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STATE OF OREGON

Official Voters' Pamphlet

For the

Regular General Election

November 2, 1948



Compiled and Distributed by

EARL T. NEWBRY

Secretary of State

MARION COUNTY

27

LAW AUTHORIZING THIS PUBLICATION

(Section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated)

MEASURES AND ARGUMENTS TO BE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED

Not later than the thirty-fifth day before any regular general election, nor later than 30 days before any special election, at which any proposed law, part of an act or amendment to the constitution is to be submitted to the people, the secretary of state shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted, with the number and form in which the ballot title thereof will be printed on the official ballot. The person, committee or duly organized officers of any organization filing any petition for the initiative, but no other person or organization, shall have the right to file with the secretary of state for printing and distribution any argument advocating such measure; said argument shall be filed not later than the ninetieth day before the regular election at which the measure is to be voted upon. Any person, committee or organization may file with the secretary of state, for printing and distribution, any arguments they may desire, opposing any measure, not later than the seventy-fifth day immediately preceding such election.

* * * Arguments advocating or opposing any measure, referred to the people by the legislative assembly, or by referendum petition, at a regular general election, shall be governed by the same rules as to time, but may be filed with the secretary of state by any person, committee or organization; in the case of measures submitted at a special election, all arguments in support of such measure at least 60 days before such election. But in every case the person or persons offering such arguments for printing and distribution shall pay to the secretary of state sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the state; and he forthwith shall notify the persons offering the same of the amount of money necessary. The secretary of state shall cause one copy of each of said arguments to be bound in the pamphlet copy of the measures to be submitted, as herein provided, and all such measures and arguments to be submitted at one election shall be bound together in a single pamphlet. All the

printing shall be done by the state, and the pages of said pamphlet shall be numbered consecutively from one to the end. The pages of said pamphlet shall be six by nine inches in size and the printed matter thereon shall be set in six-point roman-faced solid type on not to exceed seven-point body, in two columns of 13 ems in width each to the page with six-point dividing rule and with appropriate heads and printed on a good quality of book paper 25 by 38 inches, weighing not more than 50 pounds to the ream; provided, that the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in such 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. The title page of each argument shall show the measure or measures it favors or opposes and by what persons or organizations it is issued. When such arguments are printed he shall pay the state printer therefor from the money deposited with him and refund the surplus, if any, to the parties who paid it to him. The cost of printing, binding and distributing the measures proposed and of binding and distributing the arguments, shall be paid by the state as a part of the state printing, it being intended that only the cost of paper and printing the arguments shall be paid by the parties presenting the same, and they shall not be charged any higher rate for such work than is paid by the state for similar work and paper. Not later than the fifteenth day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon, the secretary of state shall transmit by mail, with postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the state whose address he may have, one copy of such pamphlet; provided, that if the secretary shall, at or about the same time, be mailing any other pamphlet to every voter, he may, if practicable, bind the matter herein provided for in the first part of said pamphlet, numbering the pages of the entire pamphlet consecutively from one to the end, or he may inclose the pamphlets under one cover. * * *

NOTE—As authorized by the foregoing statute, the Measures Pamphlet for the regular general election, November 2, 1948, has been combined with the Candidates' Campaign Book provided by sections 81-2505a and 81-2506, O. C. L. A. The candidates' section starts on page 39.

FOREWORD

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE AT LARGE, NOVEMBER 2, 1948, WILL APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL BALLOTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM AND ORDER:

* * * * *

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PER CENT TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT—

Purpose: To amend section 11, article XI, of the Constitution, providing for election on question of establishing new tax base in counties, municipalities and districts after the legal voters therein have authorized a tax levy in excess of the 6% limitation for two successive years; limiting such new tax base to the average of the total amounts levied in the year of such election and the two years immediately preceding it; providing for the initial establishment of a tax base in the same manner in municipalities and districts not previously included in or part of a like taxing unit.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

[See pages 6-10]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING INDEBTEDNESS FOR STATE REFORESTATION—

Purpose: Amending state constitution by adding article XI-E, authorizing an indebtedness by loan of state credit not exceeding at any one time $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of all taxable property in state to provide funds for forest rehabilitation, reforestation and acquisition of lands. Funds derived from sale, exchange or use of forest lands shall be applied in liquidating indebtedness. Bonds or other obligations issued may be renewed or refunded. Ad valorem tax to be levied annually outside 6% limitation in sufficient amount for paying indebtedness and interest. Legislative assembly may provide other revenues supplementing or replacing tax levies and necessary legislation.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

[See pages 11-13]

BILL AUTHORIZING STATE BOYS' CAMP NEAR TIMBER, OREGON—

Purpose: Directs State Board of Control to establish, maintain and supervise a camp at Reeher's C. C. C. Camp near Timber, in Washington County, Oregon, for the biennium ending June 30, 1949, and thereafter if deemed advisable, for delinquent boys, wards of state courts of juvenile jurisdiction, between the ages of 12 and 18 years, committed for training in useful occupations, discipline, moral and spiritual instruction, academic and vocational education. Appropriates \$50,000 from funds authorized by section 3, chapter 317, Oregon Laws 1945, for establishment of camp, and \$100,000 from general fund for operation thereof for said biennium.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

305 No. I vote against the proposed law.

[See pages 14-16]

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE

BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT—Purpose: Amending hydroelectric commission act of Oregon requiring commission to set forth the maximum rate of return and amortization in license; providing that state or any municipality thereof shall have right to take over any project at expiration of the original license upon payment of fair value not exceeding net investment; if not taken over, commission may issue new license under then existing laws or extend original license according to the terms and conditions thereof for periods of five years; providing further, upon payment of just compensation state has right to acquire project during any license period by condemnation.

[See pages 17-22]

Vote YES or NO

306 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

307 No. I vote against the proposed law.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS IN SCHOOL ELECTIONS—Purpose: To amend Article VIII of the constitution of the state of Oregon by adding thereto a new section numbered 6, as follows: In all school district elections every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward who shall have resided in the school district during the six months immediately preceding such election, and who shall be duly registered prior to such election in the manner provided by law, shall be entitled to vote, provided such citizen is able to read and write the English language.

[See pages 23, 24]

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes. I vote for said proposed amendment.

309 No. I vote against said proposed amendment.

OREGON OLD AGE PENSION ACT—Purpose: Directing Oregon legislature to provide funds by continuing appropriations and enact all necessary legislation to provide for and pay each needy female citizen of Oregon, 60 years of age, and each needy male citizen, 65 years of age, a minimum monthly pension of \$50, to feed, clothe, house, and provide hospital, medical, dental and other needed care, and provide decent burials for such needy citizens. Governor to appoint a commissioner to administer act; authorizing state board of control to issue certificates of indebtedness; state public welfare commission to administer during interim; limiting cost of administration to one percentum of income.

[See pages 25-27]

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

311 No. I vote against the proposed law.

BILL INCREASING PERSONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS—Purpose: Amending sections 110-1613 and 110-1614, O.C.L.A., as amended by chapter 539, Oregon Laws 1947, providing that for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1948, personal income tax exemptions shall be: \$750—if the person is single, or married but not living with husband or wife; \$1,500—if the person is head of a family or married and living with husband or wife; providing that every person shall file a tax return if net income equals or exceeds the tax exemption, or if gross income exceeds \$4,000.

Vote YES or NO

- 312 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**
- 313 No. I vote against the proposed law.**

[See pages 28-30]

OREGON LIQUOR DISPENSING LICENSING ACT—Purpose: Authorizing Oregon Liquor Control Commission to issue dispensing licenses to its licensed hotels, restaurants, clubs and common carriers of passengers for hire, permitting mixing, serving and selling of alcoholic liquor with or without food or meals on such conditions as prescribed by the commission. Requiring annual license fee of \$500, performance bond of \$5,000, and in addition to purchase price of liquor, a tax of 25¢ per container of 32 ounces, and 1¢ per ounce for each ounce over 32. Making provisions of Oregon liquor control act, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, applicable to licensees.

Vote YES or NO

- 314 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**
- 315 No. I vote against the proposed law.**

[See pages 31, 32]

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' BONUS AMENDMENT—Purpose: Amending constitution of Oregon by adding Article XI-f, authorizing "World War II Veterans' State Aid Fund", by sale of bonds in amount not exceeding 3% of assessable property in the state, to pay a cash bonus of \$15 per month, an additional \$10 for each month of service outside continental limits of United States, not exceeding \$500, to honorably discharged persons enlisted, inducted, warranted or commissioned, who served in the armed forces of United States or its allies between December 7, 1941, and September 5, 1945. Legislature to enact necessary legislation and provide payment to heirs of deceased veterans.

Vote YES or NO

- 316 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.**
- 317 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.**

[See page 33]

PROHIBITING SALMON FISHING IN COLUMBIA RIVER WITH FIXED APPLIANCES—Purpose: Making it unlawful to construct or maintain in waters of Columbia river or tributaries, any pound net, fish trap, fish wheel, scow fish wheel, setnet, weir, drag seine, whip seine, or other fixed appliance, for catching salmon, salmon trout or steelhead; defining a setnet and seine. Excepting state and national government in catching fish for propagation or scientific purposes, and Indians under federal regulation. Providing penalties for violations, and subjecting all unlawful gear and appliances to condemnation and sale; proceeds and fines arising from violations to be paid to state treasurer for benefit of state fish commission.

Vote YES or NO

- 318 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**
- 319 No. I vote against the proposed law.**

[See pages 34, 35]

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

(Please see also Pages 36 to 38, for referred question relating to State taxes.)

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PER CENT TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT

Proposed by the forty-fourth legislative assembly by house joint resolution No. 15, filed in the office of the secretary of state April 15, 1947, 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 11 of article XI of the constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 11. Unless specifically authorized by a majority of the legal voters voting upon the question neither the state nor any county, municipality, district or body to which the power to levy a tax on property shall have been delegated shall in any year so exercise that power as to raise a greater amount of revenue from such tax for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon than the total amount levied by it in any one of the three years immediately preceding for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon plus 6 per centum thereof; provided further, whenever any new county, municipality or other taxing district shall be created and shall include in whole or in any part property theretofore included in another county, like municipality or other taxing district, no greater amount of taxes shall be levied in the first year by either the old or the new county, municipality or other taxing district upon any property included therein than the amount levied thereon in any one of the three years, immediately preceding, by the county, municipality or district in which it was then included plus 6 per centum thereof [; provided further, that the]. The amount of any increase in levy specifically authorized by the legal voters of the state, or of the county, municipality, or other district, shall

be excluded in determining the amount of taxes which may be levied in any subsequent year[.]; provided, that whenever a majority of the legal voters of any county, municipality or district voting upon the question shall have heretofore authorized or shall hereafter authorize specifically a tax levy in excess of the constitutional limitation in two successive years, in the third successive year, and when voting upon a levy in excess of said limitation, said legal voters, voting upon the specific question, shall have the right to authorize the establishment of a new tax base for said district, said tax base shall not exceed the average of the total amounts levied in such three years, for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon, and amounts levied serially for reserve funds or sinking funds. The tax base when so authorized shall become the new tax base of such county, municipality or district for the year next following such three-year period. The tax base of each newly organized municipality or district, not previously included in or a part of any like municipality or district, shall be established in the same manner. The prohibition against the creation of debts by counties prescribed in section 10 of article XI of this constitution shall apply and extend to debts hereafter created in the performance of any duties or obligations imposed upon counties by the constitution or laws of the state, and any indebtedness created by any county in violation of such prohibition and any warrants for or other evidences of any such indebtedness and any part of any levy of taxes made by the state or any county, municipality or other taxing district or body which shall exceed the limitations fixed hereby shall be void.

NOTE—The foregoing is set forth in accordance with section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, 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

CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PER CENT TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT—Purpose: To amend section 11, article XI, of the Constitution, providing for election on question of establishing new tax base in counties, municipalities and districts after the legal voters therein have authorized a tax levy in excess of the 6% limitation for two successive years; limiting such new tax base to the average of the total amounts levied in the year of such election and the two years immediately preceding it; providing for the initial establishment of a tax base in the same manner in municipalities and districts not previously included in or part of a like taxing unit.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house joint resolution No. 15 of the forty-fourth legislative assembly, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PER CENT TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT

(Ballot Nos. 300 and 301)

By House Joint Resolution No. 15, the 1947 Legislature submitted to the people a proposed amendment to Section 11, Article XI, of the Constitution of Oregon. That section includes the so-called "6 per cent limitation", which limits tax levies for each year to the highest amount levied during any one of the last three preceding years (called the "tax base") plus 6 per cent of such amount. Levies to meet bonded indebtedness are not included in the tax base and are not affected by the limitation. The tax levying authorities of the state and local taxing agencies are controlled by the limitation; but the legal voters may at any time authorize a special levy in excess of the limitation.

Without this proposed amendment the 6 per cent limitation is not expressly restricted by the constitution to ad valorem taxes on property. This amendment, if adopted, will so expressly restrict the application of such limitation on taxation. Both real and personal property owners will be positively protected from taxes in excess of 6 per cent limitation if this amendment is adopted.

In addition to expressly restricting the 6 per cent limitation to property taxation, this amendment, if adopted, will also provide a procedure by which the voters of any county, municipality or other taxing district (except the state itself) may increase its tax base. This means that such taxing unit may raise more revenue by ad valorem property taxes without a special vote of the people than is now permitted by the 6 per cent constitutional limitation.

What could be accomplished by a county, municipality or other taxing district (excepting the state), if this amendment is adopted, is illustrated by the following example using the hypothetical present tax base of \$100,000. Next year the taxing unit could levy, within the constitutional limi-

tation, \$106,000. It needs and is specially authorized by the voters to levy \$15,000 additional, the total levy next year being \$121,000. The following year such taxing unit can levy, within the 6 per cent limitation, \$112,360. It needs and is specially authorized by the voters to levy \$10,000 additional; the total levy in such second year being \$122,360. In the following, or third year, the tax unit could levy, within the 6 per cent limitation, \$119,102; it needs and is specially authorized by the voters to levy \$6,000 additional; the total levy in such third year being \$125,102. In such third year the question of establishing a new tax base under this proposed amendment is submitted to the voters and approved. Such tax base could be the average of the total levies of \$121,000 the first year, \$122,360 for the second year and \$125,102 for the third year, or \$122,820 instead of \$119,102, which would be the maximum old base.

Under the old base, the maximum that could be raised within the 6 per cent limitation the fourth year would be \$119,102 plus 6 per cent, or \$126,247. Under the new base the maximum that could be raised within the 6 per cent limitation would be \$122,820, plus 6 per cent, or \$130,189.

Again, using the above hypothetical case, but needing and having specially authorized and levied outside the 6 per cent limitation the amount of \$13760.33 each year instead of the amounts above mentioned during the three year period, the new tax base without the addition of the 6 per cent would exactly equal the amount that could be raised under the old tax base with the additional 6 per cent, in the next succeeding year.

Both changes proposed by this amendment would facilitate the raising of additional revenues now needed to meet rising costs. During and since the war the costs of necessary governmental functions have

increased more than 6 per cent per year. Such increased costs have been the direct result of great local increases in population which have required more schools and more public services, which, in turn, can be provided only at increased cost because of better wages for labor and higher prices of materials. This leaves the state and its local subdivisions without adequate funds to meet necessary expenses. While special levies can be made by vote of the people, that process was intended for emergencies and is hardly suited for meeting the annually recurring requirements of state and local governments.

In recent years there has been a growing demand for the changes now proposed, which can be made only by constitutional amendment. To save the expense necessary to submit such an amendment by petition, the Legislature decided to submit

this amendment by the referendum process to the voters. The proposed amendment involves basic questions of tax policy which properly should be decided by the people. The sole purpose of this committee is to explain the effect of the amendment, if adopted, and to point out the reasons which prompted its submission. This amendment, if adopted, will not increase the tax base of any city, county or other taxing agency—it will only provide a procedure whereby such increase in the tax base may be accomplished by subsequent vote of the people within the taxing agency.

CARL ENGDAHL,
State Senator, Pendleton, Oregon.

DONALD E. HEISLER,
State Representative, The Dalles, Oregon.

EARL H. HILL,
State Representative, Cushman, Oregon.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house joint resolution No. 15 of the forty-fourth legislative assembly, in opposition to the

CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PER CENT TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT

(Ballot Nos. 300 and 301)

Voters of Oregon who pay taxes, either on property or on income, should vote "NO" on this proposed amendment to the Constitution.

The amendment, if adopted, would practically nullify the constitutional 6 per cent limitation. The present limitation affords the people the only real protection they now have against waste and extravagance in public spending. It affords such protection by preventing excessive taxation without a vote of the people.

The 6 per cent limitation in its present form limits tax increases to not more than 6 per cent each year, unless greater increases are authorized by the voters. These annual 6 per cent increases are sufficient to take care of all normal increases in the cost of government, state or local. When abnormal increases in costs require additional tax money, it can be voted by the people as has been done in the past. Therefore, the present limitation is sufficiently flexible to take care of all contingencies, and still reserve to the voters some control over the public purse strings.

When the 6 per cent limitation was originally adopted by the people in 1916, the state and local governments relied entirely on property taxes for sustaining revenues. In 1930 the people voted an income tax to be applied solely to the reduction of taxes on property. Since 1930 the 6 per cent limitation has helped keep income taxes down by limiting the amount of income tax revenue that could be spent without a vote of the people. The proposed amendment would remove all protection now enjoyed by income tax payers, and leave only a shadow of protection for property tax payers.

The proposed amendment is not confined to one change, as incorrectly indicated in the ballot title; on the contrary, it makes two changes, both of which are very important to tax payers:

1. It would confine the 6 per cent limitation to property taxes only, leaving no limit whatever on the amount which the people could be forced to pay in income taxes, or in any other new taxes which the legislature might impose.

2. It would permit local taxing agencies to increase property taxes by establishing new and higher tax bases on which the 6 per cent increases are to be computed. With such increased bases, local taxes would be compounded to extreme heights without vote of the people. New bases so established during periods of high prices and inflation would still stand after conditions had returned to normal; they would continue even during periods of deflation, depression and taxpayer distress. Once a high base is established in that manner, voter control over expenditures would be, for all practical purposes, completely destroyed.

These are the purposes, as we understand them, of the proposed amendment. Its wording, however, is ambiguous. The amendment, if adopted, would introduce more confusion in tax levies. It would usher in an era of uncertainty, and perhaps litigation, before its meaning could be made clear. This would seriously affect state and local tax structures and render impossible any sound program of public financing. The present constitutional tax limitation is well understood and respected. It should be left as it is.

There is no need for either of the proposed changes. The people have voted special levies to raise additional funds when actually needed to meet emergency conditions. Conditions now are not normal and permanent tax bases should not be fixed on the present high level of costs. Both income taxes and property taxes are too high. They yield revenues in excess of the amount normally needed to finance governmental activities economically administered. Taxes should go down, not up, to reach a normal level.

The proposed amendment is in the interest of tax spenders, not tax payers. Read it carefully to verify what we have said above, and then vote "NO".

FRANK H. HILTON,
State Senator, Portland, Oregon.

JOHN DICKSON,
State Representative, Portland, Oregon.

WILLIAM B. MORSE,
State Representative, Prineville, Oregon.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Business & Tax Research, in opposition to the CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PER CENT TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT (Ballot Nos. 300 and 301)

BOOBY TRAP—describes this amendment. It appears harmless,—but it isn't! It will explode higher taxes and tax confusion in the taxpayer's face.

Vote 301 X No on this because—

1. It was conceived in confusion, nurtured by doubt as to 6% limitation application to a sales tax, and was passed hurriedly in the hectic closing hours of the 1947 Legislature. There is no pride in its ancestry, no crisis that justifies giving it serious consideration.

2. It amends Oregon's constitution. It is a safe plan not to tinker with the state's organic law except for strong, clear reasons. Once in the constitution, a mistake is hard to erase.

