insurance policy. This could have been accomplished by passing the hat and collecting \$79,000.00 for the purchase price. As a final safeguard, drafters of the bill have exempted payments of the ex-Governors pension from State and Local taxes.

The Oregon Employees Pension Fund has been established for State employees and Elected officials and no special plan is necessary for ex-Governors. HB 1728 is deserving of repeal. Vote YES to repeal HB 1728.

HERSCHEL L. SOLES

Sponsor of Initiative to Repeal Governors Retirement Act.

Measure No. 7

Repeals Governors' Retirement Act

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

House Bill 1728, Chapter 686, Oregon Laws 1971 is repealed.

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

REPEALS GOVERNORS' RETIREMENT ACT—Purpose: Measure **7** would repeal 1971 legislative act establishing retirement fund for the office of governor. Any person who served as governor for two years upon retirement from public employment, Oregon or federal, is entitled to pension equal to 45 percent of his salary. However, benefits are reduced by amounts received from other public retirement programs. Retirement fund is financed by legislative appropriations, donations, and contributions from governor's salary in the amount of 7 percent.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: One ex-governor is eligible for Governor's retirement benefits. During the 1972-73 fiscal year, retirement benefit payments would total \$7,875. During the same period the current Governor would pay \$2,065 into the fund. If this measure passes, annual savings are estimated at \$5,810 for each of the next two fiscal years.

YES NO

Measure No. 8**Changes Succession to Office of Governor**

Submitted to the People pursuant to Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 6, 1972 in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

Ballot Measure #8 proposes to amend the Oregon Constitution to:

1. **Change** the line of succession to the Governorship so that:
 - a. The first in line is the **elected** Secretary of State.
 - b. The second is the **elected** State Treasurer.
 - c. The third is the President of the Senate.
 - d. The fourth is the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Our original Constitution of 1859 designated the Secretary of State as first in line, then the President of the Senate.

On May 21, 1920, the people amended the Constitution so that the Senate President was first in line, then the House Speaker. It was not until Nov. 5, 1946, that the Constitutional offices of Secretary of State and State Treasurer were added as third and fourth.

At present, the Senate President and the House Speaker are elected to those offices by a minimum of 16 votes in the Senate and 31 in the House; after each has been elected in his own single member Legislative district.

The Secretary of State and the State Treasurer are elected state-wide.

2. **Prohibit** an **appointed** Secretary of State, or State Treasurer from succeeding to the Governorship.

For example: If a duly elected Secretary of State succeeds to the Governorship, then he, as Governor, appoints the Secretary of State.

However, this appointed Secretary of State cannot succeed to the Governorship until and unless he has been elected Secretary of State in a state-wide election.

If both the Secretary of State and State Treasurer are ineligible to succeed by reason of appointment, then the Senate President becomes Governor.

In any event, the person who becomes Governor by reason of succession, then must stand for election at the next general election if he wishes to retain that office.

3. **Retain** the Governor as Governor when he is out of the State.

The 1920 amendment not only changed the line of succession, but it also added the restriction that the Governor of Oregon legally vacates that office when he is out of the State, if only for a few minutes.

When the Governor now leaves the State he ceases to be Governor in fact and in law; and that office, with all its authority and responsibility, goes to the next in line.

And, the law specifies that the State must offer to pay the temporary Governor \$79.30 per day (as of July 1, 1972). This is arrived at by dividing the Governor's monthly salary by 31 days. The temporary Governor does have the choice of refusing the pay.

From June 30, 1959, through June 30, 1972, Oregon has paid its temporary governors a total of \$34,975.99.

On at least one occasion the past year, Oregon has had three duly constituted Governors in a single day, with each receiving pay for the full day.

Ballot Measure #8 would eliminate the out-of-state provision.

Ballot Measure #8 would become effective 30 days after passage.

HOWELL APPLING, JR.
GLEN M. STADLER
SIDNEY LEIKEN

Measure No. 8**Changes Succession to Office of Governor****Argument In Favor****By Petitioners Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (1)**

\$34,975.99!!!

That's the amount the taxpayers of Oregon have paid to our temporary Governors during the 13 years ended June 30, 1972; because

The Oregon Constitution, as amended in 1920, specifies that the Governor CEASES TO BE the Governor, when outside the State, even for only a minute.

For that minute—or day—the temporary Governor gets \$79.30.

The passage of Ballot Measure # 8 will eliminate the costly, unnecessary duplication of effort, and pay, and permit our Governor to continue his duties and responsibilities when out of the State.

Ballot Measure # 8 also will change the line of succession so that a state-wide ELECTED official is first and second in line. It will place an ELECTED Secretary of State next in line, (as did the Original Constitution of 1859), and then an ELECTED State Treasurer.

This means that if a Secretary of State succeeds to the Governorship (other than by election), the person he appoints as Secretary of State CANNOT succeed him until and unless that person is ELECTED Secretary of State. The same holds for the State Treasurer.

Third and fourth in line are the Senate President and House Speaker.

Changing the line of succession will mean two things, primarily:

1. It will greatly lessen the long acrimonious political tugs of war which have raged three times in the Senate since 1920: In 1943, 1957 and 1971, when the question of who would in effect be Lieutenant Governor loomed as strongly as who would preside over the Senate. Thus, Oregon will have a truer Separation of Powers.

2. Oregon will generally be assured of having a Governor who has been elected statewide. The last time an Oregon Governor died—Paul Patterson in 1956—he was succeeded by a President of the Senate—Elmo Smith—who had been re-elected to the Senate by 10,000 votes. Thus we had a Governor elected by 10,000 votes: Less than 2% of the total vote for Governor in 1954. Patterson got 322,522.

The 1920 provision for a temporary governor has resulted in some ludicrous situations.

Last July 30-31, Governor McCall went on a float-boat trip down the Snake River. In two days, he was and wasn't Governor EIGHT TIMES! Simultaneously, Senate President John Burns was and wasn't Governor EIGHT TIMES when the boat drifted to and from Oregon to Idaho in the middle of the river.

Last year, we had three Governors within an hour . . . and each received the full Governor's pay for that "day!"

The initiative petition resulting in Ballot Measure No. 8 was sponsored by "Oregonians To Reform Executive Succession," composed primarily of: League of Women Voters, Oregon AFL-CIO, Oregon Education Association, Oregon Grange, American Association of University Women, and Oregon Jaycees.

Vote YES on Ballot Measure No. 8.

EARL MOORE
ALICE NORTHWAY
WARD COOK

Measure No. 8

Changes Succession to Office of Governor

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

Section 8, Article V, Oregon Constitution, is repealed, and the following new section is adopted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 8a. In case of the removal from office of the Governor, or of his death, resignation, or disability to discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by law, the Secretary of State; or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by law, then the State Treasurer; or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by law, then the President of the Senate; or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by law, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall become Governor until the disability be removed, or a Governor be elected at the next general biennial election. The Governor elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the outgoing Governor. The Secretary of State or the State Treasurer shall appoint a person to fill his office until the election of a Governor, at which time the office so filled by appointment shall be filled by election; or, in the event of a disability of the Governor, to be Acting Secretary of State or Acting State Treasurer until the disability be removed. The person so appointed shall not be eligible to succeed to the office of Governor by automatic succession under this section during the term of his appointment.

BALLOT TITLE**CHANGES SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF GOVERNOR—Purpose:**

8 This measure amends the Oregon Constitution to change line 8 of succession when the Office of Governor becomes vacant, and also eliminates provision that the Governor temporarily vacates his office when outside Oregon. The new line of succession would be: (1) Secretary of State; (2) State Treasurer; (3) President of State Senate; (4) Speaker of State House of Representatives. (Present succession: (1) President of Senate; (2) Speaker of House; (3) Secretary of State; (4) State Treasurer.)

YES NO

Measure No. 9**Prohibits Property Tax for School Operations**

Submitted to the People pursuant to Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 7, 1972, in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

Ballot Measure No. 9 is a proposed Constitutional amendment.

If passed by the voters, this measure would:

1. Prohibit a tax on property to pay operating costs of grade schools, high schools, and community colleges.

2. On approval of the voters, permit elementary and high school districts under a constitutional provision to continue to tax property within the districts to pay for bonded indebtedness, interest and costs of capital construction (erecting and remodeling school buildings, for example). Property tax levies for such purposes which were approved by the voters before the effective date of this proposed amendment would continue. Elementary and high school districts are now permitted by law, but not specifically by Constitutional provision, to levy property taxes to pay for bonded indebtedness and costs of capital construction. Passage of this measure would not affect the present methods of financing capital construction by community college districts.

3. Provide that the legislature shall, and that the people may, pass laws to raise and distribute money to pay the operating costs of elementary, high school, and community college districts. They may not, however, use the property tax for this purpose.

If the present level of elementary, high school, and community college financial support is to continue, passage of this measure will require enactment of laws to:

1. Raise, from sources replacing the property tax, an estimated \$372,000,-000 for the 1973-74 school year, and

2. Raise, from sources replacing the property tax, an estimated \$398,000,-000 for the 1974-75 school year.

These figures are only estimates. They could be changed by legislative action. The figures could be raised or lowered in accordance with the educational program the legislature authorizes.

If approved by the people, this measure will take effect on December 7, 1972. Schools, however, will continue to operate on present budgets until June 30, 1973. To assure funding of elementary, high school, and community college operating costs for the 1973-74 school year, laws must be enacted before July 1, 1973, to raise and distribute money for school and community college support from sources other than the property tax.

HOWARD FUJII
IRVIN H. LUITEN
DALE PARNELL

Measure No. 9

Prohibits Property Tax For School Operations

Argument In Favor

By Petitioner Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (1)

PROPERTY TAX REFORM IS NEEDED NOW. Property tax reform is essential to maintain and improve educational opportunities for our children who have become victims of the property tax revolt. Citizens are upset about the rapidly escalating property taxes which have compounded to approximately five times the property taxes collected in 1950. Property taxes have no relationship to ability to pay or benefits received. At the average rate of increases in recent years, property taxes can double again in 7 to 10 years.

VOTERS HAVE REJECTED PRACTICALLY EVERY PROPOSAL FOR NEW TAXES. Many people have indicated they will not accept new taxes until a present source is substantially reduced or eliminated. After property taxes for school operations have been eliminated, citizens can more objectively look at replacement revenues for financing education.

A MORE EQUITABLE SYSTEM TO FINANCE SCHOOLS MUST BE FOUND. Courts in other states have declared the present method of property taxes for school financing unconstitutional.

The Basic School Support Fund was initially intended to pay for one-half of school operating costs. Instead the Basic School Support Fund has provided a smaller share of property tax relief. Measure #9 will accomplish what has often been promised but never achieved—Reduce Property Taxes.

CHILDREN WILL HAVE A MORE NEARLY EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EDUCATION. Elimination of inequities and annual budget battles will allow school boards and administrators to concentrate on the best education program for the money provided.

A REALISTIC REVIEW OF SCHOOL PROGRAMS AND COSTS IS IMPERATIVE. Measure #9 will precipitate a thorough study and review for more uniformity of school programs, administrative procedures and funding.

BALLOT MEASURE #9 PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY. Only basic essentials are in the proposed Constitutional amendment. Replacement taxes, rates, distribution methods and other details will be established by law rather than locked in the Constitution.

SCHOOLS WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE. Present budgets will finance school operations for the 1972-73 year. Measure #9 requires the legislature to change the system. State funding of school operating costs will begin with the 1973-74 school year.

REPLACEMENT REVENUES MUST BE BROAD BASED. No single source should be expected to carry a major portion of school operating costs. Some existing taxes can be increased, but all other possible replacement sources of revenue must be examined. Based on the current year, citizens and corporations will have some \$350 million of property tax savings with which to pay replacement taxes to finance schools.

VOTE "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE #9 TO REDUCE PROPERTY TAXES AND STABILIZE SCHOOL FINANCING.

Measure No. 9**Prohibits Property Tax For School Operations****Argument In Favor****Submitted by Citizens Committee For Property Tax Reform**

Ballot Measure 9 presents a once in a lifetime opportunity to GET RID OF A TAX—that part of the property tax that goes to the operating costs of schools. It is this part of the property tax that has skyrocketed—that makes it possible for property tax at the present rate of increases TO DOUBLE IN SEVEN YEARS.

With the passage of Measure 9 property owners will continue to bear their proper share for costs of services, i.e. fire, water, sewer, police, lighting, local government, etc. In addition, property will bear the costs of capital construction for schools and civic buildings and bonded indebtedness voted on and approved by the people.

THERE IS NO REALISTIC WAY TO CUT PROPERTY TAXES EXCEPT BY REMOVING THE OPERATING COSTS OF SCHOOLS.

PROPERTY TAXES HAVE NO RELATIONSHIP TO ABILITY TO PAY OR BENEFITS RECEIVED.

A "YES" on Measure 9 will close the door on the proposed state wide property tax to finance school operations.

Ballot Measure 9, a simple Constitutional Amendment, allows the people and the legislature to decide on a more equitable source of revenue for school operating costs and a new system of school financing.

VOTE "YES" FOR PROPERTY TAX REFORM

VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 9

Citizens Committee for Property Tax Reform,
4512 S.W. Kelly, Portland, Oregon 97201

Measure No. 9**Prohibits Property Tax for School Operations****Argument In Opposition**

Submitted by Senator Jason Boe, Chairman Subcommittee on School Finance, Legislative Interim Committee on Taxation, Senator John Burns, Senator George Eivers, Representative Dick Eymann, Representative Morris Crothers and Clifford Carlsen.

Ballot Measure #9 would not allow the use of property taxes to pay the operating expenses for public elementary and secondary schools and for community colleges. Furthermore, Ballot Measure #9 offers no alternative source of raising these necessary operating revenues.

The effect of adoption of this measure would be to eliminate annually more than \$350 million of locally raised and controlled support for elementary and secondary education and more than \$20 million of locally raised and controlled support for community colleges. Unless the public schools are to be closed and almost 500,000 Oregon students left without an educational program, alternative revenue sources would have to be devised. A tax increase of \$370 million a year will be necessary to pay the bills for education. Yet Ballot Measure #9 makes no suggestions as to where this enormous amount of money will come from.

The legislature is directed, then, to find more than \$772 million for the 1973-1975 biennium! Any proposal for shifting the necessary taxes raises the questions—who will pay and how much? The answers to those questions will tell how much of the "tax relief" Ballot Measure #9 promises will in fact be realized by any taxpayer.

For example, to raise that amount of money you would have to pay more than twice as much income tax as you now pay. If a sales tax were used even with food and drugs exempt, the rate would have to be nine percent on all retail sales. Historically, Oregonians have voted strongly against any attempt to impose a sales tax. And even if the legislature enacted a suitable tax package to raise the required revenue, that package is subject to the referendum. Any group not pleased with the shifting of taxes can force the package to a vote, at which time the package may be defeated. There would then be no revenue from any source to finance education and our public schools and community colleges would be forced to close.

Along with local funding of public education in Oregon there has always been a high degree of local control. The proposal to shift responsibility for funding education to the state carries with it the danger that the state may take over all controls, leaving local interests at the mercy of what seems best in the judgment of state officials.

The ultimate question posed by Ballot Measure #9 is not whether taxes will be reduced but whether Oregonians will vote to close down the public school system of this state.

All of us—legislators, the governor and the property owning public—share in the desire for lower property taxes. But we must do it in a responsible and fiscally sound manner.

Voting for Ballot Measure #9 means playing Russian Roulette with young people's education. It means losing much if not all local control over education.

Responsible Oregonians will reject this measure as not being the answer to lower property taxes.

Vote Nine No!!!

Senator Jason Boe, Chairman, Subcommittee on School Finance, Legislative Interim Committee on Taxation, Senator John Burns, Clifford Carlsen, Representative Morris Crothers, Senator George Eivers, Representative Dick Eymann, and Senator Ted Hallock.

Measure No. 9**Prohibits Property Tax for School Operations****Argument In Opposition****Submitted by Oregonians Against Ballot Measure No. 9**

Passage of Measure No. 9 would cause substantial shifting of tax burden to individuals and away from business if adequate replacement revenues are to be found. Business and income-producing property pay about two-thirds of total property taxes. It would be almost impossible to develop a tax revenue replacement package that could tax business and income-producing property owners in amounts equal to their property tax relief in order to avoid shifting the additional tax burden back to the average citizen.

If this proposed constitutional amendment passes it would eliminate the current major source of revenue for operating costs of public schools and community colleges. Property taxes are the only local source of tax revenue now available for public education.

Oregon citizens now have considerable authority over budgets and expenditure levels of their local school districts. Passage of this measure will mean substantive loss of local control. The educational program level in the local district would become a function of state legislative appropriations rather than local voters' decisions.

Many responsible business leaders recognize the probable tax advantages to business if Measure No. 9 passes, but still oppose the measure because it endangers public education in Oregon.

The timing of this amendment would allow the state legislature less than a full session to prepare, pass, implement and start collecting replacement revenue to insure a full year of school operations in 1973-74.

Governor McCall, his two Task Forces, and Legislative Interim Committees are all currently studying the school finance issue and preparing tax reform proposals for the 1973 legislature. Efforts are being concentrated on finding a means of providing significant property tax relief to Oregonians. At the same time, their studies independently indicate that the property tax is too important a source of revenue to completely abandon for public school support.

Tax reforms should not come as a result of financial crisis: they should be well thought out in a rational and responsible way so that the results assure a tax structure that is equitable to the taxpayers and adequate for governmental needs.

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE NO. 9.

**REPRESENTATIVE NORMA PAULUS
ROBERT HUMPHREYS
NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT**

Measure No. 9

Prohibits Property Tax for School Operations**As Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:**

Article VIII, Constitution of the State of Oregon of 1859, as amended, is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article VIII:

Section 7 (1) Notwithstanding Article XI, section 11 of this Constitution, no ad valorem tax against property shall be levied for the purpose of paying the operating costs of a common or union high school or community college, as defined by law.

