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STATE OF OREGON OCT 23 1956

Official Voters' Pamphlet

For the

Regular General Election

November 6, 1956



Compiled and Distributed by
EARL T. NEWBRY
Secretary of State

MARION COUNTY

30

FOREWORD

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

(1) A summarization of the laws relating to registration and voting. (Section 255.025, Oregon Revised Statutes.)

(2) Full texts and ballot titles of (a) proposed constitutional amendments and the law referred to the voters of the state by the 1955 Legislature, (b) the Act of the 1955 Legislature against which a referendum petition was filed, and (c) the measure proposed by initiative petition. (ORS 255.410.)

(3) Estimates computed by the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the State Treasurer, and the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration, of the amount of expenditure or tax revenue which would result from the enactment of proposed measures "involving the expenditure of public money by the state, or the raising of funds by the state by imposing any tax." (ORS 254.180.) Measures numbered 5 and 6 are subject to this law, the prescribed estimate ("Price Tag") being included in the Ballot Title of each.

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

(5) Arguments of committees of the Legislature supporting legislative proposals and arguments by others in opposition to these, for which the Legislature has provided space without charge.

(6) Arguments filed by interested parties advocating or opposing certain of the proposals, space being paid for at the prescribed rate of \$450 per page. (ORS 255.450.)

(7) A complete list of candidates for national, state and district offices, whose names will appear on the official election ballots. (ORS 255.230.)

(8) Statements in behalf of candidates, with portrait cuts, space for which was engaged at the rate of \$10 per page for candidates for the Legislature; \$50 per page for all other candidates, excepting political party candidates for President and Vice-President, for which there is no charge. (ORS 255.250, 255.260.)

The Candidates' Section of the Pamphlet Starts on Page 37.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

ORS 255.025, directs that there be placed in each Voters' Pamphlet a page setting forth certain information regarding registration and voting. This information as summarized from the Oregon Election Laws, is as follows:

(1) Requirements for a Citizen to Qualify as a Voter. Every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and over, who shall have resided in Oregon during the six months immediately preceding a primary or general election, and who shall be **duly registered**, shall be entitled to vote, provided such citizen is able to read and write the English language.

Registration as a voter is effected by appearing at the office of the County Clerk in the courthouse at the County Seat, and signing the form that is prescribed by law for that purpose, or by appearing before an official Registrar appointed by the County Clerk to function in the community in which the prospective voter resides. The name and address of a local Registrar can be obtained at a newspaper office, or from the City Recorder. No registrations are permitted during 30 days immediately preceding an election.

Registration continues to be valid indefinitely except as noted in topic (2) following.

(2) When a Voter is Required to Reregister. Reregistration is required when:

(A) The elector (used synonymously in the law with voter), has failed to vote at one election at least in any biennial election period.

(B) The elector changes his or her address by removing to another precinct or county.

(C) The elector desires to change his or her political party.

(D) The name of a woman elector is changed by marriage.

The procedure for reregistering is the same as for registering originally, except that electors who have moved to a different precinct within the same county, or whose names have been changed by marriage, have the option of reregistering by mail.

(3) How a Voter may Obtain and Use an Absentee Ballot. A registered voter in any of the following categories may apply to his or her County Clerk for an Absent Voter's Ballot.

(A) Those who are to be absent from their County on the day of election.

(B) Those who reside more than 15 miles by nearest traveled road from the polling place in their precinct.

(C) Those who are physically unable to attend the polls in person.

Applications for the ballot may be filed with, or mailed to the County Clerk at any time within 60 days preceding the election. No special form of application is prescribed; an informal request is sufficient. The ballot must be returned in time to reach the County Clerk not less than five days prior to the election.

ORS 253.510, provides a special procedure for absentee registration and voting by members of the Armed Forces, and certain classes of service civilians on duty in foreign countries.

(4) How a Voter may Obtain and Use a Certificate of Registration.

(A) A registered voter who changes his residence within the County after the registration period terminates 30 days prior to an election, may procure from the County Clerk's office a certificate which will authorize him to vote in the precinct to which he has moved.

(B) If the voter is to be absent from his County on election day he may obtain from the Clerk's office a certificate which will entitle him to vote in another county for candidates for State and District offices and on State measures.

BALLOT TITLES OF MEASURES

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE
AT LARGE, NOVEMBER 6, 1956, WILL APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL
BALLOTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM AND ORDER:**

.

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED—

1 Purpose: To authorize legislature to place an emergency clause on any tax law, thus permitting it to go into effect immediately. Further provides that filing of an initiative petition to submit question to the people shall not suspend operation of any existing tax law until after people have voted on question.

YES NO

AUTHORIZING STATE ACCEPTANCE OF CERTAIN GIFTS—

2 Purpose: To authorize the state to accept, hold and dispose of corporation stock which has been donated or bequeathed to the state by will.

YES NO

SALARIES OF CERTAIN STATE OFFICERS—Purpose: To repeal

3 original provisions of Oregon Constitution adopted in 1859 fixing the annual salary of Governor and Secretary of State at \$1500, State Treasurer at \$800 and Supreme Court Judges at \$2000.

YES NO

QUALIFICATIONS FOR COUNTY CORONER AND SURVEYOR

4 —Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by authorizing legislature to prescribe qualifications for office of county coroner and county surveyor.

YES NO

SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS—Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by increasing salaries of state legislators from \$600 to \$1200 per year.

5 (ESTIMATE OF COST—Under this amendment the total salary bill of the 90 members of the legislature would be \$108,800 per annum, as against the present \$54,400 per annum.)

YES NO

Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People

6 **CIGARETTE TAX**—Purpose: To provide for a sales tax of 3 cents a package on cigarettes.

YES NO

(ESTIMATE OF REVENUE—The tax imposed by this measure would produce approximately \$5,500,000 annually, which would be subject to appropriation by the legislature for general state purposes.)

[See pages 6-10]

[See pages 11, 12]

[See pages 13-15]

[See pages 16-18]

[See pages 19, 20]

[See pages 21-23]

Proposed by Initiative Petition

7 PROHIBITING CERTAIN FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS—

Purpose: To prohibit any person from fishing for salmon or steelhead by any method except hook and line in any coastal stream south of the Columbia River. Imposing penalties. Commercial chum salmon fishing and incidental catch of other species permitted in Tillamook Bay area.

YES
NO

[See pages 29-32]

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

8 MARION COUNTY SUBDISTRICTING BILL—

Purpose: To divide Marion County into two state representative subdistricts and to provide for the election of two representatives from each subdistrict.

YES
NO

[See pages 33-35]

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

MEASURE No. 1

STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED

Proposed by the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 28, 1955, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

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

Sec. 1a. No poll or head tax shall be

levied or collected in Oregon. [The Legislative Assembly shall not declare an emergency in any act regulating taxation or exemption.] *An initiative measure shall not affect the imposition, assessment, levy, collection, application or refund of any tax (or any penalty or charge relating to any tax) accruing prior to the date of the enactment of the initiative measure.*

NOTE—The foregoing is set forth in accordance with section 255.440, Oregon Revised Statutes, which provides that " * * * the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in the pamphlet so as to indicate by the use of brackets the matter that would be deleted from the existing provision, and by italic type the matter that would be added thereto "

BALLOT TITLE

STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED—Purpose: To authorize legislature to place an emergency clause on any tax law, thus permitting it to go into effect immediately. Further provides that filing of an initiative petition to submit question to the people shall not suspend operation of any existing tax law until after people have voted on question.

YES

NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed amendment to section 1a, Article IX, Oregon Constitution, would remove the present constitutional prohibition against declaring an emergency in any Act regulating taxation or exemption and authorize the legislature to place an emergency clause on any tax law, thus permitting the law to go into effect immediately.

The proposed amendment further provides that the filing of an initiative petition to submit the question to the people shall not suspend the operation of any existing tax law nor affect the imposition, assessment, levy, collection, application or refund of any tax, or any penalty or charge relating to any tax accruing prior to the date of the enactment of the initiative measure submitting the question to the people.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 1

STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED

Normally a new law passed by the legislature does not go into effect until 90 days after that session of the legislature adjourns. However, if an "emergency clause" is attached it becomes effective as soon as it is passed and signed by the Governor. Under Oregon's Constitution, an "emergency clause" is permitted on any type of

legislation except a new tax bill or any amendment to an old tax law.

The effect of this amendment would be to permit the use of the "emergency clause" on any legislation, including tax measures.

The constitutional provisions for initiative and referendum provide that a petition signed by 5% of the voters

can prevent any law which is not yet in effect from going into effect until it has been voted upon by the people. A legislative act which has been thus suspended by referendum petition is not normally voted upon until the next general election and, therefore, cannot go into effect for approximately a year and a half after it has passed. Since the legislature cannot now use an "emergency clause" on any new tax law or amendment to or repeal of an old tax law, a period of 90 days is available for any group to obtain the required signatures (approximately 20,000).

Any tax legislation adopted by the legislature faces the possibility of being referred to the voters, and as a result, any change in the tax structure would be inoperative for at least a year and a half.

A further problem is often presented, as referral petitions need not

apply to an entire act, but may be made to apply to only part of the act, allowing the rest to become law.

Approval of this amendment would enable the legislature to write tax legislation which, if approved by the Governor, would go into effect immediately and in the form it was approved by the legislature without deletion of any part. The Governor would still have the power to veto the bill or any part of it, including the "emergency clause."

This amendment would not affect the right of the people to initiate (by petition of 8% of the voters) a repeal or amendment to the act.

GEORGE BROWN, Portland
ROBERT M. HALL, Portland
HERBERT LUNDY, Portland
Committee designated pursuant
to ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 of the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 1

State Tax Laws—Immediate Effect Authorized

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION No. 1

This proposed amendment to the Constitution will permit the legislature to place an emergency clause on tax measures, allowing the bills to become law immediately upon passage by both houses of the legislature and approval by the governor.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE PRESENT LAW?

Under our present system, special interest groups controlling only about 20,000 votes may stop all or a portion of a revenue program by referendum, whether the proposal is to increase, decrease or alter the tax. If all or part of a revenue program is referred, Oregon might be without necessary income for basic school support, institutions, and other needs of state government. Such a referral could result in automatic collection of a state property tax. The passage of Proposition No. 1 would correct this.

HAVE REVENUE MEASURES BEEN REFERRED?

Yes! There have been several instances in recent years where small interest groups have stopped portions of revenue programs, obviously for their own temporary financial gain. Passage of Proposition No. 1 will prevent selfish interest groups from controlling tax legislation.

HOW ABOUT OTHER STATES?

Only in Oregon, of all the 48 states, is the legislature denied the right to attach the emergency clause to tax bills, including bills to repeal taxes. Proposition No. 1 would rid the state of this ban.

HAS THIS AFFECTED SOUND LEGISLATION?

When the legislature is considering a tax program, it is compelled to consider the threat of referendum. It is our opinion that the tax program adopted by the 1955 legislature would not have included a 45% surtax if it had been free to adopt its own program without fear of referral. It is ironic, but factual, that should the 1957 legislative assembly desire to REPEAL the 45% surtax in time to apply to 1956

income tax returns, it would not be able to do so unless this amendment is approved. The 1956 income taxes are due on April 15, 1957. Such repeal could not become law until 90 days after the legislative session, or approximately August 1, 1957.

ARE SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED?

When Proposition No. 1 is approved at this election, the following safeguards will remain:

1. Proposed tax legislation will have to pass both houses of the legislature.
2. The governor could veto the bill in whole, or he could simply veto the emergency clause.
3. The proposal could be submitted to the voters at the next general election by initiative petition.
4. At the same election, candidates for re-election to the legislature would stand or fall on the basis of their voting records, thus giving the voter an opportunity to approve or reject both the bill and the legislator.

WE BELIEVE

The members of the legislature are in effect your board of directors. As such, they are entitled to exercise their best judgment on fiscal affairs of the state; in turn, they should be compelled to take a positive position on any and all tax proposals.

Approval of Proposition No. 1 will permit all future legislatures to adopt sound, balanced, long-range tax programs.

What legislative issue could conceivably be of more of an emergency than a revenue measure? We believe this measure is essential and necessary legislation that should be approved by the people of the State of Oregon. Vote X YES for Proposition No. 1.

LEE V. OHMART
State Senator, Salem

WAYNE R. GIESY
State Representative, Monroe

CHARLES ALLEN TOM
State Representative, Rufus

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Oregon State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and the Oregon State Farmers Union, in opposition to

MEASURE No. 1

State Tax Laws—Immediate Effect Authorized

If the people of Oregon wish to retain control over the state taxes they pay then they must vote NO on Ballot Measure No. 1, STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED.

It is not an accident that the citizens of Oregon enjoy one of the few comparatively simple and progressive state tax systems remaining in the United States. The majority of the other states do not have this simplicity of tax structure. Most of these same states permit the legislature to attach the emergency clause to tax measures. However, most of these same states require a two-thirds vote of legislators to attach the emergency clause. This proposal—STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED, requires only a simple majority vote of legislators to attach the emergency clause to tax measures.

The Constitution of the state of Oregon declares that "The Legislative Assembly shall not declare an emergency in any act regulating taxation or exemption." Under Oregon's referendum law the people may refer to a vote of all citizens eligible to cast a ballot any tax measure which the legislature may adopt.

Ballot Measure No. 1, STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED, would remove these restrictions so that any tax measure, or change in existing exemption schedules under the present income tax law the legislature should adopt, would become law immediately upon signing by the Governor or passage over his veto.

STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED, would deny the people the right to refer to a vote of the people any tax measure to which the legislature had attached the emergency clause. This means, should STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED become law, that any tax measure, or change in exemptions under the present income tax law that the legislature should adopt, and to which it should attach the emergency clause, would remain in effect for a period of from 18 to 22 months and the people could, during all that time, do nothing about it.

Should STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED, become law, any tax measure could be deemed an emergency, adopted by the legislature, and the people would pay the tax for a period of 18 to 22 months without any possibility of recourse against it. Should the people initiate repeal—and adopt repeal—of the tax enacted and already in effect for a period of 18 to 22 months, the legislature could, at its next session (in about 60 days from the time the people repeal the tax enacted by the legislature) adopt the same tax measure, and again the people would have no recourse against it for a period of 18 to 22 months. This could, conceivably, go on, and on, and on. Meanwhile, the tax—a sales tax, for instance—would be in effect for as much as 22 out of every 24 months.

Five times in recent years the people of Oregon have rejected sales tax measures.

The only way that the people of Oregon can assure themselves that the state's comparatively progressive tax system will be maintained, and prevent imposition of a sales tax, is to vote NO on Ballot Measure No. 1, STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED.

There is more at stake in this ballot measure than your taxes. This is a direct attack on the referendum. Remember, the referendum and initiative were pioneered in Oregon and have fostered and preserved the state's progressive legislation in numerous fields.

Vote NO on Ballot Measure No. 1, STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED, to retain your right to stop bad tax measures and to keep control of the taxes you pay.

OREGON STATE LABOR
COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

J. T. MARR,
Executive Secretary
Portland

OREGON STATE FARMERS
UNION

HARLEY LIBBY, President
Jefferson

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Oregon State Grange, in opposition to

MEASURE No. 1

State Tax Laws—Immediate Effect Authorized

THE PEOPLE OF OREGON NOW CONTROL THE STATE TAXES THEY MUST PAY! KEEP THIS CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Vote NO on Ballot Measure No. 1 . . . State Tax Laws—Immediate Effect Authorized.

During the past 44 years the people of Oregon, under Section 1-a, Article IX, Oregon Constitution (which the legislature now proposes to repeal) have retained in their own hands control of the taxing power of the State of Oregon. Here is the result!

1. NO STATE DEBT (general fund).
2. \$30,000,000 SURPLUS IN THE GENERAL FUND.
3. EXCELLENT STATE SERVICES.
4. ONE OF THE BEST FINANCED SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.
5. NO UNWARRANTED TAX EXEMPTIONS.
6. SOUND FISCAL POLICY!
7. TAXES BASED ON THE ABILITY TO PAY THE TAX.

Obviously, the people of Oregon have done a much better job of handling the fiscal affairs of their state than have the legislatures of many of our sister states, particularly Washington, which has a sales tax, state indebtedness, plus a deficit!

OREGON IS A WORKING DEMOC-

RACY—KEEP IT THAT WAY! Defeat Ballot Measure No. 1.

IF WE DO NOT DEFEAT THIS MEASURE, THE LEGISLATURE WILL PASS A SALES TAX. UNDER A SALES TAX, 85 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON, THE 85 PER CENT LEAST ABLE TO PAY, WILL HAVE TO PAY MORE TAXES THAN THEY DO NOW.

IF WE DO NOT DEFEAT THIS MEASURE, THE LEGISLATURE WILL HAVE THE POWER TO REVOKE THE TAX EXEMPTIONS NOW IN EFFECT FOR CHURCH, CHARITABLE, AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND TO GRANT TAX EXEMPTIONS TO ANY CLASS OF TAXPAYER IT MAY SO DESIRE.

DEFEAT BALLOT MEASURE No. 1—KEEP OREGON'S PURSE STRINGS IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE WHO PAY THE TAXES!

Don't give the legislature additional power to defy the will of the people, as they have done many times, and will do again!

The Power to tax is the Power to destroy. The people should have control over this power!

VOTE NO on BALLOT MEASURE No. 1 . . . STATE TAX LAWS—IMMEDIATE EFFECT AUTHORIZED.

OREGON STATE GRANGE
ELMER McCLURE, Master
Portland

MEASURE No. 2

AUTHORIZING STATE ACCEPTANCE OF CERTAIN GIFTS

Proposed by the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 11, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 6, 1955, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 6, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. The state shall not subscribe to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation, *but, as provided by law, may hold and dispose of stock, including stock already received, that is donated or bequeathed.*

NOTE—The amendment would add the **material** in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

AUTHORIZING STATE ACCEPTANCE OF CERTAIN GIFTS—Purpose: To authorize the state to accept, hold and dispose of corporation stock which has been donated or bequeathed to the state by will.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed amendment to section 6, Article XI, Oregon Constitution, would remove the prohibition against the state being interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation to the extent of permitting the state to accept, hold and dispose of any such stock which is donated or bequeathed to the state.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 2

Authorizing State Acceptance of Certain Gifts

Section 6, Article XI of the Oregon Constitution now forbids the State to own any interest in the stock of any company, association or corporation. The 1955 legislature has proposed a Constitutional Amendment to authorize the State and its institutions, particularly the educational ones, to accept gifts or bequests of stock and to hold or sell such stock as dictated by proper financial management and legislative regulations.

Proponents point out that institutions have had to turn down gifts which would have financed research, bought equipment and furnished scholarships without expense to the taxpayers and that for tax reasons such gifts are quite likely to be in stock.

Opponents of the amendment argue that inasmuch as there are no provisions requiring the State or state agencies to dispose of the stock, the State may be put and remain in the anomalous position of regulator and owner of corporations at the same time. They point out the dangers of what the Supreme Court has called "entangling alliances" with corporations and the inconsistency of continuing to prohibit school districts and other political subdivisions from owning corporate stock.

TOM HUMPHREY, Portland
KENNETH KRAEMER, Portland
WILLIAM E. WALSH, Coos Bay
Committee designated pursuant to ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by House Joint Resolution No. 11 of the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 2

Authorizing State Acceptance of Certain Gifts

For many decades State higher education institutions in Oregon accepted stock that was donated or bequeathed to them for various purposes such as for student scholarships and prizes and hospitalization of children.

The Attorney General has ruled that the acceptance of such stock was in violation of the Constitution of the State of Oregon and advised that either the stock then being held by the Board of Higher Education be sold or that efforts be made to modify the State Constitution.

Believing that it should always be receptive to accept gifts for worthwhile purposes, whatever their form, the Board of Higher Education asked the Legislature to seek an amendment to the Constitution by referring the question to a vote of the people. This the Legislature has done, by a large majority, under the legislative measure known as House Joint Resolution No. 11.

The answers to some questions which may occur to the voter are set forth:

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE RESOLUTION?

The resolution, requested by the State Board of Higher Education, seeks authority to hold or dispose of stock which is donated or bequeathed to the Board, including stock already received, as would be provided by law. The resolution would grant permission not only to the State Board of Higher Education but to any State department.

WOULD THE RESOLUTION PERMIT THE PURCHASE OF ANY STOCK?

The purchase of stock would not be permitted.

IS IT GOOD BUSINESS TO ALLOW THE ACCEPTANCE OF DONATED STOCKS?

Yes, donors who consider it prudent to invest their personal funds in stocks cannot understand why the State is prohibited from accepting stock donations.

Trustees, other than the State, are permitted by law to accept and hold stocks. Authority for such prudent administration of donated trust funds is now sought on behalf of the State.

WILL IT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE STATE TO SELL STOCKS WHICH ARE DONATED TO IT?

Yes, as would be provided by law. The State may hold stocks or may not hold as circumstances may require.

ARE STATE TAX FUNDS INVOLVED?

The resolution does not authorize the Board of Higher Education to purchase stock with State funds nor with donated funds. It merely provides for the acceptance of stock that is donated or bequeathed. State tax funds are not involved.

Upon passage of the measure by the people, the 1957 Legislature would authorize such policies and procedures as are deemed necessary to provide for the most prudent administration of donated stocks.

DONALD R. HUSBAND
State Senator, Eugene

WAYNE R. GIESY
State Representative, Monroe

V. EDWIN JOHNSON
State Representative, Eugene

MEASURE No. 3

SALARIES OF CERTAIN STATE OFFICERS

Proposed by the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 12, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 21, 1955, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 1, Article XIII of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be repealed.

NOTE—Section 1, article XIII, now reads as follows: "The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the Treasurer of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the Judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. They shall receive no fees, or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices; and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this Constitution, shall be provided by law."

BALLOT TITLE

SALARIES OF CERTAIN STATE OFFICERS—Purpose: To repeal original provisions of Oregon Constitution adopted in 1859 fixing the annual salary of Governor and Secretary of State at \$1500, State Treasurer at \$800 and Supreme Court Judges at \$2000.

3

YES

NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed repeal of section 1, Article XIII, Oregon Constitution, would remove from the Constitution the outdated provisions in the original Constitution adopted in 1859 establishing the minimum annual salary of the Governor and the Secretary of State at \$1500, the State Treasurer at \$800 and the Judges of the Supreme Court at \$2000.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 3

Salaries of Certain State Officers

Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 was passed by the 1955 Legislature and referred to the people. It would repeal all of Section 1, Article XIII of the Oregon Constitution.

There is only one section to Article XIII. As adopted in 1859, it sets the salary of the governor at \$1500, the secretary of state at \$1500, the treasurer at \$800, and the supreme court judges at \$2000 and states that salaries of state officers not named be set as provided by law.