3. This amendment puts a floor under present high county, city or district taxes (high due to the 50¢ dollar); it sets up a method whereby present heavy tax burdens can be continued, but the amendment is silent about removing the floor when government requires fewer tax dollars due to lower prices.

Vote 301 X No against this amendment because—

1. Provision No. 1 provides that the present 6% limitation on tax increases shall apply to taxes on "property" only and not to any other tax. This provision is unnecessary because the 6% limitation is not now and cannot be applied in practice to receipts from other taxes, gasoline or income for example. If some new tax

for state purposes were adopted in the future, this amendment would prevent applying the 6% limitation to receipts collected from such a new tax, even if applying such limitation were possible. The 6% lid would be off any new taxes! Nothing is gained at this time by restricting the 6% limitation to property taxes!

2. Provision No. 2 can be explained this way: In 1946 beefsteak was 50¢ a pound. In 1947 beefsteak was 75¢ a pound. In 1948 beefsteak is \$1.00 a pound. Suppose the state had authority to fix a "base" price for beefsteak for future years, a "base" below which the price would not be allowed to drop. So the beefsteak price for three years was fixed at 75¢!

That's exactly what the second provision in this booby trap does to the "tax base" (on which the 6% limitation tax increase is computed annually). The people, when voting on the question, may authorize a new higher tax base which shall be the average of the total taxes levied in three successive years. Then this new higher base would increase 6% a year!

WARNING—You may be told that this amendment positively prevents a tax increase on property beyond the increase permitted under the 6% limitation. That is not true. If this amendment is approved and if a higher, 3-year average base is authorized, there is nothing to prevent the people voting special levies above the \$ amount of a new tax base.

EXAMPLES OF NEW TAX BASES UNDER THIS AMENDMENT

	Total Tax* Levy	Total Tax Levy	Estimated Levy	Tax Base 1948-49	Possible New Base
SCHOOL DISTRICTS	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1948-49	
Astoria	\$145,193	\$162,074	\$ 265,597	\$117,000	\$190,954
Eugene	830,469	870,856	1,014,409	339,625	905,244
Klamath CU-Elem.....	147,283	311,912	586,342	239,014	348,512
Lincoln CU	307,258	404,935	571,470	172,070	427,887
The Dalles	60,855	176,427	191,979	144,386	143,087
McMinnville	76,650	152,435	329,952	76,317	186,345

* The 1946-47 and 1947-48 tax levies, from assessors' county tax summaries, include amounts inside and outside 6% limitation, hence are "total"; amounts levied for debt service are excluded.

True, many school districts, some cities and counties now have a tax base which is so low that special levies must be voted every year to meet the public's increasing demands on government.

What's wrong with the people voting on special tax levies? That is a wholesome democratic process. Special tax levy campaigns bring out facts about a proposition, create understanding of public needs, provide a safety valve for opinions. Elections cost money, but since when is the right to vote a cheap privilege?

This provision 2 will freeze present high tax levies caused by unprecedented prices. If prices return to pre-war level, why not let the cost of government reflect lower prices through reduced taxes?

CONCLUSION—Admittedly Oregon and

many local taxing districts are in a period of abnormal costs and large tax collections. Important tax problems have recently been before our courts. There is confusion about the meaning of some tax laws. Where that confusion arises from statutory law, calm thinking will eventually iron out the kinks. But smack in the middle of this period comes this amendment to the important 6% tax limitation that will fasten some half-baked ideas into our constitution, and how they will work, nobody knows!

Respectfully submitted,
OREGON BUSINESS & TAX RESEARCH,
EDWARD W. THOMPSON, President,
Foot of 6th Street, Astoria, Oregon,
F. H. YOUNG, Manager,
810 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING INDEBTEDNESS FOR STATE REFORESTATION

Proposed by the forty-fourth legislative assembly by house joint resolution No. 24, filed in the office of the secretary of state April 15, 1947, 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 the constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same hereby is amended by adding thereto a new article, to be known as article XI-E.

Article XI-E

Section 1. The credit of the state may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount which shall not exceed at any one time $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the state, to provide funds for forest rehabilitation and reforestation and for the acquisition, management, and development of lands for such purposes. So long as any such indebtedness shall remain outstand-

ing, the funds derived from the sale, exchange, or use of said lands, and from the disposal of products therefrom, shall be applied only in the liquidation of such indebtedness. Bonds or other obligations issued pursuant hereto may be renewed or refunded. An ad valorem tax outside the limitation imposed by section 11, article XI, of this constitution shall be levied annually upon all the taxable property in the state of Oregon, in sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such indebtedness and the interest thereon. The legislative assembly may provide other revenues to supplement or replace the said tax levies. The legislature shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions hereof. This amendment shall supersede all constitutional provisions in conflict herewith.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING INDEBTEDNESS FOR STATE REFORESTATION—Purpose: Amending state constitution by adding article XI-E, authorizing an indebtedness by loan of state credit not exceeding at any one time $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of all taxable property in state to provide funds for forest rehabilitation, reforestation and acquisition of lands. Funds derived from sale, exchange or use of forest lands shall be applied in liquidating indebtedness. Bonds or other obligations issued may be renewed or refunded. Ad valorem tax to be levied annually outside 6% limitation in sufficient amount for paying indebtedness and interest. Legislative assembly may provide other revenues supplementing or replacing tax levies and necessary legislation.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house joint resolution No. 24 of the forty-fourth legislative assembly, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING INDEBTEDNESS FOR STATE REFORESTATION

(Ballot Nos. 302 and 303)

Citizens of Oregon are alarmed and distressed when observing how forest fires and logging operations have depleted the forest resources of this State. That the burnt-over forest lands within the State of Oregon should be reforested is admitted by every one. Most of these areas have no value, except for forest purposes. The fires destroyed everything and large portions of these burnt-over areas will continue to be fire hazards until an adequate reforestation plan has been authorized and put into effect.

Many of our public officials, and particularly the members of our Legislature, have promised their constituents to support a practical program for restoring our forests. Out of their work on this program at the 1947 session of the Legislature this proposed Constitutional Amendment was submitted to the people with only two negative votes in the House and one negative vote in the Senate.

The Legislature now has no authority to authorize the issuance of bonds for reforestation purposes. This proposed Constitutional Amendment, if adopted by the people, will authorize future Legislatures to enact a forest rehabilitation program and provide for its financing by the sale of bonds, if other funds are not available for that purpose. The adoption of the proposed amendment by the voters will not mean that any bonds will be sold, but it will provide a method which future Legislatures may use in financing desirable reforestation programs.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment limits the amount of bonds that may be issued at any one time to $\frac{3}{4}$ of one per cent of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State. It is the opinion of some competent foresters that less than \$100,000.00 a year would be required for the first two years, during which time nurseries would be established and preliminary work accomplished. The

proposed amendment will give the Legislature the authority to issue bonds at such times and in such quantities to meet the needs as the circumstances may warrant.

In addition to the county owned depleted forest areas, the State of Oregon now owns approximately 447,000 acres of forest land of which 225,000 acres requires rehabilitating.

The proposed amendment provides a method for paying any bonds issued by providing:

"So long as any such indebtedness shall remain outstanding, the funds derived from the sale, exchange, or use of said lands, and from the disposal of products therefrom, shall be applied only in the liquidation of such indebtedness."

The proposed amendment further provides:

"The legislative assembly may provide other revenue to supplement or replace the said tax levies."

It is very unlikely that it will be necessary to levy any taxes to retire any proposed bonds which may be issued if this bond sale method of financing is used in proposed reforestation plans. The Legislature may provide other funds, and in any event the revenue from the sale of forest products should be more than sufficient to retire any bonds that may be issued. With the State now owning 225,000 acres of forest land requiring rehabilitating and most of these lands constituting a continuing and serious fire hazard and likely to produce additional disastrous fires, it is thought that now is the time for the State of Oregon to provide a permanent and adequate plan for reforesting these areas. This cannot be done until necessary funds are made available.

If State general obligation bonds are issued under this amendment it would place the responsibility for management and the financing of State-held timber

lands on the general public. It would avoid a discriminatory taxation of a specific industry for the general public welfare. It would insure the intelligent, scientific administration of such timber lands by furnishing a permanent and adequate financing plan. Such a program will preserve and protect a valuable natural resource from irresponsible usage and will make it a permanent factor in the State's economy.

Approval of this proposed amendment will give future Legislatures sufficient authority and funds to put into effect an adequate reforestation program. The following factors show this plan should be approved:

(a) The present burnt-over areas of timber land constitute a serious and continuing fire hazard, not only to adjoining forests but to all citizens and property located in the northwestern part of our State.

(b) Some of the most productive areas of the entire State are in the burnt-over areas, and although considerable portions of these lands are now in public ownership, either County or State, the returns from the products which can be raised on them will benefit all the citizens of the State. By providing a fund for financing a reforestation program the bringing of these lands into production can be accomplished and made certain.

(c) It is extremely important that the State Forestry Department be assured funds for further acquisition to consolidate and develop lands which need rehabilitation in order to prevent their transfer to the Federal Government and the consequent loss of revenue and control by the State.

(d) While soil conservation, prevention of erosion, flood control, etc., have been financed by public funds derived from taxes on a national level, the problem of

forest land rehabilitation of the forest burns is one which is so important to our local economy that it deserves prompt attention from Oregon's own citizens. We should not risk the delay which might result from Government regulations and the uncertainty of Federal appropriations.

(e) An adequate reforestation program cannot be commenced until necessary funds are available. Considerable expense can be saved if the work is commenced promptly. N. S. Rogers, State Forester, in a letter to this committee under date of June 8, 1948, stated:

"After an area has been covered by a heavy litter of fern, weeds and brush, direct seeding by airplane is not feasible. Because of this fact, I am very anxious to get the rehabilitation program underway before such condition has complicated the program."

(f) The adoption of this proposed amendment will give the Legislature the authority to issue bonds at such times and in such quantities to meet the current needs as the circumstances may warrant.

(g) The adoption of this proposed amendment does not mean that any bonds will be issued, but only means that if other funds are not made available for an adequate reforestation program that future Legislatures will have the power to authorize bonds for this purpose.

We submit that if the people of the State of Oregon want to adopt and put into effect an adequate reforestation program this proposed Constitutional Amendment should be approved.

GEO. P. WINSLOW,
State Senator, Lincoln and Tillamook Counties.

ROBERT E. DUNIWAY,
State Representative, Multnomah County.

JOHN R. SNELLSTROM,
State Representative, Lane County.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

BILL AUTHORIZING STATE BOYS' CAMP NEAR TIMBER, OREGON

Referred to the people by the forty-fourth legislative assembly, as provided by section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

CHAPTER 485

OREGON LAWS, 1947

(House Bill 345, Forty-fourth
Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Oregon state board of control to establish and maintain a boys' camp; to authorize commitments to said boys' camp; appropriating money therefor and providing that this act shall be referred to the people for their approval or rejection.

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

Section 1. In order to provide appropriate facilities for the care of delinquent boys or the wards of the courts having jurisdiction over juveniles who are amenable to corrective training other than in close confinement, to secure a better classification and segregation of said boys and wards according to their capacities, interests and rehabilitation possibilities, and to reduce the necessity of expanding the existing grounds and housing facilities for the confinement of said boys and wards, and to give better opportunity for rehabilitation and the encouragement of self-discipline in such boys and wards, a boys' camp shall be established as provided in this act.

Section 2. The words "boys' camp" as herein used shall mean a place removed from a city or town a sufficient distance so that same is not readily accessible to the boys in such camp and which camp or place is improved with adequate housing, schooling, and such other facilities as are most conducive to the welfare of such boys, and situate upon a plot of ground having adequate space for athletic games and such other activities as may be deemed desirable.

Section 3. The Oregon state board of control, hereinafter referred to as the "board", hereby is authorized and directed to establish a boys' camp and to maintain the same under supervision separate and apart from any other state institution.

Section 4. For the purpose of convenience and economy in the early establishment of said boys' camp, and for the further purpose of utilizing the facilities already provided which, together with the grounds, are owned by the state of Oregon, the board hereby is authorized and directed to establish and maintain said camp for the biennium ending June 30, 1949, at a place commonly known as Reeher's C. C. C. camp located near the United States postoffice at Timber and on the following described lands:

North half of northwest quarter, section 32, township 3 north, range 5 west of the Willamette Meridian, in Washington county, Oregon.

On and after July 1, 1949, the board may, in its discretion, continue to maintain said camp at said location. If, however, in the discretion of the board it is deemed necessary in order to more fully comply with the requirements of this act and to accomplish the purposes thereof, said boys' camp may be transferred to another location within this state, to be selected by the board.

Section 5. The board hereby is authorized in the establishment and operation of said boys' camp to enter into agreements with the forestry service of the United States or the state of Oregon, or any other federal or state agency, to make available, to the boys of said boys' camp, wholesome and healthful outdoor tasks and activities.

Section 6. The board hereby is authorized to provide for the payment of wages for compensation in such amounts as may be deemed proper to boys in said boys' camps for work performed by them.

Section 7. Any court having jurisdiction over juveniles may, before committing a juvenile for any offense, obtain from the probation officer attached to such court, or, if said court does not have a probation officer, from such other qualified person as may be specially designated by the court, complete information as to a boy about to be committed in respect to his likelihood of rehabilitation, and may determine from such report and such other information as may be obtained, whether or not such boy should be committed to said boys' camp. The superintendent of the Oregon state training school is authorized and directed to investigate and determine the availability for rehabilitation, through the benefits of said boys' camp, of all boys under his jurisdiction or in the Oregon state training school, and such superintendent may recommend to the court which may have committed any boy found by the superintendent to be eligible, to recommit such boy to the said boys' camp, and such court hereby is vested with power to commit or recommit such boy so recommended to said boys' camp; provided, however, the jurisdiction of the committing court over all boys committed to said boys' camp shall continue until such boys are released or discharged from such camp, and should any boy while committed to said boys' camp display or manifest a disinclination for rehabilitation, such boy may be recommitted to the Oregon state training school.

Section 8. Boys over 12 years of age and not more than 18 years of age only may be received in the boys' camp authorized by this act, and all commitments to the boys' camp shall be for an indeterminate period of time, and such boys shall be subject to release at such time as the personnel of the camp shall have determined a satisfactory adjustment on

the part of the boy to warrant his return to the community.

Section 9. Any court of the state of Oregon exercising jurisdiction, in addition to the powers now vested in such courts in respect to juveniles, may temporarily or permanently commit children under the jurisdiction of such court, and subject to commitment otherwise, to said boys' camp with the same validity and effect as other commitments are made.

Section 10. It hereby is made the primary duty of the board in maintaining said boys' camp to provide such boys with training and discipline and spiritual instruction as is deemed most likely to rehabilitate such boys, and to that end such management shall require of such boys such courses in academic and vocational education as may be deemed necessary; that, as an incident thereto, such boys shall, so far as feasible and practical, be given governmental instruction in the practical operation of the camp and its maintenance, as well as in farming, gardening, and building of trails, the building of fire breaks, fire and forestry trails and other duties of a comparable nature, and such boys shall be required to do the necessary chores and perform any other acts incident to making the camp as nearly self-sustaining as possible, consistent with their ability and without jeopardy to the schooling of such boys.

Section 11. The board of control hereby is authorized to provide such boys' camps with the following facilities: (a) housing, (b) kitchen, (c) toilet, (d) bathing, (e) recreational, (f) schoolroom, (g) playground and (h) other outdoor activity, all according to the common accepted standard of suitability therefor, transportation facilities commensurate with the needs of the camp, and make arrangements for proper and adequate services by a physician and dentist for emergency and other necessary treatment of the boys of such camp, and further, to provide religious instruction at least once a week of a nature consistent, as nearly as practical, with the faith or religion of each boy.

Section 12. The state board of control shall obtain the services of a psychiatrist, and every boy committed to the camp shall be examined by said psychiatrist not later than ten days after being received at the camp. The findings and recommendations of said psychiatrist shall be reduced to writing and delivered to the

superintendent of the camp, and the superintendent and the personnel shall be guided by said findings and recommendations in the care, education, treatment and rehabilitation of the boy.

Section 13. The state board of control hereby is directed to expend out of the state building fund in the state treasury appropriated by section 3, chapter 317, Oregon Laws 1945, for the construction, alteration and repair of buildings required for the use of state institutions and activities under the jurisdiction of said board and for furnishing and equipping of buildings so constructed, altered or repaired, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the boys' camp authorized by this act.

Section 14. There hereby is appropriated out of the moneys in the general fund in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), to be used for the purpose of operating said boys' camp for the biennium ending June 30, 1949.

Section 15. That this act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next special or regular biennial election held throughout the state of Oregon.

Section 16. That the secretary of state of the state of Oregon be and he hereby is authorized and directed to set aside 4 pages in the official pamphlet containing measures referred to the people to be voted upon at the next special or regular biennial election held throughout the state, in which arguments in support of and against the adoption by the people of this act may be printed, and that a joint committee consisting of one senator, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and two representatives, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, be appointed to prepare 2 pages on which argument in support of the proposed measure may be printed, and file the same with the secretary of state, and 2 pages on which argument against the approval of said act may be printed, which arguments may be furnished by any person interested; provided, that in case more material than can be printed on 2 pages each for the affirmative and negative arguments in the pamphlet is submitted, the secretary of state shall select the part of such material to be printed.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state April 18, 1947.

BALLOT TITLE

BILL AUTHORIZING STATE BOYS' CAMP NEAR TIMBER, OREGON—Purpose: Directs State Board of Control to establish, maintain and supervise a camp at Recher's C.C.C. Camp near Timber, in Washington County, Oregon, for the biennium ending June 30, 1949, and thereafter if deemed advisable, for delinquent boys, wards of state courts of juvenile jurisdiction, between the ages of 12 and 18 years, committed for training in useful occupations, discipline, moral and spiritual instruction, academic and vocational education. Appropriates \$50,000 from funds authorized by section 3, chapter 317, Oregon Laws 1945, for establishment of camp, and \$100,000 from general fund for operation thereof for said biennium.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

305 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house bill No. 345 of the forty-fourth legislative assembly, in favor of the

**BILL AUTHORIZING STATE BOYS' CAMP NEAR TIMBER, OREGON
(Ballot Nos. 304 and 305)**

After two years of study and after many conferences with civic organizations, State and County officials, as well as nationally recognized leaders on problems of Juveniles, the Legislative Interim Committee named by the 43rd Legislative Assembly recommended the immediate establishment of a "Boys' Camp" where boys between the ages of 12 and 18 may be detained for observation and training rather than sent to a reform school for sterner discipline.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize and direct the Oregon State Board of Control to establish a "Boys' Camp" at Timber where state owned facilities are now available. It authorizes the Board of Control to enter into agreements with the forestry service of the United States or the State of Oregon to make available wholesome and healthful outdoor tasks and activities.

The camp is to be primarily for boys who have not as yet been committed for serious offenses against society but who have a tendency toward delinquency. They may be sent to the "Boys' Camp" for observation, training, discipline and spiritual instruction, without having a blemish on their record. They will be given an opportunity, under semi-

restricted camp training, to learn about camp maintenance, farming, gardening, building of trails, fire breaks, and to perform duties of a comparable nature with an opportunity to earn wages when deemed proper.

No objections have been made to the idea of a camp or school for predelinquent boys or boys who have committed their first offense. There is some objection to the present bill due to the fact that it does not provide for all the modern facilities nor the type of supervision deemed adequate. These objections do not warrant a negative vote on the present bill which can be amended at the next session of the legislature. We urge the voters of Oregon to vote "yes" and thereby establish a Boys' Camp in Oregon typical of similar camps throughout the United States which have been operated so successfully in the rehabilitation of our young men.

LEW WALLACE,
State Senator, Portland, Oregon.