(2) If approved by a majority of the legal voters of the district, a taxing unit operating a common or union high school may levy an ad valorem tax against property for the purpose of paying bonded indebtedness or the interest thereon for the purpose of paying capital construction costs, as defined by law. The taxing unit may continue to levy any ad valorem tax against property imposed for the payment of bonded indebtedness or the interest thereon or for the purpose of paying capital construction costs if the levy was approved by the legal voters of the taxing unit prior to the effective date of this amendment.

(3) The Legislative Assembly shall and the people may provide any legislation that may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, including but not limited to providing funds necessary to meet the operating costs of taxing units operating common or union high schools or community colleges.

BALLOT TITLE

PROHIBITS PROPERTY TAX FOR SCHOOL OPERATIONS—
9 Purpose: Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the levy of property taxes to pay the operating expenses of elementary schools, high schools and community colleges.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: The passage of this measure will eliminate property tax revenue of approximately \$772.3 million for the operational expenses of schools during the 1973-74 biennium. For fiscal year 1973-74 the estimated property tax revenue loss will be \$347 million for elementary and high schools and \$20.3 million for community colleges. For fiscal year 1974-75, the property tax revenue loss will be about \$380 million and \$24 million respectively.

YES NO

Statement of the Democratic Party of Oregon

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

It has become almost trite to say that the 1972 election is a crucial one, but it is. Seldom has the electorate had the clear choice that exists this November—between change and the challenges it brings or the continuation of policies which have not worked during the past four years. Even the most casual glance at the facts reveals the grimness of it all:

- Unemployment rates are unacceptably high in Oregon and elsewhere. Neither Phase I nor Phase II or any other program has helped to ease the often desperate situation of people out of work.

- Inflation bites too big a chunk out of the paychecks of those who are working. Watching the supermarket cash register roll its weekly tune of rising food prices is a discouraging activity.

- Innovations in foreign affairs as the improvement in this country's relationship with the Peoples Republic of China have been made at the expense of some other, equally important ties, like those with India and Japan.

- While troops have been withdrawn in large numbers, the Viet Nam war has turned into an air war. The killing and maiming continues.

- Too much money is spent on war. We desperately need programs of property tax relief, adequate housing, improved medical care, and environmental protection.

The Democratic Party offers candidates from the top to the bottom of its ticket who stand ready to accept the challenges of our modern world. Democratic nominees are a strong, experienced group of men and women ready to serve you. They will try to improve the current situation after they are elected. We hope you will read about them in this pamphlet. Many of them are your neighbors. Give them this chance.

Vote the Democratic Nominees for:

President GEORGE McGOVERN Vice-President R. SARGENT SHRIVER

U. S. Senate WAYNE MORSE

Secretary of State BEULAH HAND

State Treasurer JAMES A. REDDEN

Attorney General R. P. (JOE) SMITH

1st Congressional Dist.
RALPH BUNCH

2nd Congressional Dist.
AL ULLMAN

3rd Congressional Dist.
EDITH GREEN

4th Congressional Dist.
CHARLES O. PORTER

(This information furnished by Democratic Party of Oregon,
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Barbara Sanders, Secretary)

Statement of the Democratic Party of Oregon

STATE SENATE

Dist. 2 DAVID KARL SCHAEFER	Dist. 4 DELBERT G. KNAPP	Dist. 6 KEITH BURNS
Dist. 7 NORMAN R. HOWARD	Dist. 8 BILL STEVENSON	Dist. 10 BETTY ROBERTS
Dist. 12 VERN COOK	Dist. 15 ADRIAN D. (DEWEY) NEWTON	Dist. 23 JASON BOE
Dist. 24 JACK D. RIPPER	Dist. 25 E. D. (DEBBS) POTTS	Dist. 27 FRED W. HEARD
Dist. 28 DICK CORAM	Dist. 29 MICHAEL G. (MIKE) THORNE	Dist. 30 PAT DAVIS

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Dist. 1 DICK MAGRUDER	Dist. 2- GEORGE F. COLE	Dist. 3 ELIZABETH S. MERRILL
Dist. 4 LES AU COIN	Dist. 5 JOHN LAWRENCE STILLWELL	Dist. 6 DONALD J. LYNCH
Dist. 7 PAT WHITING	Dist. 8 VERA KATZ	Dist. 9 FRANCIS MURPHY
Dist. 10 PHILIP D. LANG	Dist. 11 EARL BLUMENAUER	Dist. 12 GRACE OLIVIER PECK
Dist. 13 STEPHEN KAFOURY	Dist. 14 HOWARD L. CHERRY	Dist. 15 WILLIAM (BILL) MCCOY
Dist. 16 WALLY PRIESTLEY	Dist. 17 BILL BRADLEY	Dist. 18 WILLIAM E. (BILL) SPRINGFIELD
Dist. 19 KEITH D. SKELTON	Dist. 20 MARY ROBERTS	Dist. 21 HOWARD WILLITS
Dist. 22 HARVEY AKESON	Dist. 23 GLENN E. OTTO	Dist. 24 CHUCK MENDENHALL
Dist. 25 GLEN WHALLON	Dist. 26 ED LINDQUIST	Dist. 27 RALPH GROENER
Dist. 28 CURT WOLFER	Dist. 29 TED LOPUSZYNSKI	Dist. 30 JEFFREY L. GILMOUR
Dist. 31 JAMES S. MEAD	Dist. 32 MARGARET U. (PEG) DERELI	Dist. 33 MARTIN R. WOLFER
Dist. 34 ROBERT (BOB) MARX	Dist. 35 ROLLIN E. HINES	Dist. 36 JOANNE ANDERSON
Dist. 37 BERNARD (BUD) BYERS	Dist. 38 MAX RIJKEN	Dist. 39 DAVID J. REDFOX
Dist. 40 LARRY PERRY	Dist. 41 AL KING	Dist. 42 NANCIE FADELEY
Dist. 43 RICHARD L. KENNEDY	Dist. 44 RICHARD O. (DICK) EYMANN	Dist. 45 MARY LOU WRUBLE
Dist. 46 JOHN W. MEYER	Dist. 47 WILLIAM N. GRANNELL	Dist. 48 ED (DOC) STEVENSON
Dist. 50 AL DENSMORE	Dist. 51 TOM MARIER	Dist. 52 MARION S. FELTER
Dist. 53 QUENTIN D. STEELE	Dist. 54 DAVID R. DIERDORFF	Dist. 55 JACK SUMNER
Dist. 56 GIB WILEY	Dist. 57 ALBERT L. SEIBEL	Dist. 58 WM. A. (BILL) GALBREATH
Dist. 59 ALVIN R. (DICK) BROWN	Dist. 60 TIMOTHY L. GALLAGHER	

(This information furnished by Democratic Party of Oregon,
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Barbara Sanders, Secretary)

Statement of the Republican Party of Oregon**PRESIDENT NIXON. NOW MORE THAN EVER****THE RECORD.**

FOREIGN POLICY: President Nixon went to Moscow in May of this year where he negotiated agreements with the Soviet Union to limit development of antiballistic missile systems, jointly explore space, and combat the diseases plaguing mankind. In March, he visited Peking where he made a start toward improving relations between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China. The President has called a halt to crisis diplomacy, seeking to reduce tension in such troubled areas as the Middle East.

VIETNAM: The President has done everything in his power to bring peace to Vietnam without sacrificing the South Vietnamese in the process. He has brought home 500,000 men . . . reduced casualties by 95% . . . and cut spending by two-thirds. As this is written, strong steps are being taken to get the enemy to cease its aggression and make peace.

THE ECONOMY: President Nixon has taken strong action to flatten inflation and increase employment. He initiated a 90-day wage-price freeze, followed by more flexible controls, and introduced a package of tax cuts to stimulate the economy. The inflation rate has been cut in half, and the Gross National Product has expanded at a yearly rate of over 7%. Housing starts are up 42% over last year.

THE ENVIRONMENT: President Nixon established the Environmental Protection Agency, the first Federal unit ever set up to protect our quality of life. He has increased funding for environmental improvement by over 500% and initiated a Legacy of Parks program to bring increased recreational opportunities to cities. No less than 25 separate environment bills have been proposed by him.

CRIME: The President's vigorous law-enforcement policies have cut the increase in the nation's serious crime rate to 1% in the first quarter of this year. Eighty (over half) of our major cities have actual decreases in crime, and Washington, D. C. has achieved a 30% decrease over last year alone. This has been made possible by President Nixon's program of increased aid to states and localities.

DRUGS: The President has won agreement from Turkey to place a total ban on the growing of opium poppy . . . made an agreement with France to assist in halting the traffic of drugs . . . and stepped up arrests of pushers. He is spending 6 times more for rehabilitation and 5 times more for drug education than ever before. Combined, these actions are finally turning the tide against the drug scourge.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

U.S. Senator

MARK HATFIELD: Advancement in seniority, Senator Hatfield now holds a seat on the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee which reviews federal budgets. He also serves on Interior and Insular Affairs. Oregon cannot afford to lose his seniority and benefits it offers.

For Congressman 3rd District

MIKE WALSH: Mike Walsh is concerned with local people and local problems. Since January he has been in stores, factories, schools and neighborhoods, talking with tens of thousands of people, soliciting their ideas. That makes for a different kind of Congressman than we have now.

Congressman 4th District

JOHN DELLENBACK: How does Dellenback personally visit his district, 100 miles from his office, so often, and still maintain the highest voting attendance record of the Oregon Delegation? By long hours, late night flights and hard work. That's a fact in Dellenback's record.

Congressman 1st District

WENDELL WYATT: Oregon's Wendell Wyatt has become one of the strongest and most dependable members of Congress in his four terms of service for the First District. Wendell has been able to get things done for Oregon because of his close relationship with the President, an understanding of his constituency and his personal diligence. He is imminently qualified to be returned to Congress.

SECRETARY OF STATE CLAY MYERS wants realistic limits on campaign contributions and spending. He seeks full public knowledge of a candidate's campaign finances . . . before the voters go to the polls.

For State Treasurer

CRAIG BERKMAN: The man for all Oregonians. A proven winner who has demonstrated that he can draw support from people of every political persuasion. His unqualified success in the investment field uniquely qualifies him for State Treasurer.

Attorney General

LEE JOHNSON: Check the record and you will find that he has kept his promises. Lee has worked diligently for more and better consumer protection . . . an improved criminal justice system . . . tougher environmental protection action and improved efficiency and economy in government.

WHY SHOULD I VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE?

The party with the majority in each house of the legislature elects the leadership. The leadership appoints the committee members and controls the flow of legislative work.

Only with a Republican majority can the citizens of Oregon be assured of responsible and far-sighted legislative leadership. Many Oregonians from both parties remember with great concern the platform adopted by the Democrats in Klamath Falls last spring. They also remember that the leadership of the Democrat party pledged to draft those proposals in legislative form and introduce them next session.

Legislative leadership is important. Your vote will help select that leadership and no matter how fine a person the Democrat candidate is, in Salem he will vote his party's candidate for leadership, which sets the tone for the entire session.

OREGON NEEDS REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE LEGISLATURE

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MEANS . . . A CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN OUR ENVIRONMENT. The Platform adopted by the Oregon Republicans reaffirms support of the concept of private property (the Democrat's platform from Klamath Falls urged governmental ownership of all land) and endorses land use planning that recognizes both environmental needs and sound economics.

Research for the use of geothermal energy is encouraged and improvement in Oregon's livability through continued support of the Department of Environmental Quality is pledged.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MEANS . . . A BETTER EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The Platform pledges a strong Republican effort to revamp financing of local schools without sacrificing local control and it suggests that elementary and secondary schools teach the fundamentals of American History, Government, and the Free Enterprise System. Expanded vocational and career education are given top priority.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MEANS . . . RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL, LIVING WITHIN ITS BUDGET. Republican leadership pledges a continuation of pay-as-you-go government. The platform urges a thorough review of tax laws to eliminate inequities and improve our system of taxes based on ability to pay.

Most important, however, is the Republican observation that "Taxes are the result of governmental expenditures" . . . and that every effort must be made to eliminate unproductive and unneeded programs. The

platform urges childcare expenses directly related to work be deductible from income.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MEANS . . . WISE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. The platform opposes further reductions in the annual allowable cut of timber (which would eliminate jobs and payrolls) supports the multiple use of forest lands thus allowing recreational and hunting uses as well as reasonable harvest practices. Republicans oppose diversion of water from the Columbia to areas outside the Northwest and it urges extension of off shore fishing limits to 200 miles.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MEANS . . . ENHANCEMENT OF OUR HUMAN RESOURCES. The Platform urges full rights at age 18, work programs for able bodied welfare recipients, community based mental health rehabilitation (rather than central institutions), control of the widespread distribution and promotion of pornography, and opposition to the legalization of prostitution.

The Republican platform opposes any law restricting the right to own and bear arms and urges adoption of the Criminal Victim Compensation Act.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MEANS . . . A BETTER AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY. The Republican Platform recognizes that Americans and much of the rest of the world are dependent upon 5% of the population to raise the nations food and fiber. Farmers should be protected from strikes during harvest and secondary boycotts of perishable products. The Party urges adoption of the Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act.

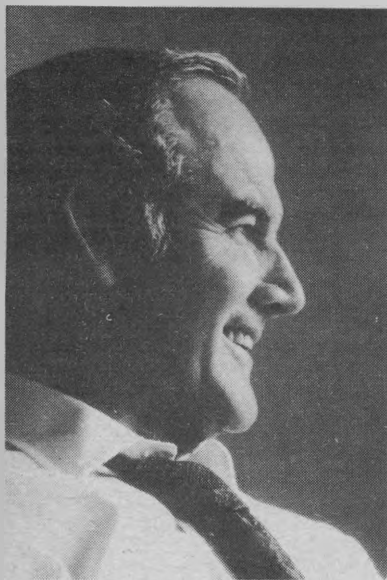
The reasons for voting Republican November 7 are as varied as the citizens in our Great Beaver State. Whatever your reason, you will be proud for having done so.

For a complete copy of the Republican platform write:

Republican State Central Committee
494 State Street NE, Room 322
Salem, Oregon 97301

Democrat

GEORGE McGOVERN
For President of the United States



As President of the United States, George McGovern would provide the moral leadership necessary for America. But, George McGovern has no secret money financing his campaign; George McGovern has not tried to "bug" the Republican headquarters. He believes the American people need not tolerate, nor can they afford, another four years of evasion of the law, violation of our basic constitutional rights, the continued electronic-ecocidal war in Indochina, and rising unemployment and inflation at home.

George McGovern was one of the first to speak out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam. As President, his first act will be to cease the bombing, end the war and bring the prisoners of war home within 90 days of his inauguration. With the end of the war we can begin the binding and healing of our wounds; we can restore America to the path of peace and justice. To do so George McGovern has proposed:

- A guaranteed job for all Americans willing and able to work. These jobs would be in those areas of greatest need, specifically, housing, education, public transportation, health care, and pollution control. These jobs will not be "make work activities," but integral parts of the rebuilding of America.
- A \$30 billion reduction in defense expenditures over a three year period. This would still provide the United States with a formidable, effective and superior military defense and nuclear deterrent capability. Thus, resources heretofore wasted on fattening the defense industry and doing little to provide real security, will be freed to be invested in our domestic problem—solving and providing new, non-defense oriented jobs.
- A fair and equitable system of taxation which shifts the burden properly to those with the highest incomes. A McGovern Administration would encourage and support strong tax reform measures. George McGovern would work for the elimination of the oil, gas, and mineral depletion allowances, the closing of corporate tax "loopholes" or preferences, and the taxing of capital gains as income at the same rate as income earned by a man or woman's labor. McGovern's tax reforms would raise \$22 billion in new revenues to help finance necessary social legislation without increasing taxes on income derived from wages or salaries.
- Property tax relief. As evidenced throughout Oregon and particularly in Portland, taxpayers are unwilling to pay increasing tax rates on property for funding of public education. This burden is especially heavy for low

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(This information furnished by Oregonians for McGovern for President)

- and middle income Americans (property taxes have increased 28% in Oregon since Richard Nixon took office). George McGovern will recommend to the Congress that the federal government pay one third of the total cost of public elementary and secondary education, while continuing to provide additional funds for existing compensatory and special purpose aid.
- A program of increased salaries and educational opportunities for police officers. George McGovern proposes that police salaries be made commensurate with the risks involved in the job. He also proposes a G.I. Bill for police which would provide one year's college tuition for every two years on the job. Furthermore, with a McGovern Administration there will be consistent respect for the law. George McGovern will crack down hard on narcotics smugglers and pushers and the CIA will no longer support and aid dictators and generals who profit from the smuggling and sale of opium and heroin. This is an essential aid to police trying to stem the narcotics trade.
 - Strong environmental legislation. The Hart-McGovern bill, proposed in 1971 and again this year, would broaden the statutory concept of legal standing to allow citizens to get into court and sue when an adverse environmental effect is alleged. It would broaden the power of the federal courts to review substantive decisions of administrative agencies in the environmental field. The Nixon administration has strongly opposed this proposal, which gives citizens the legal tools to protect the environment.
 - The release of "impounded" funds for social legislation. At the end of fiscal year 1972, the Nixon administration was still "impounding" over \$10 billion in funds which Congress had appropriated and intended to be spent primarily for domestic development purposes. At a time when 5 to 6 percent of the work force is out of work, and many more are underemployed, when many State and local governments are in financial trouble, when community development—urban and rural—is foundering, Nixon continues to hold back on essential financial assistance that could go a substantial way in creating employment and in improving public services and facilities. George McGovern would see that these appropriated funds are spent as authorized by the Congress.