This part of the article is obsolete and has been disregarded since 1905. The salaries have been raised several times by legislative act and have been commensurate with the duties of the office and the cost of living. Part of the section also contains the provision that supreme court justices receive no fees or perquisites in addition to salaries.

Obsolete sections of the constitution

should be repealed but the constitution should contain authorization for the payment of salaries (not fixed amounts) to state officers and prohibit either increase or decrease during term of office. It should further provide the restrictions on fees and perquisites received in addition to salaries.

The section and article are not being observed today and the above officials are drawing their salaries without constitutional authority. Repeal of this part of the constitution will remove an ignored portion of the document.

GILES FRENCH, Moro

MRS. J. RICHARD NOKES,
Portland

MRS. RICHARD H. WILCOX,
Portland

Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 of the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 3

Salaries of Certain State Officers

Section 1, Article XIII of the Oregon Constitution, which sets salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State at \$1500.00, the State Treasurer at \$800.00, and Judges of the Supreme Court at \$2000.00, should be repealed. It is outmoded, unnecessary and only serves to show that certain detailed provisions of our Constitution need to be brought into conformity with prevailing conditions. Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 would accomplish the repeal of this outmoded section of the Constitution and nothing contained in this measure in any manner alters any of the Constitutional rights or guarantees of our people.

When the Oregon Constitution was written in 1857, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention thought in terms of an annual budget of \$25,000.00 for the state of Oregon. Many matters were therefore included in the Constitution which could better have been left up to the decision of the Legislature. Salaries of state officers is one matter which requires adjustment as conditions change, and the duly elected representatives of the people in the Legislature can best act to meet such changing conditions.

As duties of state officers increased, it became necessary and proper to increase their salaries, and this was done. At one point, increases in the salaries of Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer were attacked in court on the ground that the Constitution limited the amounts

which could be paid to these officers. In 1936 the Supreme Court of Oregon decided, in the case of Jory v. Martin, 153 Or. 278, that the Legislature had authority to increase the salary amounts provided in the Constitution.

Section 1, Article XIII no longer applies to Supreme Court judges. In 1910, when Article VII of the Constitution dealing with the judicial branch of our government was amended by the people through the initiative process, a section was included stating that the compensation of judges might be provided by law.

Since salaries of state officers are far greater than the "minimum" constitutional amounts, and since the Legislature has authority to set salaries, Section 1, Article XIII serves no useful purpose and should be repealed.

The Legislature desires over a period of time to submit a series of referendum measures to the people for the purpose of eliminating those portions of the Constitution which are outmoded, unnecessary and only cause confusion. This is one such measure and deserves the support of the people.

PHILIP B. LOWRY
State Senator, Medford
ALFRED H. CORBETT
State Representative, Portland
GEORGE H. LAYMAN
State Representative, Newberg

MEASURE No. 4

QUALIFICATIONS FOR COUNTY CORONER AND SURVEYOR

Proposed by the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 7, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 13, 1955, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That sections 6 and 8, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. There shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof at the time of holding general elections, a county clerk, treasurer[,] and sheriff[, Coroner and Surveyor,] who shall severally hold their offices for the term of four years.

[The provision of this section, fixing

the term of office for four years, is self-executing and shall become effective on the first Monday of January, 1921, when said county officers, elected at the regular November, 1920, election shall qualify.]

Sec. 8. [No person shall be elected, or appointed to a county office, who shall not] Every county officer shall be an elector of the county, and the 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.

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

BALLOT TITLE

4 QUALIFICATIONS FOR COUNTY CORONER AND SURVEYOR—Purpose:
To amend Oregon Constitution by authorizing legislature to prescribe qualifications for office of county coroner and county surveyor.

YES

NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed amendment to sections 6 and 8 of Article VI, Oregon Constitution, does not create or abolish any office but would permit the legislature or the people by law to impose qualifications for the office of county coroner and county surveyor in addition to that of being an elector of the county.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 4

Qualifications for County Coroner and Surveyor

The approval of the proposed constitutional amendment would authorize the legislature of the State of Oregon to prescribe qualifications for office of County Coroner and County Surveyor.

VERN W. MILLER, M.D.
Salem

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER
Salem

Majority of committee designated pursuant to ORS 254.210.

Mr. Peter W. Welch, the third member of this committee dissents.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by House Joint Resolution No. 7 of the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 4

Qualifications for County Coroner and Surveyor

House Joint Resolution No. 7, referred to the people by the 1955 Legislative Assembly, proposes to amend Sections 6 and 8, Article VI, of the Oregon Constitution. The only purpose of the amendment is to remove from the enumeration of constitutional county officers in Section 6 the coroner and surveyor, and the proposed amendment to Section 8 merely authorizes the legislature to prescribe qualifications for the coroner and surveyor in addition to the requirement that such officials be electors of the county.

As Article VI now stands, the surveyor and coroner are constitutional officers, for whom it is impossible to provide any qualifications beyond that of elector of the county. The Oregon Supreme Court has decided that upon the basis of the present sections the legislature cannot pro-

vide any additional qualifications, and it is now possible for one to be elected and qualified as a county surveyor, who is not licensed or competent to make surveys. Because of the technical duties which are attached to the offices of both coroner and surveyor, it seems desirable that the legislature should have a free hand in fixing minimum qualifications for those offices; and the proposed constitutional amendments to Article VI merely enable the legislature at some future time to provide such qualifications as may seem desirable.

GENE L. BROWN
State Senator, Grants Pass

GEORGE LAYMAN
State Representative, Newberg

BOYD OVERHULSE
State Representative, Madras

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Arthur F. Danielson, Earl Smith, M.D., and Peter W. Welch,
in opposition to

MEASURE No. 4

Qualifications for County Coroner and Surveyor

Under the Constitution of the State of Oregon and other state Constitutions, also under the United States Constitution, there are only three qualifications for holding administrative public office by election at the hands of the voters. These qualifications are: age, residence and citizenship, and every elector has the privilege and the right to seek any elective office, from President of the United States to the lowest administrative office in the county.

This proposed change of the Constitution is an attempt by a pressure group to deny to electors their constitutional right and privilege.

There has been no popular demand by the people for this change of our Constitution. There is nothing wrong now with the way in which county coroners and surveyors are administering the duties of their office under the Constitution, but there is a small group of self seeking proponents who would have the offices taken out of the Constitution and then prevail upon the legislature to classify these administrative elective offices so that only a certain specified individual could be elected to a constitutional office.

It is not required that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be a lawyer or member of the Bar. It is the right and privilege of every elector to seek any office in the Constitution. If this change is approved by the voters, what is to prevent other small pressure groups from pointing to this change and then securing other changes so that other qualifications can be established for the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and the Supreme Court, or even for other administrative offices such as the county sheriff, county treasurer and county assessor?

Dictators and others who establish a political oligarchy, always start with little things such as changing their state or national constitution and injecting qualifications upon elective offices. Then they try for something else and point to the changed Constitution as the law. This has been tried before in Oregon and those who uphold and defend the Constitution have always had to be watchful, just as our forefathers have warned us that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Remember—the oath of office of every elected or appointed official is to uphold and defend the Constitution.

Before you vote to change the Constitution, be sure you know every reason why you should vote for a change of something very important to every phase of the life of every citizen. The Constitution is the book of rules, by which we all agree to live together under law.

Every elector should always have the right and privilege to file his application for any elective administrative constitutional office. This is the American way and it is the constitutional way under our Oregon State Constitution.

This proposed change in our State Constitution should be voted NO . . . There is no logical reason for voting otherwise in this case.

ARTHUR F. DANIELSON
Clatsop County Surveyor
Astoria

EARL SMITH, M.D.
Former Coroner Multnomah
County
Portland

PETER W. WELCH
Multnomah County Surveyor
Portland

MEASURE No. 5

SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Proposed by the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 8, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 31, 1955, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

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

Sec. 29. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their service a salary of [six hundred dollars

(\$600)] \$1,200 per annum, payable as provided by law. For each session of the legislature, they shall also receive the sum of 10 cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route, and no other personal expenses. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of their annual allowance as members.

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

BALLOT TITLE

Table with 2 columns: Description and YES/NO options. Description: SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS—Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by increasing salaries of state legislators from \$600 to \$1200 per year. (ESTIMATE OF COST—Under this amendment the total salary bill of the 90 members of the legislature would be \$108,800 per annum, as against the present \$54,400 per annum.)

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the proposed amendment to section 29, Article IV, Oregon Constitution, to provide that members of the state legislature shall receive for their services a salary of \$1200 per year instead of the \$600 per year presently provided.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 5

Salaries of State Legislators

The present pay of state legislators is governed by Article IV, Section 29, of the Oregon Constitution. It reads as follows: "The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a salary of six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, payable as provided by law. For each session of the legislature, they shall also receive the sum of 10 cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting. . . . The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of their annual allowance as members."

The proposed amendment would, in effect, serve to double the compensation now paid to the members of the legislative assembly, and increase the additional compensation of the presiding officers proportionately.

The present annual cost of legislative salaries is \$54,400; the proposed amendment would make this cost \$108,800. The amendment would make no change in the present travel allowance.

There is a wide variation in the compensation of legislators in other states, ranging from \$200.00 in New Hampshire to \$7500.00 in New York. Of the states immediately adjoining Oregon, California pays \$6000 per year with \$14.00 expenses per day during the session plus mileage; Idaho pays \$10.00 per day plus \$5.00 expenses during the session; Nevada pays \$15.00 per day and \$8.00 expenses; Washington pays \$1200 annually and expenses of \$15.00 per day, not to exceed 60 days.

This amendment, contrary to one voted down several years ago, keeps the voter in charge of legislative salaries and would not give the legislature the authority to set its own without a vote of the people.

ELEANORE M. CAMPBELL (Mrs. Ronald K. Campbell), Corvallis

ROBERT C. INGALLS, Corvallis WALTER W. R. MAY, Portland

Committee designated pursuant to ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by House Joint Resolution No. 8 of the Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly, in favor of

MEASURE No. 5

Salaries of State Legislators

Measure No. 5 submitted to the voters at the general election to be held on November 6, 1956, has for its purpose to amend the Oregon Constitution so as to increase the salaries of members of the State Legislature from \$600 to \$1200 per year.

Changing economic conditions have made necessary the increasing of salary for all other elected and appointed officers and employees of the State and local units of government. The approval of this measure by the people will give to the members of the Legislative Assembly some relief from the personal financial loss which they incur by reason of their service to our State.

As the business of State government becomes more complex, the biennial sessions of the State Legislature grow longer, thus increasing the burden upon members who, in most cases, must maintain their families and their residences at home while, at the same time, maintain a place of residence in Salem.

This personal financial sacrifice which is presently imposed upon our legislators has deprived our State government of the services of many able community leaders who are unwilling or unable to assume such a burden. Likewise, many legisla-

tors with invaluable experience have refused to run for re-election to their office because of the sacrifice which is imposed, not only on themselves but on their families.

True representation requires that it be possible financially for any person to serve in our State Legislature, regardless of his or her economic status. This measure is proposed so that, with more adequate compensation, a legislator may meet the major portion of his living expense during a legislative session.

The people of Oregon desire and are deserving of the most intelligent and sincere legislators that can be elected. In order to elect and re-elect conscientious public servants, their compensation should provide this major portion of their living expense while serving at our State Capitol. The people are aware of this urgent need for an increase in legislative salaries, and are urged to vote "YES" on Measure No. 5.

MARK HATFIELD
State Senator, Salem

PAT DOOLEY
State Representative, Portland

FRED MEEK
State Representative, Portland

MEASURE No. 6

CIGARETTE TAX

Submitted to the People pursuant to Referendum Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 2, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the Constitution.

HOUSE BILL No. 539

Forty-eighth Legislative Assembly
(Chapter 725, Oregon Laws 1955)

AN ACT

To provide revenue for the General Fund through the imposition and collection of a tax on the privilege of selling, using, consuming, handling or distributing cigarettes in this state; providing for licensing and penalties; appropriating funds for the administration of the Act; and prescribing an operative date.

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

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Cigarette Tax Law."

Section 2. For the purposes of this Act:

(1) "Cigarette" means any roll for smoking made wholly or in part of tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of whether or not such tobacco is flavored, adulterated or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper or any substance or material, except where such wrapper is wholly or in the greater part made of tobacco.

(2) "Untaxed cigarette" means any cigarette which has not yet been distributed in such manner as to result in a tax liability under this Act.

(3) "Sale" includes any transfer of title or possession for a consideration, exchange or barter, in any manner or by any means whatever.

(4) "Distribution" includes:

(a) The first sale of cigarettes manufactured in this state.

(b) The use or consumption by the manufacturer of cigarettes manufactured in this state.

(c) The first sale of untaxed cigarettes after transportation to this state.

(d) The use or consumption by the first person in possession in this state of untaxed cigarettes transported to the state in quantities of 200 or more in a single shipment.

(5) "Use or consumption" includes the exercise of any right or power over cigarettes incident to the ownership thereof, other than the sale of the cigarettes or the keeping or retention thereof for the purpose of sale.

(6) "Person" includes any individual,

firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, this state, any county, city and county, municipality, district, or other political subdivision of the state, or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

(7) "Distributor" includes:

(a) Every person who, on and after the operative date of this Act, and within the meaning of the term "distribution" as defined in this section, distributes cigarettes.

(b) Every person who sells or accepts orders for cigarettes which are to be transported from a point outside this state to a consumer within this state in quantities of 200 or more in a single shipment.

(8) "Dealer" includes every person, other than one holding a distributor's license, who engages in this state in the sale of cigarettes.

(9) "In this state" or "in the state" means within the exterior limits of the State of Oregon and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States of America.

(10) "Commission" and "tax commission" mean the State Tax Commission.

(11) "Operative date" means the thirtieth day following the date on which this Act takes effect.

Section 3. (1) On and after the operative date, for the privilege of distributing cigarettes, a tax hereby is imposed upon every distributor at the rate of one and one-half mills for the distribution of each cigarette.

(2) Every distributor maintaining a place of business in this state and selling or accepting orders for cigarettes with respect to the sale of which the tax imposed by this section is inapplicable, shall at the time of making the sale or accepting the order, or if the distribution of the cigarettes is not then taxable hereunder at the time the distribution becomes taxable, collect the tax from the purchaser and give to the purchaser a receipt therefor in the manner and form prescribed by the commission.

(3) Unless the contrary is established, it shall be presumed that all cigarettes manufactured in this state, or transported to this state and no longer in the possession of the distributor, have been distributed.

Section 4. Any cigarette with respect to which a tax has once been imposed

under section 3 of this Act shall not be subject upon a subsequent distribution to the taxes imposed by this Act.

Section 5. (1) For the privilege of distributing cigarettes, a floor stocks tax hereby is imposed upon every dealer at the rate of one and one-half mills for each cigarette in his possession or under his control on the operative date of this Act.

(2) The tax imposed by this section is due and payable on or before 15 days from the operative date of this Act.

(3) Each dealer, on or before 15 days from the operative date of this Act, shall file a report with the State Tax Commission in such form as the commission may prescribe. The report shall state the number of cigarettes on hand on the operative date of this Act and the amount of tax due thereon. Each report shall be accompanied by a remittance payable to the State Tax Commission for the amount of tax due.

Section 6. (1) Every person desiring to engage in the sale of cigarettes as a distributor, except a person who desires merely to sell or accept orders for cigarettes which are to be transported from a point outside this state to a consumer within this state, shall file with the tax commission an application, in such form as the commission may prescribe, for a distributor's license. The application shall be accompanied by a license fee of \$1 payable to the State Tax Commission.

(2) The commission, whenever it deems it necessary to insure compliance with this Act, may require any person subject thereto to deposit with it such security as the commission may determine. The amount of the security shall be fixed by the commission but shall not be greater than three times the estimated average monthly liability of persons required to file monthly reports, determined in such manner as the commission deems proper, or \$10,000, whichever amount is the lesser. The amount of the security may be increased or decreased by the commission subject to the limitations herein provided. The commission may sell the security at public auction if it becomes necessary so to do in order to recover any tax or any amount required to be collected, interest, or penalty due. Notice of the sale may be served upon the person who deposited the security personally or by registered mail; if by mail, it shall be addressed to the person at his address as it appears in the records of the commission. Security in the form of a bearer bond issued by the United States or the State of Oregon which has a prevailing market price may, however, be sold by the commission at private sale at a price not lower than the prevailing market price thereof. Upon any sale any surplus above the amounts due shall be returned to the person who deposited the security.

(3) On receipt of an application and license fee and after the deposit of such security as may be required pursuant to this section, the commission shall issue a distributor's license to the applicant. The license is not transferable and is valid until canceled or revoked.

(4) Whenever any distributor fails to comply with any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation of the commission prescribed and adopted under this Act, the commission upon hearing, after giving the distributor at least 10 days' notice in writing, specifying the time and place of hearing and requiring him to show cause why his license should not be revoked, may revoke the license held by him. The notice may be served personally or by registered mail, addressed to the person at his address as it appears in the records of the commission. The commission shall not issue a new license to a distributor whose license has been revoked unless it is satisfied that he will comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations of the commission.

(5) Any person required to obtain a license as a distributor under this Act who engages in business as a distributor without a license or after a license has been canceled or revoked, and each officer of any distributor which so engages in business, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(6) Every distributor, except one to whom a license is issued under subsection (1) of this section, required under subsection (2) of section 3 to collect the tax imposed under this Act from a purchaser, shall register with the commission and give the names and addresses of all agents operating in this state, the location of all distribution or sales houses or offices or other places of business in this state, and such other information as the commission may require.

Section 7. (1) The tax imposed by this Act is due and payable monthly on or before the fifteenth day of the month following each calendar month in which a distribution of cigarettes occurs.

(2) On or before the fifteenth day of each month, every distributor shall file on forms prescribed by the commission a report showing the number of cigarettes distributed during the preceding calendar month by the distributor in this state and such other information as the commission may require to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(3) The distributor shall accompany each report with a remittance payable to the commission for the amount of tax due, less the distributor's actual costs of calculating and reporting the tax, proved to the satisfaction of the commission, but not in excess of one-half of one percent of the tax.

(4) The commission for good cause may extend for not to exceed 15 days the time

for making any report or paying any amount of tax required under this Act. The extension or any renewal thereof may be granted at any time provided a request therefor is filed with the commission within or prior to the period for which the extension may be granted.

(5) Any distributor to whom an extension is granted shall pay, in addition to the amount of tax, interest at the rate of one-half of one percent per month, or fraction thereof, from the date on which the amount of tax would have been due without the extension to the date of payment.

Section 8. If any person fails to file any return required under this Act or, having filed an incorrect or insufficient return, fails to file a corrected or sufficient return, as the case may require, within 10 days after the giving of notice to him by the commission that such corrected or sufficient return is required, the commission shall determine the amount of tax due at any time within three years after the making of the earliest distribution included in such determination, and give written notice of such determination to such person. Such a determination shall finally and irrevocably fix the tax unless the person against whom it is assessed shall, within 30 days after the giving of notice of such determination, appeal to the tax commission from such determination.

Section 9. (1) Any person aggrieved because of any action of the commission or its authorized agent may appeal to the commission for a determination. The appeal shall be by way of written petition, verified under oath as to the truth of the facts asserted therein by the petitioner, stating: (a) an assertion of protest; (b) the basis of such protest; (c) the particular matter to be presented for determination; (d) a concise recital of the facts affecting the controversial questions presented; (e) a concise specification as to the particular relief sought; (f) a memorandum or statement of legal authorities relied upon by the petitioner in support of his protest; and (g) whether or not a hearing is desired and whether or not a stenographic record of the proceedings is desired.

The commission shall grant or may require a hearing upon the appeal and, in connection therewith shall (a) rule upon offers of proof and receive relevant evidence; (b) take or cause depositions to be taken whenever the ends of justice would be served thereby; (c) regulate the course of the hearing; (d) hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues; and (e) dispose of procedural requests or similar matters.

(2) The commission shall mail to the petitioner its decision and order, which shall contain a statement of findings of fact and conclusions of law and a deter-

mination of the amount, if any, due, and shall refund to the taxpayer the amount paid in excess of the amount found to be due; provided, however, that where there has been an overpayment of any tax, penalty, interest or fee, the amount of such overpayment shall be credited against any other sum then due from the petitioner and only the balance shall be refunded.

(3) An appeal to the commission under this section, or an appeal to a court under section 10 of this Act, shall not stay proceedings to collect any unpaid tax if the commission believes that collection of the tax will be jeopardized by delay, unless it be otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 10. (1) An appeal from the determination of the commission under section 9 of this Act may be taken by the petitioner (hereinafter called "appellant") by filing a notice of appeal in the circuit court of the county in which the appellant resides or has his principal place of business or in which is located the office of the commission and by serving a true copy thereof upon the commission by registered mail within 60 days after notice by the commission of its determination has been received by the appellant. The notice of appeal shall name the order or decision from which appeal is taken, specifying the objections thereto and reciting the assignments of error, together with a statement of the facts upon which the appellant relies and the propositions of law involved. Within 20 days after the service of such notice, or such further time as the court may allow, the commission shall return to the court the original or a certified or photostatic copy of all documents, papers, evidence, statements and exhibits on file in the matter and of all testimony recorded therein but, by stipulation of the parties to the appeal to the commission, the record may be shortened. Within 20 days after service of notice of appeal, the appellant shall serve upon the commission a brief in support of his objections to such decision, and shall at the same time file a copy thereof with the clerk of the court wherein said appeal is pending. Within 30 days after service of appellant's brief the commission shall serve upon the appellant or his counsel an answer to the objections raised on appeal, and a brief in support of such answer and of the commission's determination; whereupon the appeal shall be regarded as at issue. Thereupon appropriate proceedings shall be had and the relief, if any, to which the appellant may be found entitled shall be granted. Any taxes, interest, penalties or fees paid found by the court to be in excess of those legally assessed shall be ordered refunded to the appellant with interest at the rate of six percent per annum from time of payment. Such review shall proceed in the manner of a suit in

equity. An appeal may be taken by the appellant or the commission to the Supreme Court in the manner that appeals are taken in suits in equity, irrespective of the amounts involved.

(2) The remedy provided in this section for review of a decision of the commission shall be available to any person subject to the provisions of this Act and shall be the exclusive remedy available to judicially determine the liability of such person for the taxes imposed by this Act.