O. H. BENGSTON,
State Representative, Medford, Oregon.

J. O. JOHNSON,
State Representative, Tigard, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT

Submitted to the people pursuant to referendum petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 3, 1947, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

SENATE BILL No. 99

Forty-fourth Legislative Assembly
(Chapter 42, Oregon Laws, 1947)

AN ACT

To amend sections 119-114 and 119-123, O. C. L. A., and section 119-121, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 4, chapter 222, Oregon Laws 1945, relating to hydroelectric projects in the state of Oregon.

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

Section 1. That section 119-114, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 119-114. Out of surpluses earned and accumulated, if any, in excess of a reasonable rate of return upon the actual net investment of the licensee, the licensee, in accordance with the regulations of the commission, shall establish and maintain amortization reserves, which reserves, in the discretion of the commission, shall be applied from time to time in reduction of the net investment. The maximum rate of return and the proportion or amount of surplus, if any, earned and accumulated in excess of a reasonable rate of return, as aforesaid, to be paid or turned into the amortization reserves, shall be set forth in the license.

Section 2. That section 119-123, O. C. L. A. be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 119-123. If, at the expiration of the original license, the state of Oregon does not exercise its right to take over such project, the commission is authorized to issue a new license to the licensee upon such terms and conditions as may be authorized or required under the then existing laws and regulations, or may extend the term of the original license for periods of five years under the terms and condi-

tions of said original license until the property is taken over or a new license is issued as aforesaid.

Section 3. That section 119-121, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 4, chapter 222, Oregon Laws 1945, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 119-121. 1. Upon not less than two years' notice in writing, the state of Oregon, or any municipality thereof, shall have the right, upon or after the expiration of any license, to take over and thereafter to maintain and operate any project constructed under a license pursuant to this act upon payment of the fair value of the property taken over, not exceeding the net investment as defined in this act, plus such reasonable damages, if any, to valuable, serviceable and dependent property of the holder of such license, not taken over, as may be caused by the severance therefrom of the property taken, and shall assume all contracts entered into by the licensee which are required to have and do have the express approval of the commission. Such net investment as provided for hereunder shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this act. If the sum to be paid can not be agreed upon by the holder of the license and the municipality or the state, as the case may be, the same shall be determined in a proceeding in equity instituted by the state or municipality, as the case may be, in the circuit court of the county in which the major part of the project may be located. In addition to the foregoing there hereby is expressly reserved to the state, and any municipality thereof, the right to take over all or any part of any such project, upon payment of just compensation, by condemnation proceedings as may be provided by the laws of Oregon or the charter of any such municipality.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 21, 1947.

BALLOT TITLE

BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT—Purpose. Amending hydroelectric commission act of Oregon requiring commission to set forth the maximum rate of return and amortization in license; providing that state or any municipality thereof shall have right to take over any project at expiration of the original license upon payment of fair value not exceeding net investment; if not taken over, commission may issue new license under then existing laws or extend original license according to the terms and conditions thereof for periods of five years; providing further, upon payment of just compensation state has right to acquire project during any license period by condemnation.

Vote YES or NO

- 306 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.
- 307 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Idaho Power Company, in favor of the

BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

At the request of various groups in eastern Oregon this statement is submitted by Idaho Power Company with respect to the proposed bill to amend the Oregon Hydroelectric Act.

Idaho Power Company is an independent operating company with approximately 10,000 stockholders, a large proportion of whom are residents of the Pacific Northwest area. The Company has been in business in eastern Oregon for over 31 years, and assumes full responsibility for providing all the electric needs of the communities, farms and industries within its service area. The Company entered the war with a surplus of electric generating capacity, and not only met all wartime demands for service but, throughout the war period, exported large amounts of electricity for use elsewhere in the Northwest.

Immediately following the war, the Company began the construction of additional facilities, including 154,000 kilowatts of new power plants which will be completed by 1950. In eastern Oregon alone, during 1945-48, the Company will also have constructed more than 430 miles of new power lines, principally for farm service in sparsely settled areas.

Because our principal plants are located in the central part of our service area, it is desirable that the Company construct its next large power plant on the west end of its system. Such a plant, of approximately 140,000 kilowatts capacity, to cost in excess of \$28,000,000, has been planned for construction at the Oxbow on the Oregon side of Snake River in Baker County, where the Company already owns a site and small generating station, which was constructed prior to the passage of the Oregon Hydroelectric Act.

As the growing needs of the territory require, the Company anticipates supplementing this source of power with three other plants immediately upstream, so that full use can be made of all available water in the river from Oxbow to the Union Pacific bridge crossing near Huntington.

All these plants, providing in the aggregate over 450,000 kilowatts of capacity, would utilize the flow of the river without detriment to irrigation and, being low head plants, would not flood out valuable

lands and mining areas along the valley. They would be built with private capital supplied by thousands of investors in the Company's securities, many of whom live in Oregon, and would add millions of dollars of property to the tax rolls for the support of the state, county, school and road districts and other local governmental agencies.

The Company had planned to commence the Oxbow construction in the early spring of 1948 but was delayed because of the referendum called on Senate Bill 99, which had been passed by the 1947 Legislature for the purpose of modifying certain provisions in the Oregon law which make it impractical to invest many millions of dollars in a project upon which thousands of customers in the vicinity would be dependent for their electric service needs. Because of the immediate necessity of providing for the growing power needs of its service area, the Company was forced to begin construction of a large new power plant on the Snake River near Bliss, Idaho. This does not mean, however, that the Oxbow project has been abandoned, and applications by Idaho Power Company are now pending with both the Federal Power Commission and the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission looking toward the full development of the Oxbow site as the next step in the Company's construction program.

Idaho Power Company seeks no special privileges in Oregon or elsewhere. Our rates and operations are fully regulated by both state and federal regulatory commissions. Under the proposed amendments, which will make the Oregon law similar to corresponding provisions of the Federal Power Act (to which the Company is also subject), the Company will still have to obtain licenses from both the Federal Power Commission and the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission. Thus, the rights of the State with respect to its hydroelectric resources are fully protected, and the investment of private capital in developing such resources will be made possible.

Respectfully submitted,
IDAHO POWER COMPANY,

By T. E. Roach, President and General Manager.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Eastern Oregon Groups, in favor of the

BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

You, as a voter, should favor this proposed law and vote "306 X Yes", if you want:

(1) More electric power plants built to benefit the people of Oregon.

(2) More property added to the tax rolls for the relief of taxpayers and the support of state and local government.

(3) Full protection to the rights of the State in the development of its natural resources.

THIS IS GOOD FOR OREGON

After long and careful study, we in Eastern Oregon are convinced that the proposed law is a good thing—good for the people of the entire State. It will make possible an orderly expansion of the electric industry, and help provide needed electric power for our future growth and development without jeopardizing the rights of the State.

LEGISLATURE APPROVED BILL BY LARGE MAJORITIES

Senate Bill No. 99, which is the measure now referred to the people for their approval, was sponsored in the last Oregon legislature by the entire legislative delegations—in both Senate and House of Representatives—from the counties of Baker, Harney, and Malheur, following which the bill was passed by large majorities in both Houses of the Legislature. The people of this area desire to see a reinstatement of development of their resources, to provide ample and low-cost electric power and the addition of many millions of dollars of property to the tax rolls, which will relieve farmers and other taxpayers from a part of the burden of the increasing cost of government.

OREGON DEVELOPMENT HAMPERED

Oregon, for the past seventeen years, has had what is known as the Oregon Hydroelectric Act, thirty-six sections long, governing the control and development of power projects. Essentially, this is a good

piece of legislation, because it gives the people protection of our natural resources. However, the good intentions of the legislature in 1931 made three sections of the Hydroelectric Act so restrictive and unreasonable that Oregon has suffered because no private power project has been completed in our State during the entire seventeen years since the Act was passed.

NEIGHBORING STATES HAVE FORGED AHEAD

We investigated conditions in Idaho, finding that, while legislation adequately protects people's rights, no unreasonable restrictions are placed upon development of the power industry. During these same seventeen years six power projects have been completed, and two others are under construction, to benefit the people of Idaho.

We examined conditions in Washington, and there, too, we found no prohibitive barriers against development of private power, and several projects completed during these seventeen years.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES NEEDED

It is evident that certain sections of the Oregon Hydroelectric Act have been too restrictive. Natural resources belong to the people, and rightfully so, but they become useful only when developed. In this period of industrial growth, the State faces a power shortage, and must make possible the building of power plants by private business, as well as by public agencies.

The proposed bill merely corrects three sections of the Oregon Hydroelectric Act of 1931, making investments of private power in Oregon possible without in any way endangering the people's rights. The most important change simply says that when the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission, which is appointed by the Governor, gives a company a license for a period of years to build and operate a power dam,

that, provided the company lives up to the many laws, rules, and regulations in effect, it can operate for the period of the license given it by the State. The old law provided that the State could arbitrarily take over the dam at any time during the license period upon only two years' notice.

BILL PROTECTS PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

The law still provides that at the end of the license period, the property may be taken over by the State of Oregon upon giving notice and payment of remaining net investment as stated in the Act. The State would not surrender its rivers—merely lease their use. **FURTHERMORE, NOTHING IN THE BILL RESTRICTS THE RIGHT OF THE STATE OR ANY MUNICIPALITY TO TAKE OVER THE PROJECT AT ANY TIME BY CONDEMNATION.**

The people of Oregon have been deprived of potential hydroelectric developments because of three unreasonable sections of the Oregon Hydroelectric Act. This fact was brought forcibly to our attention when the Idaho Power Company decided to construct a multi-million dollar hydroelectric project in this section of Oregon but found the law prohibitive. As a result, the Oxbow Dam project has not been constructed, and Oregon is losing both additional power and substantial tax revenues.

Approval of this bill will pave the way for construction of hydroelectric projects in the State of Oregon under licenses which must be obtained from the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission and the Federal Power Commission. This licensing power is not changed or affected by the proposed bill.

The people of Eastern Oregon are deeply concerned about the problem of future development of our hydroelectric resources.

It appears to us that those who oppose the enactment of this proposed law are doing so merely because they oppose any and all expansion of private enterprise. In opposing such expansion, they are recklessly disregarding the welfare of the people.

There is an acknowledged shortage of electric power in many sections of Oregon, principally in areas where the Federal Government has assumed the responsibility for its supply. Yet those who favor further extension of government ownership are not content—they would withhold all development unless it conforms to their own ideology, and therefore they seek to prevent investments by private enterprise. In this period of state growth, sound development of Oregon's natural resources should be encouraged by all its citizens.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OREGON, WE URGE THAT YOU VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE BILL TO AMEND THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT. MARK YOUR BALLOT:

"306 X YES. I VOTE FOR THE PROPOSED LAW."

This statement submitted by:

CITY OF BAKER,

BAKER COUNTY TAXPAYERS
LEAGUE,

ONTARIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BAKER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE,

KIWANIS CLUB OF BAKER,

VALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BAKER JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE,

NYSSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BAKER LIONS CLUB,

NYSSA LIONS CLUB,

ONTARIO JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE,

OWYHEE IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Eastern Oregon Citizenship Council, in opposition to the

BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT (Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

**STOP THE HYDROELECTRIC GRAB
VOTE 307 X NO—A BILL AMENDING
LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PRO-
VISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISS-
SION ACT** because:

1. It was vetoed by Governor Earl Snell, condemned as a "power grab" by ex-governor Charles A. Sprague, and opposed by Senator Douglas McKay.

2. It is special-interest legislation to give the Idaho Power and Light Company a "toll gate" to the Snake River and a monopoly on its development.

3. It will block indefinitely the construction of Hell's Canyon dam—a multi-purpose dam that will supply a million kilowatts of power; give financial assistance of 7 million dollars a year to irrigation projects and provide flood control on the Columbia River.

4. It repeals the part of the hydroelectric law which permits the hydroelectric commission to recapture excess profits from dams built on Oregon rivers.

5. It repeals the part of the hydroelectric law which authorizes the state to buy at "net cost" dams built upon Oregon rivers.

6. The existing law protects the public interest and does not prevent private development of Oregon's hydroelectric resources. The California-Oregon Power Company is now constructing a five-million dollar hydroelectric plant on the North Umpqua River.

The official sponsor of the bill amending the hydroelectric act is the Idaho Power Company, a Maine corporation. It asked for the amendment under the pretext that a change would have to be made before the company would construct a dam at Ox Bow on the Snake River.

As Eastern Oregonians, we oppose the construction of Ox Bow dam because:

1. The Ox Bow development, as well as others planned by the Idaho Power Company on the Snake River, will prevent the establishment of new irrigation projects and will jeopardize existing irrigation projects and water rights in Oregon.

2. The Ox Bow development is too small to provide the abundant and low-cost power which is needed for the development of new industries in eastern Oregon.

3. The Ox Bow Dam will not provide any flood control and will block the building of Hell's Canyon Dam—a dam which is needed if we are to prevent another "Vanport."

The Idaho Power Company has owned and operated a 600 kilowatt dam at Ox Bow for more than 30 years. It did not see fit to develop this dam until the government proposed to construct the million kilowatt Hell's Canyon Dam, a large multi-purpose dam just below the Ox Bow. The Idaho Power Company is a Maine corporation that does its business in Idaho. It should not be allowed to change our hydroelectric commission law simply because it wants to monopolize an Oregon power site. The hydroelectric law was passed to protect the hydroelectric resources of Oregon and insure their use for the benefit of all the people of the State.

**EASTERN OREGON CITIZENSHIP
COUNCIL**, a voluntary organization composed of farmers, laborers, businessmen, and other citizens of Baker, Union, Malheur, Wallowa, and other Eastern Oregon counties.

CLARENCE CARTER, Secretary.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Oregon State Grange, in opposition to the

BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

STOP TAMPERING WITH THE PEOPLE'S HYDROELECTRIC RESOURCES

VOTE 307 X NO—A BILL AMENDING LICENSING AND ACQUISITION PROVISIONS OF HYDROELECTRIC COMMISSION ACT.

Oregon's greatest perpetual resource is the millions of horse power of hydroelectric energy in its water power sites. Through our foresight in preserving and protecting these sites, we have insured full development of our Columbia River system for all of its values—power, irrigation, navigation, and flood control.

Today we have Bonneville Dam completed, McNary Dam under way, and the U. S. Army Engineers are going ahead with plans for a mighty million kilowatt dam at Hell's Canyon. The Idaho Power Company, however, is stealthily trying to stop this mighty Snake River Dam.

Like dogs in the manger, they want to set up a small dam at Ox Bow—1/10th the size—and thus stop forever the federal government from building Hell's Canyon—a project bigger than Boulder Dam.

The issue is simple—shall we trade the mighty Hell's Canyon Dam, to be built for the benefit of all the people, for a private "dog in the manger" dam that is the exclusive monopoly of the Idaho Power Company?

Look at the facts and judge for yourself

	Hell's Canyon Dam	Ox Bow Dam
Cost	\$314,000,000	\$26,000,000
Power	850,000 kw	130,000 kw
Size	742 ft high	150 ft high

Annual Benefits

Navigation	\$ 299,000	none
Flood control ..	236,000	none
Recreation	432,000	none
Downstream power	2,554,000	none
Irrigation aid ..	7,607,000	none

Both Governor Snell and Governor Sprague have denounced this Idaho Power Company-inspired change of our hydroelectric law as a "power grab". The Oregonian and the Oregon Journal also opposed it.

Let us vote 307 X NO to save the resources of the Columbia and Snake Rivers for ourselves and our children. Don't let the Idaho Power Company block Hell's Canyon Dam with their own "dog in the manger" project.

Vote "307 X NO" and stop tampering with our hydroelectric resources. Keep absentee monopoly out of Oregon.

OREGON STATE GRANGE,
1135 S. E. Salmon Street,
Portland, Oregon.

MORTON TOMPKINS, Master,
BERTHA J. BECK, Secretary.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS
IN SCHOOL ELECTIONS**

*Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state June 25, 1948,
in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.*

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

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

The constitution of the state of Oregon shall be and the same hereby is amended by adding to Article VIII of said constitution, a new section to be numbered 6 of Article VIII of said constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Section 6. *Qualifications of electors at*

school elections. In all school district elections every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward who shall have resided in the school district during the six months immediately preceding such election, and who shall be duly registered prior to such election in the manner provided by law, shall be entitled to vote, provided such citizen is able to read and write the English language.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS IN SCHOOL ELECTIONS—Purpose: To amend Article VIII of the constitution of the state of Oregon by adding thereto a new section numbered 6, as follows: In all school district elections every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward who shall have resided in the school district during the six months immediately preceding such election, and who shall be duly registered prior to such election in the manner provided by law, shall be entitled to vote, provided such citizen is able to read and write the English language.

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes. I vote for said proposed amendment.

309 No. I vote against said proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Right to Vote Committee, in favor of the
**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING QUALIFICATIONS OF
 VOTERS IN SCHOOL ELECTIONS**

(Ballot Nos. 308 and 309)

Every Oregon taxpayer should have the right to vote. **SUCH IS NOT THE CASE NOW.** The Right to Vote Amendment—listed on your ballot as the “Constitutional Amendment Fixing Qualifications of Voters in School Elections”—would extend this democratic right to taxpayers now excluded.

308 X YES will give every regularly qualified person on the voting lists the right to the ballot in all school elections. **308 X YES** will correct the injustices listed below.

Under the present school law, many taxpayers—interested adults, parents of school children, young veterans and others—cannot vote on school financial matters. Despite the sizeable sums which they contribute to the support of schools, they face “taxation without representation.”

If you pay rent if you pay a state income tax if you are buying a home on contract, you are helping to support the schools. Yet, unless you are a “property owner,” Oregon’s archaic school election laws allow you no vote on school financial matters.

THIS IS THE PRESENT SITUATION:

Every voter on the rolls can vote on every city issue, including taxing and bonding issues.

Every voter on the rolls can vote on every county issue, including taxing and bonding issues.

Every voter on the rolls can vote on every state issue, including taxing and bonding issues.

BUT IN SCHOOL ELECTIONS, only property owners or those who hold stock in taxpaying corporations or cooperatives can vote!

THIS EXCLUDES:

Parents who are buying a home on contract.

Those who are renting homes or apartments.

Married GIs who have been unable to acquire a home.

Thousands of vitally interested persons who pay taxes indirectly but are disenfranchised in shaping school programs.

A man whose property is recorded in his wife’s name.

A wife whose property is recorded in her husband’s name.

Oregon income taxpayers who have no property in their own names, but who are contributing approximately 40 per cent of all school support through the state income tax.

Persons who own property in one school district but reside in another.

The proposed amendment will help materially to remedy this situation. It will bring the qualifications for voting in all school elections more nearly in line with the requirements for voting in other elections. Oregon has set the pace in many voting reforms, but continues to be one of the few remaining states that still require the property test in school elections. Why teach our children that democracy is the best form of government, when we deny the vote to many of the very citizens who support the schools?

**The Right to Vote: Set it Straight
 Your Vote is YES on 308!**

The proposed amendment has the active support of many statewide groups which have united to form the Right to Vote Committee. Their purpose is to clarify the school election procedure. They would give the vote to the many substantial but disenfranchised taxpayers throughout Oregon.

The case is best summarized this way: Under the present law, many parents and relatives of school children—those most vitally interested—are disenfranchised by the property requirement. Let’s correct this unfair situation by going to the polls November 2 to vote **308 X YES.**

RIGHT TO VOTE COMMITTEE.

GERTRUDE HOUK FARISS,
 Portland, Chairman,

AUDREY H. HARGREAVES,
 Portland, Secretary.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)**OREGON OLD AGE PENSION ACT**

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state June 25, 1948, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

A BILL

For an act declaring it to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to create a minimum old age pension, which we, the people, declare and define to be a minimum of \$50 per month, per person, as a minimum need to sustain life; to create an old age pension commission to be called the Old Age Pension Commission, which shall administer this act; designating the State Public Welfare Commission as a commission, pro tempore, to administer this act pending legislative enactment as herein directed; to create a continuing appropriation by the people; directing the State Board of Control to borrow from any fund or use any legal means to meet this obligation; to provide medical care and medicaments including corrective devices, hospitalization, when needed, and decent burial when death occurs; to limit the cost of administration to one percentum of the Commission's income and authorizing the Commission to establish its headquarters where most needed; to define qualifying age to be 60 years for women and 65 years for men, subject to change to conform to lower age limits in Federal old age assistance law; to forbid a lien during the pensioner's life, and if married, during the life of the remaining spouse; to declare all of the foregoing to be the public policy of the State of Oregon, notwithstanding any previously assumed or declared constitutional restriction and/or inhibition; to direct the legislature to enact this act into law; and declaring an emergency.