As George McGovern has said: "As long as this country is divided, and confused about its directions; as long as it is soft economically; as long as it continues to have the highest welfare rate, the highest unemployment rate, the highest crime rate, the biggest drug problem of any modern nation in the world, we are not doing our job—either for ourselves or for those who look to us for inspiration."

With George McGovern's leadership we can begin to solve these problems. We can join together again to bring our country back to what she was when all her people loved her.

George S. McGovern was born on July 19, 1922, in Avon, South Dakota. His father was a Wesleyan Methodist Minister. McGovern received a Bachelor's degree from Dakota Wesleyan and a Doctorate in history from Northwestern University. He is married to the former Eleanor Stegeberg and they have five children.

During World War II he enlisted in the Army Air Corps and flew 35 missions over Europe as a bomber pilot. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for valor.

McGovern served two terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1960 he was appointed Director, Food for Peace by President Kennedy. He has been twice elected to the U.S. Senate from South Dakota.

Democrat

R. SARGENT SHRIVER**For Vice President of the United States**

The true measure of America's greatness is not its wealth but its wisdom and compassion—how it cares for its deprived, its elderly, its widows and orphans, its sick and handicapped.

The Nixon Administration has failed to fulfill our nation's most sacred promise—equal opportunities for all our citizens. McGovern and Shriver will work for the vigorous enforcement of civil rights, laws to eradicate discrimination in jobs, schools, housing, and voting rights.

McGovern and Shriver will work for a federally funded National Health Care Plan which would provide adequate health care for all Americans. There should be a substantial reorganization of the federal effort to achieve adequate emergency health care for people who are physically or culturally isolated from present medical facilities.

McGovern and Shriver will work to provide better treatment for our nation's older citizens so that they can live their retirement years in dignity and comfort. They have proposed to increase the

minimum Social Security benefits from \$85 to \$150 per month and to reform federal and local tax provisions which unduly burden retired people.

McGovern and Shriver will work to aid our nation's veterans who have sacrificed so much in the Vietnam war—to provide them with a job, an education, housing benefits, and drug and psychiatric care when they return home.

And for the almost six percent of the labor force unemployed in America today, McGovern and Shriver will work for providing them with a job. They advocate manpower legislation to provide public service employment for men and women unable to find work in the private sector.

Come home, America, and with George McGovern and Sargent Shriver, let us be together again.

R. Sargent Shriver, born in Westminster, Maryland, on November 9, 1915, graduated cum laude from Yale University with a B.A. degree and received his L.L.B. degree from Yale Law School. He married Eunice Kennedy, they have five children. Mr. Shriver served for five years in the Navy aboard submarines and battleships during the Second World War. He ended his service as a Lieutenant Commander. In 1948, Shriver became a manager of the Chicago Merchandise Mart and in 1960 joined the Presidential campaign of his brother-in-law, John F. Kennedy, as the director of the civil rights section.

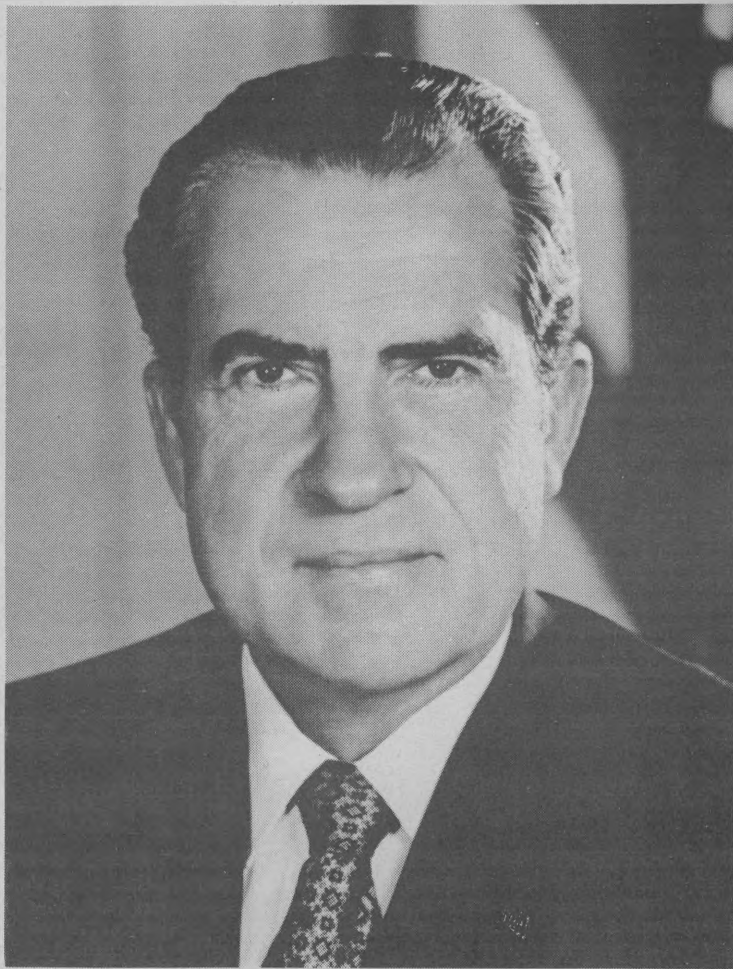
Under the Kennedy Administration, Shriver organized the Peace Corps and served as its Director until 1965. In 1964, at President Johnson's request, Shriver undertook an additional mission, to organize and direct the "War on Poverty" as head of the Office of Economic Opportunity. From 1968 to 1970, Sargent Shriver served as Ambassador to France.

(This information furnished by Oregonians for McGovern for President)

Republican

RICHARD M. NIXON

For President of the United States



President Richard Nixon was born January 9, 1913, in Yorba Linda, California. Educated in public schools in Whittier, California, he was graduated from Whittier College in 1934 and the Duke University Law School three years later. He practiced law in Whittier until 1942, served briefly as an attorney with the Office of Price Administration in Washington and joined

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(This information furnished by Oregon Committee for the Re-election of the President—John Mason, Executive Director)

the U.S. Navy, serving in the South Pacific theatre. In 1946 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served two terms. He was elected to the U.S. Senate from California in 1950. In 1952 and 1956 he was elected and re-elected Vice President of the United States with President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

From 1960 until 1968 President Nixon practiced law in Los Angeles and New York but found time to travel extensively in other countries, meeting with leaders of many nations and pursuing his long-time interest in foreign affairs. In 1968 he was nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot at the Republican National Convention and on November 5 of that year he was elected President of the United States.

During his first term President Nixon has taken bold and imaginative steps to deal with the many grave problems which faced the nation both at home and abroad when he took office in 1969.

VIETNAM—The President is bringing U.S. involvement in Vietnam to an honorable end. When he took office in 1969 the U.S. had 550,000 men in service there. This Fall the number has been reduced to less than 27,000. When the President assumed office as many as 300 Americans were dying there every week. He has reduced the casualty rate by 98%. At the same time, the President has explored every channel—both public and private—to bring the war to an end. The President has refused to unilaterally abandon Vietnam until the POW and MIA questions are settled and until there is some assurance of the right of self-determination for the South Vietnamese people. The President has announced the total end of the draft July 1, 1973 and that meanwhile no current draftees will be sent without consent to Vietnam.

FOREIGN DIPLOMACY—In other areas of foreign policy President Nixon has ended the "crisis diplomacy" of the 1960's and has moved forward with negotiations on many fronts. The "Nixon Doctrine" is spreading the burden of free world defense more fairly among our allies. The President's imaginative and courageous trips to mainland China and to the Soviet Union have eased world tensions and may well be the foundation for a lasting peace.

ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP—When President Nixon was elected America faced run-away inflation which had gone unchecked through most of the 1960's and a deteriorating competitive position in world markets. His sound economic policies have reversed these trends. Last year he put a freeze on wages and prices and followed this with regulations which are bringing inflation under control for the first time in a decade. On the international front he has negotiated new agreements with our trading partners and military allies which have strengthened the value of the dollar and restored our competitive position.

EMPLOYMENT—With the winding down of the war in Vietnam, returning veterans and workers from reduced defense industries are being released for peacetime employment, while a growing number of women and teenagers enter the job market. The President has signed into law the Emergency Employment Act, providing in its first year a billion dollars for more than 150,000 new jobs. He has also taken a series of actions, including authorization of an expansionary fiscal policy, to stimulate the economy. In January of this year, a record number of Americans—80.6 million—held civilian jobs across the country.

In these and many other areas, including the fight against crime and the preservation of our environment, President Nixon has provided the highest level of dynamic, responsible and effective leadership.

(This information furnished by Oregon Committee for the Re-election of the President—John Mason, Executive Director)

Republican

SPIRO T. AGNEW

For Vice President of the United States



Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was born November 9, 1918. He is a graduate of the University of Baltimore where he received his bachelor of Laws degree. He also holds honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from the University of Maryland and Morgan State College.

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(This information furnished by The Oregon Committee for the Re-Election of the President, John B. Mason, Executive Director)

President Nixon calls Spiro T. Agnew a statesman of the first rank which he has proved during his first term as Vice President of the United States.

Ted Agnew has served the country well as a spokesman for the Executive branch and the President both on domestic and international issues. His travels throughout the country and the world at the request of the President, setting forth the doctrines of the United States of America and the Republican Administration, have strengthened the hand of Mr. Nixon in his relationships with leaders of other nations and their peoples.

Spiro T. Agnew has been an outspoken critic where criticism is often needed and less often welcome. His untiring devotion to the President and to his own office as Vice President cannot be faulted. His loyalty to his country and to his own beliefs leave no doubt that he has and can continue to serve his country with distinction.

Spiro T. Agnew was Maryland's 55th elected Governor, only the fifth Republican ever elected to this office in a predominantly Democratic State. As Governor of the state nearest our nation's capitol, Ted Agnew took the lead in human rights and comprehensive fiscal reform and brought innovations and improvement to his state's executive office.

Under his leadership, a thorough revision of Maryland's tax structure was enacted with such innovations as a graduated income tax rate, tax credits for the elderly, a local option income tax to provide local governments with an alternative revenue resource to the property tax, state aid for local law enforcement agencies, kindergartens and a special grant to inner city schools. As a result of the increased state aid to public schools, Maryland's educational ranking jumped from 12th to 5th highest in the nation.

On the basis of his outstanding record as Governor of Maryland, Spiro T. Agnew was selected by President Nixon as his running mate in 1968.

On the basis of his superior performance during the present administration, he has again become President Nixon's choice and the choice of the Republican Party to continue to serve his country as Vice President.

Spiro T. Agnew is a man you can trust to speak out on issues that are key to the continued growth and prosperity of our country.

Independent

JOHN G. SCHMITZ**For President of the United States**

Congressman John G. Schmitz was born Aug. 12, 1930 in Milwaukee, Wis. He has a Bachelor of Science degree from Marquette U. and Master of Arts from Calif. State. He served eight years as jet fighter and helicopter pilot in the Marine Corps and is now a Lieut. Col. in the U.S.M.C. Reserves. For ten years he was an instructor in philosophy, history, and political science. He was elected to Calif. State Senate in '64 and served until his election to Congress in 1970 and is still in office. He is married to the former Mary E. Suehr and has seven children.

Everywhere in American politics today the issue is being raised as to whether a politician owes his loyalty to the voter, party leaders, or to principles. John G. Schmitz

offers a lucid argument for principles, and supports a program recognizably different from its rivals.

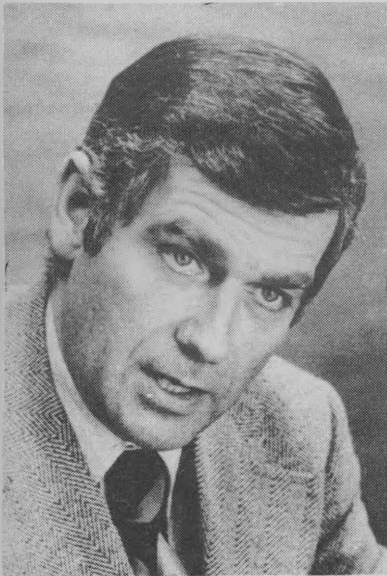
John Schmitz has never voted for a tax increase in the eight years he served as a congressman and state legislator. He believes that those who work should live better than those who WON'T, and that Federal government should get out of the welfare business and stop giving away other peoples money. Schmitz is opposed to treaties or other foreign commitments that compromise our national sovereignty and security and calls for a termination of our membership in the United Nations. Government should not get involved in wars that they don't intend to win. A person should have the right to keep and bear arms. He is opposed to forced busing of school children. The American people are tired of "too much" government.

Middle America is waiting for what we offer, regardless of what the odds are. Our message is like a spark falling on dry leaves. We bring fresh courage and hope. The American Independent Party is capable of leading America to a rebirth of our constitutional republic as it was meant to be.

(This information furnished by Robert W. Copeland)

Republican

MARK O. HATFIELD
For United States Senator



SENIORITY—Senator Hatfield is the 26th ranking Republican and the 70th in the full Senate.

COMMITTEES—Major committee assignments are Appropriations and Interior & Insular Affairs. Appropriations is one of the Senate's "Big Four" Committee assignments. Subcommittee assignments on Appropriations include: Public Works (he is the ranking Republican); Interior; Agriculture-Environmental & Consumer Protection; Foreign Operations and District of Columbia. Subcommittee assignments on the Interior Committee include: Public Lands (he is the ranking Republican); Water & Power and Parks & Recreation. Senator Hatfield is also a member of the Select Committee on Small Business as well as the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

PRIOR SERVICE—State Representative in Oregon Legislature 1951-1955; State Senator, 1955-1957. Elected delegate to Republican National Convention 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964 and 1968. Oregon Secretary of State, 1957-1959. Governor of Oregon first term 1959-1963; second term 1963-1967. Entered U. S. Senate, 1967.

PERSONAL—Born July 12, 1922, Dallas, Ore. son of C. D. Hatfield, a railroad construction blacksmith and Dovie Odom Hatfield, a school teacher. Married in 1958 to Antoinette Kuzmanich, former high school teacher and Counselor for Women at Portland State College. They are parents of four children; Elizabeth, 13; Mark O., Jr., 12, Theresa, 7, and Charles, 7.

PROFESSIONAL—Political Science Instructor, Associate Professor, Dean of students, Willamette University, 1948-1957.

EDUCATION—Graduate Salem High School, Salem, Ore. B.A. Willamette University, 1943; M.A. Stanford University, 1948.

MILITARY—U.S. Navy, 1943-1946. Earned rank of Lieutenant J.G., commanded landing craft at Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Duty during occupation of Japan and China Civil War.

MARK HATFIELD LOOKS TO OREGON'S FUTURE

Mark Hatfield knows that the true strength of the nation is measured by the well-being and spirit of its people. As one who cares deeply about people he will continue to dedicate himself to creating a better life for all.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Re-elect Sen. Mark Hatfield Committee)

THE ELDERLY—He seeks improved social security benefits and a restructuring of the program of care for the aged, including medical care.

EDUCATION—Mark Hatfield believes it is unfair to rely so heavily on property taxes to support education and will continue to work for greater federal contributions to schools, provided local autonomy is maintained.

TAXES—He will continue to work for a tax system fair to all citizens and one that would close loopholes which benefit special interest groups.

TRANSPORTATION—Sen. Hatfield supports expansion of the Portland airport and improved air transportation to small towns. He will continue to work to end the shortage of boxcars.

FOREIGN TRADE—Senator Hatfield will continue his work to further develop foreign markets by eliminating political barriers to trade, improving our harbors and pledges continued work to prevent disastrous strikes.

THE OCEANS—Sen. Hatfield will continue to work to prevent pollution of this valuable resource. He seeks increased federal support for oceanography programs in Oregon.

GROWTH IN OREGON—Mark Hatfield believes there must be a better balance between metropolitan growth and the condition of our rural areas. He seeks a reversal of the trend of migration from the small towns to the cities by revitalizing opportunities in Oregon's rural communities.

AGRICULTURE—Sen. Hatfield is keenly aware of the problems facing agriculture including high taxes, low return for products, and the pressures coming from the need for a better environment. He is co-sponsor of the Family Farm Act which would prohibit large corporations from dominating farming. He supports increased funds for agricultural research.

FORESTRY—Mark Hatfield feels that production of the timber resources need not seriously conflict with meeting the demands for recreational use. He will continue to work to achieve: immediate reforestation of every harvested area; harvesting practices which will not damage soils, streams and habitat; placing private lands in timber production; well developed recreational areas for all citizens; and the preservation of examples of all types of wilderness areas to accommodate future generations.

NATIONAL DEFENSE—Mark Hatfield knows that the true strength of a nation must be based not outside her borders but within them. He is committed to building our inner strength, and adjusting our priorities. He will continue his efforts to create a volunteer military, and will resist unwarranted involvement abroad, as he has done in the case of Indochina.

ENVIRONMENT—Mark Hatfield knows that protecting the quality of our life must be our over-riding interest. He has fought for strong legislation to combat air and water pollution, and will continue his efforts to preserve Oregon's treasured natural resources.

ECONOMY—As he did when Governor he continues to support measures to keep the economy vibrant and jobs in plentiful supply, but is particularly concerned about government red tape and intervention which plague small businessmen.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HATFIELD

"I feel that Oregonians will find my Senate record marked by solid achievement. Now, however, I am on the threshold of even greater service. With advancement in seniority and important Committee assignments, the avenues of influence for Oregon have opened. I believe Oregon cannot afford to lose that investment of time and be deprived of the benefits we can now all earn.

At each point in my service I have followed the dictates of conscience rather than blindly responding to the tides of popular opinion or bending weakly to special interests.