Section 11. If a tax payable under this Act is not paid when due, the person liable for the payment of such tax shall forfeit to the state a penalty of 50 percent of the amount of such tax determined to be due as provided in this Act plus one percent of such amount for each month of delay or fraction thereof after the expiration of the first month after such tax became due; but the tax commission, if satisfied that the delay was excusable, shall have power in its discretion, according to and consistent with its rules and regulations, upon making a record of its reason therefor, to waive, reduce or compromise any part or all of the penalties and/or interest provided for in this Act.

Section 12. If the amount of the tax found due as computed is less than the amount theretofore paid, the excess shall be refunded by the commission, with interest at the rate of one-half of one percent for each month or fraction of a month from the time the tax was paid to the time the refund is made. No refund shall be allowed or made after three years from the time the return was filed, or two years from the time the tax or a portion thereof was paid, whichever period expires the later, unless before the expiration of such period a claim for refund is filed by the taxpayer in compliance with the manner prescribed by the commission.

Section 13. (1) The commission, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any return or for the purpose of making an estimate of the tax due from any taxpayer, may examine or cause to be examined by any agent or representative designated by it for the purpose, any books, papers, records or memoranda bearing upon the matter required to be included in the return, and may require the attendance of the taxpayer or any other person having knowledge in the premises, and may take testimony and require proof material for the information, with power to administer oaths to such persons. The commission shall have authority, by order or subpoena to be served with the same force and effect and in the same manner that a subpoena is served in a civil action in the circuit court, to require the production at any time and place it may designate of any books, papers, accounts or other information necessary to the carrying out of this Act.

(2) If any person fails to comply with any subpoena or order of the commission or to produce or permit the examination or inspection of any books, papers or documents pertinent to any investigation or inquiry under this section, or to testify to any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, the commission may apply to the circuit court for the county in which the person resides for an order to the person to attend and testify, or otherwise comply with the demand or request of the commission. The application to the court shall be by ex parte motion upon which the court shall make an order requiring the person against whom it is directed to comply with the request on demand of the commission within 10 days after service of the order (or such further time as the court may grant) or to justify the failure within that time. The order shall be served upon the person to whom it is directed in the manner required by this state for service of process, which service shall be required to confer jurisdiction upon the court. Failure to obey any order issued by the court under this section is contempt of court. The remedy provided by this section shall be in addition to other remedies, civil or criminal, existing under the tax laws or other laws of this state.

Section 14. (1) If any tax imposed by this Act or any portion of such tax is not paid within 30 days after it becomes due, the commission shall issue a warrant under its hand and official seal directed to the sheriff of any county of the state commanding him to levy upon and sell the real and personal property of the taxpayer found within his county, for the payment of the amount thereof, with the added penalties, interest and the cost of executing the warrant, and to return such warrant to the commission and pay to it the money collected by virtue thereof by a time to be therein specified, not less than 60 days from the date of the warrant.

(2) The sheriff shall, within five days after the receipt of the warrant, file with the clerk of his county a copy thereof, and thereupon the clerk shall enter in the judgment docket, in the column for judgment debtors, the name of the taxpayer mentioned in the warrant, and in appropriate columns the amount of the tax or portion thereof and penalties for which the warrant is issued and the date when such copy is filed. Thereupon the amount of the warrant so docketed shall become a lien upon the title to and interest in property of the taxpayer against whom it is issued in the same manner as a judgment duly docketed in the office of such clerk. The sheriff thereupon shall proceed upon the same in all respects, with like effect and in the same manner prescribed by law in respect to executions issued against property upon judgment of a court of record, and shall be entitled

to the same fees for his services in executing the warrant, to be added to and collected as a part of the warrant liability.

(3) If a warrant is returned not satisfied in full, the commission shall have the same remedies to enforce the claim for taxes against the taxpayer as if the people of the state had recovered judgment against the taxpayer for the amount of the tax, and shall balance his assessment record by transferring the unpaid deficiency to his delinquent record.

Section 15. The failure to do any act required by or under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed an act committed in part at the office of the commission in Oregon. The certificate of the commission to the effect that a tax has not been paid, that a return has not been filed or that information has not been supplied, as required by or under the provisions of this Act, shall be prima facie evidence that such tax has not been paid, or that such return has not been filed or that such information has not been supplied.

Section 16. In addition to all other remedies specified in this Act, action may be brought by the Attorney General, at the instance of the commission, in the name of the state, to recover the amount of any taxes, penalties and interest due under this Act, if the action for recovery is commenced within three years from the time the tax is assessed.

Section 17. Any person who shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with or shall violate the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, for a first offense, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$100, or to be imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; and for a second or subsequent offense, shall be sentenced

to pay a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or to be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 18. The commission may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, that it considers necessary to enforce this Act.

Section 19. Reports and returns shall be preserved for four years and thereafter until the commission orders them destroyed.

Section 20. All moneys received by the commission under the preceding provisions of this Act, less refunds made by the commission, shall forthwith be paid over to the State Treasurer and held by him in the General Fund as miscellaneous receipts available generally to meet any expense or obligation of the State of Oregon lawfully incurred.

Section 21. The State Tax Commission is authorized to employ such personnel and prescribe and prepare such rules, regulations, forms and tables, between the date on which this Act takes effect and the operative date, as are necessary to the placing of this Act in operation. For this purpose there shall be advanced to the commission from the General Fund such sum as may be necessary, not to exceed \$25,000. The sum so advanced shall be repaid to the General Fund out of the first revenues received under this Act.

Section 22. If a referendum is ordered on this measure, the election thereon shall be had at the first special or regular general election held throughout the state after such referendum is ordered.

Approved by the Governor May 26, 1955.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 26, 1955.

BALLOT TITLE

CIGARETTE TAX—Purpose: To provide for a sales tax of 3 cents a package on cigarettes.

6

(ESTIMATE OF REVENUE—The tax imposed by this measure would produce approximately \$3,500,000 annually, which would be subject to appropriation by the legislature for general state purposes.)

YES

NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

A bill to provide revenue for the General Fund by imposing a tax of 3 cents a package on the sale, use, consumption, handling or distribution of cigarettes. Tax will be collected by first seller or distributor. State Tax Commission is directed to administer Act, license distributors and enforce liens and penalties.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 6

Cigarette Tax

This measure would impose a tax upon every distributor of cigarettes at the rate of one and one-half mills for each cigarette actually distributed, an amount equal to 3¢ on each package of 20 cigarettes.

The distributor is charged with responsibility of remitting tax, which will in effect be paid by final purchaser, since both distributor and retailer will undoubtedly increase their price by the amount of the tax.

The distributor's tax shall be due and payable on or before 15 days from the operative date of the act. Operative date means the thirtieth day following the date on which the act takes effect.

If the measure is approved by the people, all retailers must pay the tax on the cigarettes in their possession on the operative date of this act. Forms prepared by the state tax commission shall be furnished the retail dealers and will provide for reporting number of cigarettes on hand on the operative date of the act and the amount of tax due thereon. These forms, together with remittance for taxes due, must be filed with the state tax commission on or before 15 days from the operative date of the act.

REVENUE

It is estimated that the tax will produce revenues of at least five million dollars annually. Revenues would be placed in the state general fund, available for any legal purpose.

The law contemplates that the tax will be collected without benefit of stamps or machine-affixed impressions. Distributors may deduct from tax remitted, his actual costs of calculating and reporting tax, but such discount shall not exceed one-half of one per cent of tax due.

The measure would be administered by the state tax commission, which would promulgate rules and regulations, and prescribe necessary forms and reports. Every cigarette distributor would be required to secure a license from the tax commission, cost of which is \$1.

Procedures for recovery of delinquent accounts; provisions for appeals to the tax commission and Circuit Court; provisions for penalties for lack of compliance are provided for in the act.

LOUISE HUMPHREY, Portland

J. D. McDONALD, Portland

W. P. PAPE, Portland

Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Tobacco Distributors, in opposition to

MEASURE No. 6

Cigarette Tax

Once again the legislature of the state of Oregon has enacted a law placing a Special Sales Tax on the sale of cigarettes.

This law requires that cigarettes be taxed at the rate of 3¢ per package, thereby selecting one group of people and one product to bear a special tax for the benefit of all the people but paid by only one group and on one product.

Cigarette smokers already pay their proportionate share of all the taxes levied by the state, county and municipal governments, and rightly so, but it is unfair and inequitable to make them the victim of this special levy paid by no one else.

The people of the state of Oregon have overwhelmingly voted down the cigarette tax on several occasions, yet the proponents of this law carried it through the legislature again and sought to justify its enactment by the statement that the revenue from it was needed to balance the state budget. We now find that the state will have a surplus of between twenty and thirty million dollars at the end of this year. (This without the collection of a cigarette tax.)

The proponents of this tax further justified it by saying it will lower other taxes. What other taxes? The law as passed places the revenue from this tax in the general fund and does not require that

any part of it be used to reduce any specific tax now levied.

REMEMBER

1. Cigarettes are already one of the most highly taxed products (more than 8¢ a pack).
2. Cigarette smokers already pay their proportionate share of all other taxes.
3. Retailers and distributors of cigarettes operate on a very low margin of profit and accept their proportionate share of the state's expenses as cheerfully as any other group.
4. Cigarette smokers, retailers and distributors ask no special consideration taxwise. Neither do they wish to be the victims of an unfair and discriminatory tax levied only on them.
5. If this law is let stand, it would mean that any other product or group could feel the bite of special tax legislation.

This is bad tax legislation and should be again voted down.

Vote NO No. 6

OREGON TOBACCO
DISTRIBUTORS

ROBERT A. BRADLEE,
Portland

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Oregon State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, in opposition to

MEASURE No. 6

Cigarette Tax

The cigarette tax was adopted at the 1955 session of the legislature with much reluctance on the part of many legislators. These legislators recognized that it was a selective sales tax, and as studies of Professor Musgraves of the University of Chicago show, hits the lowest income group, percentage-wise, five times as hard as the highest income group. Why, then, did these legislators support such an obviously unjust and regressive tax measure? Only, they said, because the state would be "in the red" at the end of this biennium were it not for the \$11,000,000 revenue that the cigarette tax would provide. Now, of course, we know that Oregon will conclude this current biennium with a surplus of over twice what this tax would have provided. Obviously, the only possibly valid argument for the tax has been exploded.

Is it fair, too, to tax a commodity which provides one of the few pleasures that the low-income worker may enjoy? To tax this pleasure that is already heavily taxed by the federal government?

The great majority of the many states

that do tax cigarettes are not in as good financial condition as is Oregon, which has veered away from both a cigarette tax and a general sales tax. Let's not clutter the comparatively simple and progressive tax system of Oregon with unfair, unjust and nuisance-type taxes of any kind.

With taxes such as a cigarette tax, a great deal of the revenue derived from the tax is consumed by the cost of administration of the tax itself. Better to collect, in all cases, taxes based upon the ability-to-pay, or, in other words, collect on the basis of income. After all, all taxes are paid out of income.

Let's not begin in this state, to tax unfairly, regressively, and selected areas of Oregon citizens.

Vote NO on Ballot Measure No. 6,
Cigarette Tax.

OREGON STATE LABOR
COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

J. T. MARR,
Executive Secretary
Portland

MEASURE No. 7

PROHIBITING CERTAIN FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 3, 1956, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the Constitution.

A BILL

For an Act relating to the taking of salmon or steelhead from coastal streams.

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

Section 1. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or steelhead at any time except by hook and line, commonly known as angling, in the waters of any stream which empties into the Pacific Ocean south of the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, or from the tributaries of such streams not heretofore closed to commercial salmon and steelhead netting. Affected waters of Tillamook Bay and rivers emptying into Tillamook Bay, Nehalem River and Bay, Siletz River and Bay, Yaquina River and Bay, Alsea River and Bay, Siuslaw River and Bay and Coquille River and Bay, shall include all waters of the bay or tidal area formed by each such river, inland from the extension of the Pacific Ocean high water mark shore line across the mouth of such river or bay. Angling is subject to the rules and regu-

lations of the Oregon State Game Commission.

Section 2. Commercial harvesting of chum salmon, and the incidental take of the above species, in the waters of Tillamook Bay and the rivers emptying into Tillamook Bay, is permitted during a period not to exceed 30 consecutive days each year. Exact dates shall be selected by the Oregon Fish Commission, but shall be between October 25th and December 5th of each year. Fishing areas shall be limited to areas in which such fishing was permitted during the 1954 season.

Section 3. Use of any equipment necessary for propagation and authorized scientific study by authorized state and federal agencies is permitted.

Section 4. Violations of any of the provisions of this Act are punishable, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 1 year, or by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

BALLOT TITLE

PROHIBITING CERTAIN FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS—Purpose: To prohibit any person from fishing for salmon or steelhead by any method except hook and line in any coastal stream south of the Columbia River. Imposing penalties. Commercial chum salmon fishing and incidental catch of other species permitted in Tillamook Bay area

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

Initiative bill to prohibit any person from fishing for salmon or steelhead by any method but hook and line in any coastal stream south of the Columbia River. Affected waters of certain bays and rivers include all waters of the bay or tidal area formed by the river inland from the line of high water mark across the mouth of the bay or river. Commercial chum salmon fishing and incidental catch of other species permitted in Tillamook Bay and rivers emptying into it for a period of 30 days each year. Dates to be selected by Oregon Fish Commission between October 25 and December 5. Violation of the Act punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 7

Prohibiting Certain Fishing in Coastal Streams

The effect of this measure would be to ban practically all commercial fishing for salmon or steelhead in the waters of any stream which empties into the Pacific Ocean south of the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, or from tributaries of such streams not heretofore closed to commercial salmon and steelhead netting. Waters specifically closed to commercial fishing by this bill would be the Tillamook Bay and waters emptying into Tillamook Bay, Nehalem River and Bay, Siletz River and Bay, Yaquina River and Bay, Alsea River and Bay, Suislaw River and Bay, and Coquille River and Bay. Areas where commercial fishing would be prohibited would include all waters of the bay or tidal area formed by each such river inland from the extension of the Pacific Ocean shore line high water mark across the mouth of such river or bay.

The bill permits angling in the waters affected, limited only by the rules and regulations of the Oregon State Game Commission.

There are two exceptions to the ban on fishing for salmon or steelhead except by angling in the waters affected:

First, commercial harvesting of chum salmon, and the incidental take of the above species, in the waters of Tillamook Bay and the rivers emptying into Tillamook Bay would be permitted during a period not to exceed 30 consecutive days each year. The exact dates would be selected by the Oregon Fish Commission, between October 25 and December 5 of each year. The fishing areas would be limited to areas in which such fishing was permitted during the 1954 season.

Second, authorized State or Federal agencies would be permitted to use commercial gear and equipment necessary for the taking of fish in the affected waters for propagation and authorized scientific study.

Violations of the act would be punished, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or by both such fine or imprisonment.

EDWARD C. COMAN, Woodburn
MARK L. EDMUNDS, Garibaldi
MELVIN GOODE, Albany
Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Chester L. Hogan and others, in favor of

MEASURE No. 7

Prohibiting Certain Fishing in Coastal Streams

Proposition 7 is a conservation bill. It will conserve salmon, it will conserve tax dollars and mean more income for Oregon's tourist industry, the state's third largest. Every taxpayer pays a proportionate share of subsidization of a handful of part time salmon netters on the small coastal streams and none of these netters makes a livelihood netting salmon.

Proposition 7 has the united support of all major sportsmen's groups, including the Oregon Wildlife Federation and Izaak Walton League.

Coastal stream salmon are under the jurisdiction of 2 state agencies, the Oregon Fish Commission and Oregon State Game Commission. The Oregon Fish Commission, in charge of the small netted streams, is supported mainly by your tax money through the general fund. It now uses over \$800,000 in tax money each biennium. In the past 10 years the Fish Commission has used over \$2,500,000 of tax money, much of it spent in a vain attempt to keep salmon in the netted streams. Despite such efforts declines in catches on coastal streams have been tremendous:

1923-1924 Spring chinook catch	.....	900,000 lbs.	1947	5,000 lbs.*
1923-1924 Fall chinook salmon	.....	3,500,000 lbs.	1954	329,955 lbs.
1923-1924 Silver salmon	.....	3,000,000 lbs.	1954	361,307 lbs.

Contrast the above picture of failure and waste of tax money with Oregon's Umpqua River.

The Oregon State Game Commission, controls salmon in the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers, the 2 largest coastal streams and neither is now netted. The game commission uses no tax money, and is supported by license money from sportsmen. It took over control of the Umpqua River in 1947 after commercial netting had reduced chinook catches from 346,642 pounds in 1936 to only 8,235 pounds in 1946.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND REMOVAL OF NETS HAS MEANT HUGE INCREASES IN SALMON POPULATIONS ON THE UMPQUA RIVER IN 10 YEARS

		No. of Fish
Fall chinook counted at Winchester dam	..1946—None	1955— 600
Spring chinook counted at Winchester dam	..1946— 2507	1956—9011
Silver salmon counted per mile	.....1946— 7	1955— 56

WHO WOULD BE INJURED BY CLOSURE TO NETTING?

On the 6 streams where salmon netting would be completely eliminated by proposition "7", only 167 licenses were issued in

1955. Surveys have failed to turn up even one netter who made a living netting salmon. Lack of fish limits the season to about 35 nights per year. No one can make a living in this short time. On the Siletz River, netted more nights than most streams each year, maximum gross income per licensee in 1954 was only about \$500. The survey shows netters to include many businessmen such as mill, moorage, restaurant and even sporting goods store owners. Others were contract loggers or employed in lumber and related industries. Many do not live on the stream or in the same county where they net, they live in valley points and as far as Portland. Some take vacations to coincide with arrival of salmon. But no case of an individual making a livelihood on the streams to be completely closed to netting has been found. An additional 57 licenses were issued on the 7th stream affected, the Tillamook Bay area. Here, however, closure is only partial to permit harvesting of surplus chum salmon.

PROPOSITION "7" MEANS MORE SALMON FOR THE MARKET THROUGH INCREASES IN OCEAN CATCHES

Statistics show that from 50-70%, depending on location, of commercially caught salmon are caught by ocean trollers at sea, less than 8% from the streams affected by "7". The 8% are desperately needed for additional seed stock in the small streams. As the ocean troller is completely dependent on small salmon reaching the ocean, escapement of the present net catch means more fish to the spawning grounds, additional small fish returning to the ocean and increased salmon for everyone through increased troll catches. Positive proof of the accuracy of this statement was recently furnished by the state of Washington which found of the marked chinook salmon in its troll catch, 85% came from Oregon's Umpqua River, closed to commercial netting.

Proposition "7" takes the livelihood away from no netter . . . it in no way changes the duties or responsibilities of either state agency which works with salmon . . . it means more, not less salmon for the Oregon market . . . and it means increased property values on the streams concerned. It means additional tourist dollars for Oregon's citizens and above all the preservation of a resource which all authorities in fisheries admit is badly depleted. **VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION "7".**

CHESTER L. HOGAN, Portland;
WAYNE N. DOUGHTON, Salem;
ROSE W. ALEXANDER, Taft;
THOMAS FORREST, Broadbent.

* Netting stopped after 1947.

ARGUMENT

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

MEASURE No. 7

Prohibiting Certain Fishing in Coastal Streams

The basis of the opposition of the commercial fishing industry to this measure is that it is an attempt to regulate the management of an important natural resource upon a foundation of selfishness and emotion rather than upon facts. It would completely throw aside findings established by sound scientific research carried out by professionally trained men employed as agents of the State through the Oregon Fish Commission.

The management of the Chinook and Silver Salmon runs of the State, the species involved in this measure, is specifically and exclusively entrusted by statute to the State Fish Commission of Oregon. The Commission has a staff of competent, trained biologists who have, for many years, carried on careful studies of the Chinook and Silver Salmon resources of the coastal streams of Oregon. The Commission has had the authority to halt commercial fishing in the streams, still open to such operations, for many years. They have sharply limited the fishery operations in these streams. It is their claim that the operation of this limited fishery in these streams does not endanger the continued existence or possible increase of the supply of these fish.

The old theory that the big escapement of fish to the spawning grounds returns the big runs has been exploded by studies made in connection with the Oregon, Washington, Canadian, and Alaskan salmon fisheries. In fact it is held today that over-escapement is often far more dangerous than certain degrees of under-escapement, in that it permits more fish to reach the spawning grounds than can utilize the areas available, and breed more fish than the food and water supplies will support. Commission data shows conclusively that the biggest returns HAVE NOT COME from the cycles of biggest escapement.

BEWARE OF "FIGURES"

Proponents of this measure have in the past quoted misleading statistical data to support their arguments. They have quoted salmon catches from records of more than 30 years ago and compared them with today's catches in these streams. They DO NOT tell you that today's catches are small because they are limited to a fixed amount, and that fishing stops when this limit is reached. They DO NOT tell you that in the last few years of the past seven years the troll fishery off the Oregon and Washington coasts has increased its Silver Salmon catch by over 60 percent and its Chinook Salmon catch by almost a surprising 140 percent and

that the Oregon coastal streams produce a substantial part of this supply. They DO NOT tell you about the tremendously increased catches by anglers, both within and just outside these streams.

No segment of our people are more interested in the maintenance of the salmon resources of the State than are the commercial fishermen. The commercial fishery in the past twenty years has shown itself extremely amenable to regulation of the most penalizing kind, if such regulation is based upon competent biological evidence. We are convinced that if the Fish Commission found, on the basis of scientific studies, that the resource is endangered by the operation of a commercial fishery in these streams, and declared in the interests of maintenance of the resource, these streams must be closed to such activities, there would be no substantial objection on the part of the industry.

This measure does not in any way regulate or limit the growing sports fishery or that new type of fishermen, the "sports" fisherman who buys a commercial license so he can fish without any limits as to catch.

We have every confidence in the people of the State and would be content to rely upon their judgment IF THEY COULD BE GIVEN ALL THE FACTS AND VAST ARRAY OF SUPPORTING DATA. WE BELIEVE THAT SUCH A PRESENTATION IS IMPOSSIBLE AND THEREFORE URGE that the people of the State rely upon their duly appointed officials to make proper and adequate regulation to insure the best usage of this resource for the greatest benefit of all the people of the State. The fishery resources of the State belong to all the people of the State and not to any minority group. If you voters are not salmon fishermen, because of lack of time, means, or inclination, your only opportunity to enjoy this splendid food comes to you through the commercial fishery. We appeal to you to leave the management of this resource in the hands of the Oregon Fish Commission which will adopt such regulations as will conserve our salmon for the benefit of all the people and not any minority; therefore:

We urge the defeat of MEASURE No. 7 and ask that you vote NO.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON
& TUNA PACKERS ASS'N
JAMES H. CELLARS,
Executive Secretary
Astoria

MEASURE No. 8

MARION COUNTY SUBDISTRICTING BILL

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

CHAPTER 774
 OREGON LAWS 1955
 (House Bill 507, Forty-eighth
 Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

Relating to the election and appointment of state Senators and Representatives, including provisions relating to legislative districts and subdistricts, apportionment and filling vacancies; creating new provisions; amending ORS 171.050 and 171.060; repealing ORS 171.020, 171.030 and 171.040; and prescribing an operative date.