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

Section 1. This act shall be the declared public policy of the State of Oregon through the people's vote, notwithstanding any previously assumed or declared constitutional inhibition or restriction; and no law previously enacted or decision previously rendered shall be permitted or construed to restrict in any way the power of the people to initiate and pass legisla-

tion expressing their will, and this act shall make it mandatory upon the legislature and administrative branches of the state government to carry the people's voted will into operation, and it shall be the duty of the judiciary of whatever degree to declare this law to be the people's will.

Section 2. It is the declared public policy of the State of Oregon to properly feed, clothe and house, and also to provide hospital and medical care as well as medicines (including biotics and corrective devices such as crutches, teeth, supports, glasses, and any other needed corrective devices), and a decent burial to any needy male citizen of Oregon who has reached the age of 65 years, and to any needy female citizen of Oregon who has reached the age of 60 years; provided, however, that should the Congress of the United States lower the age qualifications for either men or women in the federal old age assistance act, that age requirement shall then and there become the qualifying age in Oregon for an old age pension.

Section 3. It is the declared public policy of the State of Oregon to define as "needy" any person of qualifying age, who receives income of less than \$50 a month, and for the purposes of this act \$50 per month, per person, is hereby defined as a need, and a minimum, necessary to maintain life.

Section 4. It is the declared public policy of the State of Oregon to establish an old age pension for those who qualify, of \$50 per month, per person; to create an Old Age Pension Commission of one person appointed by the governor; to limit the expenses of the said commission to one percentum of its income; and to designate the law the Old Age Pension Act. For the purposes of this act no lien shall be placed against any old age pensioner, his wife or her husband, as the case may be during his or her lifetime. To safeguard the funds provided therefor, the commission may appoint a guardian in the case of an inebriate or a spendthrift or an incompetent.

Section 5. It is the declared public policy of the State of Oregon to provide the funds

necessary to meet the requirements of the Old Age Pension Act, and the legislature is directed to provide the money necessary to fulfill the obligations of the state created by this act. The legislature may transfer funds from any other fund, issue certificates of indebtedness, or take such other action as may be necessary.

Section 6. The present State Public Welfare Commission shall be the interim disbursing agent for the purposes of this act, caused by the declaration of an emergency, and the State Board of Control is hereby authorized to provide the funds for not less than \$50 per person, per month, pending the enactment of the act for old age pensions by the legislature, and to issue certificates of indebtedness if need be, which shall be redeemed by an act of the legislature on this order of the people, and for the purpose of this act the sums needed shall be declared to be an appropriation of public funds by the people's vote.

Section 7. It is the declared public policy of the State of Oregon to instruct its legislators that the principles and sum set out in this act shall not be changed except by a vote of the people, and to provide the necessary law repealing all laws in conflict herewith.

Section 8. The commission shall have the authority to locate its head office where it shall find it most needed and convenient for the economical administration of this act.

Section 9. It is the declared public policy of the State of Oregon that this act shall be continuously in effect, and the legislature must make an appropriation, separate and distinct, to the end that should a referendum be filed against the law enacted by the legislature in pursuance hereof, or should any legal effort be made to defy the people's will, this act shall continue to be administered by the State Public Welfare Commission during the interim only, until after due disposition of the litigation shall have been effected, but in no case shall the sum provided amount to less than \$50 per month, per person.

Section 10. It hereby is adjudged and declared that existing conditions are such that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and an emergency hereby is declared to exist, and this act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

BALLOT TITLE

OREGON OLD AGE PENSION ACT—Purpose: Directing Oregon legislature to provide funds by continuing appropriations and enact all necessary legislation to provide for and pay each needy female citizen of Oregon, 60 years of age, and each needy male citizen, 65 years of age, a minimum monthly pension of \$50, to feed, clothe, house, and provide hospital, medical, dental and other needed care, and provide decent burials for such needy citizens. Governor to appoint a commissioner to administer act; authorizing state board of control to issue certificates of indebtedness; state public welfare commission to administer during interim; limiting cost of administration to one percentum of income.

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

311 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Joe E. Dunne and other citizens of Portland, in favor of the

OREGON OLD AGE PENSION ACT

(Ballot Nos. 310 and 311)

ALL VOTERS ARE URGED TO STUDY AND VOTE FOR THIS DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY FOR OREGON.

Creating a commission to be known as the Oregon Old Age Pension Commission, as a substitute for the Public Welfare Commission and old age assistance.

Establishing \$50 per month per person as minimum need to sustain life.

Establishing the qualifying age for women as 60 and men 65, providing however, should the United States standards be lowered, that new age shall then and there become our qualifying age.

Providing no lien shall be placed against the homestead of any pensioner or spouse during their lives.

Providing hospital and medical care, medicines and such needed appurtenances as teeth, crutches, etc.

Providing for a decent burial in the event of death.

Directing the Legislative, Judicial and the Administrative divisions of state government, to translate the full meaning of this, the people's will, into law.

Providing no change in this law shall be made except by a vote of the people.

Limiting the expense of the commission to one per cent of its income.

Making an appropriation of public funds by a people's vote to carry this law into full effect.

Directing the State Board of Control to furnish this money pending the enactment of this law by the legislature, by any means needed.

Directing that the Public Welfare Commission be the pro tem administrators of this law until the legislature complies with the order of the people, but in no case shall the payment be less than \$50 per person per month.

Providing that any person otherwise qualified who has an income of less than \$50 per month, shall be declared eligible to a sum sufficient to make his or her income equal to at least \$50 per month.

Declaring all these to be the Declared Public Policy of Oregon.

And declaring an emergency.

Remember this is the only way to sustain Governor Snell's Veto of the Lien Law of the last legislature. He knew the problem so well that he vetoed that nefarious bill; it will pass and become law over his veto unless you vote for this bill. We are against the Lien Law in any form. Those who vote for it are the enemies of the aged and the foes of progress.

VOTE 310 X YES.

JOE E. DUNNE,
HENRY C. MENASCO,
OPAL L. HOWK,

J. L. ARTZ,
J. A. WILLIAMS,
CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,

Portland, Oregon

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

BILL INCREASING PERSONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state June 29, 1948, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

A BILL

To amend section 110-1613, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 1, chapter 539, Oregon Laws 1947, and section 110-1614, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 2, chapter 539, Oregon Laws 1947, pertaining to personal income tax exemptions.

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

Section 1. That section 110-1613, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 1, chapter 539, Oregon Laws 1947, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 110-1613. 1. For tax years (or periods) beginning on or after January 1, 1948, there shall be deducted from the net income of individuals the following personal exemptions and credits:

(a) In the case of a single individual or of a married individual not living with husband or wife, seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750).

(b) In the case of a head of a family, or a married individual living with husband or wife, one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500). A husband and wife living together shall be allowed but one such exemption, and if they make separate returns it may be divided between them or taken by either.

(c) A credit of three hundred dollars (\$300) for each dependent individual, other than husband or wife; provided, however, that a taxpayer who is allowed a personal exemption as a head of a family shall be allowed a credit only for each dependent individual in excess of the one dependent individual required to establish the taxpayer's status as head of a family.

2. It is expressly provided, however, that the exemptions and credits heretofore provided by law, as set out in section 5, chapter 455, Oregon Laws 1943, section 3, chapter 411, Oregon Laws 1945, and section 1, chapter 539, Oregon Laws 1947, shall remain in effect with respect to taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 1948.

3. A "head of a family" means a person who during the tax year maintained a

home in which he exercised family control and in which he supported, by reason of a moral or legal obligation to do so, one or more dependent individuals. A "dependent individual" means a person (1) whom the taxpayer had a moral or legal obligation to support, (2) who received his chief support from the taxpayer during the tax year, (3) who was under eighteen (18) years of age, over eighteen (18) years of age and regularly attending an institution of learning, or physically or mentally unable to support himself, and (4) who was financially unable to provide one-half of the necessary cost of his own support.

4. If the status of the taxpayer changes during the tax year, in so far as it affects the personal exemptions or credits for dependents, by reason of death, marriage, divorce, change of residency, or otherwise, the personal exemptions and credits for dependents shall be apportioned, under rules and regulations prescribed by the commission, in accordance with the number of months before and after such change. For the purpose of such apportionment, a fractional part of the month shall be disregarded unless it amounts to more than one-half of a month in which case it shall be considered as a month. A husband and wife may file either a joint return or separate returns; provided, however, if their marital status is changed during the year and a joint return is filed, the total exemptions and credits allowed in the joint return shall not exceed the sum of the exemptions and credits which would have been allowed in reduction of taxable net income had separate returns been filed.

Section 2. That section 110-1614, O. C. L. A., as amended by section 2, chapter 539, Oregon Laws 1947, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 110-1614. 1. For tax years (or periods) beginning on or after January 1, 1948, every single individual, or married individual not living with husband or wife, having during the tax year a net income of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) or over; every married individual, living with hus-

band or wife, having during the tax year a net income of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) or over; every individual having during the tax year gross income in excess of four thousand dollars (\$4,000); and every fiduciary and partnership shall make a return under such rules and regulations as the commission may prescribe. However, nothing contained in this section

shall preclude the commission from requiring any person to file a return when in its judgment a return should be filed.

2 If the taxpayer is unable to make his own return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent or by a guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such taxpayer.

BALLOT TITLE

BILL. INCREASING PERSONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS—Purpose: Amending sections 110-1613 and 110-1614, O. C. L. A. as amended by chapter 39, Oregon Laws 1947, providing that for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1948, personal income tax exemptions shall be: \$750—if the person is single, or married but not living with husband or wife; \$1,500—if the person is head of a family or married and living with husband or wife; providing that every person shall file a tax return if net income equals or exceeds the tax exemption, or if gross income exceeds \$4,000.

Vote YES or NO

312 Yes. I vote for the proposed law

313 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and the Oregon State Farmers Union, in favor of the

BILL INCREASING PERSONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS

(Ballot Nos. 312 and 313)

A BILL TO RIGHT A WRONG!

This is a measure to reduce personal income taxes by increasing exemptions. It repeals the law enacted by the 1947 legislature and restores exemptions to the level that was in effect before the 1947 legislature changed them. The 1947 legislative act was not primarily a revenue-raising measure but its main purpose was to coerce citizens of the state into voting for the sales tax. Although the 1947 measure was not primarily to produce revenue, it did increase income tax payments by about five million dollars annually, a sum not needed as is shown by the huge surplus now in the state treasury.

A Portland daily newspaper called the act of the legislature "legislative thug-gery", and described it as "a legislative club designed to bludgeon the public into acceptance of the sales tax, and should never have been approved by the assembly."

This ballot measure, for which your support is solicited, repeals the objectionable 1947 act and incidentally saves the income taxpayers five million dollars a year. This saving will be shared by all who pay income taxes. It will benefit wage earners, farmers, small business men and all those of medium or small incomes. It will especially aid citizens of very low incomes by removing them from the income tax rolls, as they were before the 1947 law was enacted. It should not be overlooked that every dollar of tax collected from the citizen of extremely low income reduces his living standard by just the amount taken in taxes.

Under the prevailing law—which is to be amended by the ballot measure—the single taxpayer has an exemption of only \$500 for a year's income; the ballot measure would raise the exemption to \$750. For a husband and wife the present ex-

emption of \$1000 would be raised to \$1500—restoring the exemptions that prevailed before 1947.

The net income tax is the fairest tax as long as it is based on ability to pay. To establish exemptions so low that the tax applies to incomes inadequate to meet the simplest living costs is a violation of taxation on ability to pay, which is the situation under existing exemption rates.

It is absurd as well as unjust to tax the citizen whose income for an entire year is but slightly more than \$500. To raise exemptions to \$750 and \$1500, as provided in the ballot measure, will not more than absorb the increase in prices in the last few years.

If this ballot measure is approved by the voters, it will apply to this year's income (that is to 1948 income) as well as to income of future years.

Vote for this bill to save yourselves a total of five million dollars annually.

Vote for the bill to free five million dollars annually to stimulate business and trade in the state.

Vote for the bill to relieve citizens of very low incomes from being forced to pay taxes from their meager incomes.

Vote for this bill to right a wrong inflicted by the 1947 legislature.

Vote for it to rebuke the coercive attempt of the legislature to force the unsound retail sales tax on the state.

VOTE 312 X YES.

OREGON STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR,

J. T. MARR, Executive Secretary,
506 Labor Temple, Portland, Oregon.

OREGON STATE FARMERS UNION,

RONALD E. JONES, President,
345 No. Commercial Street,
Salem, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 314 and 315)

OREGON LIQUOR DISPENSING LICENSING ACT

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state June 30, 1948, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

A BILL

For an act to provide for the furthering of the temperate use of alcoholic liquor; to authorize the Oregon Liquor Control Commission under the provisions of the Oregon Liquor Control act to grant dispensing licenses permitting the mixing and sale of alcoholic liquor by the glass; to provide a tax on alcoholic liquor sold under said licenses; and to provide for the disposition of revenues accruing under this act.

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

Section 1. For the purpose of furthering the temperate consumption of alcoholic liquors and for the purpose of producing additional revenue from a more even and equitable use thereof the Oregon liquor control commission may, in its discretion, grant, suspend, revoke and refuse the granting of licenses provided for herein, and in the administration and enforcement of this act shall have and exercise all the powers, authority and duties conferred upon it by the Oregon liquor control act, acts amendatory thereof and Chapter 271, Oregon Laws 1945, and all of the provisions of said acts shall be applicable hereto and be considered a part hereof except as otherwise specifically provided herein.

Section 2. The Oregon liquor control commission may at its discretion grant, suspend, revoke and refuse the following license:

Dispensing license. A dispensing license, under such conditions as the commission may impose, shall permit the licensee to mix, serve and sell alcoholic liquors required by law to be purchased exclusively from the commission. The annual license fee therefor shall be \$500 and the granting thereof shall be limited to hotels, restaurants and clubs as defined in Section 24-103, O. C. L. A., holding licenses provided for in Section 24-118, O. C. L. A., and to common carriers of passengers for hire by airlines, steamships and railroads; provided that said alcoholic liquors may be sold and served without food or meals. In granting a license, the commission may authorize the serving and sale of said alcoholic liquor

in all or parts of the rooms where meals are served and in all or parts of rooms other than those in which meals are served and in exercising its discretion relative thereto shall take into consideration all members of the public. A licensee under this act shall not be permitted to hold a service license provided for in Chapter 271, Oregon Laws 1945.

As a condition precedent to the granting of a license the commission shall require the prospective licensee to give to, and at all times maintain on file with the commission, a bond with a corporate surety qualified under Section 101-1401, O. C. L. A., which bond shall be in the amount of \$5000, in form acceptable to the commission, payable to the commission and shall be conditioned that such prospective licensee will pay all fines, forfeitures, license fees, privilege taxes, taxes levied or assessed on alcoholic liquor and conditioned upon such other requirements as the commission may impose.

In addition to the license fee, the licensee shall pay to the commission, in addition to the purchase price fixed by the commission, a tax of 25 cents per container for not more than 32 ounces and an additional 1 cent per ounce for containers of more than 32 ounces for all alcoholic liquor purchased by the licensee for use under the provisions of this act; provided, that the tax shall not apply to alcoholic liquor not required to be purchased from the commission. The tax shall be paid at the time of the purchase thereof and the commission shall affix appropriate stamps on the containers as evidence of payment. It shall be unlawful for the licensee to mix, serve or sell alcoholic liquors permitted under this act from containers to which stamps are not affixed.

Section 3. The commission shall credit and allocate the net proceeds from license fees as other license fees are credited and allocated under the provisions of Section 24-148, O. C. L. A., and shall remit the net proceeds from the container tax to the State Treasurer who shall credit and distribute them as other funds are credited and distributed under the provisions of Section 24-149, O. C. L. A.

BALLOT TITLE

OREGON LIQUOR DISPENSING LICENSING ACT—Purpose: Authorizing Oregon Liquor Control Commission to issue dispensing licenses to its licensed hotels, restaurants, clubs and common carriers of passengers for hire, permitting mixing, serving and selling of alcoholic liquor with or without food or meals on such conditions as prescribed by the commission. Requiring annual license fee of \$500, performance bond of \$5,000, and in addition to purchase price of liquor, a tax of 25¢ per container of 32 ounces, and 1¢ per ounce for each ounce over 32. Making provisions of Oregon liquor control act, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, applicable to licensees.

Vote YES or NO

314 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

315 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Dean L. Ireland, and others, of Portland, in favor of the

OREGON LIQUOR DISPENSING LICENSING ACT

(Ballot Nos. 314 and 315)

VOTE 314 X YES FOR LIQUOR BY THE GLASS

It is time to take a common-sense view of Oregon's liquor regulations. Let's quit kidding ourselves into thinking that the present system, requiring purchase of a bottle of liquor every time you want a drink, encourages either moderation or "temperance".

Bear in mind there is no limit to the amount of liquor an individual may purchase under the present system, as long as it is purchased by the bottle.

Basically the proposed improvements to the Knox Law simply eliminate the necessity of purchasing a bottle. Instead of being required to carry your bottle into an establishment and then buying your liquor back by the drink, paying a service charge, the establishment services from its own stock of liquor.

That's all there is to it. There will be no bars, no saloons any more than under the existing system. Sale of liquor by the bottle will be confined, as it is now, exclusively to state liquor stores.

Read these excerpts from an editorial in the Oregonian. Oregon's largest and most respected newspaper, dated July 23, 1948: "The Oregonian's front door ballot box poll reveals a strong dissatisfaction with the provisions of Oregon's fifteen-year-old Knox Law restricting the serving of liquor. The state-wide sample in the scientifically weighted poll showed 46 per cent of the citizens in favor of an amendment to permit sale of liquor by the drink, 44 per cent in favor of the present system, and 10 per cent with 'no opinion'

"The poll, however, was not intended to determine how the citizens would vote on the specific bill. Had the proposed amendment been explained to them, the favorable vote on liquor by the drink probably would have been larger

"The suggested Knox Law amendment would not destroy nor weaken the state monopoly or state control. There would be no saloons. There probably would not be more hotels, restaurants, public entertainment clubs and private membership clubs licensed by the state to serve liquor

by the glass than now are licensed to serve members or customers from their own bottles

"The only real difference between the proposed system and the present system is that a person who wanted a drink of liquor could go into a licensed restaurant or club and buy it, instead of going into a liquor store, taking his bottle to the dispensary and paying a service charge for the bar tender to mix it. Those who favor the bill contend that temperance would be encouraged by a decline in bottle drinking and that bootlegging would be dealt an almost fatal blow

"To a considerable extent, the beer parlors of the repeal era have replaced the saloons of the preprohibition era and the speakeasies of the prohibition era. Tavern owners generally are opposed to the liquor-by-the-drink bill. This page is convinced that better regulation of beer parlors, in many of which conditions are more degrading than ever they were in the old-time saloons, must be undertaken whether or not the Knox Law is amended

"But the liquor-by-the-glass measure is not a state store vs. saloon issue, nor does it lessen state control. It proposes a more reasonable method of serving liquor, in strictly licensed and supervised restaurants, hotels and clubs than now exists in Oregon."

**BRING OREGON UP-TO-DATE WITH
COMMON-SENSE LIQUOR REGULA-
TIONS . . . VOTE 314 X YES FOR
LIQUOR BY THE GLASS!**

DEAN L. IRELAND,
609 Dekum Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon.