At all times I have endeavored to speak the truth. I have tried to keep my word. I have done what I believe is right."

(This information furnished by Re-elect Sen. Mark Hatfield Committee)

Democrat

WAYNE MORSE

For United States Senator



WAYNE MORSE OF OREGON

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

EDUCATION: Ph.B. & M.A. Degrees, University of Wisconsin; Law Degree, University of Minnesota; Doctor of Jurisprudence, Columbia University; ten honorary Doctor's Degrees from universities throughout the Nation; Distinguished Service Awards from Oregon State University and the University of Oregon.

PRIOR SERVICE: Ass't. Prof. of Law, U. of O., 1929-31; Dean of the Law School, University of Oregon, 1931-44; Arbitrator, West Coast Longshore Maritime Industry, 1935-42; Spl. Ass't. to the Atty. General, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1937-39; Public Member, National War Labor Board, 1941-44 (on leave from U. of O.); U.S. Delegate to the United Nations, 1960; numerous Presidential assignments to Labor Disputes Boards, 1941-68; Chm., Natl. Commission on the Future of State Colleges & Universities, 1970-72; Distinguished Visiting Scholar, State University of New York, 1970-71; UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1945-69.

He is known, respected, and TRUSTED throughout the world.

His twenty-four year record in the United States Senate is one of courage and effectiveness.

He is greatly needed in the Senate to help solve problems of the crucial years ahead.

On August 28, 1972, SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN said: "I regard the election of Senator Wayne Morse to the United States Senate as the most important Senate race of 1972. For many years, he has played a unique and invaluable role in challenging the nation on the greatest issues of our times. No other Senator has been such a consistent and effective spokesman for peace and for the well-being of the ordinary American."

**LET'S GET WAYNE MORSE BACK IN THE SENATE
WHERE HE BELONGS!**

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Wayne Morse for Senate Committee, Philip R. George, Treasurer, 595 Crest Drive, Eugene, Oregon 97405)

OREGON NEEDS A WORKING SENATOR

WAYNE MORSE CAN BE TRUSTED to stay on the job in Washington working early and late for ALL Oregonians.

WAYNE MORSE CAN BE TRUSTED to vote the way he talks. He won't shift his stands to suit an election year.

WAYNE MORSE CAN BE TRUSTED to exercise an honest, independent judgment in the public interest, unmoved by partisan politics or special interests.

WAYNE MORSE CAN BE TRUSTED because he believes that if you compromise a principle you have no principle left. He knows how far to go in necessary legislative compromises without sacrificing ethical principles.

WAYNE MORSE WAS RIGHT ABOUT THE WAR. He has gained even greater national stature from recent revelations showing how right he was. Therefore, his effectiveness will be greatly enhanced when he is returned to the Senate where his tremendous energy, vigor, capacity for hard work, and his willingness to FIGHT when necessary can be used for the benefit of all Oregonians.

YOU CAN FEEL SECURE WITH WAYNE MORSE IN THE SENATE BECAUSE HE WILL:

- Work with Senators from other States, who trust and admire him, to bring Federal dollars into Oregon.
- Work for 50% Federal funding of Education, thus lowering our property taxes.
- Plug tax loop-holes; OPPOSE any form of NATIONAL SALES TAX, such as the "Value-Added" tax proposed by Nixon.
- Rescue the ENVIRONMENT while promoting jobs and investments.
- Safeguard Constitutional Rights and Freedoms while fighting crime.
- Devote himself to ending the War in Southeast Asia, not only the ground operations, but air and sea operations also. Repudiate the Nixon doctrine of military containment of Asia, which can only lead to more war.
- Support revenue sharing for urban planning, mass transit, low-cost housing, crime prevention, environmental programs including pollution curbs; for welfare plans, health care, help for the aged, including Social Security reforms.
- Seek to reverse the trend toward EXECUTIVE SUPREMACY AND SECRECY; Congress must check the President.
- Protect COLLECTIVE BARGAINING by opposing Compulsory Arbitration and the imposition of Labor Courts.
- Continue his fight to protect CONSUMER RIGHTS.
- Help YOU make contact with government officials so that YOUR voice may be heard when you have a problem with the Bureaucracy, or when you wish to influence the long-term goals of our Nation.
- Use his EXPERIENCE, prestige, and legislative skill to pursue his unrelenting quest for PEACE and for Social and Economic JUSTICE for all Americans.

OREGON AND THE NATION NEED WAYNE MORSE

...A WORKING SENATOR YOU KNOW YOU CAN TRUST!

(This information furnished by Wayne Morse for Senate Committee,
Philip R. George, Treasurer, 595 Crest Drive, Eugene, Oregon 97405)

Democrat

BEULAH HAND

For Secretary of State



Personal Data: Born in Baker, Ore. 1917. Educated in Baker and Portland public schools, honor student, 3 years college, married to Floyd Hand 1937. 4 terms state legislature. No children. Unpaid worker for HONEST GOVERNMENT.

.....

Four years ago candidates for Secretary of State and their financial supporters spent \$207,977.96 for a person to be elected to this office. That's enough money to feed and clothe 30 average families for a year. IT'S TIME TO CALL A HALT TO SUCH USELESS SPENDING.

In my campaign, I pledge to you to spend NO MONEY (mine or anyone's) for public relation firms, paid advertising, fancy brochures, polls or computerized letters that look personal but aren't.

.....

Results of Primary indicate that we can win without spending money.

BEULAH HAND	282,638 votes	Campaign spending Hand	\$10.00
CLAY MYERS	252,160 votes	Campaign spending Myers	\$25,333.31
HAND LEAD	30,478 votes		

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QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:

State Representative 1958-1966. Sub-committee chairman of Ways & Means, Emergency Board, Chairman of Local Government Committee, Vice-chairman Interim Committee on Metropolitan Problems, Member of Committees on Highways, Elections, Commerce & Utilities. EACH AND EVERY SESSION'S VOTING RECORD ENDORSED 100% BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES:

Successfully spearheaded referendum effort to stop the legislative \$10 increase in automobile and motorcycle licenses.
Citizen leader to ban nuclear power plants in Oregon until design guarantees that radiation contamination does not affect Oregonians nor increase electric power rates of the average family.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Beulah Hand)

AIMS AND GOALS IF ELECTED:

Rock-bottom limit on campaign spending, Strict enforcement of the Corrupt Practices Act, Voter registration by mail, Reduction in size of precincts, so that, except for sparsely populated areas, voters can walk to the polls to vote, Abolishment of the office of Secretary of State.

**CONFIDENTIAL MEMO TO THE VOTER
FROM BEULAH HAND, DEMOCRAT**

The duties of Secretary of State no longer amount to much and, honestly, in the interest of efficiency and economy, the office should be abolished. When elected, one of my first official acts will be to ask the legislature to eliminate the job I'm running for including those three staff members who primarily promote the Secretary of State for high office. Taxpayers would be saved \$100,000.00 a year by so doing.

Recent legislatures have stripped the policy making and important administrative responsibilities from the Secretary of State and shifted them to the Governor. Even the major accounting functions were transferred to the Department of Finance in July 1968.

The principal functions left to the Secretary of State by law are the Elections department and the editing of the Oregon Blue Book every two years. The Blue Book and the Voters' Pamphlet could only be improved by a competent editor who is not burdened by partisan political considerations. The Salem Capital Journal says it better than I can:

UNNEEDED OFFICES

Beulah Hand, a former legislator who is running for secretary of state, says the office should be abolished.

Mrs. Hand always has been outspoken, and sometimes says things for the sheer joy of astounding people. But she usually is 95 per cent right, anyway, and she's correct in this one.

With state institutions now being administered by the new Department of Human Resources, the secretary of state (and state treasurer) don't have much policy to set. Both used to serve, with the governor, as the Board of Control, to which institution heads reported.

Now both the secretary of state and the treasurer have only administrative duties, really. And about the only function the two serve which would warrant their being elected (rather than hired under civil service procedures) is not a part of the statutory duties: It's the watchdog aspect. Both men have a platform for criticizing a governor.

This is a reason a number of people give for keeping the two offices. But we'll point out that Secretary of State Clay Myers rarely is publicly critical of Gov. Tom McCall. They're of the same party and, although they have little in common otherwise, usually keep their peace. So if we're going to keep either office for watchdog role, we'd better be sure we get a dog from the opposite litter.

In any case, there are plenty of watchdogs around in far better situations than either a secretary of state or a treasurer. We're talking about legislators. There are 90 of them, roughly half in each party, and we don't recall a biennium in which a majority were nice to a governor, other party or not.

So we agree with Mrs. Hand, and trust that if elected she'll spend most of her spare time (which is considerable in that office) explaining to the public how we don't need her there.

—Capital Journal, Salem, July 18

THAT I WILL DO.

Sincerely,
BEULAH HAND

(This information furnished by Beulah Hand)

Republican

CLAY MYERS
For Secretary of State



**FOR OREGON'S FUTURE . . . RE-ELECT SECRETARY OF STATE
CLAY MYERS**

Clay Myers, Oregon's 19th Secretary of State, was born in Portland on May 27, 1927. He attended public schools in Tillamook, and was an honors graduate of Benson Tech in Portland. Clay received his bachelor's degree from the University of Oregon in 1949, and took post-graduate studies at Northwestern College of Law.

During a 16-year business career, Clay rose to be vice president of a statewide insurance company, before being appointed Assistant Secretary of State by Tom McCall in 1965.

When McCall was elected Governor in 1966, Clay was named to fill out the unexpired two years of the term. Clay was then elected to a full term as Secretary of State in 1968.

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(This information furnished by Myers Committee,
Eldon D. Levi, Treasurer)

CLAY MYERS: A GREAT RECORD

- CLAY is responsible for, as the Eugene Register-Guard put it: "... the greatest series of election reforms since . . . the turn of the century."
- CLAY has modernized the Division of Audits to make its reports sharper tools for improving efficiency and economy in state government.
- CLAY has worked as a member of the State Land Board to protect or clean up Oregon's environment, while seeking ways to increase the return to the Common School Fund.
- CLAY reapportioned the state legislature in 30 days when the legislature itself was unable to agree on a plan, and his design was upheld in a Supreme Court test with only a minor change.
- CLAY, as volunteer chairman of the Governor's Commission on Youth, has spearheaded a variety of programs, from plugging up a loophole in the adoption laws to pushing for expanded use of school facilities by the community.

CLAY MYERS: A PROVEN LEADER

As the second-ranking statewide elected official in Oregon, Clay has been called upon to take positions and speak out on every issue and problem confronting the people of this state. He has never wavered in the face of a hard decision, though he explores all sides of a question before he makes up his mind.

He has been an advocate for minority groups and for equal rights for women. He is understanding and compassionate about human concerns, but tough-minded and uncompromising about fiscal integrity and honesty in government.

Clay is a skilled mediator between conflicting points of view. He knows that Oregon's economy must prosper and grow, and that meaningful employment must be available to all our citizens. He is the only statewide Republican candidate endorsed by the Oregon AFL-CIO. Throughout Oregon, and with all segments of our population, Clay has proven his leadership.

CLAY MYERS: FOR OREGON'S FUTURE

CLAY is a fifth-generation Oregonian from a pioneer family, and he is determined to protect the scenic beauty and environmental quality of this state.

CLAY is seeking to insure orderly growth in Oregon as chairman of the Willamette Valley Steering Committee.

CLAY has gained a wealth of understanding about the problems that face Oregonians in the years ahead, and he is moving to meet those challenges.

CLAY has a thorough knowledge of how our systems of government work, and he knows how to make those systems function and respond to change.

CLAY is a man who communicates with people of all ages, of all walks of life and of varying educational and economic backgrounds.

RESPECTED, ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED, DEDICATED

(This information furnished by Myers Committee,
Eldon D. Levi, Treasurer)

Republican**CRAIG BERKMAN
For State Treasurer****CRAIG BERKMAN—The Man for all Oregonians**

CRAIG BERKMAN's background as a public-minded citizen, his education and proven success in the investment field uniquely qualify him to wisely invest our dollars as State Treasurer. With honest effort and integrity CRAIG BERKMAN has shown himself to be one of America's outstanding young men. We need more people like CRAIG BERKMAN in our state government.

THE MAN:

CRAIG BERKMAN was born on August 12, 1941.

A dedicated student, CRAIG BERKMAN was raised in Oregon and graduated with honors from James Madison High School in Portland. While working his way through school his other studies included: A. B. degree in Government, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois; M. A. degree in Public

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(This information furnished by People for Berkman, Jim Grelle, Chairman)

Administration, University of California; Concentrated studies in Government, Harvard University; Post-graduate studies, Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College, Portland.

A veteran, CRAIG BERKMAN as an Army Captain received the Joint Services Commendation Medal.

A family man, CRAIG BERKMAN is married to Susan Mowat, an elementary school teacher. They are parents of two children: Heidi, 3, and Jennifer, 1.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

A knowledgeable and successful investor, CRAIG BERKMAN co-founded an international multi-million dollar electronics firm called Applied Materials, Inc.

An innovator, CRAIG BERKMAN, as special assistant to the President of Lewis & Clark College, helped in raising funds and recruiting students for the new campus of Northwestern School of Law on the Lewis & Clark campus.

A man with prior government service, CRAIG BERKMAN gained experience as a legislative assistant to a member of the California Legislature; as an Administrative Assistant to a Portland City Commissioner; and as a member of the Metropolitan Youth Commission.

An involved citizen, CRAIG BERKMAN was co-chairman of "People for Portland", an organization that helped keep things peaceful when the federal Department of Justice had tagged Portland as the city where violence would most likely occur in 1970. CRAIG BERKMAN is an elder at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Portland, a board member of the Volunteer Services Bureau, and on the Board of Trustees of the National Assembly for Social Policy & Development.

THE ISSUES:

There is great need for creativity and imagination in government. For too long the cost of government has spiralled upward without careful evaluation of spending. CRAIG BERKMAN has proposed a creative plan that would help Oregon ports take advantage of increased trade opportunities. This plan could save Oregon voters millions of dollars, could mean more jobs for Oregonians, and would hold the line on property taxes.

As State Treasurer, CRAIG BERKMAN would sit on the State Land Board which controls use of more than 800,000 acres of State Land. As an Oregonian who loves our state, he would be our watchdog to see that no programs are ever implemented that will abuse this beautiful land or alter our precious environment.

An effective State Treasurer can help keep taxes down by wisely investing state funds not immediately needed for day-to-day operation of State agencies. He can also help build a stronger Oregon by investing Oregon money IN Oregon.

CRAIG BERKMAN—A RECOGNIZED LEADER AND WINNING CANDIDATE

CRAIG BERKMAN has been nationally recognized as one of America's ten outstanding young men. This honor came from projects that Craig implemented for OREGON.

This distinction makes CRAIG BERKMAN truly the man for all OREGONIANS.

(This information furnished by People for Berkman, Jim Grelle, Chairman)

Democrat

JAMES A. REDDEN**For State Treasurer**

JIM REDDEN was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 13, 1929 and moved, with his family, to Oregon in 1955. Jim and Joan have two sons, Jim, 20 and Bill, 17. He did undergraduate work at Boston University College of Business Administration and earned his LLB and JD Law degrees at Boston College Law School in 1954. Jim has practiced Law in Medford since 1956.

JIM REDDEN was elected to the Oregon State Legislature in 1963 and re-elected in 1965 and 1967. During his legislative tenure he served on the key legislative committees including Judiciary and Taxation. A leader from his first term he was elected House Minority Leader in the 1967 session. At the conclusion of that session he was voted "The Most Effective State Representative" by the Capitol Press Corps.

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(This information furnished by Redden for Treasurer Committee)

JIM REDDEN, since the conclusion of his legislative stint has remained active in Oregon's governmental affairs as well as in local civic action. He was appointed by Gov. Tom McCall to the Public Employe Relations Board, and served as its chairman. He served as Chairman of The Governor's Task Force on Collective Bargaining in the Public Sector, also at the request of the Governor. In addition, Jim was appointed to serve on the Advisory Council to the Insurance Commissioner on Casualty Insurance, served on the Governor's Youth Commission, the Jackson County Community Action Commission and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce. Recently, he was elected by the members of his profession to the Board of Governors of the Oregon State Bar.

JIM REDDEN's outstanding accomplishments in the legislature, including his leadership in drafting a passage of the "Beach Bill", his efforts for property tax relief for home-owners and his leadership in the battle for a liveable environment earned him the respect of legislators in both parties.

JIM REDDEN is qualified to serve as your State Treasurer and believes in the sound and progressive financial programs instituted by Bob Straub. His business and legal education and experience will insure the continual smooth running of this important office.

JIM REDDEN is also uniquely qualified to serve as a citizen-leader in State Government. Familiar with its problems and potentials, Jim Redden fully intends to contribute his leadership ability to our state.

JIM REDDEN asks your support and merits your confidence. With your help he will be a Statewide Leader working for you.

As the OREGON JOURNAL said of Jim Redden when he announced for this office:

"He demonstrates that rare blend of talents that makes for excellence in political leadership."

Republican**LEE JOHNSON
For Attorney General****JOHNSON GETS THINGS DONE!**

"... few, if any, can find fault with the aggressive and imaginative way in which Lee Johnson has stripped his staff of the anachronisms of bureaucratic management and brought bright new concepts into play to the benefit of the taxpayer." (LINCOLN CITY NEWS GUARD, November 11, 1971)

"Every lawyer you talk to says Johnson is the best Attorney General the state ever had." (BEND BULLETIN, May 19, 1972)

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by James S. Harding, Chairman, Reelect Lee Johnson Attorney General Committee)
219 S.W. 9th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97205

JOHNSON SLASHES COSTS \$540,000; CUTS STAFF!