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

Section 1. The Senate shall consist of 30 Senators. The senatorial districts, the county or counties constituting each district and the number of Senators to which each district is entitled are as follows:

Districts	Counties	Number of Senators
1st	Marion	2
2nd	Linn	1
3rd	Lane	2
4th	Douglas	1
5th	Jackson	1
6th	Josephine	1
7th	Coos and Curry	1
8th	Polk	1
9th	Yamhill	1
10th	Washington	1
11th	Clackamas	2
12th	Multnomah	7
13th	Benton	1
14th	Clatsop and Columbia	1
15th	Tillamook and Lincoln	1
16th	Hood River, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Wasco and Wheeler	1
17th	Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook and Lake	1
18th	Klamath	1
19th	Umatilla	1
20th	Union, Wallowa and Baker	1
21st	Grant, Malheur and Harney	1

Section 2. Any Senator elected or appointed to the office of Senator for a term expiring on the Sunday preceding the first Monday in January 1957, shall continue, for the duration of his term, to hold office as Senator, representing the district designated in section 1 of this Act in which is located the county in which he resided at the time of his election or appointment, except that the Senator representing the former seventeenth district for a term expiring on the above day shall continue to

hold office and shall represent the seventh and eighteenth districts designated in section 1 of this Act until the expiration of his term, and except that the Senator representing the former sixteenth district and the Senator representing the former eighteenth district for terms expiring on the above day shall continue to hold office and shall represent the sixteenth district designated in section 1 of this Act until the expiration of their terms.

Section 3. The House of Representatives shall consist of 60 members. The representative districts, the county or counties constituting each district and the number of Representatives to which each district is entitled are as follows:

Districts	Counties	Number of Representatives
1st	Clatsop	1
2nd	Columbia	1
3rd	Tillamook	1
4th	Washington	2
5th	Yamhill	1
6th	Washington and Yamhill ..	1
7th	Multnomah	16
8th	Clackamas	3
9th	Lincoln	1
10th	Polk	1
11th	Benton	1
12th	Marion	4
13th	Linn	2
14th	Lane	5
15th	Douglas	2
16th	Coos	1
17th	Coos and Curry	1
18th	Josephine	1
19th	Jackson	2
20th	Hood River	1
21st	Wasco	1
22nd	Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler	1
23rd	Umatilla	2
24th	Union and Wallowa	1
25th	Jefferson and Crook	1
26th	Baker	1
27th	Deschutes	1
28th	Lake, Harney and Grant ..	1
29th	Malheur	1
30th	Klamath	2

Section 4. (1) Two Representatives of the twelfth representative district, as designated in section 3 of this Act, shall be elected in each of the two representative subdistricts described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The representative subdistricts of the twelfth representative district are as follows:

(a) City. All of the twelfth represent-

ative district included in and bounded by the city limits of the City of Salem in Marion County, plus the following Marion County election precincts: 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 72, 75, 76 and 154.

(b) County. All of the twelfth representative district not described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(3) Any reference in this section to the city limits of the City of Salem in Marion County or any Marion County election precinct means such city limits or election precinct as it existed on November 2, 1954.

Section 5. ORS 171.050 is amended to read as follows:

171.050. (1) When any vacancy occurs in the office of Senator or Representative from any legislative district or subdistrict due to the death of the Senator or Representative, to his resignation in writing filed with the Secretary of State, to his being recalled from office, or to his being declared disqualified by the house to which he was elected and no election at which the vacancy could be filled by the voters of the district or subdistrict is to intervene between the time of the occurrence of the vacancy and the time set for the convening of a regular or special session of the Legislative Assembly, or when any vacancy occurs during any session thereof, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a qualified elector of the district by the county courts or boards of county commissioners of the counties constituting the district in which the vacancy exists.

(2) If the vacancy does not occur during a legislative session and if an election is to intervene between the occurrence of any such vacancy and the time of convening of any regular or special session of the legislature at which such vacancy can be filled by vote of the electors of the legislative district or subdistrict in which the vacancy has occurred, no interim appointment shall be made and the vacancy shall be filled by the voters of the legislative district or subdistrict affected.

Section 6. ORS 171.060 is amended to read as follows:

171.060. (1) When any such vacancy as is mentioned in ORS 171.050 exists which cannot be filled by the voters of the legis-

lative district or subdistrict affected, as provided in ORS 171.050, the Secretary of State forthwith shall notify the county courts or boards of county commissioners of the counties constituting the district in which the vacancy occurs and shall set a time for a meeting of the county courts or boards of county commissioners and, in case the district is composed of more than one county, name a temporary chairman and designate a meeting place within the said district where the county courts or boards of county commissioners shall convene for the purpose of appointing a person to fill the vacancy.

(2) A written statement signed by a majority of those qualified to vote upon the filling of any such vacancy directed to the Secretary of State is equivalent to a writ of election for the purposes herein contained.

Section 7. ORS 171.020, 171.030 and 171.040 are repealed.

Section 8. (1) This Act shall be submitted to the people of Marion County for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state.

(2) The Secretary of State is directed to set aside one page in the official pamphlet being mailed to Marion County voters and containing measures referred to the people to be voted upon at the next regular general election in which arguments in support of this Act may be printed, and to set aside one page in which arguments against this Act may be printed, which arguments pro and con may be furnished by any person interested; provided that in case more material is offered than can be printed in each page of the pamphlet so allotted, the Secretary of State shall select the part of such material to be printed.

Section 9. This Act shall take effect upon approval by a majority of the voters of Marion County voting on the ballot measure presented as authorized by section 8 of this Act.

Approved by the Governor May 26, 1955.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 26, 1955.

BALLOT TITLE

MARION COUNTY SUBDISTRICTING BILL—Purpose: To divide Marion County into two state representative subdistricts and to provide for the election of two representatives from each subdistrict.

YES
NO

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed bill would create two state representative subdistricts in Marion County and provide for the election of two representatives from each subdistrict. One subdistrict shall consist of the City of Salem and certain adjoining precincts. The other subdistrict shall consist of the remaining part of the county. Any vacancy occurring in any subdistrict shall be filled in the same manner as now provided by law.

EXPLANATION OF MEASURE No. 8**Marion County Subdistricting Bill**

The purpose of this measure is to divide the twelfth State Legislative district, which is Marion County, into two subdistricts for the election of the four State Representatives assigned to it by the legislature.

If this measure is approved by the voters of Marion County one of these subdistricts will include that part of the City of Salem within Marion County and the following precincts near Salem: 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 72, 75, 76 and 154. The other subdistrict will include the remainder of Marion County.

If this proposal is adopted, the voters from each subdistrict would elect two representatives who reside in the district (that is in Marion County). A candidate need not reside in the subdistrict from which elected. The two senators would continue to be elected without regard to the subdistricts.

FOR

During a 12-year period (1941-53) all of Marion County's four representatives and two senators were from Salem.

Although several capable out-of-Salem Marion County citizens sought election to the legislature during these years, they could not overcome the superior vote-getting-strength enjoyed by their better known Salem opponents.

Prominent Salem citizens, potential candidates, benefit from a buildup in the minds of voters through circulation of Salem daily papers throughout the county. But out-of-Salem citizens must depend primarily for similar benefit from circulation of weekly newspapers within their own immediate areas.

With Marion County's population divided about equally between Salem

and the remainder of the county, is it not fair that representatives in the legislature should be divided similarly, as a right?

Although there has not been any major dissatisfaction with our Salem-resident legislators, the outlying area citizens feel that their interests would be more vigilantly proclaimed by subdistrict representatives who would be more familiar with out-of-Salem area problems.

AGAINST

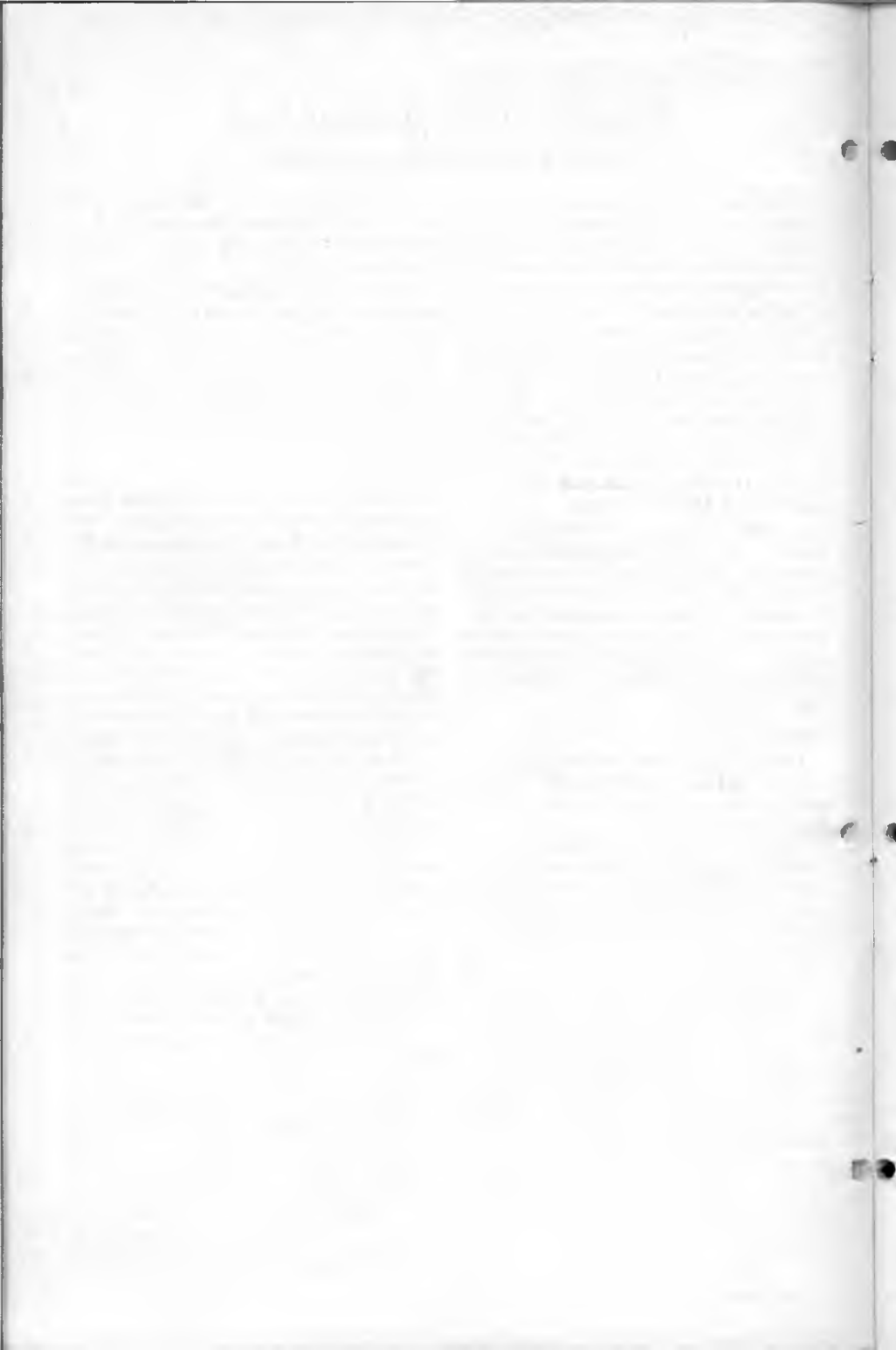
The opposition to this measure does not contend that it is wrong or vicious, merely that it is not necessary.

Why should Marion County be divided and the people deprived of their present right to vote on all the candidates who wish to represent them? Is there an important clash of interest between Salem and vicinity and the rest of the county? There is none. Is there a sharp difference in party preference? No, the two areas vote in about the same ratio. And a Salem candidate can still run in the other district if this measure is approved.

Whatever the past history might have been, today as a practical matter does one have to be a resident of Salem in order to be elected as a State Representative? No. He or she only needs to be well and favorably known throughout the county. It is significant that two of the four Republican candidates this year are from outside Salem, one from Turner, the other from Woodburn.

BERNARD MAINWARING, Salem
SEWARD REESE, Salem
L. E. SPRAKER, Stayton

Committee designated pursuant to
ORS 254.210.



STATEMENTS AND ARGUMENTS IN BEHALF OF CANDIDATES

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1956

The fees prescribed by law were paid for publishing the individual statements and pictures which appear herein. Space is not available to unopposed candidates, but as directed by section 255.230, Oregon Revised Statutes, a complete list follows of all Republican (R) and Democratic (D) nominees, and Nonpartisan candidates, for National, State, and District offices to be voted upon in the county or counties for which this edition of the pamphlet is printed. (Candidates who do not file with the Secretary of State—those for offices in counties, cities, and other local governmental units—are not listed.)

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Dwight D. Eisenhower (R); **FOR VICE-PRESIDENT**—Richard M. Nixon (R); **FOR ELECTORS**—Niel R. Allen, Josephine County; William E. Hanzen, Umatilla County; James C. Hatfield, Marion County; J. O. Johnson, Washington County; Zenas A. Olson, Clackamas County; Lowell C. Paget, Multnomah County.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Adlai E. Stevenson (D); **FOR VICE-PRESIDENT**—Estes Kefauver (D); **FOR ELECTORS**—Margaret Cawood, Emery C. Ingham, Myron Katz, and John M. Winkler, Multnomah County; Max H. Friedman, Clackamas County; Henry L. Hess, Jr., Umatilla County.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Douglas McKay (R), Marion County; Wayne Morse (D), Lane County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1st DISTRICT—Jason Lee (D), Marion County; Walter Norblad (R), Marion County.

FOR GOVERNOR—Robert D. Holmes (D), Clatsop County; Elmo Smith (R), Grant County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—Mark Hatfield (R), Marion County; Monroe Sweetland (D), Clackamas County.

FOR STATE TREASURER—Wiley W. Smith (D), Multnomah County; Sig Unander (R), Multnomah County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—Carl H. Francis (R), Yamhill County; Robert Y. Thornton (D), Tillamook County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE, 12th DISTRICT, Marion County (*Four to Elect*)—Eddie Ahrens (R); Steve W. Anderson (D); William W. Chadwick (R); Robert L. Elfstrom (R); Cecil J. Farnes (D); Winton J. Hunt (R); Guy Jonas (D); Sheila R. Laue (D).

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MARION COUNTY—Hattie J. Bratzel (R); Thomas C. Enright (D).

ON NONPARTISAN BALLOTS

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 1—(Write-in).

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 3—Walter L. Tooze, Multnomah County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 5—Hall S. Lusk, Multnomah County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 6—Harold J. Warner, Multnomah County.

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

REPORT TO THE VOTERS

Not all wise men are Democrats; not all good policies are ours. The question is this: Which party, which candidates will try to run the government for the good of all the people?

YOU DID IT BEFORE

In 1954 you took a long look at a generation of Republican Rule, and elected Democrats. You elected men and women with young and vigorous minds. You were not overwhelmed by Campaign Expenditures. You rejected private utility influence. You blew a fresh breeze into the stale air of one party Oregon politics.

WHAT DID YOU ACCOMPLISH?

You elected United States Senator Richard L. Neuberger who eloquently defends the natural resources of our State.

You elected Representative Edith Green who calmly and vigorously guards human rights and aids our economic growth.

You elected Robert Thornton Attorney General and Norman Nilsen Labor Commissioner, who have made their offices effective branches of state government.

You touched off a revolution in Democratic party organization which has put more capable young men and women into positions of power than either party has seen in many a year.

You elected twenty-five Representatives and six Senators to the 1955 Legislature who fought long and hard for fair taxes, ample education, decent welfare and honest election laws. The Press agreed that without this Democratic Minority, Reaction would have swamped the 1955 Legislature. A responsible minority ought to be made an effective majority.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

LOOK AT THE RECORD VOTE DEMOCRATIC IN '56

1. The Democratic Party likes people and believes that government is created to promote the happiness of its citizens.

2. The Democratic Party is a young party. We have no bosses. We are controlled by no big contributors.

3. The Democratic Party backs legislation and policies that give every citizen an equal chance to study, to work, and to earn according to ability.

4. The Democratic Party fights to save our resources for our children. We believe Oregon to have a future to develop, not just a present to exploit. We want power, soil, trees, and parks, not wasteland.

5. The Democratic Party promotes education because we know that only children taught to think for themselves will be able to govern themselves creatively as adults.

6. The Democratic Party agrees with the Oregon Council of Churches and other responsible groups that big campaign spending must be discouraged. We know big money demands big returns . . . returns that drain a party of its moral courage, a government of its integrity, a people of its right to share in the proceeds of hard and honest work.

THESE ARE THE ISSUES WHERE DO YOU STAND?

TAXES are paid by everybody. Last year the Republican Governor and Republican Majority in the Legislature saddled us with a 45% income tax surtax which produced far more funds than required. They did this to force us to submit to a sales tax! The Democratic Party will enact a new tax program fair to the taxpayer which will not drive new industry away from Oregon. We had a program in 1955. The Republicans voted it down.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM are a part of the Oregon System. The Republicans propose to remove tax measures from the referendum by allowing the legislature to use the emergency clause. This is an attempt to pass the sales tax without a referendum by the people. We believe in the referendum, and the duty of legislators to inform and educate the public in tax programs.

THE OREGON FARMER is going through the wringer. Our Republican State Administration has forgotten everything and learned nothing since 1929. If Republicans are afraid of a problem, they say it doesn't exist. The Democratic Party of Oregon knows that Farmers have a real problem. The

(Continued on following page)

Democratic Party doesn't have all the answers, but we face facts and try to find answers.

DAMSITES . . . are bartered away to private utilities by Republican Agencies with the enthusiastic approval of the Republican Legislature, the Republican Governor, and the Republican Party itself. In this way they have wrecked the comprehensive development of the Columbia Basin.

TIMBER . . . means payrolls to Oregon and lumber to the nation. Republicans worry about how to give it away for profits. The Democrats worry about how to preserve it for jobs and profits too. Sustained yield, properly run, will mean trees forever, jobs forever, soil forever. Sustained yield is a Democratic program born and bred.

OLD AGE PROBLEMS . . . are your problems. We all have parents and we all grow old. The Democratic Party supports decent dignified aid for those in want. We want drastic revision of the Relative Responsibility law. But more than this, we urge a major effort by the State Government to help older citizens in productive part time work to supplement public and private provision for their old age. The Democratic Party rejects the concept that older men and women are looking for a handout. They want to contribute and they can contribute in profitable productive work more than they have been permitted to contribute under State and federal law.

LABOR . . . is responsible in Oregon. Yet year after year Republican partisans propose bills to break our unions. The Democratic Party believes that Oregon Labor organizes effectively, bargains collectively, and uses its legitimate economic powers to better wages and working conditions.

GENERAL WELFARE . . . is everybody's welfare. Every state government, every political administration faces problems which are not simple in dealing with such things as Workmen's Compensation, unemployment insurance, financing welfare, tax policy, roads, schools, and resources. Wise policies on these problems will make a state strong and healthy. The trouble is that the Republicans in almost every case are too little and too late. They have dropped the Beaver and picked up the turtle as our state animal.

RECREATION is a major industry. The Democratic Party backs laws to use our streams and forests for hunting, fishing and camping. Access roads and clean, comfortable campsites will return ten times their cost, and make Oregon a better place to live.

REORGANIZATION of State Government is a crying need. The Democratic Party believes that the time has come to reorganize and consolidate our state government. Oregon State Government is scatterbrained government with governmental powers dispersed through more than 80 state boards and

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commissions. These boards are little independent political machines responsible to no one and sensitive only to the special interests which they purport to serve. No one speaks with authority for the state of Oregon. Certainly not the Governor. Until we arm our governor with effective powers, he must execute his position largely by moral influence. This requires a governor with moral influence.

CONCLUSION: The Democratic Party of Oregon is proud to fight for these policies because it believes they will benefit our state and leave it a better place for our children to live. The Democratic Party is proud of its candidates. With your approval they will execute these policies.

YOU DID IT BEFORE YOU CAN DO IT AGAIN
VOTE DEMOCRATIC

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

**STATEMENT OF
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF OREGON**

THE REPUBLICAN IDEALS ARE WHAT THE PEOPLE OF OREGON WANT

- PEACE
- PROSPERITY
- PROGRESS

WHEN YOU ELECT REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES FROM OUR STATE YOU WILL HELP EISENHOWER CONTINUE THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY WE NOW HAVE.

THERE IS NO ROOM FOR OBSTRUCTIONISTS . . .

THERE IS NO ROOM FOR MEN WHO PLACE THEIR OWN PERSONAL WISHES ABOVE THOSE OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON . . .

THERE IS NO ROOM FOR PEOPLE WHO TELL YOU ONE THING ONE DAY AND ANOTHER THING THE NEXT. HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT IS WHAT YOU WANT.

MAN FOR MAN OUR CANDIDATES ARE THE BEST
. . . LOOK AT THE LINEUP . . .

DOUG McKAY
UNITED STATES SENATOR

A MAN WHO CAN GET THINGS DONE FOR OREGON. One of Ike's original team. A man with knowledge of Oregon's needs, as former Mayor, State Senator, and Governor. INTEGRITY instead of political flip-flop. ACTION rather than Filibuster!

THESE EXCELLENT CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

WALTER NORBLAD
1st district

Western Republican Whip and member of important Armed Services Committee and the Committee on Committees. He has a record in six terms in Congress of which Oregon may be proud.

SAM COON
2nd district

Former member of the Appropriations Committee, serving on the Education and Labor Committee in the 84th Congress. Works tirelessly for increased opportunities in Oregon's first industry, TIMBER; a farmer who understands the problems of our second industry, AGRICULTURE.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

PHIL ROTH
3rd district

A young man whose life is personally dedicated to represent the citizens of Multnomah County and the State of Oregon—equally, fairly, and without prejudice.

HARRIS ELLSWORTH
4th district

Senior member of the House Rules Committee, most powerful committee in Congress. Your Representative since the 4th district was created, knowing Oregon's needs and doing something about them.

ELMO SMITH
GOVERNOR

A GOVERNOR THE PEOPLE OF OREGON LIKE AND TRUST. Energetic, quick thinking, competent. The only candidate for Governor who is a veteran and who understands veterans' problems.

MARK HATFIELD
SECRETARY OF STATE

The Secretary of State should be a man of IDEALS and ABILITY such as Hatfield has demonstrated. A veteran and a young, intelligent public servant.