**OREGON STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR,**

By J. T. MARR, Executive
Secretary.

506 Labor Temple,
Portland, Oregon.

GERTRUDE GRAY,
2849 S. W. Fern,
Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 316 and 317)

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' BONUS AMENDMENT

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state June 30, 1948, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That the constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same hereby is amended by adding thereto a new article, to be known as article XI-F.

Article XI-F

Section 1. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 7 of article XI of the constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred to an amount not exceeding 3 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the state, for the purpose of creating a fund to be paid to all honorably discharged veterans of the United States, or who served in the armed forces of any of the allies of the United States, providing such war veterans served in the armed forces of the United States or its allies between December 7, 1941, and September 5, 1945, and were honorably discharged from service, which fund shall be known as "World War II Veterans State Aid Fund".

Bonds of the state of Oregon, containing a direct promise on behalf of the state to pay the face value thereof with the interest thereon provided for, may be issued to an amount authorized in section 1 hereof for the purpose of creating said World War II Veterans State Aid Fund. Said bonds shall be a direct obligation of the state and shall be in such form and shall run for such periods of time and bear such rates of interest as shall be provided for by statute. No person shall be eligible to receive money from said fund except the following:

Any person who was enlisted, inducted, warranted or commissioned after December 7, 1941, or who reenlisted subsequent to December 7, 1941, and who has served honorably in active duty in the armed forces of the United States or in the armed forces of any of the allies of the United States, at any time between the 7th day of December, 1941, and the 5th day of September, 1945, and who at the time of entering into such service was a resident of the state of Oregon and had been such resident for a period of one year prior to entering the service, and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service or has been furloughed to a reserve, shall be entitled to receive from the proceeds of such bonds as a cash bonus the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15) for each month or major fraction thereof that such person was in active service between the 7th day of December, 1941, and the 5th day of September, 1945, with an additional bonus of ten dollars (\$10) for each month of service outside the continental limits of the United States, not exceeding a total of five hundred dollars (\$500). The legislative assembly may provide that the bonus to which any deceased person may have been entitled hereunder had he or she lived, shall be paid to any person. The unmarried widow, or child, or dependent father or mother of any person who died in the service and who would have been entitled to a bonus hereunder had such person lived, shall be eligible to receive such bonus.

The legislative assembly shall, and the people may, provide any legislation that may be necessary in addition to existing laws, to carry out the provisions of this article.

BALLOT TITLE

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' BONUS AMENDMENT—Purpose: Amending constitution of Oregon by adding Article XI-f, authorizing "World War II Veterans' State Aid Fund", by sale of bonds in amount not exceeding 3% of assessable property in the state, to pay a cash bonus of \$15 per month, an additional \$10 for each month of service outside continental limits of United States, not exceeding \$500, to honorably discharged persons enlisted, inducted, warranted or commissioned, who served in the armed forces of United States or its allies between December 7, 1941, and September 5, 1945. Legislature to enact necessary legislation and provide payment to heirs of deceased veterans.

Vote YES or NO

316 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

317 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 318 and 319)

**PROHIBITING SALMON FISHING IN COLUMBIA RIVER WITH
FIXED APPLIANCES**

*Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state July 1, 1948,
in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.*

A BILL

For an act prohibiting the taking of salmon by the use of drag and whip seines, fish traps and other fixed fishing appliances, in the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and providing penalties for violation thereof.

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

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to construct, install, use, operate or maintain any drag seine in the waters of the Columbia River or its tributaries in the State of Oregon.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to construct, install, use, operate, or maintain, within any of the waters of the Columbia River or its tributaries in the State of Oregon, any pound net, fish trap, fish wheel, scow fish wheel, setnet, or weir, or any fixed appliances for the purpose of catching salmon, salmon trout, or steelhead, or to take salmon, salmon trout, or steelhead, by any such means.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful to construct, install, use, operate, or maintain any whip seine in the waters of the Columbia River or its tributaries in the State of Oregon.

Section 4. A setnet is defined as a gill mesh net which catches fish by gilling and is not free to move with the current or tide.

Section 5. A seine is defined to be a mesh net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. It hangs in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore, or whipped onto

a sandbar, or into shoal water encloses the fish.

Section 6. The provisions of this Act do not apply to fishing by Indians under Federal regulations, or the use of any device or means by the State or National Government in catching fish for propagation, or scientific purposes.

Section 7. If any section or provision of this Act shall be held unconstitutional, or for any other reason invalid, the invalidity of such provision shall not affect the validity of this Act as a whole, or of any section, provision or part thereof not adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 8. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, or who shall aid, abet, or assist in the violation thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which said offense is committed for not less than thirty (30) days or more than one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any and all gear and appliances used in violation of the provisions of this Act, including boats, traps, nets, weirs, fish wheels, truck or trucks, automobile or automobiles, motor vehicle or motor vehicles or other vehicle or vehicles of any kind whatsoever, or other appliances used or employed in connection with the violation of this Act shall be condemned and sold, and the proceeds of such sale or sales, together with all money arising from fines for the violation of this Act, shall be paid to the State Treasurer of the State of Oregon for the benefit of the State Fish Commission of the State of Oregon.

BALLOT TITLE**PROHIBITING SALMON FISHING IN COLUMBIA RIVER WITH FIXED APPLIANCES**

—Purpose: Making it unlawful to construct or maintain in waters of Columbia river or tributaries, any pound net, fish trap, fish wheel, scow fish wheel, setnet, weir, drag seine, whip seine, or other fixed appliance, for catching salmon, salmon trout or steelhead; defining a setnet and seine. Excepting state and national government in catching fish for propagation or scientific purposes, and Indians under federal regulation. Providing penalties for violations, and subjecting all unlawful gear and appliances to condemnation and sale; proceeds and fines arising from violations to be paid to state treasurer for benefit of state fish commission.

Vote YES or NO

318 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

319 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by J. Henry Niemela, Astoria, and Chas. F. Henne, Tidewater, in favor of

PROHIBITING SALMON FISHING IN COLUMBIA RIVER WITH FIXED APPLIANCES

(Ballot Nos. 318 and 319)

We, the sponsors of the initiative petition to remove traps, seines and fixed appliances, submit to the voters of Oregon that it is high time for this state to clear its record permanently of the special monopoly under which commercial fish trap, seine, and fixed appliance operators still loot Oregon's natural fishery resource for the benefit of those few parties who still own or operate these types of gear in this state at the expense of over 99 per cent of Oregon's citizens. (This bill does not interfere in any way with existing Indian fisheries.)

Why should a fraction of one per cent of the state's citizenry by law be granted an exclusive monopoly to a trap, seine or fixed appliance site when no other commercial fisheries are granted such monopoly in any manner whatsoever? California and Washington have outlawed traps and seines for years.

Conservation of Oregon's salmon resources has been repeatedly set back by the trap and seine operators' objections to:

Longer closures for commercial operations in periods when runs are dangerously near the vanishing point and to broader and more flexible authority for the state fish commission, both of which are so sorely needed to bring the badly depleted resource quickly under the safety of a scientific sustained yield management. State records of numerous legislative bills to regulate Oregon's commercial salmon fishery and to bring it under an impartial and scientific management attest to the strenuous efforts of Oregon's citizens to save this valuable resource from extinction. Yet every commission authority bill, every season curtailment bill, every fisheries violations bill, which has been brought before the Oregon legislature has been killed by the very effective opposition of the trap and seine operators.

Traps, seines and fixed appliances hit heavily into the sport fish runs of steelhead, sea run cutthroat and jack salmon because they are constructed with spillover and bunt meshes small enough to take these fish in with catches of larger salmon, where other commercial salmon gear is generally equipped with mesh large enough to pass most small fish through. Trap, seine and fixed appliance operators also oppose such practical mesh regulations as would give a fair consideration for the sports fishery on the smaller steel-

head, the sea run cutthroat and jack salmon.

These same Columbia river trap, seine and fixed appliance operators opposed the scientific fisheries management plan adopted by the 1945 session of the Oregon Legislature which for the first time in Oregon history set up a scientific fisheries management plan with a nucleus of both sports and commercial fishermen and authorities cooperating. This plan was actively sponsored by the Oregon Wildlife Federation, Oregon division of the Izaak Walton League, and by commercial gillnet fishermen, and it marked the birth of the present ever-expanding, real, practical cooperation between Oregon sports and commercial fishermen united to save and develop Oregon's sports and commercial fisheries to the highest practical level of production, both for the fishermen of today and for the generations to come.

Traps and seines have very few effective regulations to control them. Where commercial gillnetters have limited their gillnet lengths to not over 250 fathoms on the Columbia, traps and seines, under convenient loopholes in the state code can be of any length.

Under the interstate compact between Oregon and Washington for the regulation of the Columbia fisheries, it is obviously necessary to remove the traps and seines from the Oregon side of the river, as they already are from the Washington side, in order to allow for the equal and practical application of conservation laws and practices on the Columbia.

In view of ever receding spawning grounds, special interests must no longer be permitted to continue the wholesale slaughter of our fish by means of traps, seines and fixed appliances.

The interests of the people of Oregon demand a program of conservation, which will allow an escapement of steelhead and other game fish, and thus provide an opportunity to those who can neither afford nor have the time to journey long distances to enjoy better fishing. This will go a long way in keeping our younger generation interested in clean outdoor sport and recreation.

Now is the time to act; extinction and monopoly of Columbia River fish runs can no longer be tolerated. Passage of this bill will not add one cent to your taxes.

J. HENRY NIEMELA,
CHAS. F. HENNE.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 320 and 321)

**QUESTION OF AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL STATE TAX, TO BE
OFFSET BY INCOME TAX FUNDS**

Referred to the people by the Secretary of State pursuant to Chapter 477, Oregon Laws, 1947, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Prior to July 1, 1948, the state budget director shall report to the board of control the expenditures under appropriations made by the 44th legislative assembly and his estimate of the requirements for expenditure during the remainder of the biennium ending June 30, 1949. The board of control shall review the report and make a determination as to the amount needed to meet necessary requirements and, in its discretion, certify that amount to the state tax commission.

"Section 2. At the time of making the apportionment of required state revenues for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1948, the state tax commission shall make a finding as to whether or not the revenues available within the six per cent limitation imposed by section 11, article XI, of the constitution of Oregon, plus estimated miscellaneous receipts, are in an amount sufficient to meet the requirements of appropriations for which the commission is required to levy a tax, taking into account the determination and certification by the board of control of the amount needed to meet requirements for expenditures during the remainder of the biennium ending June 30, 1949, and the items referred to in subsection 1 of section 110-534, O. C. L. A., as amended. If the commission finds that said revenues, plus estimated miscellaneous receipts, are insufficient therefor it shall certify to the secretary of state that, to meet said requirements as determined and certified by the board of control, a necessity exists for levying a tax in excess of the said constitutional limitation.

"Section 3. Upon certification by the tax commission to the secretary of state, he shall, in the manner provided by law, refer to the people of the state of Oregon, for their approval or rejection, the question of whether such levy in excess of the said limitation imposed by the constitution shall be made. In no event shall said proposed levy be in an amount in excess of \$8,000,000. The secretary of state shall be and hereby is authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet containing measures referred to the people to be voted on at the next special or general election in which an argument in support of this act may be printed. A joint committee consisting of one senator to be appointed by the president of the senate and two representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the house shall prepare such argument and file the same with the secretary of state.

"Section 4. If the majority of the legal voters voting upon said question authorize such levy in excess of the limitations imposed by section 11, article XI, of the constitution, said levy shall be offset, as are other state taxes, by funds derived from taxes on or measured by net income.

"Section 5. If, upon making its estimate for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949, the state tax commission shall find that the amount so levied is not needed, taking into consideration unexpended balances of appropriations, the levy shall not be made."

BALLOT TITLE

Certificate of Necessity for Levying a Tax in Excess of the Six Per Cent Constitutional Limitation

(Pursuant to Chapter 477, Oregon Laws 1947)

STATE OF OREGON }
County of Marion } ss.

To EARL T. NEWBRY, Secretary of State:

We, the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Tax Commission of the State of Oregon, having heretofore made a finding as filed with you that the revenues available by law, plus estimated miscellaneous receipts, are insufficient to meet the requirements of the appropriations and expenditures of the state of Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949,

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 477, Oregon Laws 1947, we do hereby certify that a necessity exists for levying a tax in excess of the 6 per cent limitation imposed by section 11, Article XI of the constitution of Oregon, in the amount of \$6,430,069.10.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 23rd day of August, 1948.

STATE TAX COMMISSION,

By EARL L. FISHER, Commissioner and Chairman,

WALLACE S. WHARTON, Commissioner,

CARL CHAMBERS, Commissioner and Secretary.

{ Seal of the
State Tax Commission
Oregon }

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 23, 1948.

Shall the State Tax Commission be authorized to levy a tax amounting to \$6,430,069.10 in excess of the limitation imposed by section 11, Article XI, of the constitution of the state of Oregon, to meet appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, to be offset by funds derived from taxes on or measured by net income? Vote YES or NO

320 Yes. I vote for the proposed levy.

321 No. I vote against the proposed levy.

ARGUMENT

*Submitted by the legislative committee provided by Chapter 477, Oregon Laws, 1947,
in favor of the*

QUESTION OF AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL STATE TAX, TO BE OFFSET BY INCOME TAX FUNDS

(Ballot Nos. 320 and 321)

This measure is submitted to the people for their approval because it is the only means by which the budget of the state of Oregon can be brought into balance. The 1947 Legislature found it necessary to exceed the 6% limitation in order to meet the increased costs of operating the state government. It was necessary to increase wages to state employees and officials. Operating costs of all state institutions had greatly increased, due in part to a rapidly growing population and decreased purchasing power of our dollars. It was apparent to all that increased costs had far exceeded the amount which our constitution would permit the legislature to increase taxes on property.

Three methods of raising additional revenue to meet these rising costs were presented to the legislature: (1) Transfer of funds from income and excise tax accounts to the General fund, (2) Sales tax, and (3) increased levy above the 6% limitation on property which could be offset with income and excise tax monies. The transfer method was first proposed to the legislature by the late Governor Earl Snell but some members of the tax committees of the Legislature felt the method would be sure to either be referred to the people or declared illegal by the courts. This method was therefore too uncertain. Governor Snell then recommended the legislature adopt a sales tax which was referred to the people and which was rejected. The opinion however still prevailed in some places that the transfer method might be used and this caused Charles A. Sprague, ex-governor of Oregon to institute suit against the tax commission to determine the legality of transferring funds from the income and excise tax accounts, commonly known as the property tax reduction account, to the general fund. After trial in the circuit

court and an appeal and rehearing in the state Supreme Court, the final determination coincided with the opinions of some members of the tax committees of the legislature, that is, that these funds under our present laws could be used for one purpose only and that was to reduce property taxes.

The net result is that the transfer method has been declared unlawful by our courts. The sales tax method was rejected by the people. The only remaining method is to seek the approval of the people to increase property taxes above the 6% limitation in an amount sufficient to raise \$6,430,069.10 and then pay or offset this with income and excise tax monies which are already on hand in the state treasury, but which cannot be used until approved by the voters.

Our present tax system has the unquestioned element of safety in that it protects the property tax payer from an increase greater than 6% in dollars over the amount of the preceding year without approval of the voters. But it also has the decided disadvantage of inflexibility in a rapidly growing state with soaring costs of government. This measure however is neither an expression of approval or disapproval of our tax laws. This measure is presented as the only remaining means at this time and under our present laws of balancing the budget of the state so that we do not resort to deficit financing.

ERNEST R. FATLAND.
State Senator, Condon, Oregon.

H. H. CHINDGREN.
State Representative, Molalla, Oregon.

PAUL HENDRICKS.
State Representative, Salem, Oregon.

Statements and Arguments

IN BEHALF OF

Political Party Nominees

AND

Independent Candidates

General Election, November 2, 1948

FOREWORD

The statements on the following pages are printed and distributed by the state in accordance with the provisions of sections 81-2505a and 81-2506. Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which prescribe a fee for such service.

The statements are arranged in the general basic order in which the statutes require the candidates' names to be printed upon the official ballots.

Ballot numbers are assigned by the county clerks, who, when requested, provide sample ballots containing the names of all candidates to be voted upon.

Pamphlets are mailed only to registered voters whose names have been reported to the secretary of state by the county clerks.

EARL T. NEWBRY,
Secretary of State

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF OREGON

As we approach election day it is well to take inventory of the state of the nation and of our own commonwealth. Parties and their accomplishments should be measured, since the purpose of election is to select a group of men and women to administer the affairs of government. In the last analysis the hope and aim of all voters is good government. While it is impossible to examine and analyze all candidates and all issues, let us briefly consider some of the important ones.

TAFT-HARTLEY BILL

The opposition devotes much time and effort to condemning the Taft-Hartley Bill, but they refuse to analyze it. You will recall that a national magazine took a poll among labor union members concerning this bill. They asked questions about each feature of the bill, and then the main question, "Do you favor the Taft-Hartley Bill?" To this last question, the majority of the answers were "No", but to each question about the main features of the bill, the answers of these regular rank-and-file union members were overwhelmingly favorable to all provisions of the bill. This situation reminds us of the fellow who, having just completed his dinner, was asked by the waitress if he had enjoyed his meal. The answer was "No". "Well, didn't you like the soup?" asked the waitress. "Yes, the soup was fine." "Wasn't the salad good?" "Yes, the salad was very good." "Well, didn't you like the steak?" "Oh yes, the steak was fine." "What was wrong with the dessert or coffee?" "Oh, they were good too, but I just didn't like the dinner." The Taft-Hartley Bill takes away none of labor's gains through the Wagner Bill; there is not a paragraph of the Wagner Act repealed. In addition to retaining all economic gains previously acquired, the Taft-Hartley Bill gives to rank-and-file members of all labor unions additional rights individually, safe-guarding their interests against dictatorial abuses by some union leaders in the conduct of Labor Union affairs. Public rights also have been balanced with the rights of labor. As a result, the number of strikes since the effective date of the law has been greatly reduced, man-days lost have been virtually cut in half, and union members, as well as other workers, now have long-needed protection against the arbitrary powers heretofore exercised by a few ruthless Union bosses.

FEDERAL PAY ROLL

A decade following World War I we ran the whole federal establishment, including army and navy, post office, veterans bureau and all, on a budget of less than 5 billion dollars a year average. Now, 3 years after World War II, we still have a total budget of more than 43 billion dollars for the current fiscal year—and this was after the Republican Congress reduced the President's budget by several billion dollars. Twenty years ago 500,000 people ran the entire federal government; right now we have more than 2 million 200 thousand on the Federal payroll, and it is increasing daily. In January, Mr. Truman added an average of 200 people to the payroll each day;

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

300 per day in February, 400 in March, 600 in April, and 1,000 per day for each of the 26 working days in May. This "vote-getting" acceleration of employment might well be called "The Old W. P. A. in the New Truman Way." We believe this can and will be stopped by Mr. Dewey and Mr. Warren. Big government is growing too fast even for this big nation. Our government now costs an average of \$303 per year for every man, woman and child, or nearly \$100 per month for each family. Does that fit your budget? The Democratic administration is now asking for more money in taxes to stop inflation. If spending your money for beefsteak makes inflation, then spending it in taxes does likewise when the tax money is squandered on inflated Federal payrolls. Our candidates are pledged to stop this waste and they have proved their ability to accomplish this by their efficient and economical administration of government in two of our great states.

COMMUNISM

How do Republicans plan to deal with Communism? The election of Dewey and Warren will inaugurate a "new broom and clean sweep" program to remove the present communists in government, and no more will be permitted to take their places.

FOREIGN POLICY

We support the United Nations as the best present hope for World Peace. Spurning appeasement, our foreign policy will invite peace. Within wise limits we will cooperate with other peace loving nations to restore their economic independence and human rights. "We dedicate our foreign policy to the preservation of a free America in a free world of free men." We urge that you read this entire plank in our platform.