Johnson's 1969-71 expenditures were \$540,000 less, on a comparative basis, than his predecessor's budget. He reduced staff from 106 lawyers to 71 while significantly increasing workload and adding major new programs. Opinion requests have almost doubled since Johnson took office. Only one, out of more than 650 opinions issued by Johnson, has been overturned. He has broken new ground in environmental law with decisions protecting Oregon's tidelands, wilderness areas and beaches.

JOHNSON PUTS OREGON OUT FRONT IN CONSUMER PROTECTION

Lee Johnson initiated a thorough study to write an effective consumer rights law. Armed with the results, he led the 1971 legislative battle to pass Oregon's new Consumer Protection Act, one of the most far reaching consumer laws in the nation. He then established the Consumer Protection Division within his department which is now initiating more than 200 new investigations per month. His patient leadership has brought about a cooperative statewide consumer protection effort involving district attorneys, state and other enforcement agencies.

JOHNSON STRENGTHENS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Lee Johnson is the first Oregon Attorney General to use his office as an effective force for law enforcement improvement. Governor McCall appointed Johnson Chairman of the State Law Enforcement Council, responsible for planning and improving the criminal justice system. Johnson's effective leadership was one reason why Portland was the only western city selected to receive a \$20 million federal crime reduction grant. Johnson upgraded criminal prosecution by having his office handle criminal appeal cases. He took the leadership in introducing legislation to stop lengthy delays in criminal courts. As a result, the average time to finally decide a criminal case on appeal has been reduced from 638 to 362 days. Johnson established for the first time a District Attorney's Assistance Division which provides expert trial assistance and training programs for prosecutors.

JOHNSON REDUCES WELFARE COSTS

Johnson's Welfare Recovery Division increased recoveries from absconding fathers by 35%. He fought and won a three year battle with the federal government to force participation in Oregon's enforcement program. This allowed expansion to all Oregon counties which will increase recoveries from \$2.7 million (1969-71) to more than \$5 million per biennium—further reducing cost to the taxpayer.

LEE JOHNSON—THE MAN—HIS INTERESTS—HIS FAMILY

Lee is 41 (Born 9-8-30) married and father of five children. He is a navy veteran, serving on a destroyer in the Far East. He graduated from Princeton and Stanford Law School. He was formerly an antitrust attorney with the U. S. Department of Justice and had eight years of private law practice. He served two terms in the Oregon Legislature and was named "Outstanding Freshman" in 1965 by Associated Press. Elected Attorney General in 1968, defeating a four term incumbent. Lee is an avid outdoorsman, skier, fly fisherman, and also a licensed instrument pilot.

(This information furnished by James S. Harding, Chairman, Reelect Lee Johnson Attorney General Committee)
219 S.W. 9th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97205

Democrat

R. P. (JOE) SMITH**For Attorney General**

Born: May 17, 1935

- District Attorney of Umatilla County 1969-72
- Attorney, Pendleton 1966-69
- Administrative Law Clerk Washington, D.C. 1964-66
- Administrative Assistant to Congressman Al Ullman (2nd District—Oregon) 1963-64
- Doctor of Jurisprudence with Honors, George Washington Law School
- B.A.—George Washington University—major in Government
- Chm, Ad Hoc Liaison Committee with Attorney General
- Legislative Committee Oregon District Attorneys' Assn.
- Past President, 6th Judicial District Bar Assn.
- Married to Suzanne Peck Smith, Son, Lincoln, age four

Pendleton, Oregon

October, 1972

Dear Fellow Oregonian:

I write you to apply for the job of Attorney General. To write you all individually would cost over \$75,000—even using the automatically typed letters mailed out by the present Attorney General when he spent over \$175,000 in the 1968 campaign. That kind of money usually comes from family or “with strings,” so I hope you’ll accept this way of reaching you.

Like so many of us I fell in love with Oregon when I first saw her—for me 15 years ago. From the open spaces where I live, to the greenery of the Willamette and the rugged Rogue, to the unmatched splendor of our coast it has been home. We’ve lost ground in recent years in keeping our home free of the blight that has overrun so many areas to the east and south of Oregon. We are still in a battle to keep Oregon—one we cannot lose lest we betray our children. With my wife, Suzie, and four-year-old Lincoln, I’d like to join this fight as your Attorney General.

A complaint about government we hear so commonly today is that it doesn’t listen so well. That frustration is one I have felt, so listening will be at the top of my list. A second regret I have heard so often, talking with folks around the state, is that officials too often shrink from hard decisions. Often, I think, the decision is easy, but pressures that are sure to follow scare the official from the hard path. I had some taste of those pressures when I opposed the storage of lethal nerve gas in my home county; I believe that helped teach me how to “take the heat.”

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(This information furnished by Elect R. P. (Joe) Smith Attorney General Committee, Barney H. Speight, Deputy State Campaign Director)

Lastly, it has seemed to me that big money in politics is a thing we should resist in Oregon. The best way to resist, it seemed to me, would be to try and set an example. As a result contributions toward my election are strictly limited to under one hundred dollars—and we've run a true "people's campaign."

The Attorney General of Oregon should be "the people's lawyer," for next to the Governor, he is the one man who can do most about keeping Oregon as we like it. We still have time. I hope you can give me the opportunity to serve in this—our common work.

R. P. (Joe) Smith

JOE SMITH—DEMOCRAT FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
"A MAN FOR ALL REASONS..."

• FOR COMMON SENSE ADMINISTRATION

Joe Smith offers a balanced, two-point "common sense approach" to the legal and fiscal chaos brought on by the present Attorney General's "eagerness to centralize willy-nilly, while neglecting to look ahead to consequences and while failing to understand fully the unique nature of state government in Oregon."

• JOE SMITH OPPOSES "REORGANIZATION-FOR-REORGANIZATION'S SAKE"

To fit the needs of each and every agency, board and commission Joe Smith has recommended: "House counsel for branches where the specialized or routine legal work demands daily protection from errors costly to the taxpayer."

Under Joe Smith the Attorney General would have an "open door policy" for all branches, without the arbitrary limits "that presently put them in legal straitjackets."

Joe Smith believes, unlike the present AG that—"A client never knows for sure whether he needs legal advice until after he gets it, and the surest way to shortchange the paying public is to drive our protecting agencies away from the AG's door with a sign that reads \$18 an hour, jumps to \$25—but may say \$30 the next time they call."

• JOE SMITH WANTS TO SEE AN END TO THE "FISCAL YO-YO"

Joe Smith would propose a "modified fee system" only for those agencies getting Federal or other dedicated funds that should be directly applied to the costs of legal services the AG actually delivers.

For the 50 small agencies, boards and commissions presently cut off from court action against offenders by "a guesstimated fee system," Joe Smith would recommend a "retainer" plan commonly used in private law practice, where a client knows he will need some legal help during the year, but cannot tell, for obvious reasons, just how much.

This space costs \$300

Democrat

AL ULLMAN

For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District



"As your Congressman, I pledge my continued service and dedication to the people of Oregon and the Nation."—Al Ullman

Congressman Al Ullman has been doing Oregon's work in Congress—and doing it well—for more than 15 years. As the No. 2 member of the House Ways and Means Committee, he has a major voice in the most important of national issues. His record in developing and preserving Oregon's abundant natural resources is outstanding, and he is providing vital leadership for Oregon's rural development. Fifteen years of service have given Al Ullman a deep understanding of Oregon's needs and problems, and the capacity to get things done for Oregon.

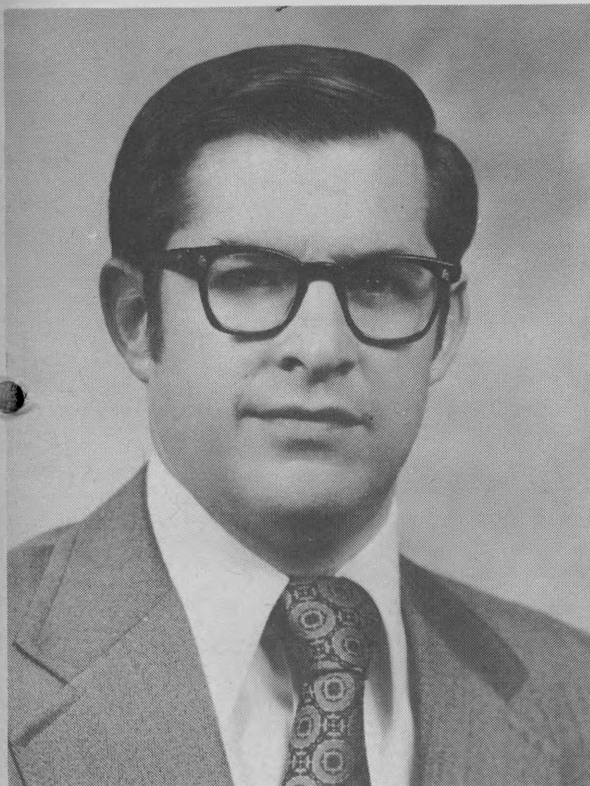
B.A., Whitman College, M.A., Columbia University; School teacher and businessman; U.S. Congressman for 15 years. Born March 9, 1914

CONGRESSMAN AL ULLMAN—DOING OREGON'S WORK IN CONGRESS

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Al Ullman Committee,
Stephen Yih, Treasurer)

Republican

ANTHONY (TONY) MEEKER
For State Senator, Fifteenth District



**ANTHONY (TONY)
MEEKER**

Native Oregonian
Born in Amity
March 18, 1939

Presently a seed and
grain dealer.

Meeker attended Amity
Public Schools and
holds a B.A. in Po-
litical Science from
Willamette Univer-
sity.

Meeker served four
years in the U.S.A.F.
with one year in
South Vietnam.

Meeker served two
terms in Oregon
House of Repre-
sentatives.

ANTHONY MEEKER IS YOUR positive choice for the Oregon Senate. Appointed by the Legislative Leadership in 1969 and 1971 Legislative Sessions to Chair Key Committees.

ANTHONY MEEKER IS an experienced legislator. He served as Chairman of the Health, Education and Welfare Committee, Chairman of the House Task Force on Welfare; Member of Agriculture, Revenue, Financial Affairs Committees; now Chairman of Advisory Committee to the State Land Board.

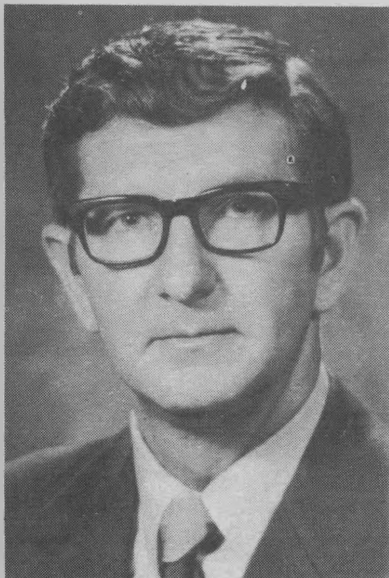
ANTHONY MEEKER WILL continue to work for changes in our laws to maintain Oregon's stature as a "Good Place to Live!"

ANTHONY MEEKER . . . YOUR POSITIVE CHOICE!

(This information furnished by Meeker for State Senate Committee)

Democrat

ADRIAN D. (DEWEY) NEWTON
For State Senator, Fifteenth District



ADRIAN D. (DEWEY) NEWTON

Born: July 24, 1936.

Occupation: Attorney

Educational Background:

Colton High School, 1954.

Portland State University (B.S.) 1961.

Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College (J.D.) 1966.

Occupational Background:

United Air Lines—9 years.

City Attorney, City of Woodburn, Oregon.

DEWEY NEWTON, Democratic candidate for the State Senate from District 15 (parts of Marion, Yamhill and Clackamas Counties), resides with his wife, Patti, and four children at 350 Marshall Street, Woodburn. No newcomer to this area, he moved to a small farm in the Clackamas County portion of District 15 with his family in 1949.

DEWEY NEWTON is a member of the Marion County, Oregon and American Bar Associations, the American Judicature Society and the National In-

stitute of Municipal Law Officers. Active in community affairs, he is a member of the Woodburn Area Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis and Elks and is a former member of the Jaycees and Optimists.

DEWEY NEWTON has first hand experience with the problems confronting the great majority of Oregon's citizens. He worked his way through college and law school and actually began his "working career" in high school working nights and summers at seed mills, food processors and paper mills in this area. He is a former member of the Machinists, Teamsters and Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

DEWEY NEWTON knows the major task before the 1973 legislature will be to replace local property taxes as the primary means of financing education, and he is dedicated to the completion of that task. But he is also mindful of the need: for increased consumer protection laws; for harmonizing the needs of the farmer and farm-laborer; for controlling pollution of the air and water without strangling industrial and agricultural growth and jeopardizing employment and payrolls; for effective land use controls; for resolving the growing crisis of welfare; for increased and more efficient law enforcement, and for increased efficiency and economy in our state government generally.

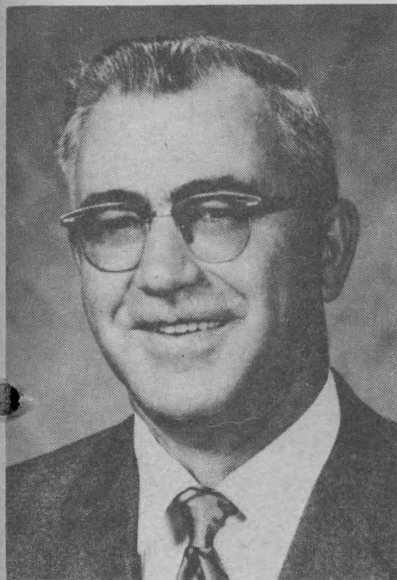
NEWTON—A NEW MAN FOR A NEW DISTRICT

(This information furnished by Newton For Senator Committee,
 Phyllis Twitty, Treasurer)

Democrat

DICK CORAM

For State Senator, Twenty-eighth District



DICK CORAM BELIEVES THAT:

- For some time now, so far as our district is concerned, our state government has not been responsive to the needs of its people;
 - Oregon faces a crisis in government because of an unfair tax structure which places an intolerable burden on home-owners and small farmers.
 - We must eliminate loopholes in our income tax structure which benefit high income people at the expense of middle and low income taxpayers.
 - The next legislature must produce property tax relief. We cannot afford to wait any longer. Too many of our elderly citizens are being forced from their homes because they cannot afford to pay their taxes.
- The pollution of pornography must be removed from our state and those responsible for its presence here should be retired to private life by the voters.

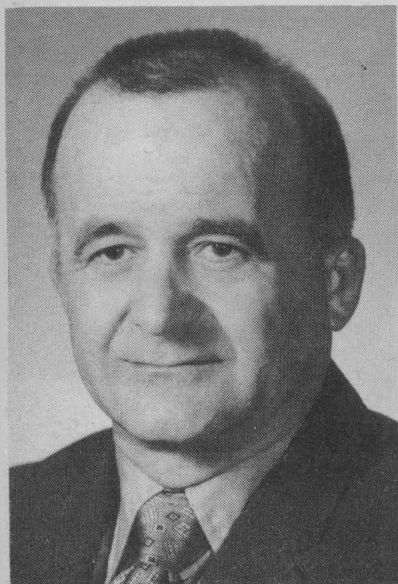
Dick Coram, born December 18, 1915, a high school graduate, is a railroad conductor. Prior occupations were: Warehouseman, sawmill worker, and store manager. He has no prior elected governmental experience.

Dick Coram will fight for what he believes in, and he believes in YOU. He believes that every citizen should have an equal voice in government, regardless of his or her economic status.

(This information furnished by the Citizens for Coram Committee
Malcolm O'Brien, Campaign Manager)

Republican

KENNETH A. (KEN) JERNSTEDT
For State Senator, Twenty-eighth District



SENATOR KEN JERNSTEDT
 EXPERIENCED LEGISLATOR

COMMITTEES:

- Local Government
- House and Senate Agriculture
- Planning and Development
- House and Senate State and Federal Affairs
- Judiciary
- Financial Affairs
- Alcohol Control—Vice Chrm.
- Criminal Law and Procedure—Chm.

COMMISSIONS:

- Governor's Commission on Youth
- Criminal Law Revision Commission

INTERIM COMMITTEES:

- Business Climate
- Natural Resources
- Labor and Management
- Executive Appointments Confirmation
- Alcohol and Drugs

KEN JERNSTEDT, who ran unopposed in the 1968 general election, is a native Oregonian, raised on a farm near Yamhill. He graduated from Linfield College, McMinnville, in 1939, and went into the Marine Air Corps and later served as a P-40 pilot with the American Volunteer Group, General Claire Chennault's famous Flying Tigers. He later served as an experimental test pilot for our government and Republic Aviation.

KEN JERNSTEDT is a former mayor of Hood River and had previously served as a member of the City Council. He is past president and zone chairman of the Lions Club, past president of Oregon Coca Cola Bottlers' Association and of the Oregon Bottlers' Association, and a 25-year member of both the American Legion and the Elks.

KEN JERNSTEDT, as a working officer in his own soft drink bottling business for twenty-five years, has had a unique opportunity to see both the management and labor sides of our economy. His background and experience in business and government have given him a good working knowledge of the interests and economy of the district and a deep concern for the welfare of its residents.

Born: July 20, 1917

Occupation: Executive, Coca Cola Co.

Education & Occupational Background: B.S., Linfield College.

Prior Governmental Experience: Hood River City Councilman; Mayor Hood River; Oregon House of Representatives; Oregon Senate

(This information furnished by Re-elect Ken Jernstedt for State Senator)

Republican

MARVIN O. BOLLAND

For State Representative, Twenty-eighth District



MARV BOLLAND—Born October 4, 1933, practicing attorney in Woodburn, graduate of Pacific Lutheran University and Willamette College of Law, no prior governmental experience.