SIG UNANDER
STATE TREASURER

Your present CAPABLE State Treasurer. The job he has done during the past four years has been a real credit to the State of Oregon.

CARL FRANCIS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Nominated by BOTH political parties in 6 out of 7 successful campaigns for the Legislature—A man who will give real dignity to the office of Attorney General.

**WITH PRIDE, WE RECOMMEND THESE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
TO THE VOTERS OF OREGON**

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
of Pennsylvania
Republican Party Candidate for President

RICHARD M. NIXON
of California
Republican Party Candidate for Vice-President



The President of all the people, Dwight D. Eisenhower, is again the Republican party's candidate for President of the United States.

His running mate is Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, who holds the trust and confidence of the President and the American people.

Peace, progress and prosperity are the three great achievements of the Eisenhower Republican administration.

In the eyes of the American people and the peoples of the world, President Eisenhower is the symbol of America's desire for peace for all time. No man is better qualified than President Eisenhower to continue to strive for peace in the Hydrogen Bomb era in which we live.

Besides assisting the President and helping to formulate administration policy, Vice-President Nixon has made good-will tours to important areas abroad. Each tour was a diplomatic success for the United States.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

**LOOK AT THE ACHIEVEMENTS THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS
ATTAINED FOR YOU IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS**

PEACE WITHOUT APPEASEMENT

President Eisenhower's firm and intelligent handling of foreign affairs ended the Korean War and brought Oregon boys back home again.

The Communist menace has been reduced . . . they have not taken a single foot of land since President Eisenhower became President.

President Eisenhower has given the world bold proposals for mutual arms reduction and protection against aggression . . . Proposals that are sound and strong.

The "Atoms for Peace" program is gaining tremendous support from the free nations of the world in an effort to develop productive uses of the atom.

**THIS AGGRESSIVE AND FIRM FOREIGN POLICY IS NOT JUST
HIGH-SOUNDING POLITICAL TALK. IT HAS WORKED. IT HAS ENDED
THE KOREAN WAR. IT HAS REDUCED THE THREAT OF COMMUNISM.
IT HAS MADE WORLD PEACE A REALITY.**

PROSPERITY WITHOUT WAR

**THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS PROVED THAT YOU CAN HAVE
PROSPERITY WITHOUT WAR.**

LOWER TAXES

The Eisenhower administration reduced annual spending \$14,000,000,000 below the budgets planned by the preceding administration.

Taxes were cut more than \$7,400,000,000—the largest one year tax reduction in history.

83% of the individual taxpayers like yourself were benefited by these economies.

The Republican Party will work for further reductions in taxes—particularly for low and middle income families.

MORE JOBS, HIGHER WAGES

Nearly 67 million people have full-time jobs . . . a record peacetime employment. New jobs are being created at the rate of over one million a year.

Wages have increased . . . and the worker gets more for his dollar because his pay check is not eaten away by rising taxes and soaring prices.

Federal minimum wages were raised to \$1 an hour for over 2 million workers.

OLDER PEOPLE BENEFIT

Social Security has been extended to an additional million people. Benefits have been increased for 6,500,000 people. Unemployment insurance protection has been extended to cover 4 million additional workers.

**THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DEMONSTRATED POSITIVE ACTION
IN HELPING OLDER PEOPLE . . . IT WILL CONTINUE THIS AGGRES-
SIVE CONCERN FOR INCREASED BENEFITS.**

THE FARMER HAS BENEFITED

The Eisenhower administration first slowed, then reversed the farm price decline that began in 1951 under the preceding administration.

Almost \$7,000,000,000 in price-depressing surplus farm products have been moved into use.

Eisenhower's 9 point farm program resulted in

- Approval of the Soil Bank
- Legislation to refund farmers \$60,000,000 annually in taxes on gasoline used in farm machinery.

"BE THE FARMER'S HELPER—NOT HIS MASTER" that is the creed of the Republican Party. That is what the farmer wants. **THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL CONTINUE TO WORK FOR IMPROVED FARM PRICES AND FARM INCOME IN WAYS THAT PROTECT THE FAMILY FARM.**

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE—EXPERIENCED VITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Republican action created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which works with a member of the President's cabinet. Republicans have realized the need and done something about it.

The Republican Party will renew its efforts to enact a program of Federal assistance in building schools to relieve the critical classroom shortage.

The Republican Party will continue its effective action in seeking extension and perfection of a sound Social Security system.

ATTENTION TO YOUR OWN HUMAN PROBLEMS AND NEEDS IS NOW BEING GIVEN BY THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS IMPROVED

The Eisenhower administration reversed the 15-year trend of neglect of our national parks by launching the 10-year, \$785 million "Mission 66" program.

It also:

Added more than 400,000 acres to our National Park System and 90,000 acres to wildlife refuges throughout the nation, including Oregon.

Revised the mining laws to separate timber rights on public lands from sub-surface mineral rights, a measure requested by the 1951 Republican-controlled Oregon Legislature.

Returned to Oregon and other coastal states ownership of the submerged off-shore lands out to their historic boundaries. At the same time, the Republican 83rd Congress adopted legislation giving the Federal government ownership of the submerged lands outside the State boundaries. Under the Eisenhower administration the Federal government has received \$250 million in revenue from these federally-owned submerged lands.

Extended the water pollution control program and authorized planning and construction of more than 200 dams and other public works projects.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY GLIB DEMOCRAT PROMISES . . .

IT TOOK REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP TO END THE KOREAN WAR

IT TOOK EISENHOWER PRINCIPLES TO CURB INFLATION

IT TOOK REPUBLICAN ACTION TO GIVE US THE HIGHEST PEACE-TIME EMPLOYMENT WE HAVE EVER KNOWN

IT TOOK REPUBLICAN EFFICIENCY TO REDUCE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND REDUCE FEDERAL TAXES

BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS WANT HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT . . . YOU ARE GETTING IT . . .

"LET'S ALL STICK
WITH IKE AND DICK"

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE REPUBLICAN

On Nov. 6 the voters of Oregon will choose candidates at the State and National level to fill offices of vital importance to every individual.

Here are some principles of the Republican party that may aid you to decide which candidates to choose:

ADVANCE THE NATIONAL WELFARE

1. The Republican believes in promoting the welfare of all the people. He knows that this can be done without imposing a socialistic "Welfare State" under a "Planned Economy."

2. The Republican considers essential and seeks to improve such government programs as social security, housing, collective bargaining, unemployment insurance, farm price supports and securities regulation.

STRENGTHEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

3. The Republican believes in strong local government and works to make local government responsive to the needs and wishes of the people. He opposes "Big Government," which stands for weakening of local rights; "Big Taxes" and "Bureaucracy." At the same time, he knows that the Federal government must do what cannot be done so well at the local level.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

4. The Republican believes in the American tradition of incentive and rewards. This is the private enterprise system that has made our nation the first in the world.

5. He believes that in the economic race every man should have an equal place in the starting line. Thus he is the champion of Civil Rights and opposes discrimination of all kinds.

THE ECONOMY

6. The Republican knows that the government must take positive action to avert either deflation or inflation. His goal is maximum freedom in economic activity by individual Americans. He is opposed to monopoly.

7. When the government must act to preserve economic stability, the Republican prefers the traditionally effective economic measures rather than wage and price controls.

8. The Republican wants to preserve the value and integrity of the people's money. He opposes inflation and unnecessary government spending.

9. The Republican wants to conserve the system of free enterprise by free markets and private enterprise and initiative as the best means yet found to provide the goods and services the people want.

MOVE BOLDLY TO MEET CHANGE

10. The Republican believes in government with a head and a heart; a government that recognizes that healthy growth comes about through orderly change and that a vital function of government is to create conditions favorable to this life-renewing progress.

**IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES, YOU SHOULD
VOTE REPUBLICAN**

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
of Illinois
Democratic Party Candidate for President

ESTES KEFAUVER
of Tennessee
Democratic Party Candidate for Vice-President



Adlai Stevenson speaks with the idealism of Thomas Jefferson, the eloquence of Woodrow Wilson, and the courage and determination of Andrew Jackson.

Sam Rayburn
 Chicago, August 1956

Estes Kefauver is a great public servant. If we are elected and it is God's will that I do not serve my full four years, he will be a President whom America can trust.

Adlai Stevenson
 Chicago, August 1956

These are the men who in 1956 carried the real issues and the arguments for their candidacies before the people of America.

Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver have engaged in free and open discussion with men and women in Oregon and elsewhere throughout our country.

From their hand-shake and shoe-leather campaigning, they know first-hand the basic problems, the needs and hopes of people in our state and nation.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

IT JUST MAKES SENSE . . .

Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver won their nomination in a free and open convention, over the leading members of their party. Here are two men who received the greatest number of votes in the Oregon write-in primary, forming a ticket of not one, but of two men whom Oregonians can trust in the great office of the Presidency.

FOR PRESIDENT . . . A GREAT MAN WHO FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO REPRESENT US

ADLAI STEVENSON brings not only warmth and vigor and deep human understanding to his candidacy, he also has an impressive record of unselfish public service:

- Democratic candidate for President in 1952, responsible spokesman and world traveller who is friend of influential leaders of the free world.
- One of most successful Governors in the history of Illinois, with brilliant record of reform, economy and efficiency.
- Postwar diplomatic experience as Special Assistant to Secretary of State at United Nations Charter Conference; U.S. Minister in London and Chief Delegate to U.N. Preparatory Commission; U.S. Delegate to first sessions of United Nations in London and New York.
- Wartime service as Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, member of Air Force Mission to Europe, Chief of Economic Mission to Italy.
- Depression era service in Department of Agriculture, one of the architects of the farm program that saved American farm families.

Today, at a time when new thinking is vitally needed to meet new challenges in the world—when yesterday's solutions are no longer adequate for tomorrow's problems—it is important to America to have as its President this man of balanced mind, deep convictions and fighting spirit.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT . . . A MAN CHOSEN THROUGH THE FREE PROCESSES OF DEMOCRACY

ESTES KEFAUVER, unlike his Republican counterpart, has been considered by millions of voters, in 1952 and again in 1956, to be of Presidential stature. He was chosen on his own merits, at a free and open convention.

Estes Kefauver has earned America's admiration as Chairman of the Senate Crime Committee, which exposed thousands of top criminals regardless of politics or power, and as the lone fighter who licked the Crump machine in his home state.

He has earned America's respect for his informed, liberal voting record during 17 years' service as Congressman and Senator, where he fought the Dixon-Yates power grab, worked to prevent juvenile delinquency, championed the cause of the farmer, and was a clear and steady voice for World Peace.

As a tireless campaigner shaking hands throughout America, Estes Kefauver has earned America's confidence as a man who understands the small as well as the larger problems of the family farmer, the wage earner, the veteran, our elder citizens and the small businessman.

During the last four years, Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver have campaigned and spoken in all parts of our state. These are a few of the things they have said, in Oregon and elsewhere in the nation:

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

IT JUST MAKES SENSE . . .

SOCIAL SECURITY

"It just seems to me that in the richest nation in the world, things ought to work out so that after a person has finished his regular life's work he can enter upon a time of not only security, but dignity and beauty. These changes (of earlier payments for women and for the disabled) in the Social Security Act should be made. They should be made now and they will be if I have anything to do with it."

Adlai Stevenson, Astoria, April 1956

PEOPLE

"I will fight hard for the average plain people of this great nation."

Estes Kefauver, Ashland, May 1956

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"It is even more important to restore American leadership in the world. We can't afford to let the Soviets masquerade as the leading friends of peace before sensitive peoples with new-won freedoms."

Adlai Stevenson, Coos County, May 1956

WORLD TENSIONS

"I would be willing to go anywhere, and talk with anyone, as long as this would serve to relieve the tensions of the world."

Estes Kefauver, Eugene, May 1956

FARM INCOME

"Declining farm income in a time of general prosperity is the most urgent single economic issue we face—and we know that it involves the general welfare, not just the specific interest of the farmers themselves."

Adlai Stevenson, Pendleton, May 1956

FAMILY FARMS

"We must fight to prevent the liquidation of family-sized farms."

Estes Kefauver, Portland, April 1956

FARMERS

"The farmer wants trade, not aid. He wants help with his markets, not handouts. He wants nothing more than a fair share of the national income."

Adlai Stevenson, Portland, February 1956

SMALL BUSINESS

"Small business is in trouble. Today corporation profits are at an all-time high, yet the man who owns a small business is being pushed to the wall. What is lacking is any real heart-felt concern in the present administration for the smaller, weaker economic units."

Adlai Stevenson, Hillsboro, May 1956

BIG BUSINESS CONTROL

"It was Secretary McKay who proudly announced when he came to Washington: 'We are here in the saddle as an Administration representing business and industry.' I can't dispute the accuracy of that statement. It has been proved time and again, and confirmed time and again. And I say it's time for this administration to dismount and make room in the saddle for an administration which represents people."

Adlai Stevenson, Klamath Falls, May 1956

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

IT JUST MAKES SENSE . . .

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY . . . IS IMPORTANT TO AMERICA

Historical precedent was shattered this August in Chicago, when Adlai Stevenson addressed the convention which had just nominated him:

"The responsibility of the Presidency has grown so great that the nation's attention has become focused as never before on the office of the Vice Presidency. The choice for that office has become almost as important as the choice for the Presidency.

"In the circumstances . . . I have decided that the selection of the vice-presidential nominee should be made through the free processes of this convention. . . ."

And, after his nomination, Estes Kefauver solemnly assured America:

"The chief function of the vice-president should not be that of a political sharpshooter for his party. . . . As your vice-presidential candidate, I promise you that I will never demean that high office to traduce fellow Americans. I will never use it to sow division and distrust."

AID FOR EDUCATION

"To meet the appalling shortage of classrooms and of teachers, we must start with immediate support of the proposals before Congress, such as the Kelley Bill which would provide four hundred million of federal funds for school construction during each of the next four years, to be matched by state funds."

Adlai Stevenson, Portland, May 1956

LABOR LAWS

"In spite of Eisenhower's promises to revise the Taft-Hartley Act, after three years not one work has been changed. And we must restore the judicial independence of the national labor relations board."

Adlai Stevenson, Roseburg, May 1956

NATURAL RESOURCES

"The Democratic Party's position regarding the development and the conservation of our natural resources is clean cut; it is consistent; and it is uncompromising. It places people's needs above corporate earnings, values above profits, tomorrow above today. It insists that our natural resources be so developed as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number—including generations yet unborn." Adlai Stevenson, Portland, February 1956

PARTNERSHIP POWER

"Increasingly the nation's taxpayers have come to recognize that support of your northwest multiple-purpose projects is a sound investment—we get our tax money back with interest, and the nation still has an income-producing asset. But it is hard for us to see why all of us, as taxpayers, should support the non-paying part of these developments while private utility companies take a guaranteed return out of the profitable part."

Adlai Stevenson, Eugene, July 1954

AGE OF ABUNDANCE

"This is the age of abundance. Never in history has there been such an opportunity to show what we can do to improve the quality of living. With Democratic leadership, the doors of opportunity can be opened equally to all, including the doors of our factories and of our school rooms."

Adlai Stevenson, Acceptance Speech, 1956

DOUGLAS McKAY**Republican Party Candidate for United States Senator**

Doug McKay has deep roots in the confidence and affection of the people of Oregon because he says what he thinks, does what he says he will and accomplishes what he sets out to do.

Capable, sincere and warmly friendly, he has the capacity for getting people to work with him and to work together. For more than 25 years the name of Doug McKay has been associated with jobs to help the people of Oregon that have been completed and well done.

Oregon needs him now in the United States Senate. President Eisenhower needs him. Here are the President's words: "As a member of the United States Senate, you will add a great deal to the working strength we need and must have to carry out the objectives of this administration. The vast experience you have gained . . . qualifies you for legislative judgments that will be of the utmost importance, not only to the people of Oregon but to the remainder of the nation as well."

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

THE KIND OF A SENATOR OREGON DESERVES

It's time Oregon changed senators so that we can again take pride in our representation in the United States Senate. It's time Oregon senators again made a **CONSTRUCTIVE** and **LASTING** contribution to the important work of Congress in our behalf.

Here's why Doug McKay **CAN** pass legislation Oregon needs while at the same time making an important and constructive contribution to national legislation:

- THE PRESTIGE** of service in the President's cabinet and with the nation's top policy makers.
- THE KNOWLEDGE** of Oregon's needs and problems gained as mayor, veteran state senator and governor. No public figure better understands what the people of Oregon think and want.
- THE BACKGROUND** of a man born to poverty who won outstanding business success in a firm he built from the ground up. He thinks and acts with the simplicity and directness of a businessman accustomed to getting things done.
- THE PERSONALITY** of a man famous for making friends easily. One of the personally most popular men in official life in Washington, he makes friends for Oregon wherever he goes.
- THE DEVOTION** of a man who would give up the honor and prestige of the President's cabinet to return to the service of Oregon in order to restore Oregon's lost honor and prestige in the Senate.
- THE PATRIOTISM** of a veteran with combat disability in World War I who left a thriving business to enter World War II and for whom there is a special personal meaning in the problems of world peace, national security and the welfare of our veterans and fighting forces. (He is the only party candidate who is a veteran)
- THE CHARACTER** of a public official who, in 25 years of public service, has never sacrificed his convictions to political expediency or political opportunity or tailored his convictions at election time to satisfy pressure groups or new political alliances.

WHAT ABOUT "THE ISSUES?"

There can be no doubt where Doug McKay stands on "the issues." As an intimate member of the Eisenhower team he helped create the policies that have given this country **PEACE** without appeasement, **PROSPERITY** without war and **PROGRESS** without big government. The issue before the nation is the continuation of those policies.

There is one basic issue in the Oregon senatorial race: the opposing political philosophies of the two candidates. The choice is between . . .

BIG GOVERNMENT WITH BIG TAXES—the theory that a major portion of everybody's income should be taken from them in taxes to be returned to them in government conceived programs of what is best for them—less the extravagant costs of government administration.

THE EISENHOWER PHILOSOPHY—that government best serves the people when it encourages personal initiative by providing increasingly greater opportunity, when it encourages local and regional responsibility that is closer

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

to control of the people and when the federal government undertakes in the fields of social progress, economic development and world affairs, the things that people cannot do as well for themselves.

THE EISENHOWER-McKAY PROGRAM

PEACE without appeasement—This administration has DEMONSTRATED that the Korean war could be ended, that the free world could be sustained without sacrificing our own economic prosperity and that Soviet aggression can be contained and a basis laid for world peace and disarmament by confident and bold foreign policy that discards the failures of appeasement.

PROSPERITY without war—The most significant economic fact today is that our unparalleled prosperity has been achieved in a peace-time economy—an accomplishment that has continuously escaped the advocates of big government.

PROGRESS without big government—More has been accomplished in wiping out unemployment, in increasing wages and income, in broadening social and economic security, in stabilizing the cost of living, in increasing the savings of the people, in decreasing the cost of the federal government—all while government has grown smaller instead of larger and the trend toward centralization of power has been reversed.

DOUG McKAY . . . the man

Born in Portland, 1893. His family was poor and Doug sold papers on the streets of Portland to help provide food for the family. Took his first job when 13 years old to help support himself and mother.

Educated Portsmouth, Ladd and Lincoln public schools, Portland. Graduate of Oregon State in agriculture.

Entered business as an office boy at the Union Depot at \$35 a month. After World War I sold insurance, then automobiles. Rose to sales manager before leaving to establish a small dealership of his own in Salem that became one of the finest and most successful on the coast. Sold this business, 1955.

Distinguished public service includes Mayor of Salem, 1933-34. State Senator, 1935-49. Governor of Oregon, 1949-53. Secretary of the Interior, 1953-56. Chairman, 14 years (By appointment of Democratic Gov. Martin), Willamette Valley Project Committee. President, Salem Chamber of Commerce, State Automobile Dealers Assn., Oregon Chapter of National Society for Crippled Children. Commander, Capitol Post No. 9, American Legion. Master, Salem Lodge No. 4, AF and AM. Trustee, Salem Presbyterian Church and National Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C. Member of many community boards including Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., etc.

Served in World War I as an infantry combat officer with the 91st Division. Severely wounded in action and did not fully recover for many years. In World War II, he left his prosperous business to re-enter the service serving as a Captain and later Major in the Service Command Unit. Member, Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded citation for outstanding service to the American Legion, District of Columbia, 1955.

Many national honors include the Chauncey M. Depew Award for member making greatest contribution to public service, Freedom Foundation Award, etc. Holds Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Willamette University, Dickinson College, University of Maine and Oregon State.

Married in 1917 to Mabel C. Hill of Portland. Three children: Douglas Jr. (tragically killed in an automobile accident at the age of 19), Shirley McKay Hadley and Mary Lou McKay Green, both of Salem. Seven grandchildren.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

WAYNE MORSE

Democratic Party Candidate for United States Senator



Oregon has made a special contribution to American public life by twice electing Wayne Morse to the United States Senate.

His service to state and nation is characterized by independence, integrity and devotion to advancing the general welfare.

He has lived his pledge to the people of Oregon always to place "principle above politics."

Your Senator's impressive record of accomplishment is proof that a public official can be effective without sacrificing the ideals of good government.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

WAYNE MORSE WORKS FOR THE PEOPLE OF OREGON THROUGH A POSITIVE PROGRAM

WAYNE MORSE SAVES MILLIONS FOR TAXPAYERS THROUGH MORSE FORMULA

The Morse Formula prevents the give away of federal surplus properties. It requires that federal property turned over to states and local governments for public purposes must be paid for at fifty per cent of the appraised value, and that purchases for non-public use must be paid for at full value.

SOCIAL SECURITY

He was co-sponsor of legislation that lowered the benefit age for women. He is a leading spokesman for legislation to provide disability benefits under the law for injured workmen from the time of disability.

AID TO EDUCATION

Wayne Morse believes that federal aid to education must be a well balanced long range program worked out in cooperation with the states and their needs.

SMALL BUSINESS

He obtained direct loan authorization for Oregon small business through Portland Small Business Administration office.

As Chairman of Small Business Subcommittee of Senate Banking and Currency Committee, as well as member of Senate Select Committee on Small Business, Senator Morse works to guard and protect the interests of all small business men.

OREGON FARMERS

Senator Morse obtained passage of Morse-Carlson Domestic Parity Amendment for wheat farmers—vetoed by President. This plan would mean cheaper feeds for poultry and livestock producers.

Introduced legislation to ease farm credit and reduce farm interest rates which is opposed by the administration.

He supported and voted for farm bill that sought to increase purchasing power of family farmer. It was vetoed by Republican administration.

VETERANS

Wayne Morse has won education, disability and pension benefits for the veteran. He advocates a permanent Senate Committee to handle veterans affairs.