RECLAMATION AND THE WEST

The program of reclamation was instituted by the Republican Party under Theodore Roosevelt, and the Party has supported the program ever since. The Republican Congress (80th) provided 145 million dollars of reclamation money for the year 1948, which is 50% more money than has ever been made available during any of the 14 years of the New Deal. It is worth noting that both Oregon Senators and all of Oregon's Congressmen now up for re-election supported this strong reclamation program. Governor Dewey has expressed his enthusiasm for Western reclamation, and all westerners know of Governor Warren's able leadership in this same cause.

HONEST GOVERNMENT AND HIGH PRICES

Honest government is simply that kind of government which is on the level with the people—tells the people what it proposes, how much it will cost and how it is to be accomplished—tells them the governmental and economic facts of life. Why doesn't the present administration tell the people why prices are so high—tell them that cheap money and excess credit and excessive public spending make higher prices and create a bigger market than can be supplied by existing plants and machinery—tell them that the

Democratic administration has itself been responsible for every factor which has produced the present price inflation—tell them that the army of more than 2 million government payrollers created by this administration make high taxes and help to boost prices even higher—tell them that once you have started the spiral of inflation you can't just turn it off like turning off a hydrant. It is not that simple. You don't just turn off the mumps or measles at will. A course is run and a penalty paid. Our people are mature. Let's not treat them like children.

Our present malady of price inflation is the direct result of nearly sixteen years of government by the Democratic party—controlling the presidency and both houses of Congress. It can't be cured overnight. It certainly can't be cured by reimposing war-time price controls in peace-time. Those controls didn't work during the war. President Truman himself condemned them and abandoned them by executive order in 1946. When he ended them, on November 10, 1946, he said:

"In short, the law of supply and demand operating in the market place, will from now on, serve the people better than would continued regulation of prices by the government."

That statement was true when it was made and it is still true. Strictly for campaign purposes, the Democratic administration now denies its truth. If they were honest they would admit that prices will only come down when the supply of goods overtakes demand. That result is now beginning to be manifested in the present fall of farm prices. It will be further manifested when the present extraordinary demands for foods and other goods have been met and satisfied; when European and World relief and rehabilitation—the aftermath of war, together with our tremendous new expenditures for defense against another possible war, are no longer boosting demand above available supply; and when we have a new Republican administration which will cooperate with Congress in cutting down excessive public payrolls and other costs and will bring back into our national government the principles of political honesty, fair play between all classes of the people, and economical and business-like administration of our governmental affairs.

OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

The State Board of Control directs the spending of most of the State's money that is raised by taxation. We cannot over-emphasize the importance of able personnel on this Board. We are proud to offer our Republican candidates who will constitute this Board, when elected. They include: Douglas McKay for Governor, Earl T. Newbry for Secretary of State, and Howard C. Belton for State Treasurer. All three candidates are experienced, able, and successful, with extensive experience both in business and state government. They will make an excellent team, for they can work well together on behalf of the people of Oregon.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

CANDIDATES FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

We urge you to analyze our Republican candidates as people. Look at their records as something tangible. When you consider our candidates for President and Vice-President, Mr. Dewey and Mr. Warren, you see two top administrators among all the governors in the country. They are governors of two of the most populous states in the Union. They have been elected and re-elected by their people. They have made splendid records in their own states and they will make a great team in the leadership and government of the Nation. Oregonians should be alert in seeing that their team for President and Vice-President is elected. They are Oregon's team, for it is generally considered that Dewey's campaign in Oregon was the major factor in his receiving the presidential nomination. Then too, the people of Oregon mandated their delegates to support him at the Convention. What about Governor Warren? He had the largest number of votes for Vice-President in the Oregon primaries. The honor was given an Oregon man to nominate him at the National Convention. Dewey and Warren are truly Oregon's team.

COMPARISONS INVITED

We invite you to go down the line—compare platforms and individual candidates, party for party and man for man. Herewith are Republican candidates at National and State levels:

THOMAS E. DEWEY, President

EARL WARREN, Vice-President

GUY CORDON, U. S. Senator

DOUGLAS McKAY, Governor

EARL T. NEWBRY, Secretary of State

HOWARD C. BELTON, State Treasurer

GEORGE NEUNER, Attorney General

FOR CONGRESS

WALTER NORBLAD, 1st District

LOWELL STOCKMAN, 2nd District

HOMER D. ANGELL, 3rd District

HARRIS ELLSWORTH, 4th District

1948 OREGON DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

We pledge our enthusiastic support to the Democratic National Platform; we particularly call attention to the need for housing, and control of inflation and living costs; we urge the overwhelming election of Harry S. Truman, as President, and Alben W. Barkley, as Vice-president, and of a Democratic Congress, as the quickest and best way to put that platform into effect.

We pledge our support to the following state program for Oregon:

1. **TAXES**—Reduce income taxes by allowing exemptions of \$1,000, single person, \$2,500, married couple, \$500, each child; repeal state withholding tax; no sales tax; pay all liquor revenues into the general fund.
2. **INFLATION**—Use full resources of state to combat inflation and reduce living costs.
3. **HOUSING**—Provide immediate, adequate low-rent permanent housing for flood victims, veterans and others in need.
4. **CIVIL RIGHTS**—Enact law, containing enforcement provisions, guaranteeing full civil rights and equality in employment for all residents of Oregon, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.
5. **EDUCATION**—Provide first-class education for Oregon's children and veterans, and better working conditions for teachers.
6. **LABOR**—Oppose anti-labor legislation; repeal state hot-cargo and secondary boycott acts.
7. **FARMERS**—Make available lime, phosphate and fertilizers at the lowest possible price to Oregon's agriculture; aid advertising and marketing of Oregon farm products.
8. **PENSIONS**—Provide \$50.00 minimum old-age pension immediately.
9. **MILK**—Eliminate all provisions of milk control law, except sanitation regulations and minimum price for dairy farmers.
10. **STATE INSTITUTIONS**—Provide humane treatment for state wards, —maintain adequate facilities and properly paid, well-trained personnel; commit and retain only those who have been found to be dangerous to themselves or society, or suffering from exposure or neglect; set up scientific control and treatment of juvenile delinquents and adult offenders to promote their rehabilitation and return as useful citizens to society.
11. **LAW ENFORCEMENT**—Vigorously enforce all laws, including those relating to gambling, liquor and other vice; administer liquor laws to promote temperance rather than only to raise revenue; eliminate from administration any official having a financial interest or connection with activity he is required to regulate.
12. **GOVERNMENT**—Simplify Oregon's state, county and local government through consolidation of functions and services and elimination of

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

duplication, thereby reducing costs; eliminate all property restrictions as requirement for right to vote at any election.

13. **RESOURCES**—Stop waste of Oregon's natural resources; check soil erosion; preserve Oregon's coast and streams for recreation; promote full public development of our power resources to secure distribution at the lowest possible rates to all of our people; encourage public power districts and cooperatives.

14. **DEVELOPMENT**—Provide state program to create and promote new industries and to develop tourist travel and shipping.

15. **CAMPAIGN FUNDS**—Strengthen and extend to presidential and all other candidates law for control of political campaign funds; require filing of complete report on campaign receipts and expenditures prior to election.

REPUBLICAN RECORD IN OREGON

Oregon, the mother state of the West, sees itself surpassed by younger, neighboring states. Schools are behind the times. Prisons and public institutions are a disgrace. Our natural resources are being plundered. Flood victims, veterans and others are without housing. Social security benefits lag. New industries settle elsewhere, while the Republican Congress cuts reclamation and other funds for Oregon's development. Our state governmental framework is antiquated and costly. Our tax system is inequitable and burdensome. To raise funds, the Republican legislatures can propose only the discredited sales tax, five times rejected by the people.

Republican officials, state and local, have talked law enforcement and civic virtue while shutting their eyes to wholesale violations of the laws, against gambling and other vice, which they have taken oath to enforce.

This record is not in keeping with Oregon's noble traditions of liberalism and honesty in government. Yet it is the Republican record, written crystal clear. To correct this record, the people must vote the Republican party out of its absolute domination of our congressional, state and local offices. Oregon needs two parties. Vote DEMOCRATIC! Put Oregon back into the vanguard of the states!

(NOTE—This platform was drafted by a committee, appointed in January, 1948, and now consisting of WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Chairman; JOHN J. BECKMAN, ROBERT D. DAVIS, DR. WILL CHARLES DAVIS, WALTER J. DENNIS, WILLIAM L. DICKSON, NICHOLAS GRANET, ROY R. HEWITT, DR. EMERY C. INGHAM, IRA H. JONES, VERNE F. LIVESAY, HOWARD V. MORGAN, RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, MRS. NANCY HONEYMAN ROBINSON, MONROE SWEETLAND and WILLIS A. WEST, and was approved by the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee and various Democratic candidates, party officials and others.)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee:
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

THOMAS E. DEWEY

of New York

Republican Party Candidate for President**EARL WARREN**

of California

Republican Party Candidate for Vice-President**THOMAS E. DEWEY**

Oregon has a special place in her heart—and in her mind as well—for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President. And this is no accident, because all of us, whether we come from Oregon or elsewhere, admire a good fight and a good fighter.

Last Spring, starting with the odds heavily against him, in a tough primary contest, with a strong opponent, Tom Dewey came out fighting and put up the greatest battle in Oregon's political history.

One thing which contributed to Dewey's victory in that primary was the fact that the people of Oregon admired his fighting spirit. But they were also deeply impressed with the fact that he had acquired a profound understanding of their problems. As a matter of fact, many said that he spoke as if he had lived in the Northwest all his life, and many commented on the fact that he seemed to have an understanding of what had to be done out here which surpassed anything which had ever been manifested by any other Easterner.

Another thing. There had not been a good political debate in this country since the days of Lincoln and Douglas, yet in Oregon Tom Dewey took part in one which political writers referred to as "historical, classic." He took the unpopular side in the debate, because his belief in our constitutional principles of freedom required it. Nevertheless, Dewey won the debate hands down. Oregon liked it.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

Of course, Tom Dewey has been fighting the good fight all his life. He has fought corruption, Communism, waste and inefficiency and he has fought them with all his mind and soul. He has taken lickings in the past, as we all have, but he has always come back to win.

Just a glance at Tom Dewey's record. See just what it will mean to the country when he is elected President.

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT

Federal assistance to the West in its development is naturally uppermost in the minds of Oregonians. What does Governor Dewey have to say about that?

When Governor Dewey was out here campaigning last Spring, he made it very clear that he saw that governmental assistance to the West in the development of its resources was vital to the strength and welfare of the country. He pointed out that this was not a narrow, sectional matter. The country as a whole needs the full potential productivity of this section of the nation, Dewey said, and it would be dangerously foolish if it did not support such a program.

Speaking on this subject during the primary, he said on one occasion:

"There are those who regard these projects as sectional matters. They are everlastingly wrong. Hydro-electric power and irrigation are clearly essential for the healthy growth of the Pacific Northwest and, therefore, for the nation. I propose that they go forward as self-sustaining and self-liquidating projects, more rapidly than ever before. I should like to make myself perfectly clear on this because I regard public appropriations as investments in America's productive future. The same is true of needed flood control and navigation projects." Later on, he added:—"The great river systems of this country are among our most valuable assets, but as long as they are undeveloped they are going to waste. Their rapid development is one of the most urgent tasks before us."

Oregonians were deeply impressed with Tom Dewey's understanding of their problems. They proved it on primary day.

Other parts of the Dewey record on which they base their opinion that he will make the finest President that this country has seen in a long time include:

TAXES

Governor Dewey believes in cutting the cost of government wherever it can be intelligently cut so that our tax burden can be reduced. In the State of New York, even during these inflationary times, he has been successful in cutting taxes to an amazing degree. Not only has he cut taxes by eliminating wasteful expenditures, he has built up surpluses in the state treasury and at the same time increased the useful services which the state performs for the people. In this day and age, this can only be described as an administrative miracle.

The long-suffering taxpayers feel mighty friendly towards Governor Dewey in New York. They saved \$800,000,000 through the reduction of regular state taxes, cuts made largely since the end of the war. Personal income taxes were slashed forty per cent and business taxes were cut twenty-five per cent.

Wisely, during the war, Governor Dewey's administration built up a large surplus amounting to \$673,000,000, part of which has been appropriated for hospitals and highways which had been neglected for more than ten years. And, although it has far outdistanced the federal government in the construction of new housing for veterans, New York State has operated on a pay-as-you-go basis in new construction under Governor Dewey.

These remarkable achievements, and many others equally remarkable, were the result of Governor Dewey's unusual genius for executive and political leadership. He attracts to public service under him the ablest men in every line of work. He plays no favorites, political or otherwise. He picks the best men available for every office. They give up top jobs in private life and take places on the Dewey team at great monetary sacrifice. They have confidence in him and know that he will give them full scope to render to the public the utmost service of which they are capable.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee:
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

LABOR

Many people cannot understand it, but the Dewey Administration has always performed a superior job in its relations with labor. The reason is that Tom Dewey has a talent for getting to the root of a problem quickly and providing a sound solution.

The working man, as a result, trusts Tom Dewey. He trusts him as a friend and as a man who is fair. Eighty-five per cent of the cases which have been submitted to the New York State Labor Relations Board in the last four years have been settled without arbitration. This is despite the fact that 1,000,000 more people are employed in New York State than before the war. The record of labor-management relations in New York State under the Dewey Administration has been the best among leading industrial states, and increased benefits have been granted in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

FARMS

It is not by chance that Governor Dewey knows something about farms and the problems of farmers. He runs a successful farm himself in partnership with a life-long farmer and he comprehends agricultural heartaches.

New York State is a leading agricultural area—ranks second in the production of dairy products in the nation. So, it is no surprise that the Governor of the state should be a farm owner as well.

Dewey says that no governmental program for the farmer can ever succeed "unless that program has the full benefit of the experience and know-how of actual farmers." In other words, the man who is to be our next President holds the opinion that the farmers of the nation should have a real and direct voice in shaping our national policies towards agriculture.

Since Governor Dewey took office, the State of New York has adopted more than ninety per cent of the recommendations of the State Conference Board of farm organizations and has saved the farmer millions of dollars through State assumption of all costs of highway rights-of-way and snow removal—costs ordinarily borne by rural taxpayers.

VETERANS

Veterans felt that they had really come "home" in New York State. Their home state, unlike the federal government, was prepared for them.

The key to the whole thing lay in planning. Long before the end of the war, Governor Dewey was mobilizing the resources of the state for the return of its soldiers.

He foresaw the need for housing—a matter which seemed to have been overlooked by the administration in Washington—and under his program housing in New York was provided for veterans and their families totaling 61,280. As a result of his grasp of the situation, eighty-seven colleges and universities were able to increase their enrollment, mostly veterans, by one hundred per cent, with state help. In addition, New York provided a veterans' bonus totaling \$400,000,000, a model convalescent camp for veterans, 4,800 veterans' scholarships worth \$1,400 each and a service program that has helped more than 1,000,000 veterans.

EDUCATION

Under Governor Dewey, during the last four years, New York State has increased by eighty per cent the state's aid for education. He recognized that a good educational system required well-paid teachers, and, as a result, sponsored legislation increasing teachers' salaries under which the state treasury paid for eighty-three per cent of the increase. Minimum salaries for teachers in New York State now range from \$2,000 to \$5,325.

AS PRESIDENT, THOMAS E. DEWEY WILL:

Wage peace under a consistent foreign policy
Maintain a strong national defense

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

- Attack inflation through greater production incentives and all other practical means
- Cut taxes through sound economy in government
- Restore greater local responsibility at the grass roots
- Improve labor-management relations
- Establish a better economic climate for both the businessman and the working man
- Assist the farmer by maintaining parity prices and broadening the market for farm products
- Strengthen the administration of measures for the welfare of veterans
- Root all Communists out of positions in the Federal Government.

EARL WARREN

Earl Warren is California's 30th Governor. After serving four years as Attorney General, he took office in January 1943, and gave leadership to the successful war effort of the people of his state. His record in office won him both the Republican and Democratic party nominations when he sought re-election in 1946.

Teamwork has always been an important principle in the Warren administration. He is noted for his selection of outstanding men for positions of public responsibility. Inspired by Governor Warren's leadership, groups with diversified interests learned to work together in full cooperation for the attainment of many common goals.

During Governor Warren's administration California has encountered many problems incident to its rapid wartime and postwar growth. The Governor recommended and was successful in obtaining the passage of legislation providing for the needs of his state's tremendously increased population. At the same time, he put California on a sound financial footing.

The Governor initiated and kept in operation a tax reduction program which has already saved approximately 450 million dollars for the taxpayers of his state. While reducing taxes, he husbanded his state's financial resources during the war years and caused adequate reserves to be set aside for postwar improvement. More than \$400,000,000 was earmarked for highways, public buildings and other essential construction to be undertaken in later years. Under Governor Warren, California also has completely retired its bonded debt and established a special "Rainy Day" fund of \$75,000,000 out of surplus to offset any possible future drop in tax revenue.

Governor Warren's humanitarian interests have been best demonstrated in the social welfare field. He thoroughly overhauled the prison system in his state and converted California's mental institutions into hospitals, rather than asylums, for the mentally ill. State aid for education has been materially increased. The state unemployment insurance program and the workmens' compensation law have been broadened. Far-sighted projects have been undertaken for the conservation of natural resources to insure ample supplies of water, timber, fertile soil, and other natural wealth for generations yet to come.

In more than a decade as a national figure Governor Warren has been known as an outstanding Republican leader. In 1944 he delivered the keynote address to the Republican National Convention. He has been a consistent advocate of international cooperation, and favors the maintenance of a strong America capable of carrying out all its commitments to the world. He considers the high cost of living and the threat of further inflation as issues of the greatest concern at home. In meeting these difficult problems and helping to determine the best means of solving them, he will add great strength to the new administration. He will not be a mere figure-head. He will be a real working member of the government, with the experience and ability to make a great contribution to the public welfare.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

HARRY S. TRUMAN
of Missouri
Democratic Party Candidate for President



(Information following furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

ALBEN W. BARKLEY
of Kentucky
Democratic Party Candidate for Vice-President



(Information following furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

President Harry S. Truman and Senator Alben W. Barkley are the people's candidates. The President and the Senator support a program benefiting America's workers, housewives, farmers, small businessmen—the plain people of the nation.

The basic beliefs of the Democratic Party are set forth in these words in its 1948 platform:

"We reject the principle—which we have always rejected, but which the Republican 80th Congress enthusiastically accepted—that government exists for the benefit of the privileged few.

"To serve the interests of all and not the few; to assure a world in which peace and justice can prevail; to achieve security, full production and full employment—that is our platform."

And how will the Democratic Party help all Americans?

The Democratic Party has a specific anti-inflation program, a housing plan that will help all the people, forthright labor policy, an effective Federal aid-to-education plan.

The records of President Truman and Senator Barkley clearly show where the two leaders of the Democratic Party stand.

Here are just a few of the details of the Democratic program for Progress:

The Democratic Party does more than recognize the peril of inflation. President Truman and Senator Barkley have an effective anti-inflation program. It calls for selective price controls and rationing to help the people who have been denied adequate food and clothing by Republican high prices. It also backs allocation controls so that more automobiles and refrigerators may be built at prices people can afford.

Like the anti-inflation program, the Democratic housing program is specific. Under it, the Federal government will supply money to assist cities and states to build low-cost housing. Slums will be cleared with Federal assistance. And homes will be available for veterans at prices they can pay.

The Democratic Party has a solution for the education crisis. The Democratic program will supply needed funds to assist states and cities to improve their schools. The local governments will distribute the Federal money and see that the school children and the school teachers of America get real benefits from the Federal aid.

The Democratic program will increase today's utterly inadequate 40-cent minimum wage to at least 75 cents an hour. President Truman and Senator Barkley are pledged to fight for repeal of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act. The Democratic Party also will restore the Department of Labor, which the Republicans attempted to destroy, to its rightful status as an important Federal agency.