MARV BOLLAND—Born and raised on a family farm south of Canby in your 28th District.

MARV BOLLAND—Has served his community as Chamber of Commerce President, Lt. Gov. Kiwanis, President of Immanuel Lutheran Church, named Junior First Citizen.

MARV BOLLAND—Lifelong resident of Dist. 28, except for time spent in Korean service and college.

MARV BOLLAND—Favors a new and sensible approach to financing our schools.

MARV BOLLAND—Favors a reasonable approach to our pollution problems—one that keeps Oregon livable but will not destroy Oregon jobs.

(This information furnished by L. J. Davis, Chairman, Bolland for Representative Committee)

Democrat**CURT WOLFER****For State Representative, Twenty-eighth District**

The Wolfer family came to this legislative district five generations ago as farmers in the historic Aurora Colony. Curt was born (February 17, 1949) near Silverton and raised on a farm. He and his wife Conda live in Silverton.

Curt completed his schooling at Oregon State University in International Business. In 1965 he went to work for an Investment company. He is now general partner and manager of the firm, a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Curt Wolfer wants a state lottery for PROPERTY TAX RELIEF. He is the sponsor of the initiative petition to give you the vote on the lottery.

He OPPOSED and helped to defeat the \$1 million Capitol remodeling for new legislative offices.

In 1971, Curt took time out from his business to serve in the legislature as a Legislator's Assistant.

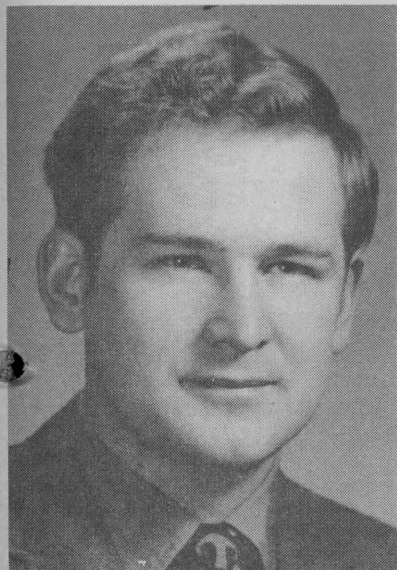
ACTION AND EXPERIENCE COUNTS!

(This information furnished by Citizens for Wolfer,
Skip Blamer, Co-chairman, Glenn Southwell, Co-chairman)

Republican

STAN BUNN

For State Representative, Twenty-ninth District



ELECT A DYNAMIC CANDIDATE
AS STATE REPRESENTATIVE
STAN BUNN KNOWS OREGON'S
NEEDS

Stan Bunn was educated in Lafayette and Dayton Public Schools, and received his B. A. from Willamette University. He is in his final year of law school at Willamette. Stan's principal occupation has been farming. While in high school he had training in vocational agriculture and the Future Farmers of America. In 1965 he spent a year as State Secretary of the Future Farmers.

Stan worked for two sessions as an employee of the Oregon State Legislature. He spent a summer as an assistant in the Washington, D.C. office of Congressman Wendell Wyatt, and a year in Senator Hatfield's Washington, D.C. office. Stan was born on June 25, 1946.

Stan Bunn is a young man on the move. He has gained more experience in politics and more first-hand knowledge of our state and national problems than many men twice his age. As a candidate for State Representative, Stan's ability and fresh ideas are benefitting the people of Oregon. Stan is married. His wife, Mary teaches at the Oregon State School for the Deaf.

"LEGISLATION IS THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS"

Stan feels that Oregon's foremost need is the return of citizen control to government. "We have too many politicians and party bosses. It is time for honest, dedicated leadership."

COMMITTEE TO ELECT STAN BUNN REPRESENTATIVE

MILO ROSS, MEMBER

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Stan Bunn Representative)

Democrat

TED LOPUSZYNSKI**For State Representative, Twenty-ninth District**

Ted Lopuszynski was born Feb. 2, 1938 on a farm in Dmytrow, Poland, and in 1940 was interned by the Russians and deported to Siberia. Between 1942-51 he lived in displaced persons camps in Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, and England. In 1951 he immigrated to the U.S. and settled in Vancouver, Wash. He graduated in 1956 from Fort Vancouver High School, where he was a member of the Future Farmers of America. After working his way through college Ted graduated in 1960 from Washington State University with a BA in Political Science. From 1960 to 1970 he served as a Marine Corps officer, including duty in Vietnam. In 1970 he selected the Willamette Valley as his home and settled in McMinnville. From 1970 to 1971 Ted worked as Assistant Director for federal projects for the Salem School District. In 1970 he opened Cathy's Sewing Center in McMinnville and later expanded by opening stores in Newberg and Vancouver, Wash. Ted is a former chairman of the 1st Congressional District Democratic Committee and recently elected as a member of the Yamhill County

Democratic Central Committee. His wife, Cathy, and children, Michael, 8, and Judith, 6, live with him in McMinnville.

Ted says, "As I study various political campaigns I have noted that promises made during campaigns are seldom kept. I think the best way to evaluate the candidates is to study their backgrounds and their political philosophies and choose a candidate with the most solid background and a philosophy closest to your own." Ted Lopuszynski:

- Strongly supports a tax reform program that is based on the ability to pay and, therefore, he opposes any form of a sales tax.
- Supports most elements of Governor McCall's Tax Reform-Education Finance Program.
- Favors strong consumer protection laws.
- Believes it is the right of every American to receive necessary medical assistance regardless of his economic condition and to live free of fear that a prolonged illness will completely ruin him and his family financially.

Ted continues, "I view the election of a State Representative as a process by which you, the voters, will "hire" an employee to do a job for you. His job will be to analyze about one thousand different bills that will be introduced before the next Legislature and to exercise his judgment as to the fate of each measure. I have served my country and my community both in peace as a businessman and administrator and in war as a soldier in various positions of responsibility. I am hopeful that when you measure my maturity and experience you will "hire" me to work for you as your State Representative."

(This information furnished by Lopuszynski for State Representative Committee, Dennis R. Becker, Campaign Manager)

Republican

WALTER R. COLLETT

For State Representative, Thirtieth District



WALTER COLLETT has served his first term in the House of Representatives. As a freshman legislator, he was named Vice Chairman of the Agricultural Sub-Committee of the Natural Resources Committee. Because of his background in business and agriculture, as well as his service on this committee, he was given the responsibility of chairman of the Interim Sub-Committee on Agriculture of the Natural Resources Committee which is studying the problems of Agriculture.

WALTER COLLETT was named by Governor McCall to the Public Land Advisory Committee as well as the Agricultural Development Sub-Committee of the Governor's Economic Development Advisory Committee.

WALTER COLLETT not only served his constituents well during his first term of service, but gained the respect of his colleagues in the legislative assembly.

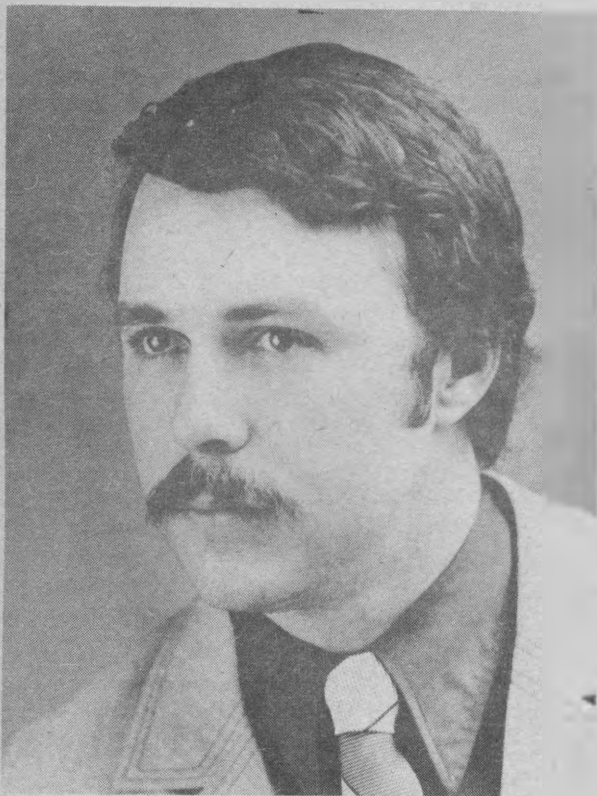
WALTER COLLETT was born March 13, 1909 in the state of Minnesota. His formal education ended with high school. He has been engaged principally in agriculture since he came to Oregon thirty years ago. He has wide experience in farming and business and he has been manager of Oregon Washington Growers Association, Inc. since 1960. He is a member of the Board of Deacons at First Baptist Church. Walter Collett is a member of the Agricultural and Public Affairs Committees of Salem Chamber of Commerce, Keizer Rotary Club, American Farm Bureau. He is a director of Agri-Business Council of Oregon, as well as serving in civic and community affairs.

WALTER COLLETT and his wife, Helen are the parents of five adult children.

WALTER COLLETT earned your trust as a legislator and should be returned to the House of Representatives.

(This information furnished by Committee to re-elect Walter R. Collett
for Representative)

Democrat

JEFFREY L GILMOUR**For State Representative, Thirtieth District**

Born December 28,
1947, Salem, Oregon

Lived and farmed in
Jefferson, Oregon
all of his life.

Attended Salem
Academy and OCE.

Married Joan Heibert
1970.

Member Talbot
Community Church

Member Oregon-
Washington Vegetable
Growers Association

Oregon Farm Bureau

Grower: Stayton Can-
ning Co., Del Monte,
General Foods.

Assistant Sgt.-at-
Arms, House of
Representatives—
Two sessions.

JEFF GILMOUR is acutely aware of problems facing farmers and the business community as a whole. He will give the district a voice it has not previously had in the House of Representatives.

JEFF GILMOUR strongly believes in re-assessment of present property tax structure, favors new sources of basic school support directed towards relieving the burdens of property owners and elderly citizens.

JEFF GILMOUR will go to Salem committed to the maintenance of local control in its **JUSTICE COURTS**, and the **ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF SCHOOLS**.

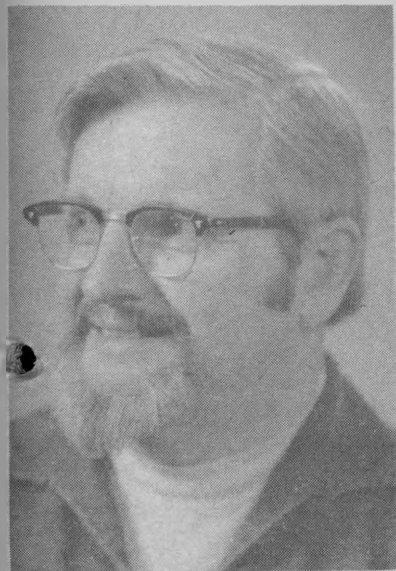
IT IS TIME TO RE-ASSESS YOUR TRUST AND PLACE IT IN THE HANDS OF A HARD WORKING REPRESENTATIVE.

(This information furnished by Jeffrey L. Gilmour)

Democrat

JAMES S. MEAD

For State Representative, Thirty-first District



Date of Birth
October 10, 1925

Occupation
Accountant (Self-employed)

Education
Oregon City Public Schools
Oregon State University
University of Oregon
(B.S.—Economics)
Starr King School for the Ministry,
Berkeley, Calif.
(Bachelor of Divinity)

Experience
Fifteen years in accounting, data systems, and public administration.
Three years minister of Unitarian church of Eugene, Oregon
No previous candidacy for elective office

Oregon, like most of the States, faces a fiscal crisis. Continuing inflation pushes costs up, while high unemployment expands welfare rolls, reduces the productivity of the income tax and increases voter resistance to property taxes. In the face of these realities, the Republican majority in our legislature has offered slogans as a substitute for leadership and stopgaps as an alternative to solutions. Mistrusting the people, they have declined to give us an opportunity to vote on reasonable alternatives to the existing inequitable tax structure. It's time to elect legislators who will honestly seek to serve the public interest by enacting a workable and equitable state revenue system.

OREGON NEEDS LEADERSHIP—NOT DOUBLETALK

OREGON NEEDS SOLUTIONS—NOT STOPGAPS

**OREGON NEEDS A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE, A LEGISLATURE
WHICH WILL SERVE THE PUBLIC INTEREST—
NOT PRIVATE INTERESTS**

JIM MEAD is pledged to work for a program of **TAX REFORM** which will provide adequate revenues for education and necessary public services without placing heavy burdens on those who can least afford to pay and without gimmicks which eat up in administration costs a large portion of the "tax relief" they are supposed to provide.

(This information furnished by James S. Mead)

Republican

NORMA PAULUS**For State Representative, Thirty-first District**

Born March 13, 1933.

Willamette University
Law School
Honor GraduateMember, Oregon
State Bar and
practicing attorney
since 19621971 session, State
Representative,
Marion County1969 appointed to
Marion-Polk
County Boundary
Commission1967 appointed to
Salem Human
Relations
Commission

NORMA PAULUS • Wife of Salem attorney and mother of two school-age children. Actively involved in the solution of local problems.

NORMA PAULUS • Criminal Law Revision Commission member. National Society of State Legislators director. Recipient of Golden Torch Award, Business and Professional Women's Association. One of two legislators selected to attend Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. One of three representatives rated with perfect environmental voting record by Oregon Environmental Council.

NORMA PAULUS • 1971 session Judiciary Committee. 1971 session Natural Resources Committee, vice-chairman Fish and Game sub-committee.

NORMA PAULUS • Dedicated to preserving Oregon's livability, conserving natural resources and improving the financial structure of the educational system.

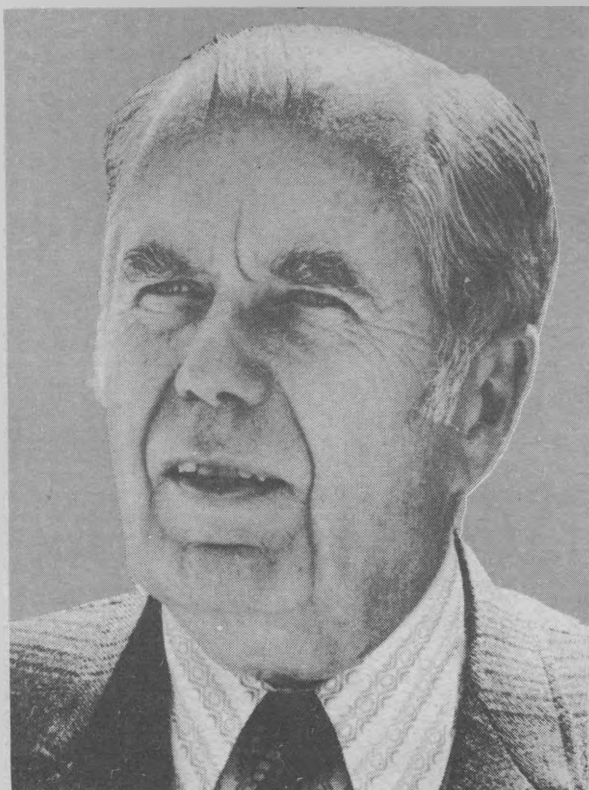
RETAIN NORMA PAULUS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

(This information furnished by the Norma Paulus for Representative Comm.)

Republican

MORRIS K. CROTHERS

For State Representative, Thirty-second District



REP. MORRIS K. CROTHERS, a member of the Legislative Interim Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, is widely recognized as Oregon's leading legislative expert on marijuana and drug problems. He sponsored and guided through the legislature Oregon's Dangerous Drug Law in 1965, which permitted the outlawing of LSD.

REP. MORRIS K. CROTHERS is a leader in improving health care and hospital facilities in Oregon.

REP. MORRIS K. CROTHERS, with five terms in the legislature, has wide experience in legislative problems of environmental and consumer protection, improved medical facilities, better working conditions for public employees and tax reform. His continued service will benefit not only Salem area residents but all Oregonians.

REP. MORRIS K. CROTHERS, a practicing physician, was born June 19, 1906, and holds B.S. and M.D. degrees. He has served in the Oregon House of Representatives since January, 1963.

(This information furnished by Re-elect Crothers Committee,
Clarke C. Brown—Chairman, Carol Weissert—Coordinator)

Democrat

MARGARET U. (PEG) DERELI**For State Representative, Thirty-second District****"IT IS TIME SOMEBODY CARED"**

Dear Fellow Voter,

I have often felt that candidates running for office were not talking to me or a majority of people. They were merely making impersonal statements. I want to take this opportunity to address myself directly to you.

Years ago pioneers came to Oregon to build a better life. This beautiful country was their frontier. Today we must again be pioneers, with new hopes and new frontiers.

I am a housewife and mother with a vital interest in representative government. I believe we need representatives who are not tied to high-powered interest groups. The only special interest group a representative must have is "the people."

I want to work for a system of taxation that is fair and equitable, not one that is going to benefit select groups. Tax reform must be accomplished so we can meet the needs of people.

Every person has a right to a meaningful life. A life starting with pre-school programs and continuing with retraining of adults, including educational opportunities for elderly. I am convinced we can have reasonable alternatives to homeowner property tax financing of schools.

I have not forgotten Senior Citizens, for they have contributed their share and often more. The up-grading of nursing homes, multi-generational programs, and aid to help maintain them in their homes and in the community is essential.

We must face what is happening in our community. The problems of hunger, drugs, delinquency, and environmental pollution must be resolved, not by dealing with symptoms, but by going to the root of the problem. For example, we cannot deal with drug usage by making drugs more available or by incarceration.

In this state we have the resources to solve many of these problems, but only if we join together. Therefore, I am asking your help in working towards these goals.