MORSE GETS THINGS DONE FOR OREGON

Solid testimony of his achievements are to be seen throughout Oregon. Flood control and power dams, harbor works, irrigation projects, forest access roads and other improvements have been provided by Congress as a result of his successful efforts.

MORSE WINS PRAISE FROM THOSE WHO WORK WITH HIM

Wayne Morse is recognized by Senate colleagues of both political parties for his courageous independence, for his integrity, for his allegiance to the public interest.

SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH, REPUBLICAN FROM MAINE, said in 1956: "As always, he is constructive and cooperative."

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
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SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON, DEMOCRAT OF TEXAS, Senate Majority Leader, said in 1954: "One of the great men of the Senate."

SENATOR JOSEPH O'MAHOONEY, DEMOCRAT FROM WYOMING, said in 1955: "The Senator from Oregon enjoys throughout the Senate a reputation for veracity, ability, and patriotism which is unexcelled."

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON, DEMOCRAT FROM WASHINGTON, said in 1956: "The career of Wayne Morse has been marked by a complete dedication to the public interest. This is nowhere better illustrated than by his fight to preserve the great natural resources of the Pacific Northwest against exploitation from any source."

SENATOR MILTON YOUNG, REPUBLICAN FROM NORTH DAKOTA, said in 1956: "The Senior Senator from Oregon, Mr. Morse . . . has always maintained a sincere and sympathetic interest in the problems of farmers."

SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT, DEMOCRAT OF ARKANSAS, Chairman of Senate Banking & Currency Committee, said in 1955: "The chairman of the Small Business Subcommittee, Senator Wayne Morse, is recognized as having one of the best legal minds in the Nation and is one of the strongest advocates of free competitive enterprise bolstered by a vigorous small-business community."

SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS, DEMOCRAT FROM ILLINOIS, said in 1956: "Wayne Morse is one of the most brilliant and most thoughtful men with whom I have ever been associated. He has a great depth of feeling for the welfare of the individual man. His heart is right. He has great courage and determination. No one works any harder at his job than he. Men who are such a fine influence in our national life simply have to be kept on the job and this is doubly true of Wayne Morse."

SENATOR ROBERT HENDRICKSON, REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY, said in 1954: "I wish to take this opportunity . . . to commend the Senator from Oregon for being alert in this instance to the application of what he calls the Morse formula. I believe that formula serves a very valuable purpose."

SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON, DEMOCRAT OF MISSOURI, said in 1954: "I remember the magnificent job the distinguished Senator from Oregon did in breaking the world cartel in tin, which . . . saved the American taxpayer, on tin alone, about \$500 million."

SENATOR RUSSELL LONG, DEMOCRAT OF LOUISIANA, said in 1953: "He is one of the best experts in America as to what our defense bases cost . . . I know that the Senator from Oregon has given very great service to the nation on the Committee on Armed Services."

SENATOR HERBERT LEHMAN, DEMOCRAT OF NEW YORK, said in 1956: "No man has fought harder or more continuously for human liberty, equality and justice for all men and women regardless of race, color and creed, and for the dignity of the individual, than has Wayne Morse."

NEWS REPORTERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., COMMEND SENATOR MORSE

Oregon's Senator Morse was chosen one of the three "best Senators" in a poll of 128 members of the Washington, D. C., press corps—the men and women who report daily on the work of Congress.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
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Here are the reasons given by some for their selection of Senator Morse:

"Well informed, liberal, effective."

"One of the few men in either House to use reason and common sense when making a decision."

"Smart, honest, energetic."

"A dogged, intelligent fighter for progressive ideas."

"Brilliant legal mind with the courage of his convictions."

LARSTON D. FARRAR, VETERAN NEWSMAN in the national capitol, wrote this year in his book, "Washington Lowdown":

"There are only a few men in the Senate who truly think of the public interest, as divorced from private special interests, in their work, their speeches and their votes.

"Foremost among these is SENATOR WAYNE L. MORSE of Oregon, who has never hesitated to give his views on legislation which he feels will be detrimental to the long-range interests of the American people. He undoubtedly has one of the best hearts and minds in the Senate today."

NATIONAL LEADERS ARE STRONG IN THEIR PRAISE OF WAYNE MORSE

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President of the United States, calls him "one of Oregon's greatest natural resources" and warns:

"We know that massive forces now are being mobilized to silence this honest, eloquent voice which has never had any master except his conscience. Senator Morse has spoken out fearlessly and with great effect against favoritism for the few, against concentration of government power in the hands of one class, against giving away resources that belong to all of us."

Senator Estes Kefauver, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, says:

"I know from personal observation that Wayne Morse is one of the hardest working and most imaginative members of the Senate and that his great talents have been given unstintingly to the problems of our Nation."

Wayne Morse has said repeatedly in this campaign, as he did in his two previous campaigns: "I promise to continue to serve you to the best of my ability in the Senate as a free man—free to vote on each issue in accordance with the public interest as tested by the facts. I shall continue to be obedient to the dictates of man's great gift from God—his conscience."

IN WAYNE MORSE OREGON HAS A SENATOR who is not afraid to keep faith with his conscience even at the risk of his political future.

IN WAYNE MORSE OREGON HAS A SENATOR about whom the Chaplain of the U.S. Senate says:

"Senator Wayne Morse, who on either side of the aisle stands for the right and who in these days of destiny is serving his State and Nation with ability and unsullied integrity."

—The Reverend Frederick Brown Harris

We are proud to urge the re-election of Wayne Morse to represent all the people of Oregon.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

JASON LEE

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



Jason Lee, Salem attorney and civic worker, believes that elections should be decided on issues—not blind party affiliations. For that reason he has challenged the incumbent to debate the issues and defend his record as Congressman. Representative Norblad has rejected Lee's invitation to debate. He is unwilling to defend his record.

Briefly, Lee's opponent voted against tax reduction for all taxpayers but favored tax reduction for a select 8%. He voted to give-away oil lands that could have helped reduce your school taxes. He voted against veterans' legislation. He voted against flood control. He was absent 20% of the roll calls 1953-55.

In February, 1956, Norblad said he "preferred to live elsewhere than Washington". Jason Lee believes that the people of this district need a Congressman who wants to go to Washington—to work—and work hard for their interests.

The rare political courage of Jason Lee is worthy of your support. Lee is for you—not the few.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
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LEE'S BACKGROUND

- BORN** Jason Lee was born of pioneer ancestry on an Oregon dairy farm 41 years ago.
- COLLEGE** He worked as a waiter to help pay college expenses and graduated from the U. of O. Law School in 1939.
- TRAVEL** Lee worked as a crew-hand on Norwegian ships after college and traveled to Europe, Africa and South America.
- MARRIAGE** Jason commenced his practice in Eugene, and in 1941 married Dorothy Davis of Eugene, a native of North Dakota.
- MILITARY** During high school Lee was a member of Co. F, 186 Infantry, 41st Division, Oregon National Guard. During World War II he served in New Guinea and the Philippines participating in two island invasions. He is presently a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve.
- JUSTICE DEPARTMENT** Following the war Lee spent two years as an attorney with the Justice Department in Washington, D.C.
- CIVIL SERVICE** After returning to Oregon, Lee was a Civil Service employee with the Oregon Tax Commission.
- LAW PRACTICE** Jason resumed the private practice of law in 1952. His offices are in the Masonic Building, Salem.
- COURTS** Lee is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, the Oregon Supreme Court, the U.S. Tax Court and the U.S. Court of Claims.
- CHURCH** Jason Lee is an active church worker.
- CIVIC** He is a past co-chairman for the Marion County March of Dimes, and a former Junior First Citizen of Salem.
- ORGANIZATIONS** Lee is a member of American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Eagles, YMCA, 32nd degree Mason, Shriner and other civic and fraternal groups.

(Continued on following page)

OPPONENT'S RECORD

- OIL TIDELANDS** Norblad voted to give-away the oil tidelands. Oregon would have received \$576 million for schools from these rich oil lands.
- ATOMIC REACTOR** Norblad voted against the dual-purpose atomic reactor program favored by the Oregonian and the Astoria Budget. The tremendous units of waste heat now being dumped from Hanford into the Columbia could generate much needed electric power.
- WHY COLORADO** Norblad voted to authorize \$760 million for the Upper Colorado project but refused to fight for \$310 million for full development of our Hells Canyon site. Gone are the 2,300,000 acre-feet of flood control storage. Gone the ½ million extra downstream kilowatts those storage waters would have generated. Such waste of a God-given resource is tragic.
- TAXES** Norblad voted against reducing personal income taxes for all the people but favored tax reduction for a select 8%.

LEE'S PROGRAM

- REDUCE TAXES** Taxes can be reduced for all the people by more effective unification of the armed forces. 64¢ of each tax dollar goes for national security. Economy and full national defense can and must be had.
- EDUCATION** Our young people are our future strength. Lee favors a national scholarship program for qualified students. It should be a part of our national defense. His mother has been in public school work for over 40 years.
- ROADS** Lee will fight for a bridge over the Columbia at Astoria. It will increase coastal tourist trade and provide an artery of commerce.

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- FARM POLICY** While farm income has dropped 18%, General Motors stock has risen 147%. Such disparity is unfair to the farmers and dangerous to our entire economy. All farmers should share justly in the wealth of this bountiful nation. Why should there be price supports for peanuts and cotton but nothing for row crops, fruit, nuts or poultry producers.
- POWER DEVELOPMENT** Electric power is to Oregon what oil is to Texas. We must have abundant low cost power to provide new jobs for our growing population.
- SENIOR CITIZENS** Inflationary hardships should be relieved by lowering social security age requirements and making farm commodities available to all persons over 60 years of age who desire to have them.
- FOREIGN POLICY** The goal of foreign policy is lasting world peace. More farm surplus should be used in our foreign aid program rather than dollar credits.

TIME FOR A CHANGE

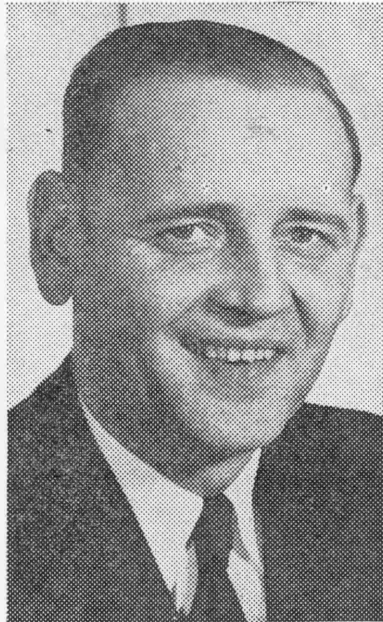
- FREE ?** A combination of selfish interests now dominates the Republican party of Oregon. It is no longer free to represent the people.
- CONTROL** These interests, sometimes referred to as the "Arlington Club" group, have "machine" control.
- EXIT** Norblad's sudden exit from the governorship race, after he specifically denied that he would withdraw, was the result of these machine pressures. He is a reluctant candidate for Congress.
- MONOPOLY** One political party has held the seat from Oregon's First District for three-quarters of a century. We associate one-party rule with Russia and other tyrannies. The advantages of the two-party system cannot be had while our District is bound in a one-party "straight jacket".
- IMPOSSIBLE ?** The incumbent has said that a change in Oregon's First District would be "impossible". Lee challenges this assertion—the decision is yours.

MAKE OREGON FREE—ELECT JASON LEE
LEE IS FOR YOU—NOT THE FEW

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

WALTER NORBLAD

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



- RESIDENCE:** Resided in Oregon 46 years.
- EDUCATION:** University of Oregon (Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Jurisprudence); graduate work Harvard Law School; subsequently traveled in almost all parts of the world, gaining valuable knowledge on foreign affairs.
- POLITICAL:** Representative in Oregon Legislature, 1935-39; Delegate GOP National Convention, 1940; elected to Congress six consecutive times.
- MILITARY:** U.S. Army, 1942 to 1945; combat intelligence officer 8th Air Force; awarded air medal for voluntary combat flights including initial D-Day assault.
- IN CONGRESS:** Is serving as Western Republican Whip and is a member of the powerful Armed Services Committee and the Committee on Committees. Norblad's six term seniority and Committee positions, plus his background and training, qualify him to actively and effectively represent you in Congress.
- Mr. Norblad in 1936 married Miss Elizabeth Bendstrup of Astoria and formerly of Yamhill County. They have one son 17 years old.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

ROBERT D. HOLMES
Democratic Party Candidate for Governor



**ABLE, EXPERIENCED, DYNAMIC, COLORFUL
NEW LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON**

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

BOB HOLMES IS QUALIFIED

BOB HOLMES, dean of Democrats in the State Senate, 47 years old, understands the structure of state government thoroughly. Service on many important legislative committees has given him almost unequalled opportunity to study the problems that beset Oregon.

Thousands know him through his work on such committees as: Commerce and Navigation, Medicine, Military and State Affairs, Fishing Industries, Ways and Means, Taxation, Natural Resources.

The Salem Capital Journal last spring said of Bob Holmes, "He is a veteran of four legislative sessions, all served in the Senate, so he has had ample experience in state government, virtually the identical experience of Governor Smith, incidentally."

COMPARE THESE SENATE VOTING RECORDS

THE BOB HOLMES RECORD

Voted to maintain the people's defenses against unfair taxes. Voted to continue use of the referendum against bad tax laws.

Voted for federal over-all development of low-cost power, against Pelton dam, against 'partnership' construction of John Day.

Voted to endorse United Nations.

Voted for increase in teachers salaries; for sick leave for teachers; for Portland State College.

Voted for older citizens by opposing unfair relative responsibility law.

Voted for repeal of Taft Hartley, for unemployment compensation for all workers.

HIS REPUBLICAN OPPONENT'S RECORD

Voted to DESTROY the referendum power of the people against unfair tax laws.

AGAINST federal development of dams, SUPPORTED anti-wildlife Pelton dam, FAVORED private utility grab at Hells Canyon and John Day.

ONLY state senator to vote AGAINST endorsement of United Nations.

Voted AGAINST teachers salary raises; AGAINST sick leave for teachers; AGAINST Portland State College.

Voted AGAINST older citizens by voting for unfair relative responsibility law.

Voted AGAINST repeal of Taft Hartley, AGAINST unemployment compensation for all workers.

BOB HOLMES IS FOR A FAIR TAX PROGRAM

BOB HOLMES will work for repeal of the unfair 45% surtax, will not approve a sales tax, and will talk tax facts and sense to the 1957 legislature. Already a student of tax problems, HOLMES has instituted unbiased research into one of Oregon's most vexing and recurrent problems.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee; Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

BOB HOLMES IS THE SCHOOLS' BEST FRIEND

In 1953 the teachers of Oregon named BOB HOLMES Oregon's citizen of the year. Since 1949 he has become known to every parent-teacher group in Oregon, to every school board and administrative body, and to every teacher as the outspoken champion of all that is best in educational programs, all that is excellent in teaching standards and right in the matter of teachers' salaries. He will, if elected, be unique as a governor who makes education a major concern.

BOB HOLMES IS THE CHAMPION OF LABOR. . .THE FARMER'S FRIEND

SENATOR HOLMES' legislative record is clear evidence of his regard for American labor and its rights, and of his respect and concern for the farmers of Oregon. He will fight to protect labor from union busting bills and attacks, and he will use all the powers of his office to help Oregon farm income return to a level that will eliminate the red ink from the farmers' books. HOLMES has the endorsement of the AFL-CIO and the approval of the Oregon State Grange and the Farmers' Union.

BOB HOLMES WANTS SMALL BUSINESSES ENCOURAGED

BOB HOLMES, a businessman who likes Main Street, knows that enterprise is free only if the small industrialist and businessman are given as much consideration as large operators. State government has so far showed itself indifferent to the increasing number of small business bankruptcies in Oregon; it has not used its influence to help small business get loans. It has not spoken out against too tight credit, excessive interest rates and the ruthless attitude of the monopolies. BOB HOLMES will work with small business.

BOB HOLMES AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

SENATOR HOLMES' votes on civil rights, FEP, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, old age assistance, welfare appropriations, and adequate support for hospitals and institutions are right votes and humanitarian votes. HOLMES doesn't just talk a good social legislative program. He votes for it.

BOB HOLMES WILL MAKE CHANGES . . . OREGON WILL FORGE AHEAD

SENATOR HOLMES knows Oregon state government can be made more efficient and economical by re-organization. He is willing to take on the duties a governor is constitutionally directed to assume. He will never duck behind a board or commission.

Determined to guard the people's ownership of natural resources, vigilant of the public interest in the use and conservation of water, timber, minerals and soil, BOB HOLMES will be the courageous foe of those who are now bartering Oregon away to a few special and privileged private utilities and

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processors. BOB HOLMES will know about the things that affect Oregon when they happen in Washington, D.C. He will never be "too busy" to study the problems of his state, nor will he ever permit his position to be dictated by the governors of neighboring states and the interests for which they work.

WHAT ABOUT BOB HOLMES AS A PERSON

Bob and Marie Holmes are long-time residents of Clatsop county, BOB being manager of radio station KAST, Astoria. There are two Holmes sons, Robert D., Jr. and John, a daughter-in-law, Sara Branlund Holmes, Robert's wife, and a grandchild, Deborah.

BOB HOLMES earned his education in the depression years, attending the University of Oregon where he was president of his house, Delta Tau Delta. Long newspaper and radio experience have made him widely acquainted throughout the state, and among his fellow newsmen he is a respected and popular figure.

THIS HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT BOB HOLMES

Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee: "As a former governor, I know something of the demands made upon the chief executive of the state. Bob Holmes possesses the qualities needed to meet those demands. In the state legislature he demonstrated leadership and a grasp of key issues which affect the welfare of all the people. He knows how to get things done. He has integrity. Oregon seems to me fortunate to have a man of Bob Holmes' calibre available for this great service."

The East Oregonian, "Holmes is intelligent, of attractive personality, well liked on both sides of the party aisle. . . In the legislature he has never been a fence straddler. He has taken a firm stand on all the issues that have come before that body and has had well considered reasons for his decisions. . . He is an excellent speaker and he will, we are certain, take those problems to the people with a program he considers to be a solution."

Curry County Reporter, "Our kind of a guy doesn't run out on his spoken word and he has the courage to stand up for what he thinks is right when the going is tough. He can take it as well as dish it out—and he can disagree profoundly with what a man thinks and still like his opponent personally. There's no price tag on him. He's not for sale. And he likes and respects the plain folks he lives among. That's BOB HOLMES."

ELECT BOB HOLMES GOVERNOR

A man who likes and trusts the people of Oregon and under whose bold new leadership we will build together a greater Oregon.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

ELMO SMITH**Republican Party Candidate for Governor****GOVERNOR ELMO SMITH**

"A GOVERNOR THE PEOPLE OF OREGON LIKE AND TRUST"

Oregon likes the genuine friendliness of its new governor. Capable and sincere . . . energetic in his thinking, in making decisions and in acting upon them . . . Elmo Smith in a few short months has well earned his reputation as "a governor the people of Oregon like and trust." And Oregon likes the warm graciousness and the appealing charm of its new first lady!

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Governor Smith quickly demonstrated his capacity for effective leadership by reorganization of the Liquor Control Commission, prompt action to investigate Portland vice charges, reactivation of the Governor's Emergency Transportation Committee and organization of the first Oregon Traffic Safety Commission.

He assumed personal leadership of state agencies concerned with the Columbia River flood, convinced department heads of his insistence on economy, friendly service and teamwork, urged repeal of the income tax surcharge and use of the treasury surplus for schools and tax relief.

A GOVERNOR TO TRUST WITH YOUR FUTURE IN OREGON

So long as Elmo Smith is governor there will be no question of the integrity of state government. His insistence upon complete honesty in all political as well as personal relations and the high character of his 18 years of public service moved the late Governor Paul Patterson to write to him on May 14, 1955 "IT WILL BE A COMFORT TO ME TO KNOW THAT IN THE COMING MONTHS I CAN GO ABOUT THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AS GOVERNOR SECURE IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WHILE I AM GONE OR SHOULD FALTER, THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE WILL BE IN GOOD HANDS."

In every job he has tackled, Elmo Smith has earned public confidence, and the respect and liking of his associates. Elected mayor of Ontario at 29, he was twice re-elected. *Coronet Magazine* named him as one of the five leading mayors of smaller cities of the country.

In 1948, chosen state Senator for Grant, Harney and Malheur counties, he was re-elected in 1952. In this election his popularity had so increased that he received an unsolicited Democratic nomination by write-in votes. In 1953, his Senate colleagues chose him for President of the Senate.

Two of the most important legislative acts of the past decade were fashioned under his leadership—Oregon's present 72 million dollar highway program and creation of the Water Resources Board for the conservation of Oregon's natural resources. An authority on highway legislation, his leadership of Oregon's highway program was promptly recognized when he became Governor by appointment to the 9-man President's Highway Advisory Committee of the Governors' Conference on which he served as the only western governor.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
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APPROVAL STATEWIDE

"Governor Smith, a man of independent thinking and decisiveness, will give the state firm leadership,"—Oregon Statesman, Salem . . . "A young, vigorous individualist who has carved out his own career in business and politics. Willing to stand up for what he believes is right,"—Oregonian . . . "Good character, good judgment, courage and political aptitude,"—Salem Capital Journal . . . "a background of public service and a reputation for courage and integrity,"—Oregon Journal, Portland . . . "Unusually well prepared for his role as governor,"—Ontario Argus-Observer . . . "Oregon is singularly fortunate in having Governor Smith,"—Oregon Voter.

ELMO SMITH . . . THE MAN

The background of Elmo Smith is one that has produced some of America's great men of business science and government to whom obstacles have been only a challenge. Born in a log cabin on a tiny farm near Grand Junction, Colorado, he was only 10 when his mother died. Three years later, his father died and he was sent to live with relatives on a farm in Idaho. Getting an education was a continuing struggle—ending in a college degree earned by working at odd jobs nine hours a day in addition to his classes.