President Truman and Senator Barkley are committed to a program broadening and strengthening the Social Security system. The Democratic Party will increase old-age retirement benefits by at least 50 per cent. Farm laborers, household workers and the self-employed will be included under the Social Security program.

The Democratic Party will continue sponsoring public power projects for the benefit of all. And the Democratic Party will continue fighting the private

power interests that seek benefits only for themselves while ignoring the needs of the people.

The Democratic Party will also continue and intensify its reclamation and conservation work. The Democratic program provides for more irrigation projects to aid the small farmer. The program will develop rivers and dams for power and irrigation purposes as well as to prevent disastrous floods. The program puts the Democratic Party squarely behind conservation measures to protect America's valuable, and irreplaceable, natural resources.

The Democratic Party will put into effect immediately a long-range farm program protecting the interests of both the farmer and the housewife.

President Truman and Senator Barkley support a national health insurance system so that Americans may pay for their medical bills in the same way they finance life insurance and old-age security plans.

Those are the highlights of the progressive program of the Democratic Party for 1948. The program will continue the great, progressive strides made during the past 16 years of Democratic Administration under President Truman and President Roosevelt.

Sixteen years of Democratic Administration have done much for the people of Oregon—as they have for all Americans. Look at this Democratic progress in Oregon:

The people of Oregon earned \$1.7 billion in 1946. In 1932, personal income totaled only \$338 million.

Today 92 per cent of the state's farms have electricity. When the Rural Electrification Administration was set up in 1935, only one-fourth of the farmers had lights.

The Columbia River Basin project, authorized in 1935, will open up more than a million acres of Oregon land to farming.

In 1932, 26 banks, with deposits of \$8 million, failed in Oregon. None have closed in recent years.

Cash income of Oregon farmers was \$376 million last year compared with \$61 million in 1932. The state's farmers earned only \$134 million in the Republican boom year of 1929.

The Farm Credit Administration, established in 1933, has helped 14,745 Oregon residents buy farms with loans of \$45 million.

The school lunch program, started in 1935, now serves 55,000 Oregon children in 454 schools.

The Columbia River Basin project, a product of intelligent Democratic planning, will provide two and a half million kilowatts of generating capacity for Oregon's industries.

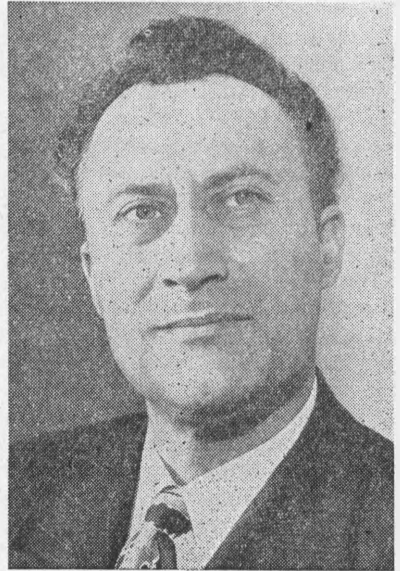
Such are the accomplishments of the National Democratic Administration in Oregon. The glowing story of Democratic progress reads much the same in every state.

President Truman and Senator Barkley will assure continued American progress when they, together with a Democratic Congress, are elected November 2.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee:
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

HENRY A. WALLACE
of New York
Progressive Party Candidate for President

GLEN H. TAYLOR
of Idaho
Progressive Party Candidate for Vice-President



MOST AMERICANS would not accept willingly a one-party political system.

Yet we not only have, in effect, a one-party system, but the political philosophy of that single party is one which was rejected by the American people in the last four Presidential elections, nationally and in Oregon.

From 1932 to 1944, the Republican program of scarcity, special privilege, and resistance to social change was rejected by a majority of Americans. They turned instead to the progressive New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Since Roosevelt's death, the Democratic Party has shifted so far to the right that today it is practically indistinguishable from the Republican Party. A single policy prevails and, with the exception of some individual Congressmen, the Democratic Party has merged with the Republican to form one party of reaction, depression, and war. Both parties are in agreement on major issues with the following consequences for the American people:

1. A bi-partisan inflation is robbing millions of food, homes, medical care, and clothing, and speeding the nation to a catastrophic bust.

2. A bi-partisan farm policy serves the big farmers, ignores the needs of the great majority of farmers, and is silent while the food monopolies exploit both dirt farmers and consumers.

(This information furnished by Progressive State Central Committee;
Nels Peterson, Chairman, Frank V. Patterson, Secretary.)

3. A bi-partisan foreign policy is undermining the United Nations, sending guns and tanks to bolster reaction all over the world, and demanding Compulsory Military Training and the draft in preparation for World War III.

4. A bi-partisan assault on civil liberties is violating the Bill of Rights, while demands of the Negro people and other minorities for full citizenship are answered by hypocritical double-talk and toothless gestures.

There is no more shocking testimony to the betrayal of the Roosevelt tradition in the Democratic Party than the record of President Truman's appointments to top posts. A survey of the most important 125 civilian posts filled by Truman reveals the following:

- 49 bankers, financiers and big industrialists
- 31 generals, admirals and other military
- 17 lawyers—most with big business ties
- 19 career government employees
- 6 newspapermen, judges, economists
- 3 scientists and engineers

Men of integrity and experts have been replaced by men whose only qualifications are their ability to conform to the desires of big money lobbies.

BI-PARTISAN UNION BUSTING

The Republican Party's union-busting role is open and direct. The names of two of its leaders decorate the Taft-Hartley Act.

Truman and the Democratic Party have been sometimes less direct in their assaults on unions. They strike a pose as the friend of labor who is embarrassed by "labor's mistakes" and under pressure from labor's enemies.

This pose served the doctrine that labor must support the Democrats, even if they joined the attack on labor, because the Democrats, unlike the Republicans, were doing the job reluctantly.

Actually, Truman's own record of strike-breaking and labor-baiting invited the Taft-Hartley law, and explains his failure to fight to sustain his own veto of the measure. Without the support of a majority of Democrats in Congress it would have been virtually impossible for this measure, correctly described by both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. as a "Step Toward Fascism", to have been enacted into law! "By their deeds ye shall know them!" . . . President Truman gave lip service opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act; he administers the act with a vigilance and devotion never seen in his attention to liberal causes.

Railroad workers, maritime workers, miners, typographical workers, and other working men and women who have felt the direct sting of the Taft-Hartley law are clear on this issue!

The organized fishermen of Northwest Oregon realize that an administration which invokes, through the Department of Justice, the Anti-Trust laws of the nation to deprive them of a fair wage for their labor, is an administration of, by, and for the corporations, not the People.

BI-PARTISAN PRICES

Consumer prices had risen (by the end of 1947) to 25.3% above the date when price controls were killed, while corporate profits after taxes had climbed to an all time \$17 billion high for the year.

Both old parties share the blame for the criminal inflation and the profiteering spree. It was the Republican Party which led the fight to remove price controls, but it was also the Truman administration and a majority of Democrats in Congress which scuttled price controls in the critical period of 1946, which laid the foundation for the present disastrous inflation.

BI-PARTISAN SCARCITY

The farmer's hope for prosperity lies in establishing "freedom from hunger" throughout the world through increased food consumption at home and abroad. But both the Democrats and the Republicans have sabotaged this goal to which FDR officially dedicated our nation.

(This information furnished by Progressive State Central Committee;
Nels Peterson, Chairman, Frank V. Patterson, Secretary.)

The welfare of the small and moderate-income farmers of Oregon has been undermined by the increased cost of living, the weakening of the price support program (which expires at the end of 1948!), the elimination of the hot lunch program, the failure to develop public power and rural electrification, reclamation, flood control, and irrigation, the tremendous increase in the cost of feed and farm machinery, and the assaults on cooperatives. Labor is told that the farmer is growing rich on the high prices paid by labor for agricultural products, and the farmer is told that the decline in his standard of living is due to city workers wallowing "in luxury and laziness". Both labor and farmers are coming to see that they have been deceived, that their problems are almost identical . . . that brokers, speculators, and giant corporations are skimming the cream off the milk . . . while the average city and rural consumer flirts with poverty.

BI-PARTISAN NO HOUSING PROGRAM

Few things can demonstrate so dramatically the insincerity of the two old parties as the do-nothing policies which have prevailed in the field of housing since the war. Their bankruptcy stands out vividly in Oregon where, at Vanport and for scores of miles along the Columbia River, thousands of people have been driven from their homes by ravaging flood waters which took human life, destroyed valuable personal and public property, and devastated rich farm lands.

Our veterans and flood victims have met with rebuffs, insults, and broken promises. They now live in overcrowded dwellings or in ramshackle trailers for which they pay exorbitant rents. The Governor of Oregon and other high officials were not acting as individuals when they refused to grant a single one of the many legitimate requests of the flood victims! They were carrying out the demands of the small clique of mortgage and real estate interests who help to control the Republican Party and who grow fat on high rents and housing scarcity.

BI-PARTISAN JIM CROW

Both old parties have been free with election-year promises, but neither has acted in a single instance to secure the rights of full citizenship for minorities.

In every test of their sincerity on the question, they have failed to deliver. No legislation was adopted by the Democratic-controlled Congress of 1945 and 1946 or the Republican-controlled Congress of 1947 and 1948 which would outlaw the poll-tax, make lynching a Federal crime, establish a Fair Employment Practices Act, or otherwise strike down discrimination and Jim Crow.

THE BI-PARTISAN DRIVE TO WAR

The "Get Tough" foreign policy of the United States—which developed logically into the "cold war" and now threatens to enter the shooting war phase—was a completely bi-partisan policy from its inception, formulated by Vandenberg, Hoover and John Foster Dulles and administered by Byrnes and Marshall.

The bi-partisan foreign policy is sabotaging the United Nations, promoting civil strife throughout the world, and dividing the nations into two hostile camps. No nation, no people can win an atomic war!

The Progressive Party charges that this foreign policy is dictated by a handful of militarists and financiers who fear a shrinkage in the profits which they gain from the sweat and poverty of millions of people throughout the world in mines, rubber plantations, and oil fields. They seek complete control of the markets and raw materials in every corner of the globe. Is this a foreign policy of the American people? Is it not a policy of and for the profiteers?

THE PEOPLE CAN HAVE A TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

Millions of Americans and millions of common people throughout the world raised their heads, their hopes, and their spirits when, on December 29, 1947, Henry A. Wallace announced that "the people must have a choice", and that he was therefore a New Party candidate for President of the United States.

(This information furnished by Progressive State Central Committee:
Nels Peterson, Chairman, Frank V. Patterson, Secretary.)

A VICE-PRESIDENTIAL RUNNING MATE

These same millions, and more, thrilled again when, on February 23, 1948, Senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, valiant foe of the Taft-Hartley Act, champion of civil rights, fighter for peace, advocate of low-cost permanent housing, and outspoken foe of bigotry and prejudice, told a network radio audience, "I am going to cast my lot with Henry Wallace in his brave and gallant fight for peace. . . . Now I will be free to fight this bi-partisan coalition and all its works: Taft-Hartley, Universal Military Training—this drive toward war, high prices, and racial discrimination and suppression of civil liberties. . . ."

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IS FORMED

And on July 23-24-25 over 3,400 cheering delegates lifted even higher the hopes and aspirations of America and the world when they formally organized the Progressive Party—a party dedicated to Peace, Abundance, and Freedom—a party of the common people—a party which challenges the monopolies which threaten economic disaster and atomic war!

We believe this is a people's program—a program which gives the people a choice—the Progressive Party program of Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor:

1. Restoration of price control, and rollback.
2. Wage increases to be paid out of profits as the best guarantee for a stable prosperity.
3. Raising the legal wage minimum to \$1 an hour.
4. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.
5. The government must protect workers from unemployment through a real Full Employment Act.
6. A \$100 a month minimum old age pension at age 60.
7. Illegalization of Jim Crow.
8. Tax rates based on ability to pay.
9. Full protection of the constitutional rights of all Americans—abolition of the so-called Loyalty Order and the Thomas Rankin Committee.
10. A long range housing program—riddance of slums.
11. Federal Aid to education and increased teacher salaries.
12. A national health insurance program.
13. Abolition of the "food for politics" policies which threaten to limit farm production and farm prosperity.
14. Return to the Roosevelt policy of building peace through the United Nations.
15. Opposition to compulsory military training; repeal of the peace time draft.
16. World disarmament through United Nations.
17. A real recovery program for Europe, without political strings, and administered by the United Nations.

If you believe that this Wallace-Taylor program warrants your support, and if you wish to see a Congress elected which will make this program of Peace, Abundance, and Freedom a reality, vote the Progressive Party ticket on November 2.

Congressional candidates who deserve your support are:

THEODORE WOLCOTT

Progressive, 1st Congressional District

C. J. SHORB

Democrat, 2d Congressional District

PEGGY T. CARLSON

Progressive, 3d Congressional District

WILLIAM F. TANTON

Democrat-Progressive, 4th Congressional District

(This information furnished by Progressive State Central Committee: Nels Peterson, Chairman, Frank V. Patterson, Secretary.)

NORMAN THOMAS

of New York

Independent Candidate for President**TUCKER P. SMITH**

of Michigan

Independent Candidate for Vice-President

Norman Thomas was nominated for President and Tucker P. Smith for Vice-President of the United States by the 1948 national convention of the Socialist Party. Their names will appear on the Oregon ballot as Independents.

Norman Thomas is known wherever men battle for freedom and liberty. A former Presbyterian minister, he has been a leader in the fight against the Ku Klux Klan in the South, Boss rule in the large cities and racial discrimination throughout the nation. He is America's foremost radio speaker and a director of Town Meeting of The Air.

"Credit Norman Thomas with doing much for American politics. A keen analyst, he has greatly influenced American political and social thought by his persistent advocacy of spreading the material benefits of natural wealth and our democracy. Much of the social legislation now in effect was preached by Thomas years before it was adopted." (Oregon Journal)

Tucker P. Smith is a nationally known labor and socialist educator, now the head of the department of economics at Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan. He served 4 years as Regional Director of the United Auto Workers, CIO. In 1945-46 Smith was a national representative of the American Friends Service Committee, as director of the labor campaign against peace-time conscription.

In the interest of world peace and the well being of our nation, Thomas and Smith favor the following program:

FOREIGN POLICY—A third world war is the greatest threat to democracy and indeed to the continued existence of civilization itself. In a war of atomic and bacteriological weapons, heinous devices for destroying crops

(This information furnished by Mabel M. Snyder, Chairman, Hugh Sheehan, Secretary, Executive Committee of Assembly of Electors held at Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1948.)

in the field and wrecking the nervous systems of whole populations, the world will be thrown into such utter depths of destruction that the foundations for building a socialist or even a civilized world cannot survive. We, therefore, regard the prevention of war as a major objective of the socialist movement.

We urge immediate action looking to the lifting of the armaments burden from the backs of all peoples. American representatives in the United Nations should propose abolition of conscription in all nations and the rigid limitation and international control of all armaments to lead ultimately to universal—not unilateral—disarmament. Any agreement for the limitation of armaments must include the unlimited right of inspection by an authorized agency of the United Nations, immediate action to establish an international atomic energy commission and continued pressure in the United Nations for the Baruch proposal, which has been dropped by our government.

AGRICULTURE—Farmers working the land shall have security of tenure. The family-type farm shall be preserved as the basic pattern wherever economically sound. The price of agricultural products and of other commodities and services shall be kept in a relationship which equalizes standards of living between farmers and non-farm people. A program of incentives for compliance with sound soil conservation practices; with production goals based on domestic and international needs. Encouragement of producer and consumer cooperatives as channels for distribution of farm products. Assistance to cooperatives and local government agencies in the development of processing, warehousing and wholesale marketing programs. The prohibition of gambling in farm products on the commodities exchanges and the substitution of orderly processes for the determination of the prices of basic farm products.

LABOR—Thomas and Smith join with organized labor in its efforts to strike the Taft-Hartley act from the statute books, and pledge their aid to the various unions working in that direction. At the same time they believe that if the repeal of this bill and other anti-labor legislation is to be achieved, if further attacks upon the labor movement are to be prevented, and if labor unions are to make more substantial gains for the workers of the nation, it will be necessary for labor to organize on the political front as it has organized on the industrial front, to build its political weapon free from employer influence. Political company unionism can only lead to the enslavement of labor. They rejoice in the recognition of the growing tendency in the labor movement to awaken to the urgency of such independent political organization.

CIVIL RIGHTS—Democracy cannot tolerate two classes of citizenship. Complete political, economic and social equality, regardless of race, religion or national origin must be established. Segregation must be abolished in the armed forces, in all public institutions and in housing. Legislation for a Fair Employment Practices Committee, long overdue, should be passed. Anti-lynching legislation must be enacted to wipe out the worst blot on the American scene. Naturalization rights should be granted to Japanese immigrants who have demonstrated their loyalty. All forms of discriminating barriers against immigration on grounds of race, color or national origin must be abolished.

BASIC RESOURCES—The natural resources of the nation: Minerals, oil, electric and atomic power are the property of the people. Their preservation for future generations and their management by the people for social purposes can be achieved democratically under socialism. The basic industries, public utilities, banking and credit institutions—all economic facilities which are needed for the satisfaction of the fundamental needs of the people—must be socially owned and democratically managed.

The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The ethics of Socialism are closely akin to the ethics of Christianity, if not identical with them."

(This information furnished by Mabel M. Snyder, Chairman, Hugh Sheehan, Secretary, Executive Committee of Assembly of Electors held at Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1948.)

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

Of Guy Cordon, Oregon's Senior United States Senator, it can truthfully be said, "he has no enemies". This is the more remarkable in the face of his accomplishments since he entered the Senate in 1944. He has frequently been chosen for tough investigations where he was hard-hitting but where his fairness was equally outstanding. Even his political opponents are warm in their praise of Guy Cordon as a man and as a public servant.

Yet the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens at home and in the Senate is not the easygoing popularity of the handshaker or the back-slapper. Senator Cordon is courageous without being opinionated. He reaches conclusions only after he has gotten all the facts, for and against. An examination of his voting record in the Senate shows that he has never curried the favor of partisan groups nor has he ever hesitated to vote on the so-called "unpopular" side of an issue. He asks only, "is it right?"

Senator Cordon is universally admired because there is never any doubt as to his sense of duty or his personal integrity. His entire career inspires trust and confidence.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

These are some of the factors that have made it possible for Cordon to accomplish seeming "miracles" at times in the U. S. Senate. On occasion after occasion Senator Cordon has salvaged legislation desired by the West when the cause seemed all but hopeless.

Senator Cordon's personal prestige in the Senate has grown steadily during his years in office. In the Senate, where "procedure" is all-important, Cordon's legal background constantly serves him in good stead.

Senator Cordon holds a position of seniority on the all-powerful Senate Appropriations Committee. He is a member of six major subcommittees of that Committee including those handling appropriations for Hydro-electric Power, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors, Reclamation, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Forestry and Agriculture as well as the Army and the Air Forces. He is chairman of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee which scrutinizes the largest single appropriation measure handled by the Congress and which is also responsible for development of the Coast Guard, so important to our coastal area.

Senator Cordon was recognized as an expert on public lands problems long before he entered the Senate. Today he is the outstanding authority on public lands and forestry in the Congress. He is a leader on the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which handles all public land matters as well as the problems of the territories and island possessions.

His ability as an investigator, sharpened by his eleven years' experience as a district attorney in Oregon, has resulted in his being chosen on various occasions to head important and difficult investigations for the Senate. His work as chairman of the committee investigating the Centralia, Illinois, mine disaster received national notice and has resulted in further advancement in mining safety. He was chosen to make a one-man investigation into the Hawaiian statehood matter. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee which traveled throughout Europe to learn first-hand conditions there and how best we might aid in stabilizing the economy. He was also chairman of a subcommittee which covered Asia-Minor in connection with the delicate and explosive oil situation in the Near East.