Sincerely yours,
Peg Dereli

Peg DERELI was born Feb. 18, 1937 and moved to Oregon at the age of four. She graduated from Corvallis High School, worked as a bank teller and bookkeeper, and lived in Europe for two years with her husband. Peg DERELI has worked hard for her party; holding office, participating in state conventions, and working on voter registration drives. Peg DERELI is involved.

(This information furnished by Dereli For Representative)

Independent

MIKE F. BECKER

For State Representative, Thirty-third District



Occupation—Accountant - Ret.

Education—Business College

Date of birth—April 7, 1899

Will strive for better and equitable laws for the State of Oregon and its people.

Lower property taxes—a must.

Limit legislative sessions to 90 days.

No increase in legislative pay.

Deny taxation power or support to urban renewal agencies.

All school financing to be from state general fund.

Equalization of tax rates to be established by assessors.

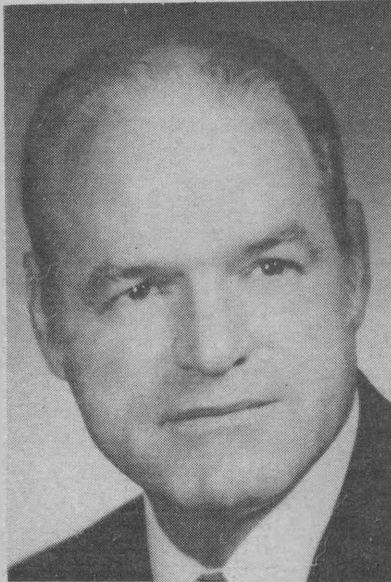
Eliminate appointive power of Governor—make all important state positions elective.

Establish State Bank of Oregon similar to that of N. Dakota.

Provide machinery for quick removal of abandoned cars.

(This information furnished by Mike F. Becker)

Republican

MEREDITH MILLS**For State Representative, Thirty-third District**

MEREDITH MILLS was born September 19, 1920, at Homedale, Idaho. He graduated from Homedale High School and attended the Merritt School of Business. He is a self-employed general contractor.

MEREDITH MILLS has served on the Salem Planning Commission, the Salem City Council and the Clear Lake School Board.

“BRIDGE THE GAP”

MEREDITH MILLS can help BRIDGE THE GAP

- between taxpayer and big government.
- between ecological needs and our basic economy.
- between West Salem and Marion County, by dedicated efforts to building another bridge across the Willamette.
- between people who strive to be heard and government officials who sometimes fail to listen.

MEREDITH MILLS has been active in the Salem community for over a quarter century. He has been a farmer in the Mission Bottom area and in recent years has owned and operated his own construction company. Meredith and Dodi Mills have raised five children, all of whom graduated from Salem schools. They have four grandchildren living in Salem.

MEREDITH MILLS knows and understands the current problems facing both state and local government.

MEREDITH MILLS is a member of AF&AM #4 Salem, Scottish Rite, York Rite, Al Kader Shrine Temple, BPOE and Salem Rotary Club. Served with the US Army Engineers WW II.

For Voters in Marion County Precincts #23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 60, 68, 73, 77, 78, 79. Polk County Precincts #65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 MILLS IS YOUR MAN

LET MILLS BE YOUR VOICE IN THE LEGISLATURE
HELP HIM “BRIDGE THE GAP”

(This information furnished by Mills for Representative Committee)

Democrat

MARTIN R. WOLFER

For State Representative, Thirty-third District



MARTIN WOLFER, a fourth generation Oregonian, was born January 7, 1928 near Canby, where he attended public schools. After serving in the Merchant Marines, he returned to Oregon and married his wife Colleen finishing 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: Curtis, 23; Kip, 22; Candice, 20; Colleen, 16; Kevin, 14; and Jodi, 11. The Wolfers are active members of Court St. Christian Church.

Martin voted to provide homeowner property tax relief in the last legislative session. He OPPOSED gun control for law abiding citizens.

Martin was the only State Representative that OPPOSED and worked to defeat the \$1 million Capitol remodeling for new legislative offices.

Martin voted against his own legislative salary increase. In the 1971 legislature, he served on the Revenue and Environment Committees.

KEEP MARTIN WOLFER YOUR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Martin Wolfer,
Lori Davis, Chairman)

Nonpartisan

GARY D. GORTMAKER**For District Attorney, Marion County****A TOUGH PROSECUTOR**

BACKGROUND: 37 years old, married and father of 3 children; homeowner, sportsman, 32° Mason and Elk.

EDUCATION: Willamette University (Bachelor of Science in Laws); Willamette College of Law (Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Jurisprudence); Alumnus—The Judge Advocate General's School, United States Army, Charlottesville, Virginia; Army Reserve and National Guard officer with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

EXPERIENCE: Practicing attorney 1957-1960; Deputy District Attorney 1960-1963; Special Prosecutor Polk County, 1964; District Attorney Marion County 1965 to date.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: (1) Admitted to practice and appeared at all levels of Oregon courts; U.S. District Courts of Oregon, Washington and California; The

United States Court of Military Appeals, Washington, D. C., The United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

(2) Appeared as special lecturer in criminal law at Willamette College of Law; participated and instructed in many police training programs throughout Oregon.

(3) Author of training manuals—"Courtroom Case Preparation, Demeanor and Procedures," "The Administration of Criminal Justice," and "A Police Officer's Guide to Search and Seizure".

(4) Director of the Marion Interagency Narcotics Team with an outstanding drug investigation, arrest, and conviction record.

(5) Prosecuted **SUCCESSFULLY** during his term in office, more criminal cases than any other District Attorney in Oregon.

(6) Prepared and argued **SUCCESSFULLY** more criminal cases before the Oregon Court of Appeals and Supreme Court than any other District Attorney in Oregon.

"District Attorney Gortmaker is looked to by many district attorneys in Oregon and the Northwest for assistance and advice in case preparation, trial, and appellate procedures. He is considered to be one of the outstanding prosecutors in the Northwestern United States."

DALE PIERSON, Chairman

"Lawyers Committee to Re-elect Gary D. Gortmaker District Attorney" (George R. Duncan, Sr.; Lawrence N. Brown; Roy Harland; Wallace P. Carson, Jr.; Robert DeArmond; Asa L. Lewelling; M. Chapin Milbank; Bruce W. Williams; Otto R. Skopil, Jr.; J. Wallace Gutzler; Dennis W. Bean; Co-Chairmen)

Union Title Building, State Street, Salem, Oregon 97301

(This information furnished by Dale Pierson, Chairman)

Statement of the Marion County Democratic Central Committee

"I can hardly believe it," an old time Democrat said when advised that Marion County had 3,000 more registered Democrats than Republicans. This was bound to happen. The smug and unresponsive Republican party (except to special interests), which promoted a sales tax, opposed the 18-year-old vote, financed candidates with special interest contributions, and typically covered up instead of opening up—such a party, even with the advantage of money and media, justly lost the voters' confidence, especially when at the national level the Republican party is addicted to corruption and so pretentious of virtue!

On the other hand, Democratic Commissioner Pat McCarthy, newly elected Senator Keith Burbidge and Martin Wolfer in the Legislature, and Sheriff Jim Heenan, distinguish themselves. Other able Democrats run with Commissioner McCarthy this year. From January to July voters have met Dereli and Jim Mead, legislative candidates, with Judy Sugnet (candidate for County Clerk) on parking lots as they registered new voters and had petitions signed opposing the ill-fated governor's pension. Jeff Gilmour, Curt Wolfer (Martin Wolfer's son), both unusually fine young men, are running for the Legislature in legislative districts which include parts of other counties. Adrian Newton, the able city attorney of Woodburn, strikes for the Senate in the district that includes north Marion County. All of these candidates are free, competent and dedicated.

The Democratic Party organization has met regularly each month, with the lively discussion of issues, and increasing participation of new people. It has taken its stand effectively on many issues, including opposition to the governor's pension.

Voters often say, "I vote for the man." We offer the better men (and women). Bear in mind, too, however, that when you vote for the man (or woman) **YOU GET THE PARTY.**

George McGovern led the Democratic party to new procedures. What a contrast in delegates and issues at the two national conventions! The Democratic party is REPRESENTATIVE, especially in Oregon. It develops leaders from the people. Its will is expressed from the rank and file upward, not from the top down. Voters know this. That is why they now register a majority in our county and that is why they will elect the above named

(This information furnished by Marion County Democratic Central Committee, Steve Anderson, Chairman)

county candidates, return Morse and Ullman to Congress, elect Joe Smith Attorney General, James A. Redden Treasurer and Beulah Hand Secretary of State.

The great Albert Schweitzer said, "The man of today is exposed to influences which are bent on robbing him of all confidence in his own thinking. The spirit of spiritual dependence to which he is called on to surrender is in everything that he hears or reads; it is in the people whom he meets every day; it is in the parties and associations which have claimed him as their own; it pervades all the circumstances of his life. From every side and in the most varied ways it is dinned into him that the truths and convictions which he needs for life must be taken by him from the associations which have rights over him. The spirit of the age never lets him come to himself."

The Democratic Party here, and its candidates, pledge opposition to the forces that belittle mankind.

There is drama in each of these races and quality in each of the candidates. Join us, work with us, at Headquarters, 1578 Commercial Street S.E. in Salem. Phone 588-0775.

And a special message to Spanish speaking people:

Gente de habla espanol han tomado un gran parte en el Partido Democra-
ta. Por ejemplo en el condado de Marion el Senor Mario Alvarez es
tesorero. Todos estan inuitados a ayudar con sus ideas, comentarios, etc.

Republican

DAVE CROMWELL

For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 3



Required Biographical Information:

Date of Birth: July 27, 1928

Occupation: Attorney at Law

Educational and Occupational Background: Graduated from Salem High School in 1946; received Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Oregon in 1951; received Master of Arts degree from Stanford University in 1956; received Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Willamette University in 1965. Served as writer and editor on daily newspapers for a number of years as well as being engaged in public relations work. Presently a practicing attorney.

Prior Government Experience: Worked in the 1971 State Legislature as an administrative assistant. Served two years as member of the advisory committee to the Alaska Board of Fish and Game. Is a member of the Republican Central Committee.

Dave Cromwell is a practicing attorney and a member of the Oregon State Bar Association and the Marion County Bar Association and has been admitted to practice law before the Oregon Supreme Court, the United States District Court, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. He is a member of Delta Theta Phi law fraternity.

Dave Cromwell has resided in Marion County since 1945 and graduated from Salem High School. He then received his B.A. degree from the University of Oregon with a major in political science, the study of the theory and practice of government. Following his graduation, he served in the U.S. Air Force as a lieutenant during the Korean War and presently holds the rank of Major in the Air Force Reserve.

Following his military service, Dave Cromwell returned to college and received his master's degree from Stanford University majoring in journalism and political science. After serving as a writer and editor on daily newspapers he attended law school at Willamette University in Salem and received a Doctor of Jurisprudence Degree.

Dave Cromwell is married and has two young children. He is a member of a long-time Oregon family, his grandfather having operated a saw mill in Linn County before the turn of the century.

Dave Cromwell is very interested in good government. However, he believes that good government should be provided at a reasonable cost to the taxpayers. If elected, he will apply his educational and professional background to the purpose of providing Marion County residents, both urban and rural, with the best possible county services at the lowest practicable cost to the taxpayers.

Dave Cromwell will listen to your problems. He asks your support.

(This information furnished by D. G. Cromwell)

Democrat**PAT MCCARTHY****For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 3**

Pat McCarthy was born July 14, 1913, at Starkweather, North Dakota. He farmed in the St. Paul area from 1933 until he assumed office as Marion County Commissioner in January, 1961, and has served in this capacity since that time. Pat was graduated from St. Paul Grade and High Schools and attended Portland University. He married Elizabeth Hickey of Vancouver, B. C. and they have nine children.

McCarthy served on the St. Paul Union High School Board of Directors from 1949 to 1959. He served as Sergeant at Arms in the Oregon House of Representatives during the '57 and '59 sessions and has served as Marion County Commissioner since January, 1961, including three terms as Chairman of the Board.

While he has been in office, McCarthy has kept his word on his campaign pledges. Prompt attention is paid to all problems and complaints. Everyone receives a fair, courteous and impartial hearing. He has advocated and put into effect an "open door policy" to the people and to the news media so everyone is better informed on what is taking place in the courthouse. He has involved greater citizen participation in county government by appointing many more persons to advisory committees.

Pat is the immediate Past President of the Association of Oregon Counties and presently serves on their Board of Directors. He is a member of the Marion County Board of Health. He is Chairman of the Governmental Coordinating Committee of the Council of Governments and Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Marion-Polk Boundary Commission. McCarthy is a member of the Mid Willamette Valley Community Action Council, a member of "Project Foresight", a comprehensive steering-planning committee for the Willamette Valley, Salem Area Chamber of Commerce, State Human Rights Advisory Council, Salem Area Human Relations Commission, Governor's Livable Oregon Committee, Save Oregon from Litter and Vandalism Committee, Governor's School Finance Task Force, Governor's Task Force on the control of Tansy Ragwort, the Knights of Columbus, Kiwanis, and Grange. Pat is also Vice-chairman of the Marion County Farmers Union.

Re-elect Pat McCarthy! As the Oregon Statesman's editorial puts it, "The voters should not lose the benefit of his experience, his diligence in seeking better answers or the obvious sincerity he brings to his relationships with his constituents."

(This information furnished by McCarthy for Commissioner Committee,
Rosella Nielson, Chairman)

Democrat

JUDY SUGNET

For County Clerk, Marion County



For A
Responsible and
Responsive
County Clerk

VOTE JUDY SUGNET

Judy Sugnet feels that every public official **MUST** serve the people.

Judy Sugnet feels that the County Clerk, who is the chief elections officer of the county, must encourage voter registration and voter participation in the election process.

Judy Sugnet Knows that some of the precincts are too large and the polling places too far away from many voters. That **MUST** be changed. Polling places must be more accessible to all voters and especially to those who cannot walk far or up and down stairs.

Judy Sugnet Knows that polling places must be standardized from election to election and she will work with the other governmental units that hold elections in order to move towards uniform polling places for all elections.

Judy Sugnet Knows that voter registration must be made available throughout the County. It must be at convenient locations, that are well marked and in public areas—not only banks and professional offices.

Judy Sugnet was born August 1, 1945 in Salem, Oregon. She attended Salem Public Schools and is a Political Science graduate of Oregon State University. She has worked at the Oregon Legislature in both 1969 and 1971. As Voter Registration Chairman for the Democratic Party of Marion County, she gained valuable insight into the office of County Clerk.

(This information furnished by Judy Sugnet for County Clerk Committee,
Peg Dereli, Treasurer)

Republican

T. HAROLD TOMLINSON
For County Clerk, Marion County



Native Marshalltown, Iowa
 Born January 7, 1908

Attorney—Member Oregon State Bar

Education: LLB, LLD Willamette University, Salem, Oregon

Experience: Formerly Marion County
 Deputy District Attorney;
 Finance and Investment Business
 1933 to 1963;
 County Clerk 1963 to date.

Re-elect your Marion County Clerk who has served you faithfully and impartially as:

Clerk of the Courts:

Circuit Court: Civil, Criminal, Probate, Juvenile
 District Court: Civil, Traffic, Criminal, Small Claims
 Commissioners' Court

Trustee of support payments (\$2,421,875.00 last fiscal year)

Clerk of the Budget Committee
 Clerk of the Board of Equalization

Probate Commissioner

County Payroll Officer

Disbursing Agent—Accounts Payable

Director of Registrations and Elections

Registrar of Voters

Elections Officer: Primary, General (& Special) Supervisor of District,
 School and City Elections

Vendor of Licenses—Marriage and dog.

Modern procedures in a growing county: During his administration Marion County has adopted computerization of its operations including: Payroll, Accounts Payable, Accounting, Support Trust Accounting, Voter Registration, Vote counting and Dog Licenses. Microfilm permanent records management established to conserve space and reduce costs while at the same time providing accurate information always readily available.

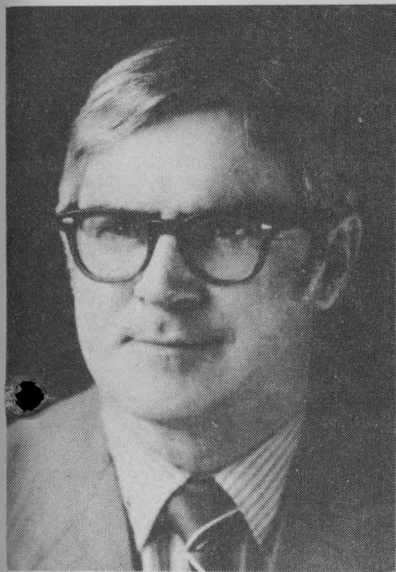
Slogan: "MAY I HELP YOU?"

(This information furnished by T. Harold Tomlinson)

Nonpartisan

DONALD H. (DON) CUSHING

For Alderman, Ward No. 1, City of Salem



Born February 1, 1925

Occupation: Since 1955, he has operated his own Real Estate & Insurance office on North Capitol Street here in Salem.

Education: Educated at Woodville, Wisconsin High School and the University of Minnesota. Further education includes numerous seminars and intensive short courses dealing with all phases of real property. He served during World War II in the Marine Air Corps.

Government Experience: Served on the City of Salem Budget Committee for three years. 1965-68.

He has been involved with many community activities having served as the Chairman of the School Board at both St. Vincent de Paul Grade School and Sacred Heart Academy as well as service on the UGN campaigns. He is also active in the East Salem Lions' Club and the local B.P.O.E. He has been Committee Chairman of Boy Scout Troop #16 for five years.