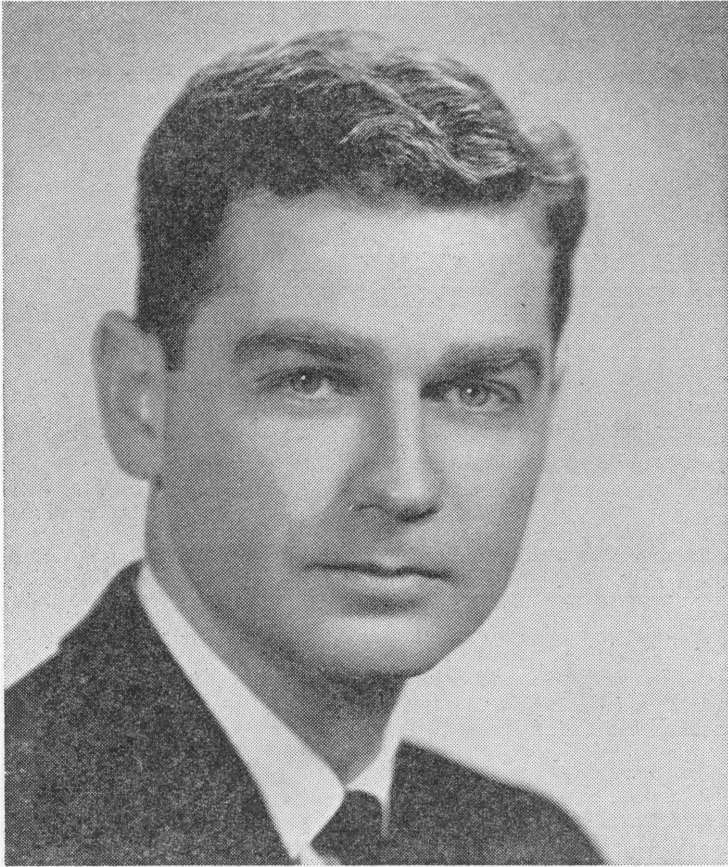
A needed loan of \$25.00 helped launch his business career in 1933 in which his new bride was a partner. It was only a 2-page advertising sheet in Ontario but the same driving energy he has displayed as governor built it into one of Oregon's best weekly newspapers "The Eastern Oregon Observer." This was sold in 1946 and in 1948 he purchased the Blue Mountain Eagle of which he was the very successful publisher when he became governor.

Service in World War II as a Lieutenant in the Naval Air Transport in the South Pacific won for him a navy command commendation for outstanding leadership in the time of crisis. He is still a flying enthusiast. Married in 1933 to Dorothy Leininger, they have two children: Dennis 18 and Janice 13. He is a Mason, Shriner, Elk, Moose, Eagle, Legionnaire and Presbyterian.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

MARK HATFIELD

Republican Party Candidate for Secretary of State



MARK HATFIELD—“THE ABILITY TO GET THINGS DONE . . . THE COURAGE TO ACT”

Mark Hatfield has already demonstrated the ability, the integrity and the political courage to do the job the people of Oregon want done by their Secretary of State.

At 34, he has already left a constructive mark on Oregon legislative policy through distinguished service in both the House and the Senate, has earned exceptional public confidence evidenced by the voters of his own legislative district who placed him at the top of the ticket in every primary and general election over six years, has received national recognition for initiating the first petition for a state primary nomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower and

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

for his effective work as a delegate and member of the platform committee in the National Republican Convention that nominated the President.

"Here," says the Oregon Journal of Nov. 19, 1955, "is the kind of man who should be in politics."

KNOWS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Few men of his age in the political history of the state have brought to a major public office his wealth of knowledge and practical experience in state affairs.

He entered the legislature in 1950 as its youngest member. He quickly earned recognition as a working member who took his job seriously. Sponsors of questionable legislation learned the sting of his quiet, searching questions, his ability to get to the heart of a question, and his effectiveness in floor debate.

In 1954, the people of Marion County elevated him to the State Senate. By that time he had earned sufficient public confidence that Democrats of his county gave him an unsolicited Democratic nomination by a write-in vote.

In both houses he was made Chairman of the powerful State and Federal Affairs Committee which considers much of the most important legislation of any session. All legislation concerned with policies of the office of the Secretary of State came before his committees together with problems of all other state departments. In both the House and Senate he also served as Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Education. His exceptional background in public policy and administration was recognized by his appointment to the legislative interim committees on Constitutional Revision and Election Procedures.

At Willamette University where he was Dean of Students and Associate Professor of Political Science he was, at 27, the country's youngest college dean. Back of this position is a degree in political science from Willamette University, a master's degree in political science from Stanford University and many professional honors. He has resigned to be free to campaign for office.

DEDICATED LEADERSHIP IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Whether in the service of his country (he commanded 10 landing craft in the World War II invasions of Iwo Jima and Okinawa) or in the service of his community, the name of Hatfield is associated with responsibility undertaken with initiative and enthusiasm . . . and with jobs well done.

Leadership in his community has included such varied assignments as Chairman of the Marion County Cancer Drive; Former President, Salem Community Concert Association; Director, Oregon Prison Association; State Advisory Board, Crusade for Freedom; Member of the Board, Salem Council of Churches; Counsellor for new Citizens; Member, Mayor's Traffic Safety Committee; Chairman, Marion County Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report; Alternate Chairman, Marion County Republican Central Committee.

He combined his continuing interest in youth with his desire for firsthand information on foreign government policies by conducting in 1954 a 12-country tour of Europe for a group of 15 students. With his war service he has travelled in the South Pacific, Philippines, China, Japan, Indo-China, Hawaii, British Isles, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Greece.

PAST AND FUTURE ARE IN OREGON

Mark Hatfield was born in Dallas, Oregon in 1922, the son of Chas. D. Hatfield, a railroad construction blacksmith and Dovie Odum Hatfield, a former school teacher. Resident of Salem since 1932. Member: American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Lodge, Al Kader Shrine, Baptist Church (Moderator).

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

MONROE SWEETLAND

Democratic Party Candidate for Secretary of State



State Senator **MONROE SWEETLAND**

"UNAFRAID

TESTED

QUALIFIED to serve ALL the people."

(Continued on following page)

**(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)**

Oregon's Secretary of State should be a man

- Who Knows The Entire State
- Who Knows How To Perform The Duties
- Whose Record Shows He Will Fight For And Guard The People's Interest
- State Senator MONROE SWEETLAND meets these high standards.

"UNAFRAID"

MONROE SWEETLAND, in his service as a State Representative and Senator has kept the public welfare paramount. He is a recognized leader in the battles for BETTER SCHOOLS, the WORKING FARMER, the SMALL BUSINESSMAN, the welfare of WORKING PEOPLE and SENIOR CITIZENS, and the rights of MINORITY GROUPS.

MONROE SWEETLAND has fought the battle for THE CONSUMER against entrenched monopoly:

- He led the battle against the 20% electric surcharge imposed upon Oregon consumers by the private power companies.
- "Our leader in the battle to retain low-cost mass transportation for suburban areas." Mrs. Beulah Hand, Milwaukie.
- "Served the committee that was fighting for extended area telephone service in the rural areas." Mrs. Virginia Brown, Stafford.

"TESTED"

Citizens of both parties have shown their appreciation for MONROE SWEETLAND'S ability and accomplishments by electing him to important responsibilities nine times in fifteen years.

MONROE SWEETLAND has made friends everywhere in Oregon because of his warm personality, and his willingness to be helpful to anybody in need of his assistance. Once convinced the person merits help, MONROE SWEETLAND has not been cowed by the might of his opposition nor the violence or bitterness of attacks on him.

"QUALIFIED"

The office of Secretary of State Demands Business and Administrative Experience. MONROE SWEETLAND is the candidate with these qualifications.

The Secretary of State is the chief fiscal and clerical officer of the state. He is the state auditor. Most of his budget and staff are given over to the management of our state property. The election laws are administered by him. He is a member of the Board of Control, Banking Board, Land Board, and the Reclamation Commission. Among his most important responsibilities are the state hospitals, prisons, and other institutions.

Administrative Experience

MONROE SWEETLAND is known in many parts of our nation and throughout Oregon as a capable administrator. This recognition results from

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
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the positions he has held in the government of his country, in private business and in the government of Oregon.

MONROE SWEETLAND was a productivity specialist with the U. S. government's War Production Board.

Labor's War Relief committees were directed by MONROE SWEETLAND; large staffs were under his direction and he was responsible for large budgets.

On the staff of Alaska Airlines, MONROE SWEETLAND was a leader in the long campaign that achieved direct air service between Portland and Alaska.

MONROE SWEETLAND was the first secretary of the Oregon Committee for Industrial Development.

As a legislator his committees included Institutions, Elections, Highways, Game, Agriculture and Local Government.

Business Experience

For more than a decade MONROE SWEETLAND has owned and published Oregon newspapers. He and Mrs. Sweetland are owners and publishers of the Milwaukie Review in connection with which they operate a successful printing business. They previously published the newspapers at Newport in Lincoln County and at Molalla in southern Clackamas County.

ABOUT MONROE SWEETLAND

His Family

He was born in Salem, the son of famed Willamette University coach Dr. G. J. Sweetland and Mildred Mark Sweetland. His grandparents Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Mark, were early-day orchardists at Hood River.

Monroe and Lillie Sweetland live at 2006 McLoughlin Blvd., Milwaukie, with daughters Barbara and Rebecca.

Known for his Integrity and Humanitarianism

Ex-Governor Walter Pierce, "During his term Mr. Sweetland has served . . . with ability, uprightness, and integrity." OREGONIAN, April 30, 1952.

EAST OREGONIAN, "Mr. Sweetland . . . plays the game of politics with an honest deck." January 19, 1956.

The OREGON JOURNAL'S Art Chenoweth, in discussing MONROE SWEETLAND'S public appointments, reported, "Sweetland's policy has been one of avowed humanitarianism and progressiveness. . . . He also likes to favor the unfortunate—such as widows of men killed in industrial and logging accidents or the disabled survivors of such accidents."

President Eisenhower said, ". . . after one party has been in power for 20 years abuses invariably occur which that party is incapable of straightening out." (United Press, August 8, 1956).

The Secretary of State's office has been under one-party rule for 78 years! IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE! For a new and higher concept of public service from your Secretary of State, work for and elect State Senator MONROE SWEETLAND.

UNAFRAID . . . TESTED . . . QUALIFIED . . . To Serve ALL the People.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

WILEY W. SMITH**Democratic Party Candidate for State Treasurer**

WILEY SMITH has served for the past five years in the vitally important position of tax assessor in Multnomah County.

Prior to that period he served for six years as tax auditor in Multnomah County, three years as construction auditor for the U.S. Maritime Commission, and five years as accountant and auditor for a large Oregon manufacturer of industrial machinery.

WILEY SMITH is a veteran of World War I. He is married and has a large family. Mr. Smith is a home owner, and he is aware of inequities in taxation and in the present 45% Surtax.

WILEY SMITH BELIEVES IN:

- Tax laws, not changeable regulations
- A State Tax Commission responsive to the public interest
- Uniform assessment within each class of property as provided by the Constitution
- A public record of all affairs pertaining to government

WILEY SMITH is a hardworking and trusted public servant. His record deserves your confidence and your vote.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman. Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

SIG UNANDER
Republican Party Candidate for State Treasurer



Sig Unander's wisdom in finance, his integrity, and honesty have served Oregon well in the office of State Treasurer. Under Unander's direction, gift and inheritance tax revenues increased from about \$4,500,000 to an estimated \$8,000,000 for the coming biennium. Tax rates were NOT altered; administrative procedures were. Rating on Oregon's General Obligation Bonds improved from A to AA which will result in lower interest on future bond issues to both state and municipalities. These financial accomplishments can be attributed directly to his experience and alertness.

Unander's service as executive assistant to former Governor Sprague gave him intimate knowledge of state government, its functions and procedures. Prior to this, however, he was well prepared with a B.A. in Political Science from Stanford University. From its Graduate School of Business he received his Master's Degree in Finance. Success in private industry and state affairs have created a man sharply aware of the responsibilities and purposes of the office of State Treasurer. A native Oregonian, Unander is married and the father of a son and daughter. He has been consistently in a position to know the needs of the people. As a member of the State Board of Control, his executive capacity has been repeatedly demonstrated.

Unander has the distinction of having received the greatest number of votes ever cast in a contested state-wide election. This occurred in 1952 when he was elected to the office of State Treasurer.

An overseas veteran of World War II; Past Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; American Legion, 40 and 8, V.F.W., M.O.W.W., S.A.R., Masonic order.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

CARL H. FRANCIS**Republican Party Candidate for Attorney General**

STATE SENATOR CARL FRANCIS possesses the qualifications needed to restore to the office of Attorney General the dignity and efficiency the public demands.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
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Bickering and sensationalism will become things of the past. Opinions issued by the Attorney General once more will be respected. They will not be continuously upset by the courts. Senator Francis will bring to the office the knowledge, experience and background needed to administer its affairs properly.

Senator Francis has been a practicing attorney for nearly 20 years. As a member of the legislature since 1943 he has helped write many of the important laws now in force. A member of the judiciary committee of the House from 1945 to 1953—chairman the last two sessions—and on the same committee in the Senate in 1955, Senator Francis has acquired a background and demonstrated abilities vitally essential in the proper administration of the office he now seeks.

IMPORTANT TASKS PERFORMED

Chairman of the House committee on Statute Revision, Senator Francis played an important role in the 1953 revision and simplification of the Oregon code. As a member of the Legislative Counsel Committee he has aided in proper drafting of innumerable bills.

For twelve years Francis represented Oregon in the Council of State Governments. He had a part in working out interstate agreements on important problems such as the water resources of the Columbia basin, the Pacific Ocean fisheries programs, and similar vital programs.

Senator Francis is currently chairman of the interim committee on Sex Crime Prevention. He has taken the lead in calling for closer liaison between law enforcement agencies; for improved techniques in crime detection and for more cooperative effort in adopting and employing preventive steps essential in combating vice and crime.

In the last session of the legislature Senator Francis gave leadership for the legislative program providing a "crackdown" on runaway fathers, for which the incumbent Attorney General now takes credit.

Senator Francis was chairman of the committee on Public Health in the 1955 Session which authored the bill, now a law, providing up-to-date procedures in the detention and treatment of narcotic addicts.

UNDERSTANDS DUTIES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Senator Francis was a member of the 1947 legislature which amended the laws governing the office of Attorney General. He understands the intent of the law, the scope of the Attorney General's authority, and the relation of

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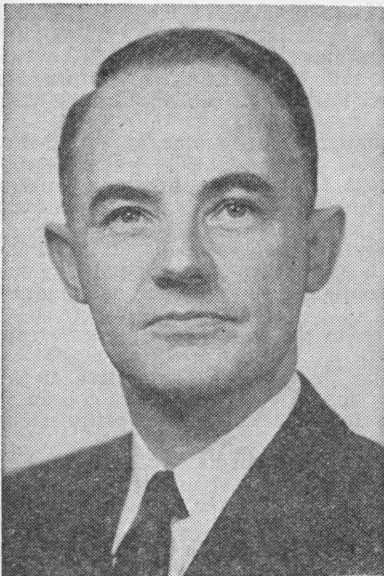
the office to the work and duties of the state officers and the state departments.

Senator Francis possesses the understanding, the willingness to serve, the personal humility that wins the cooperation of those with whom he works. This is best demonstrated by the fact that he has been nominated six times for the legislature by both the Republicans and Democrats of Yamhill County. He has been elected mayor of his home town seven times. In the May primary Democrats in his home precincts wrote his name in for Attorney General, giving him a majority for the nomination over the incumbent in those precincts.

The Carl Francis story is typical Americana. Born of Swedish emigrant parents in Portland, Oregon, March 20, 1915, he was reared on a Marion county farm. He worked his way through college, graduating in 1937. Since graduation he has practiced law in Dayton with the exception of the brief period spent as a Marine during World War II.

Senator Francis is married to a former social worker, Viola Brodahl, of Portland, Oregon and has two daughters. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the Oregon State Bar Association, the Twelfth Judicial District Bar Association and the Sigma Nu Phi Law Fraternity. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the American Legion, the Grange and numerous civic and fraternal organizations.

Senator Francis, with a minimum of personal fanfare, with programs devoid of political motivation but replete with effective and conscientious service, will restore dignity and effectiveness to the office of Attorney General.

ROBERT Y. THORNTON**Democratic Party Candidate for Attorney General**

Four years ago you elected as your Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton, successful lawyer and State Representative from Tillamook County. Many of you did not know BOB THORNTON then, but you liked what the people who did know him, said about him—you liked his self-made background, his extensive experience in law and government, and his sincere slogan: "BOB THORNTON WILL ENFORCE THE LAW."

BOB THORNTON is now completing his first term as your Attorney General, and respectfully asks you to re-elect him for four more years. He has accomplished much for his office and for good government in Oregon but says frankly much remains that he would like to do.

BOB THORNTON'S CREDO: "The Attorney General is the lawyer for the Governor, for all officials and departments of the State. But he is also the People's Lawyer. He should not be committed to any special interest or group, but to the welfare and the legal well-being of the State of Oregon.

"It is unlike any other office in several ways. When asked for a legal opinion by any proper authority, you have to give one—no passing the buck here! You have your ups and downs, and if you do your job fearlessly, as I have tried to do, you step on some pretty big toes. A good Attorney General must disregard this, must get at the facts, then, like an umpire, 'call them as he sees them,' and let the chips fall where they may."

THORNTON'S RECORD from 1953-56 MERITS YOUR SUPPORT

ADMINISTRATION: Thornton reorganized and revitalized the office, establishing a non-partisan career system for the 48 full-time and 13 part-time Assistant Attorneys General who make up the Department of Justice. All of the state boards and commissions have benefited because the rapid turnover of young, inexperienced lawyers has been stopped, and all now work together.

BALLOT TITLES: According to his 1952 campaign promise, ballot titles have been made short, clear and understandable.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Thornton cooperated with state and local officials, spearheading a clean-up from 1953-55 of organized prostitution rings in 13 Oregon communities. Many of these served as the local hang-out for criminals, narcotics users, and young people whose parents have expressed thanks for ridding their towns of these elements.

THORNTON this summer took personal charge of the Multnomah County Grand Jury Vice Investigation, upon order of the Governor, and conducted the most intensive and sweeping probe of its kind in Oregon history. Inter-

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
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rogated over 200 witnesses, returned 31 indictments, was commended by the Grand Jury:

"We wish to express our appreciation for the patient, skillful work of Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton . . . in organizing and presenting with impartiality the mass of evidence to the Grand Jury."

LEGAL OPINIONS: Reliable legal advice and hundreds of written and oral opinions have been rendered promptly and impartially. **THORNTON SAYS:** "Only a few of our several hundred opinions have been reversed. Of course, they have not all been popular, and I regret this, but it is humanly impossible to make legal decisions day after day and still please all the friends and supporters of opposing sides."

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS: THORNTON inaugurated regular annual 3-day Crime Conferences for Oregon's 36 DA's and their deputies, featuring experienced prosecutors, judges and top experts. He recently directed preparation of a 400-page "Model Indictment Book" to help the DA's toward uniform practices throughout Oregon.

RECOGNITION as an Outstanding Public Servant: In 1955 BOB THORNTON received one of the 4 National Awards given by the American Social Hygiene Assn. for "Efforts to encourage and stimulate law enforcement against organized vice."

Also, an award "For outstanding service to the youth of Oregon," from the student body of Portland State College.

THORNTON is chairman of the Juvenile Delinquency Committee of the National Assn. of Attorneys General. He is one of two westerners chosen to speak at the famous Special Short Course for Prosecutors at Northwestern University in Chicago.

His scholarly articles on methods of law enforcement have been published in the American Journal of Criminology and the Journal of Social Hygiene, and reprints have been requested by officials and police from all over the USA.

OREGON PRESS COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON THORNTON

Coquille Sentinel: "Bob Thornton has proven that he can act with intelligence, speed and non-political zeal in conducting investigations."

Corvallis Gazette Times: "We think he is doing a good job and we are glad we supported him."

The Oregonian: "We applaud Attorney General Thornton and the Multnomah County grand jury."

Medford Mail Tribune: "Attorney General Thornton is to be commended for attacking the 'prostitution racket' in this state."

Salem Capital Journal: "Bob Thornton will do a vigorous job."

Grants Pass Courier (an earlier critic): "Thornton also acquitted himself well in the Lane County mess."

Salem Statesman (on Thornton's efforts to protect state water rights at Pelton and Idaho Power Co. damsites): ". . . the attorney general as the law officer of the state is bound to support state jurisdiction over waters 'to the last ditch.'"

Astorian Budget: "Right investigator at last."

BOB THORNTON'S Background and Experience: 46 years old, born and raised in Portland, Bob worked his own way through Stanford, University of Oregon and George Washington Law Schools; former clerk to a U.S. Judge, co-author of a standard reference work on "The U.S. Constitution", former Asst. Solicitor in the U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bob practiced law successfully in Medford and since 1938 at Tillamook, where he was city attorney.

BOB THORNTON stands well in Tillamook County, where he usually heads the ticket.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
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In the Legislature he was commended by the press of both parties for his honesty, his keen analysis of legislation and his ability to work well with members of both parties. Married to the former Dorothy Haberlach of Tillamook, they have one young son, Tom.

A CIVIC LEADER, Bob was head of the Tillamook Jr. Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, American Legion Post No. 47; of Red Cross, etc. fund drives. He served as a director of the Veterans Housing, Chamber of Commerce; and of the YMCA there and in Salem. An active member of the Episcopal Church, Bob belongs to the VFW, Elks, IOOF, Eagles, Boys & Girls Aid Society, Oregon Prison Assn., Mental Health Assn.

MILITARY SERVICE: THORNTON served in the Army for 5 years, keeps up his reserve commission as a lieutenant colonel. Was chief intelligence officer for the Army's largest Alaska garrison.

ON POLITICS AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Thornton says: "The position of an Attorney General of the minority political party is not easy. When you see something being swept under the rug you are faced with a difficult decision. Politically you are better off to close your eyes to what is going on. I fully realized that by trying to dig into the Lincoln County and OLCC matters I would be charged with politics, and lose the backing of many of the newspapers without whose support I probably could not have been elected in 1952. But I felt a public duty to do so anyway."

THE ANTI-PICKETING BILL: "The same applies when you render legal and not political opinions. For example, shortly after being elected as the first Democratic AG since 1892, I ruled that the anti-picketing bill was not unconstitutional as labor and some Democratic leaders contended. I earned the wrath of certain powerful individuals, and they will not 'forgive' me. The Supreme Court upheld my ruling, yet these few would have the people of Oregon believe I am against labor. I have frequently ruled for labor when that was legally right and proper. Beyond that, an Attorney General cannot honestly go—he must remain uncommitted, save to the people as a whole."

CONTROVERSIAL INVESTIGATIONS: An UPHILL JOB

THE INVESTIGATION in Lincoln County was NOT directed by the Attorney General's office. After the foremen of two succeeding Lincoln County grand juries complained to Gov. Patterson and Thornton, asking for advice from the Attorney General rather than from the local District Attorney, whose office they said was involved, Thornton asked to be sent over to take charge. This was not ordered, and the District Attorney directed the investigation.

Later, when a similar situation arose in Multnomah County the press, the new Governor, everyone, realized that the Attorney General should supersede the District Attorney and take charge of the investigation. Yet isn't this exactly the stand Thornton had been damned for taking, in both the Lincoln County and Liquor Commission investigations? Of course it is!

OLCC and MULTNOMAH COUNTY PROBES: During much of 1955 BOB THORNTON carried on a single-handed and seemingly losing battle to expose the misconduct of certain Liquor Commission employees. He felt that the OLCC, which handles over \$40 million a year (one of the biggest businesses in Oregon) should be above suspicion. Many sincere members of both parties agreed, and have wondered what happened.

Here, in the words of others, as printed in The Oregonian's expose of this May, are some of the statements that shocked the citizens of our state and brought about the recent investigation which WAS directed by THORNTON:

The Oregonian, May 11, 1956: "A conspiracy to use the Multnomah County grand jury and the governor's office as unwitting aids in furthering plans to set up Portland for vice operations has been uncovered by The Oregonian in its investigation of racketeering here. . . .

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"Their" (District Atty. Wm. M. Langley, Thos. E. Maloney and Jos. P. McLaughlin of Seattle) "immediate purposes were: 1. To abort the grand jury investigation of the OLCC, embarrass Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton, and if possible, to destroy him politically. They did manage to embarrass Thornton and discredit the investigation. . . ."

"Throughout the year Thornton had been demanding access to the Bobbitt-Maguire reports and on July 8, 1955, filed suit to get them. . . ."

"Langley announced a grand jury investigation of the OLCC. He said that nothing in the summary report given to him in February justified prosecution. . . ."

"Langley took the position there was no evidence on which to present indictments to the grand jury for a vote. . . ." (Note: it takes a 5 to 2 vote by the grand jury to indict anyone)

"It fitted with the plan of the plotters to destroy Thornton in order that he might not be able to turn on them and begin an investigation. . . ."

Even more revealing are the recorded statements printed in *The Oregonian* on May 9, 1956:

"The following is an excerpt of a conversation among the three in Maloney's apartment during the late summer of 1955:

Langley: . . . Well, you can't have any prostitution goin', Joe, this screw-ball down in Salem . . . (Thornton)

McLaughlin: How long is he in there for?

Langley: Well, uh, gotta just beat him. He's in there all of next year. He's in there until January the first, fifty, uh, fifty-seven. We have to defeat him next year, or it'll be a nightmare for four more years with this b. . . . in there.

Maloney: Oh, he can be beat. There's no chance for him.

Langley: I don't know.

Maloney: Well all right, I'm just tellin' ya. I know politics.

McLaughlin: People forget.

Maloney: You see, people'll forget all about him and'll think he's shrewd."

After more of this, the article draws to a close:

"But at the state level, as shown by conversations between Langley, McLaughlin and Maloney, THORNTON IS THE PRIME TARGET. . . ."

THE OLCC "PROBE" under Mr. Langley's direction, returned no indictments. Contrast this with the recent investigation conducted by BOB THORNTON!

BOB THORNTON IS THE KIND OF MAN WE NEED FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—a family man, active civic leader, especially interested in young people and a frequent speaker before school and church groups. He is recognized as an authority within the legal profession, is well liked and respected throughout Oregon.

In addition to the highest professional qualifications, Bob has the warm human understanding that makes a man a good public servant. Everybody who knows him knows that he will continue to serve our state as he has in the past, with honor and distinction.

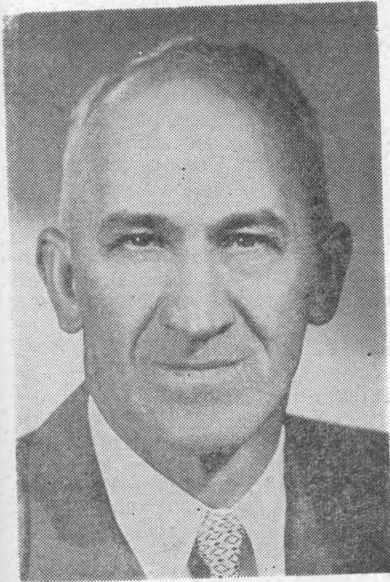
SUPPORT CLEAN GOVERNMENT!

RE-ELECT BOB THORNTON—HE'S DOING A GOOD JOB

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

EDDIE AHRENS

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



Eddie Ahrens served in the 1955 legislative session as the first representative outside of the city of Salem in Marion County since 1940. In that session he served as vice-chairman of the Agricultural Committee and also served on the Livestock, Forestry and Mining and Elections and Reapportionment committees. The knowledge and experience gained in the 1955 session qualifies him to serve the people of Marion County to a greater degree.

Although he was born in Nebraska he has lived in Marion County on a farm near Turner since he was ten years of age. He and his brother have carried on an aggressive farm program specializing in seed crops and purebred sheep which they have exported to many foreign countries and also shipped rams throughout the United States. His practical experience in agriculture and livestock enables him to understand the problems of the rural people.

Eddie Ahrens has been active in many community, county and state organizations, among them: Past President and now director of American Romney Breeders Association, four years as regional director of Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, member of Marion County A.A.A., Marion County Fair Board, committee member of Bureau of Land Management, Salem Chamber of Commerce as director and serving on the Agricultural Committee.

He is especially interested in preserving and improving our soils for future generations and believes the improvement and preservation of our natural resources should be of concern to both our urban and rural people.

Eddie Ahrens is deeply concerned about the Tax situation and contends that a new tax base is necessary to help the growing school problems and to correct the inequities of the property tax.

He is married and has a daughter, Patricia, attending college. He has been an active member of St. Mark Lutheran Church in Salem for many years and sincerely believes in the freedom of religion.

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

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

STEVE W. ANDERSON

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

**ISSUES COME FIRST**

Most important to you is how Steve Anderson stands:

HE FAVORS: Restoration of \$600 exemption and reduction of 45 per cent surtax; reducing 91 expensive, cumbersome State boards and commissions; educational TV for Oregon; and sub-districting Marion County.

HE OPPOSES: Republican sales tax proposal; SJR 4 (ballot title 1) which destroys referendum on taxes; so-called "right to work" laws. Likewise he takes an honest, forthright stand on other issues.

QUALIFIED TO REPRESENT YOU

LEADER: Steve Anderson was President, Willamette Alumni Association; Salem Junior First Citizen, 1947; State Chairman Young Republicans 1948; National Young Republican Vice-Chairman 1949-52 (resigned to support Adlai Stevenson, 1952); in 1950 when State Senate candidate dared oppose veterans' bonus, predicting the crushing tax load that would result.

LAWYER: Anderson graduated from Willamette U. with degrees in law and economics; 11 yrs. varied practice, admitted practice before U.S. Supreme Court; only lawyer in this race.

VETERAN: Anderson was a Navy officer in World War II. When he left Navy duty, Sicily, 1945, the base newspaper gave him a long, rare commendation:

"There is no other man on this base better known and better liked . . . It is more than being a good guy . . . His way of plugging along never asking anything for himself but always for others, his fine willingness to help, his loyalty, his dependability, his complete self-control in the most exciting circumstances, his cool calmness . . . His wide circle of friends, who from the beggar kids of the gutter to the highest ranking officer prefer to call him 'Steve'."

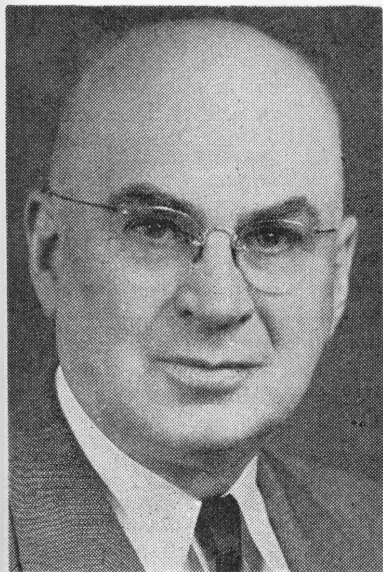
Raised at Langlois, Oregon. Worked through 7 years of college before World War II. Married, father of two children. Practices law in his own office in Salem. At 42, he is strong, clear-headed and bound to no special interests. A Unitarian by religious faith, he holds religion to serve mankind must be based on reason, reconciled with scientific fact. He insists on others knowing his attitudes with full knowledge that it may cost some votes.

Steve Anderson describes office holding as "a hollow glory" but looks to public service as a "demanding duty." If you cast your vote with a narrow view on party or creed, or with prejudice, you will vote against him. If you want a truly qualified, forthright Representative from Marion County, you will vote for Steve Anderson.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

W. W. CHADWICK

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



W. W. (Bill) Chadwick, dean of the Marion county legislative delegation, is seeking his seventh term in the Oregon legislature. Always a hard working legislator, Chadwick has been particularly effective in his committee work, and during his long term as a legislator he has served on virtually all of the major house committees, frequently being a member of the important Ways and Means committee.

In addition, he has served on the powerful Rules committee, Taxation, Labor and Industries, Local Government and is at present a member of the standing Legislative Council, one of the most important of all legislative committees.

Chadwick has the unique position of being both a successful farmer and a successful businessman. He operates 75 acres of fruit and nuts on a farm near

Salem and thus has come to know at first hand the problems faced by the Oregon farmers.

He entered the hotel business in 1923 and today operates the Chadwick Hotel system with headquarters at the Senator Hotel in Salem. And thus he has learned by experience of the problems faced by the businessmen of the State.

Chadwick was president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, the Oregon State Hotel Association, has served as director of the American Hotel Association; has been president of the Salem Kiwanis Club, Mayor of the city of Salem for two terms, vice-president of the League of Oregon Cities and a member of the Oregon House of Representatives for six terms.

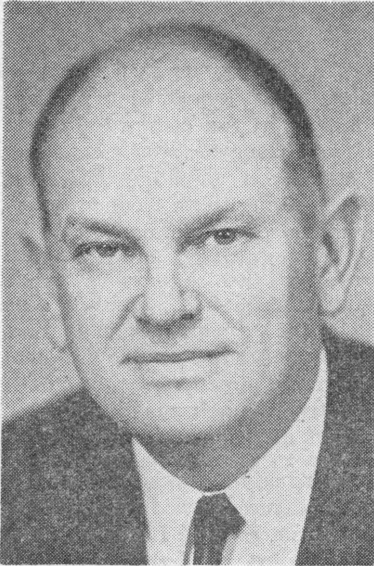
Delegate to the National Convention in San Francisco, August, 1956.

With his wide experience and background, Chadwick can continue to give Marion County and the State of Oregon valuable work in the legislature.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

ROBERT L. ELFSTROM

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



Bob Elfstrom gave Marion County important and effective representation on committees that handled some of the major legislation of the 1955 session.

Chairman of the Highway Committee, his leadership in highway legislation was recognized by his later appointment as vice-chairman of the Legislative Highway Interim Committee. This is the committee that will recommend highway legislation to the coming session that can importantly effect highway development in Marion County as well as influence truck and automobile fees.

His background of successful business experience earned a place on the Committee on Financial Institutions. He was helpful to Marion County sportsmen as a member of the Fish and Game Committee.

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

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

Ballot Slogan: Incumbent. His work on highway legislation important to you and Marion County.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

CECIL J. FARNES

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



CECIL FARNES has been a resident of Salem for the past seven years, a resident of Oregon forty years. He is married to Lucile, who is a co-worker in their business. They have a daughter, Patricia, who is interning in Chicago and who plans to practice medicine in Oregon. He is 53 years old. Educated in public schools at Portland, Oregon.

He has been a farm laborer, mill-worker, shipping clerk and manager of a film exchange in Portland. Following his enlistment in the Signal Corps, World War II, he started a radio and record business in Portland, and about seven years ago moved to Salem. For the last four years, he has pioneered the only exclusive high fidelity business in the Northwest, the business that bears his name.

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Salvation Army, a member of the Oregon Chapter United Nations, conductor of group therapy at the Oregon State Hospital, and received the achievement award of the Exchange Club for 1952. His lecturing activities include Willamette University; Oregon College of Education, Monmouth; Reed College; University of Oregon; and numerous churches. Lectures deal with the problems of human behavior.

Political objective: To bring a new approach to the problems of the small businessman and the State Institutions.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

WINTON J. HUNT

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



Winton J. Hunt was born in Woodburn in 1911 and was educated in the public schools of that city. He took his college work at the University of Oregon where he majored in the subject of Law.

He served in the Armed Services from 1942 to 1947 of which two and one-half years was spent overseas. He is a graduate of the Command and Staff College and is now a reserve officer on the retired list.

He is now Chairman of the Woodburn Planning Commission, a member of the Marion County Fair Board, formerly a director of the Salem Knife and Fork Club, past president of the Woodburn Rotary Club, past president of the Woodburn Chamber of Commerce, a member of Salem Elks Lodge No. 336, American Legion Post No. 46, as well as various professional organizations. He is a part-

ner in the insurance firm of Jno P. Hunt & Son in Woodburn.

He has never sought public office before, but has served in an advisory capacity to other elected and appointed officials so that he has a grasp and awareness of governmental problems.

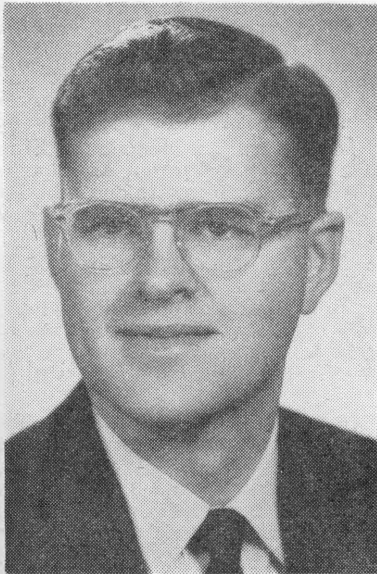
Taxes are a complex problem and in some circumstances are regressive. He advocates a re-adjustment of Property Tax, Repeal of the Surtax, increased exemptions on the Income Tax, and the enactment of a modified form of the Sales Tax. He is definitely opposed to any proposition that will incur governmental deficit spending.

As a small businessman he is familiar with the problems of that group. As the manager of a farm he is acquainted with the agricultural problems of the farmer. As a resident of a small but growing community he is aware of the population growth problems of the county and state.

His personal record and known integrity qualify him for election as one of the representatives from Marion County.

Slogan: Sound and Sensible Legislation

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

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

GUY JONAS is a Democrat!

In Republican dominated Marion County that may seem a lost cause. . . . Yet you, as a voter, should give careful consideration to two facts: America progresses only under a two-party system, and, because the Democrats now lead in registration in 22 of our 36 counties, Oregon's next legislature will probably be under Democratic control. Therefore, by Republican precedent, Democrats will be appointed to the important committees and chairmanships. Unless Marion County elects a Democrat, none of these appointments will go to a Marion County delegate. A Democratic Representative from Marion County is needed.

In soliciting your vote, Jonas promises to present the following matters because he feels they are of major importance to you, your family, and our state.

YOUR TAX LOAD:

The 45% surtax should be repealed. It is unjust and unnecessarily high. Unlike Marion County incumbents, Jonas opposes a sales tax. Until the voters,

having five times defeated this tax, indicate otherwise, he will consider it a breach of faith to support the sales tax.

YOUR HEALTH:

Sanitary handling of meats is still a vital issue. Jonas will continue to fight for a compulsory meat inspection law. Oregon must cease to be the dumping grounds for diseased animals!

YOUR RECREATION:

Great diligence is required to conserve natural resources that contribute so much to our recreation. In this light, and in that of economic value to our tourist industry, Jonas will continue in such efforts as will preserve these resources.

GUY JONAS is 32, and has lived in Marion County 30 years. His wife, Helen, is a registered nurse. They have two children, Danny and Kay. After serving in the Army, Jonas worked his way through Willamette University by logging, cannery labor, and the like. Since graduating with a Business Administration degree, he has been in the insurance business, and in 1952 founded his own agency. He is a member of the Congregational Church, Izaak Walton League, Elks, Sigma Chi Fraternity, and several business organizations. He actively participates in community projects, such as the United Fund.

His interests and beliefs are founded on concern for the individual—personal livelihood, business opportunity, family welfare, state and national progress. As an individual, dedicated to the individual, Guy Jonas asks for your vote—for the individual, not for the "party."

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

SHEILA R. LAUE

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



The people of Marion County need a woman to represent them in their state legislature!

This is SHEILA LAUE'S belief and this is why she is a candidate for representative.

She has no political background, no particular business or professional background. She is a housewife and mother, faced with the problems of raising a growing family.

Her only qualification for the job is one of real interest—interest in her community, state, and nation. She is dedicated to a stable progressive program of legislation to insure her family and all families of a sure, a satisfactory way of life.

SHEILA LAUE is interested in the development of an alert, growing mental health program for the state of Oregon. To have such a program, Oregon needs

better educational facilities for training psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and social workers. Too many of our qualified students must go out of the state for graduate work in these fields; studying out of state leads to working out of state, and Oregon loses good psychologists and counselors. Oregon must help its universities and medical schools to encompass these fields of study more adequately.

SHEILA LAUE is opposed to the sales tax, not only because the voters have repeatedly rejected it; but because it taxes what you spend, not what you earn!

OREGON ranks second in the nation in literacy. The growth and life of our elementary and secondary schools should be supported by intelligent, imaginative legislation when it is needed.

SHEILA LAUE favors the repeal of the 45% surtax.

About Her Personal Background—She is twenty-six years old. As a child she lived in Seattle, Medford and San Francisco. In 1946 she moved with her parents to Salem where she attended Sacred Heart Academy and Willamette University. In 1949 she married Alfred J. Laue, a native of Salem. They have four children—Christopher, Gretchen, Timothy and Gaalen. In the six and a half years of her marriage her husband has worked to get an education while supporting his family. In 1955 he received a B.A. from Willamette University and is now attending Willamette Law School. She has worked seasonally as a cannery worker, a bookkeeper, a saleswoman and a typist. She was the first secretary of the present Marion County Democratic Club, later serving on its board of directors. She helped organize Salem's Pentacle Theatre and has worked actively in that group since its inception. She is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Salem.

Ballot Slogan—Creative imagination and stability in government.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

HATTIE J. BRATZEL

**Republican Party Candidate for District Attorney,
Marion County**



AGE: Born at Hebron, North Dakota, November 8, 1908.

PARENTS: Frederick H. and Augusta Bratzel, now deceased.

RESIDENCE: Salem, Oregon. Family came to Oregon in 1909.

EDUCATION: Salem Schools; Northwestern College of Law at Portland, Oregon; Willamette University College of Law at Salem. LLB, 1951.

EXPERIENCE: For thirty years Miss Bratzel has been working in the field of law; first as legal secretary, then as court reporter, and since 1951 as an attorney.

In February, 1947, Miss Bratzel accompanied Judge James T. Brand to the War Crimes Trials at Nurnberg, Germany, as confidential secretary. Upon completion of this work, she was appointed an official court reporter at the Nurnberg trials and continued in this capacity until October, 1948, when she returned to Salem to complete her legal education.

Since 1951 she has been engaged in the general practice of law at Salem, with offices in the Oregon Building. In addition she has been an assistant attorney-general on a part-time basis, as legal advisor to the Oregon State Civil Defense Agency. In this connection she advised state and county officials on the civil defense law, passed upon contracts and interstate compacts, and drafted legislation.

Miss Bratzel is particularly familiar with the work of the District Attorney's office through her work as secretary in the Marion County District Attorney's office, and as official court reporter in circuit courts of Marion, Linn, Polk and Yamhill Counties. She has participated in police and district attorney's investigations of crimes and has reported coroner's and grand jury hearings, trials in justice's, district and circuit courts of Oregon for 21 years.

Since admission to practice, Miss Bratzel has had extensive trial experience and has represented many defendants in criminal cases. Throughout her career she has demonstrated her ability, industry, and honesty.

STATEMENT

"It is my purpose, if elected, to give the people of Marion County honest, fair and industrious service. Criminal charges will be carefully investigated so that no innocent person may be wrongfully accused of crime nor public funds spent on improper or unfounded prosecutions. Proper charges will be vigorously prosecuted for the protection of the people of Marion County. As legal advisor to county officials, and in consultations with citizens on cases properly under the jurisdiction of the District Attorney's office, I pledge my experience and ability to the conscientious and efficient service of the people of Marion County."

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Wendell Wyatt, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

THOMAS C. ENRIGHT**Democratic Party Candidate for District Attorney,
Marion County**

Thomas C. Enright is the man whose campaign for a full time District Attorney climaxed with report by the Marion County Bar Association which condemned existing system as "unsatisfactory" and recommended the D.A. give up private law business and give full time to the county's business. Your vote for Enright will put this recommendation to practice.

THIS IS THE RECORD

"Enright charged that 'the great weakness in the district attorney's office has been that its occupants have been unwilling to devote full time to duties of the office while allowed to carry on private practices on the side.' Enright said, if elected, he will give full time to the job." Statesman, 1/31/56

Statesman story 5/17/56 headed "COUNTY BAR GROUP BLASTS D.A. SYSTEM" read: "A legal system that permits the district attorney to combine private practice with his public duties was condemned Tuesday as unsatisfactory for Marion County in an official report by the Marion County Bar Association at a meeting of the county budget committee."

Budget committee recommended to county court that D.A. "should devote his full time to county services." Court voted \$7,200 salary for D.A. on "understanding" he would give full time. County Judge Hartley doubted full time service can legally be required. Journal, 5/17/56

THE ONLY WAY, under existing law, citizens who agree with the Bar Association and budget committee can guarantee D.A. will give full time to county business is **VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE WHO PROMISES TO DISCONTINUE PRIVATE BUSINESS WHEN ELECTED**. Enright's opponent refuses to make this promise.

ENRIGHT HAS WIDE PERSONAL, LEGAL EXPERIENCE

Tom Enright, 40, is married, 3 boys. Practices law in own office. Parents from Ireland, worked way through college. Navy 4 yrs. WW II, CPO, So. Pacific (Guadalcanal area) 1942-44, taught law later Navy school. Graduate Willamette College Law, honor student, head legal fraternity, editor Willamette Legal Handbooks. Senate aide, Wash., D.C., 83d Congress. Tried State cases in courts as Special Asst. Attorney General. Practical experience every branch law associated with D.A. office.

COUNTY'S LEGAL PROBLEMS INCREASING

Influx new people, loose money, Woodburn air base will require vigorous, full time D.A. equipped to work out law enforcement programs with military, other officers. County officials need better legal service. When you vote, you are hiring your county's lawyer. Don't play politics—select your D.A. with same care you would use in retaining your personal attorney. Law enforcement is bipartisan. Tom Enright has the firmness, foresight, and legal ability needed to handle the tough problems ahead for Marion County.

ELECT A MAN WHO WILL GIVE HIS FULL TIME TO THE JOB

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Robert A. Boyer, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

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