He has had broad participation in community life which has brought him in contact with government leaders.

His wife, Joan, was employed for several years as a Nurse Anesthetist at Salem General Hospital. They are the parents of five children and reside at 1975 Laurel Ave. NE.

He is interested in preserving the livability, community life and investment of the citizens of Ward 1 and the city as a whole. We must recognize that growth is a matter of fact. New programs dealing with our social and economic progress must be met headon. It is necessary to keep pace and make Salem a better place in which to live and raise our families. All ages and income groups must receive consideration.

Ward 1 is undergoing many changes. Urban Renewal and Neighborhood Development programs are underway. New traffic patterns are being proposed in and through our Ward. Zone changes are being suggested. These changes will have a tremendous impact on the livability of Ward 1.

He is equipped to represent the citizens and their interests in an equitable and businesslike manner.

(This information furnished by LaVelle Craig, Campaign Treasurer)

Nonpartisan

CYRIL R. (Cy) JARVIS**For Alderman, Ward No. 1, City of Salem**

Born: March 13, 1918

Occupation: Public Affairs Representative, Portland General Electric Co.

Graduate Salem Public High School, completed 3 year Electrical Apprenticeship, Correspondence Course in Radio & Electronics, home study course in Labor Law. Experienced at all phases of electrical trade, including equipment operator and work as journeyman electrician. Served as IBEW Business Agent and 12 years in the field of Public Affairs.

Served 4 years in Military Service worked as a City Fireman.

Prior governmental experience—3 years on City Budget Committee.

If elected I will firmly support those who would request a neighborhood vote before their homes would be included in a housing rehabilitation project. "We work a major part of our lives to buy a home and I feel people should have the right to vote on the final disposition of their property."

I will support those who wish to be in the housing rehabilitation program, but will also work to see that the city's promises to residents of the North Salem Project be kept. I will exert every effort to insure that no retired fixed income residents are evicted from their homes because they are unable to bring their homes up to code. I will pledge honest representation for all property owners in Ward No. 1.

I was born and raised in the City of Salem, a lifetime resident of the North Salem District and a long time property owner and taxpayer.

Married, wife Ida and son Joe (a senior at McNary High School) live at 1205 Columbia St., we have two married daughters. Nancy in Eugene, a Public Health Nurse, and Kris, mathematics teacher living in Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif.

I support orderly city progress, but am determined to oppose unreasonable and exorbitant city taxes.

I stand for dedicated equal representation for all people in the City of Salem.

(This information furnished by Cyril R. Jarvis)

Nonpartisan

KAY OSTROM

For Alderman, Ward No. 4, City of Salem



Born December 1, 1932; since 1965 Director of Family Court Services for Marion County; B.A. Hamline University, sociology; M.A. University of Notre Dame, Correctional Administration; professionally employed in corrections and children's services since 1957; U.S. Army, 1955-57; Consultant, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1967 to present.

Prior Governmental Experience: Career Education Advisory Board, District 24-J, 1968-71; INTERACT: Law Enforcement Planning Committee, Member of Screening Committee, Vice Pres. since 1969; Public Health Nursing Advisory Committee, 1966-68; Salem Area Youth and Recreation Committee, 1963-69, Chairman 1967-69; Liberty School Mom and Dads Club, Pres. 1969-70.

Ostrom stresses visible local government. He is concerned with the City's stability and quality of family life. Active in civic and governmental affairs, he stresses problem prevention through planning and public involvement. Married and the father of a son and daughter in Salem elementary schools, Ostrom lives at 4820 Jones Road, S.E.

(This information furnished by Ostrom for Councilman Committee,
James C. Owens, Treasurer)

Nonpartisan

ELLEN C. LOWE**For Alderman, Ward No. 6, City of Salem**

BORN: November 24, 1930, Aitkin, Minnesota.

OCCUPATION: Wife and mother.

EDUCATION: Bachelor degree in Political Science from the University of Oregon with membership in Pi Sigma Alpha, political science honorary and Pi Lambda Theta, education honorary.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Municipal reference librarian: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon.

Teacher: Parkrose Junior High, Leslie Junior High, McNary High.

MARRIED TO EUGENE LOWE, native of Salem, who sells life insurance. Their two children are Kathy, a freshman at Mills College, and Roger, a 9th grader at Parrish. They have lived at 2010 21 Street, N.E., the past 9½ years.

MEMBER OF Salem City Club, League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Oregon Association of Planners, YWCA and St. Mark Lutheran Church.

ELLEN LOWE currently serves as president of the Salem Planning Commission. She is also chairman of the Salem Planning Area Advisory Committee, a group of local government officials and citizens who are developing an urban growth policy for our community.

ELLEN LOWE was one of six appointments by Governor McCall to the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission. A member of the Mayor's Civic Center Committee and the Eola Hills Advisory Committee, Ellen also serves on the I-305 Citizens Advisory Committee and the Parrish Local School Advisory Committee.

ELLEN LOWE recognizes that Ward Six is not unique in having many unmet needs. Therefore in working for Ward Six, Ellen will cooperate with other council members in looking for community-wide solutions to our common problems.

ELLEN LOWE will support efforts to develop a more flexible tax source for our city, the implementation of an urban growth policy, the expansion of our community school program and the extension of neighborhood planning services throughout our city.

ELLEN LOWE seeks your continuing commitment and advice so she may serve Ward Six responsibly and creatively.

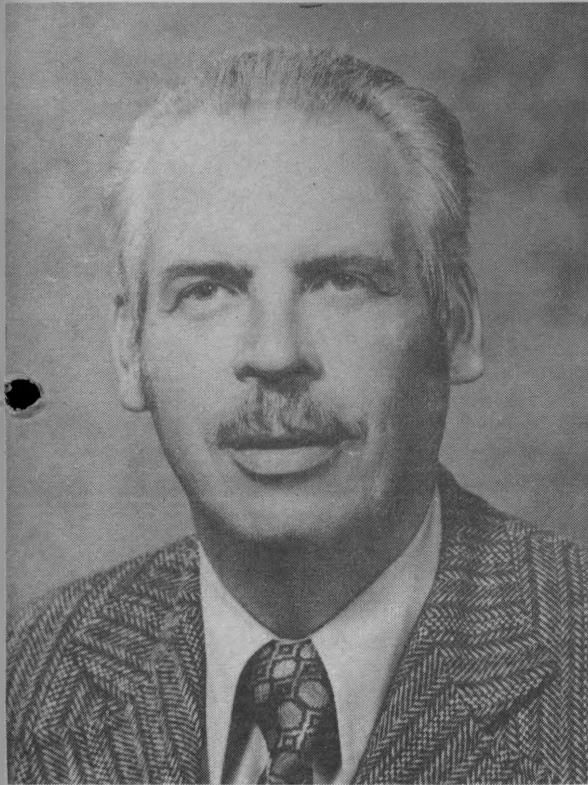
VOTE for ELLEN LOWE for CITY COUNCIL in WARD SIX

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Ellen Lowe)

Nonpartisan

R. T. VAN SANTEN

For Alderman, Ward No. 6, City of Salem



Date of Birth:
November 9, 1928

Occupation:
Senior Chemist
with Teledyne Wah
Chang Albany,
Ore. since 1957

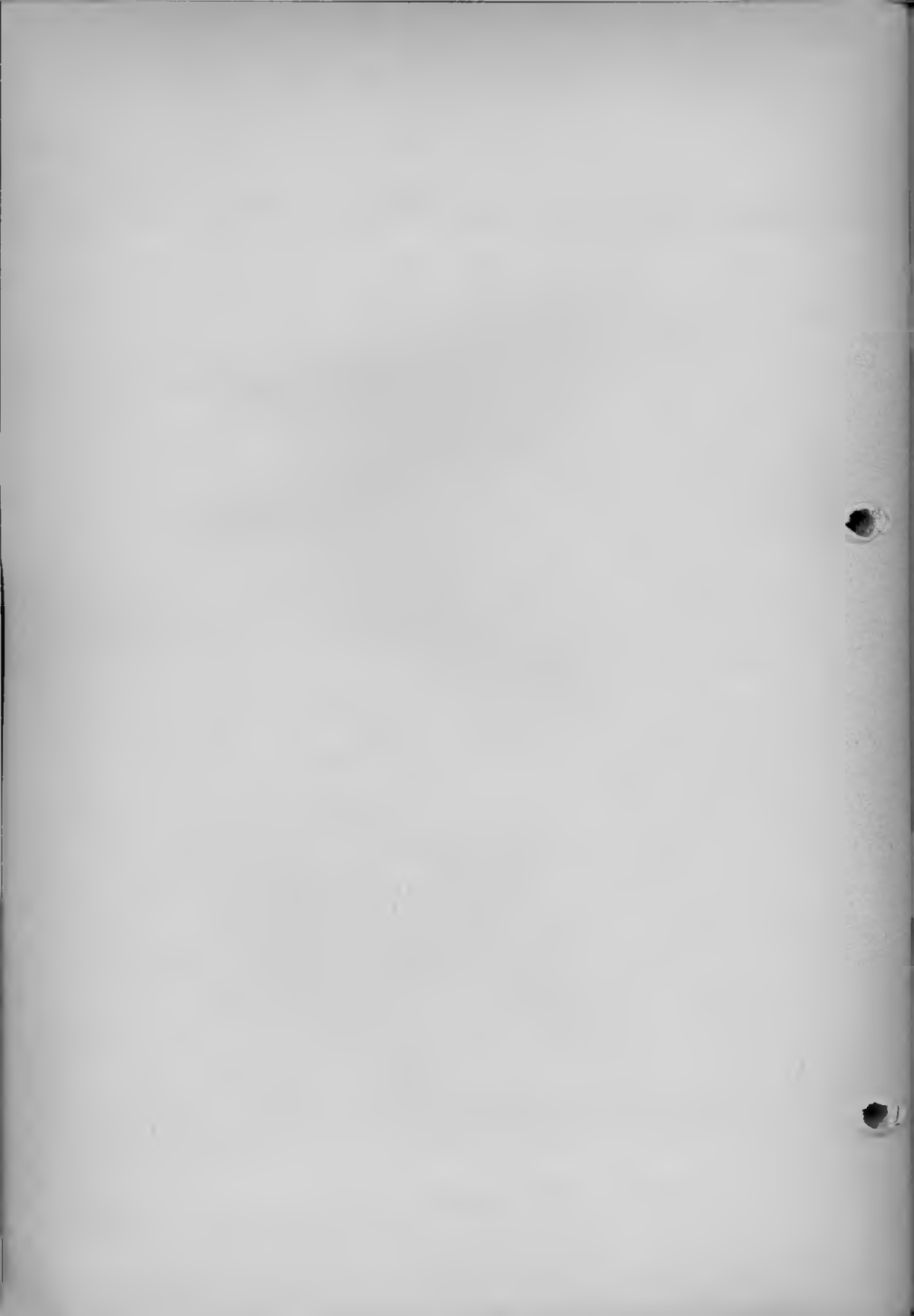
Education:
B.S. 1955 Lewis &
Clark College;
M.S. 1966 Oregon
State University

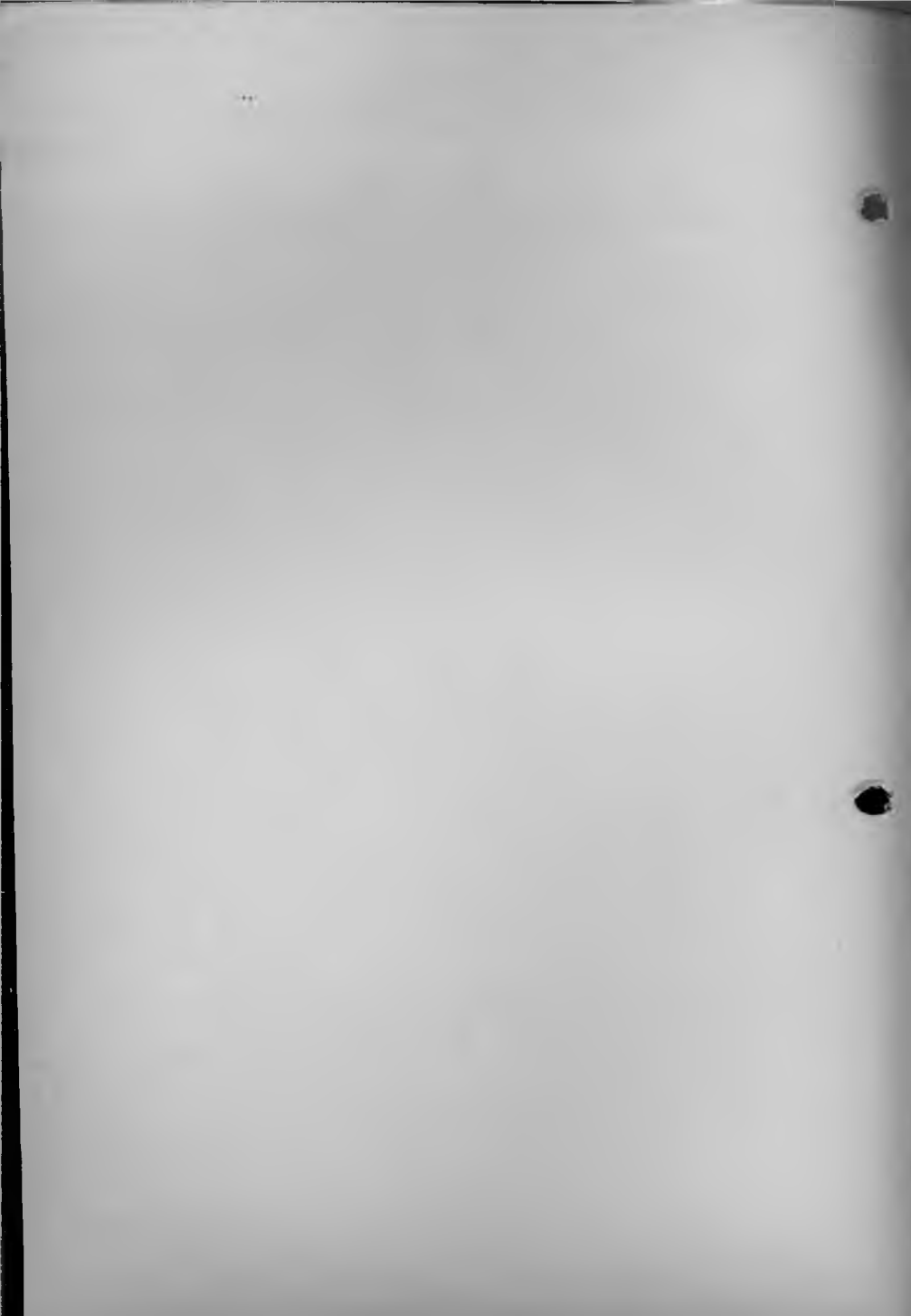
Professional
Associations:
American Chemical
Society (past
chairman and
present councilor
for the Portland
Section); Scientific
Research Society
of America

Resident of Salem
for 17 years.
Married, with
two daughters.

Believes that our city government should be more responsible and responsive to the people. Believes the governing power of the city should be exercised with caution. Believes that most of our serious city problems can be solved more economically by applying a cost-benefit criteria. Believes that the present city council needs new blood. Believes that having extensive business interests in the city is counter to an alderman's effectiveness. Promises, if elected, to listen to the public, investigate personally the impact of proposed ordinances of the city council, and to act with honesty and candor.

(This information furnished by R. T. Van Santen)





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CANDIDATES

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

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—George S. McGovern (D); **VICE PRESIDENT**—R. Sargent Shriver (D); **ELECTORS**—Grace Olivier Peck; Jim Klonoski; Dennis Koho; Gladys McCoy; Fred Spivey; Pat Whiting.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Richard M. Nixon (R); **VICE PRESIDENT**—Spiro T. Agnew (R); **ELECTORS**—Broughton H. Bishop; Evelyn Gilbert; Frederick C. Goeth; Sally Kruse; Clayton C. McGlenn; Eve Nye.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—John G. Schmitz (I); **VICE PRESIDENT**—Thomas Jefferson Anderson (I); **ELECTORS**—Jane L. Button; Kenneth R. Fleming; Richard H. Lytle; Maurice E. Saunders; Mrs. Gladys Sherwood; LeRoy K. Webster.

UNITED STATES SENATOR—(*Vote for One*)—Mark O. Hatfield (R); Wayne L. Morse (D).

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—(*Vote for One*)—Al Ullman (D).

SECRETARY OF STATE—(*Vote for One*)—Beulah Hand (D); Clay Myers (R).

STATE TREASURER—(*Vote for One*)—Craig Berkman (R); James A. Redden (D).

ATTORNEY GENERAL—(*Vote for One*)—Lee Johnson (R); R. P. (Joe) Smith (D).

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 15—(*Vote for One*)—Anthony (Tony) Meeker (R); Adrian D. (Dewey) Newton (D).

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 28—(*Vote for One*)—Dick Coram (D); Kenneth A. (Ken) Jernstedt (R).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 28—(*Vote for One*)—Marvin O. Bolland (R); Curt Wolfer (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 29—(*Vote for One*)—Stan Bunn (R); Ted Lopuszynski (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 30—(*Vote for One*)—Walter R. Collett (R); Jeffrey L. Gilmour (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 31—(*Vote for One*)—James S. Mead (D); Norma Paulus (R).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 32—(*Vote for One*)—Morris K. Crothers (R); Margaret U. (Peg) Dereli (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 33—(*Vote for One*)—Mike F. Becker (I); Meredith L. Mills (R); Martin R. Wolfer (D).

NONPARTISAN

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MARION COUNTY—(*Vote for One*)—Gary D. Gortmaker.

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Precinct Number Follows Voter's Name

9

Marion

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