At the close of the last session of Congress, Senator Cordon was chosen Chairman of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Island Possessions and Trust Territories in the Pacific and to frame legislation to govern this vast area. This assignment is the more unusual in that the joint committee is composed of members from two standing committees of the Senate and two standing committees of the House of Representatives and the problem is not only that of civil government but also has international implications and affects the security of the nation in the Pacific. Obviously it is of supreme importance to the Pacific Coast.

Senator Cordon's services to Oregon are so well known in every part of the State as to need no mention.

To the citizens who have come to our State within the last few years and who do not personally know Senator Cordon, we say, "Ask your neighbor—he knows him".

Oregon and the Nation need Guy Cordon in the United States Senate.

KEEP U. S. SENATOR GUY CORDON ON THE JOB!

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

MANLEY J. WILSON**Democratic Party Candidate for United States Senator****HIS RECORD RECOMMENDS HIM**

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

Manley J. Wilson, Democrat, Candidate for the office of United States Senator, is an experienced legislator. He has served creditably in the Oregon State Legislature during the past four sessions as representative from Clatsop and Columbia counties.

He fought for the development and conservation of Oregon's natural resources. He was instrumental in securing more state support for Oregon's schools and better teachers' salaries. He also fought for improvements in social security and old age welfare benefits, the enactment of civil service and retirement benefits for public employes, revision of laws to provide better care for injured workmen and better protection for unemployed workers.

He opposed the Sales Tax program, loosening the controls on liquor and gambling and fought all legislation designed to interfere with the rights of working people to bargain collectively with their employers.

Manley Wilson worked to protect the people's right in public power developments. He took a leading part in the passage of the hospital licensing act, which provides the machinery through which badly needed hospitals are being built in the state.

Contrary to the policies and the program of the present Congress, which refused to take decisive action on any of the issues affecting the people of this country, Wilson believes that the Congress can and must enact the positive and necessary legislation required to solve the economic and social problems this country is facing today.

The cost of living must come down! A boom-bust economy is not a sound economy. Wilson believes that our economy can and must be stabilized.

He believes that we must institute a real program of conservation and development of our natural resources now! Especially in Oregon, our remaining timber stands must be administered so as to guarantee the continued growth of our forests. Our timber can be marketed under conservation plans that will protect our forests and provide for the sale of our timber in the open market so that all will have an equal chance to buy it.

We must not quibble further on the housing question. We must have a real housing program that will really get houses, particularly low cost rental housing.

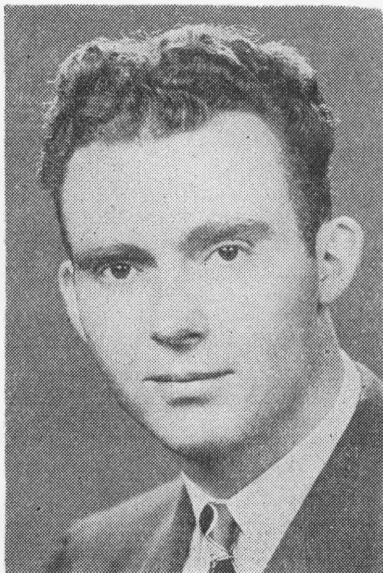
Among other things that Wilson considers of paramount importance to the country are adequate minimum wage standards, federal aid to education, a national health insurance plan, expansion of the social security program to include all wage earners and to insure them adequate retirement benefits, and enactment of the civil rights legislation recommended by the President.

Mr. Wilson was born in Tacoma, Washington in 1905. He has lived in Oregon continuously since 1929. He is married and has three children. He served in the 1941-43-45 and '47 sessions of the Oregon State Legislature.

EDWARD E. GIDEON

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

"A REAL PROGRESSIVE—LIBERAL—NON-TOTALITARIAN"



The Democratic Party presents EDWARD E. GIDEON of Salem as its candidate for Congress.

ED GIDEON stands in sharp contrast to the present Republican Congressman. ED GIDEON represents the forward-looking, western attitude toward people and how Government should serve us. ED GIDEON is a Purple-Heart veteran of World War II; youthful in point-of-view as well as years; an acknowledged leader in the service, in his college, among the veterans and Young Democrats of Oregon.

The Republican Congressman stands on the record of his party, in which he meekly followed Taft and other eastern reactionaries.

ED GIDEON favors the school lunch program; his opponent voted against it in Congress.

ED GIDEON favors full support for public power and northwest development; his GOP opponent opposed them on crucial roll calls.

ED GIDEON opposes further concessions to the eastern railroad overlords, such as his opponent voted for in the Bulwinkle Bill.

ED GIDEON does not support 'spite' laws against working people, such as his opponent voted for in the Taft-Hartley and Case anti-labor bills.

ED GIDEON supports immediate public housing extension, which the Republican candidate helped kill.

ED GIDEON favors aid to Rural Electric co-ops (REA's), voted against by his opponent.

ED GIDEON believes the excess profits tax should be heavy to pay debts and curb inflation; his opponent voted to aid big business by opposing increased excess profits taxes.

Oregon Farmers say: "The record of the congressman from the 1st Oregon district on the 12 most crucial farm issues shows him voting 'wrong' on all 12 of these key issues." (Farmers Union Report, July 30, 1948)

LABOR: "Organized labor (July 19 report, 1948) shows the congressman from the 1st Oregon district voting against working people on 14 of the 16 issues of most importance to labor."

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS: "Major issues were decided in this congress on the basis of favors to selfish interests and prompt re-payment to the party war-chest." The congressman from Oregon's first district voted 9 times against the people on the 13 broad issues which we believe measured whether he served selfish interests or those of his own people. (Congressional Supplement, Americans for Democratic Action, July, 1948)

**VOTE FOR EDWARD E. GIDEON FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
Replace Reaction with Progress!**

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

WALTER NORBLAD

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



**RESIDENCE
and
EDUCATION:**

Resident Astoria, Oregon, 40 years. Graduate U. of O., (Bach. of Science, Doctor of Jurisprudence); Graduate work, Harvard Law School, then traveled in 35 countries, later around the world, thus gaining valuable knowledge on foreign affairs.

POLITICAL:

Oregon Legislature 1935 to 1939; delegate GOP National Convention, 1940—Secretary of Rules Committee; elected to Congress January, 1946. Relected November, 1946.

MILITARY:

In military service 1942-45; combat intelligence officer 9th Air Force; overseas one year and half; made voluntary combat flights including D Day assault; awarded air medal.

IN CONGRESS:

Under House rules, Norblad has acquired seniority of two terms and due to large nationwide turnover in last general election, now has seniority over 105 members; member of Armed Services Committee which is vitally important to Pacific Northwest. His background and training qualify him to actively and effectively represent you.

Congressman Norblad in 1936 married Elizabeth Bendstrup of Astoria and formerly of Yamhill County; one son, 9 years old; member of VFW, American Legion, Masonic Lodge, I.O.O.F., Elks, Eagles, and Presbyterian Church.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

THEODORE WOLCOTT

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



Who he is: Yamhill County farmer, married, has two children.

Born in Gilmore City, Iowa, of farm parents.

Forefathers came to Massachusetts in 1628—Oliver Wolcott signed the Declaration of Independence; Oliver Wolcott II was Secretary of Treasury under Washington and Adams.

Education: Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, U. S. Naval Academy (Graduate of Class of 1925).

Military Service: Retired after 22 years commissioned service in U. S. Navy. Judge Advocate of Special Service Squadron. In World War II commanded ships entire period in Pacific Theater, taking part in occupation of the Marshall, Marianas, and Philippine Islands. Travelled extensively in Europe. Lived for a number of years in

Orient, and South and Central America. His knowledge of foreign affairs is world-wide.

Member of Farmers' Union, American Legion, P. T. A., attends Christian Church.

PEACE

PEACE is the foundation upon which he bases his platform. Another war, he feels, would destroy our country, the world, and our civilization. He advocates the strengthening of the United Nations. It must have sole power to settle all disputes between nations. We must eliminate costly armament programs by providing the United Nations with adequate police powers.

Draft of our youth is unnecessary. In place of expensive research for deadlier weapons, this tax money should be used for research in medicine, agriculture and industry.

Of the 35 billion dollars appropriated by the 80th Congress, 75½¢ of each tax dollar went for war purposes. The balance, 24½¢, is all that remains to govern and improve the country.

Our nation grew strong on the principle of peace, and must lead the world along that path by setting an example, rather than following the Old World

(This information furnished by Progressive State Central Committee;
Nels Peterson, Chairman, Frank V. Patterson, Secretary.)

philosophy that to survive a country must be strong militarily. Man's worst enemy is FEAR. It's elimination would go far toward settling our country's ills today.

ABUNDANCE

He favors spending the major portion of the tax dollar for

(1) Flood Control, and the conservation and development of our land, power and mineral resources.

(2) A more adequate reforestation program to insure a sustained yield.

(3) Federal assistance to maintain soil fertility and to prevent erosion.

(4) Legislation to maintain a floor under the price of farm products which will guarantee the average cost of producing each commodity.

(5) A bill to raise the minimum wages to \$1.00 per hour.

(6) A low-cost public housing program with priority for veterans and flood victims.

(7) A federal health insurance program.

(8) Extension of social security benefits to all laboring people.

(9) Old-age pensions of \$100 per month.

(10) A world food bank.

(11) Federal aid to education.

FREEDOM

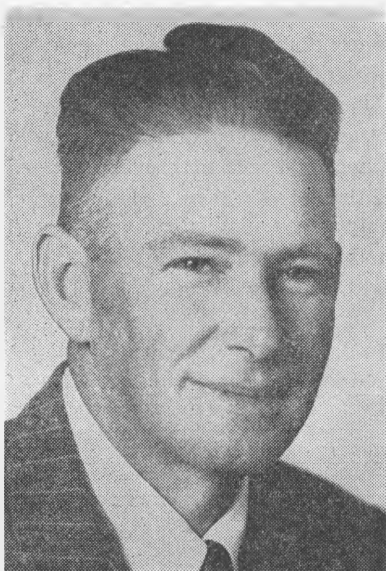
He favors:

(1) Full protection of our civil liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution.

He is against discrimination based on differences in race, creed and political belief.

(2) Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, which discriminates against labor in its relations with employers.

He is outspoken in condemnation of monopoly and international cartel practices. Above all he favors human rights above property rights, and therefore fully supports the Wallace-Taylor program of "Peace, Abundance, and Freedom".

WENDELL E. BARNETT**Independent Candidate for Governor**

Wendell E. Barnett was born in Oregon City, Oregon, June 9, 1903. Graduated from grade school, Marion County, 1916. The next ten years were spent as farm laborer, construction worker and paper mill employee. Since 1926 he has been engaged in farming in the Brooks area of Marion County, Oregon. Married Alice L. Collard, a school teacher, September 29, 1925. A member of the Farmers' Union for 12 years, he has served as President of his local Union, 3 years as County President, 1 year as State Vice-President and 4 years as Legislative Representative of the state organization. He was one of the founders and officials of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. He recently completed 5 years as a County Farmers Home Administration Committeeman and advisor of the County Veterans Committee. Served as secretary of the Marion County PUD Committee in 1946. He is a member of the Urban League, Workers Defense League, Odd Fellows Lodge, member and director of several Co-ops.

As a member of the Socialist Party, he supports the party program. The following statement is a portion of the Oregon Socialist Program:

NATURAL RESOURCES—Public ownership of the natural resources of the state, such as timber, minerals and water. A conservation program based on the needs of the future generations as well as the present.

POWER—Development of power resources through public agencies such as REA, PUD, Co-ops and municipal systems.

LAND—A graduated land tax to stop the march of absentee ownership of land and corporation farming.

HOUSING—A state housing authority, representing labor, industry and the general public, to construct and finance housing in areas where private industry cannot or will not act.

EDUCATION—A system of junior colleges and trade schools to be a part of our system of higher education. More state support for our elementary and secondary schools.

CIVIL RIGHTS—Democracy cannot tolerate two classes of citizenship. Complete political, economic and social equality, regardless of race, religion or national origin must be established.

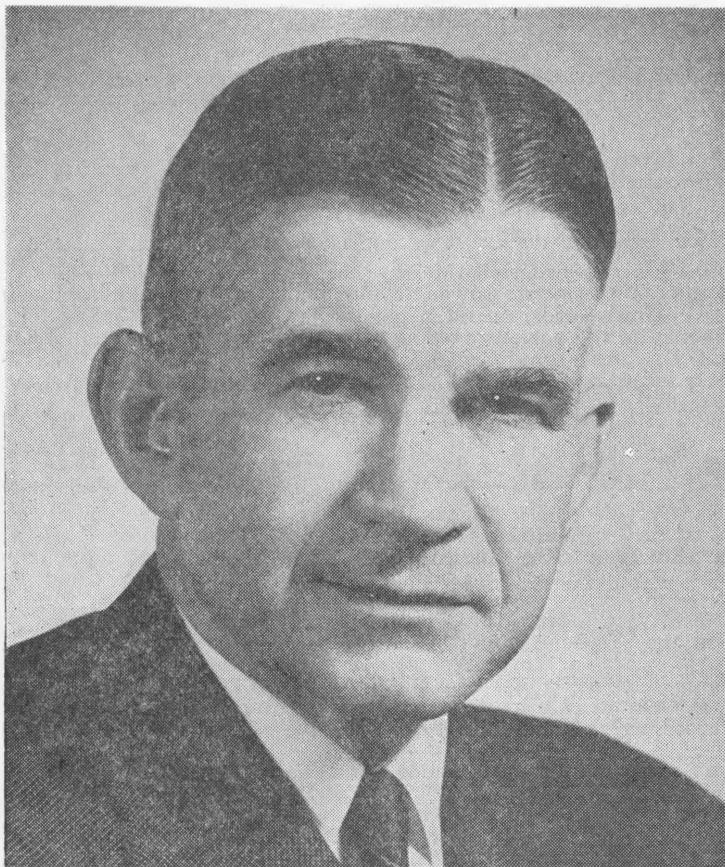
COOPERATIVES—A state department of co-ops. A course in co-ops in our institutions of higher learning. Cooperatives are one of the tools of economic democracy.

HEALTH and SOCIAL SERVICES—A state-wide health insurance program. \$50 minimum old age assistance. Place liquor taxes in general fund.

TAXES—Income taxes, rather than property or land taxes, should be the base of our tax program. The payroll withholding tax should be repealed and income tax exemptions restored to the 1946 level.

(This information furnished by Mabel M. Snyder, Chairman, Hugh Sheehan, Secretary, Executive Committee of Assembly of Electors held at Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1948.)

DOUGLAS McKAY
Republican Party Candidate for Governor



You'll like Doug McKay!

Capable and sincere, he has a warm friendliness that attracts people instinctively. Aggressively energetic, he thinks and acts with the simplicity and directness of a business man accustomed to action. He makes decisions easily . . . says what he thinks and does what he says he will do.

You'll like his record. The name McKay is associated with jobs that have been finished and well done.

People have learned they can trust his word. He makes no tinsel promises impossible of fulfillment. When he talks . . . frankly and honestly . . . of what can be done to make Oregon a better state in which to live, his word is backed by the knowledge and know-how of an experienced legislator and successful business man. You can count on Doug McKay!

(Continued next page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

DOUGLAS McKAY SAYS: "We CAN do something about TAXES . . . RISING LIVING COSTS . . . RAIDS ON THE TREASURY SURPLUS."

1. Repeal the state withholding tax.
2. Lower income taxes by restoring exemptions of \$1,000 for a single person and \$2,500 for married couples.
3. Humanize the income tax by exemptions for unusual medical expenses and life insurance premiums up to \$250 per year.
4. Cut taxes to care for essential needs instead of building expenditures up to the temporarily high returns of the income tax.
5. Build Oregon with sound industrial and agricultural development that spreads the tax load.

Besides his tax program, McKay has offered constructive proposals to achieve maximum electric power development, immediate development of an adequate highway program on a pay-as-you-go basis, co-ordination into a single agency of the various agencies planning conservation and development of Oregon's natural resources, transfer of liquor profits into the general fund, an orderly industrial development without seasonal unemployment, and without slums and stream pollution.

DOUGLAS McKAY . . . the man and his record

Born in Portland, 1893. His family has lived in Oregon more than 100 years. Married in 1917 to Mabel C. Hill of Portland. Three children: Douglas, Jr., deceased; Shirley McKay Hadley; Mary Lou McKay, now a student in agriculture at Oregon State. Fraternal affiliations: Masons, Elks, Eagles.

In World War I, served in the famous 91st Division as a combat infantry officer in the Meuse Argonne offensive where he was wounded in action. Served 3½ years in World War II. Only veteran candidate for Governor. Past Commander of Capital Post No. 9, American Legion. Charter member of 40 et 8 of Oregon. Life member of Disabled American Veterans, member of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Purple Heart, Military Order of World Wars, S. A. R.

State Senator continuously since 1935. No member of the present senate has served longer. Chairman of the important Committee on Roads and Highways since 1937. Member, present Legislative Interim Committee on Highways. Member of the executive committee, Port of Portland development committee. Chairman, Willamette Valley Project committee. Former mayor of Salem.

Business leadership recognized by his election as president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, state president of the Automobile Dealers Association, State Director of the American Automobile Association.

Oregon can trust the leadership of a man whose war comrades picked him as commander of their legion post, whose business associates picked him for president of the Chamber of Commerce, whose neighbors elected him mayor of his home town, whose competitors chose him for state president of their trade association. His is "LEADERSHIP THAT BUILDS".

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

LEW WALLACE
Democratic Party Candidate for Governor



LEW WALLACE, AS GOVERNOR, PROPOSES TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

1. Drastically Reduce State Income Taxes
2. Repeal the State Withholding Tax
3. Oppose an additional 2¢ per Gallon Tax on Gasoline
(My opponent advocates this Tax)
4. Oppose and veto any General Sales Tax
(My opponent advocates the Sales Tax)
5. Reduce the price of Milk sold in stores 2¢ per quart
6. No veteran should be homeless. Proposes state cooperation and leadership in low-cost and low-rent housing for veterans, flood victims and other Oregon citizens without a place to live.
7. Maintain state services and state institutions at a high level of efficiency and provide decent salaries for state employes, but eliminate unnecessary expenses and exorbitant purchases by state commissions.
8. More Game by—better management—more enforcement—Complete re-organization of the Game Commission.
9. Propose increase in old age assistance immediately fully equal to the increase in the cost of living.
10. Will continue my fight for full utilization of Camp White Hospital and for improved conditions in State Hospitals and other institutions.

LEW WALLACE

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

BYRON G. CARNEY**Democratic Party Candidate for Secretary of State**

Byron G. Carney has been a resident of Oregon for 30 years, having moved from a homestead in Wyoming to work as a ship carpenter in Portland in World War I. Born in Illinois, he attended grade and high school, seminary and N. W. University. He worked with his father as carpenter and contractor, taught school, and later entered the Methodist ministry in which he served 20 years in Illinois and Wyoming. He resides in Milwaukie, Oregon, is married, and the father of six children, all married, the youngest of whom, Lt. Gordon L., was killed in action on Leyte in December 1944. He is a member of the Congregational church, the National Grange, and the Gold Star Families of Oregon.

During his residence in Oregon he has acquired a broad knowledge of its resources, its needs, and its people. As state senator from Clackamas county he supported legislation for public power; stream purification; education, including teachers tenure; civic rights; and measures for the improvement of agriculture; labor; and independent business. He made a careful study of the condition of

our mental institutions and urged legislation for the commitment and care of mental patients, which if passed, would have raised Oregon institutions from their low standard to one of the highest in the nation, in the care of its unfortunate wards.

In 1938 Mr. Carney was appointed by J. D. Ross to make a survey for the use of Bonneville power. In 1939 he was appointed by the Census Bureau as Manager for the 1940 Census. Under his direction over 1,500 enumerators secured an accurate and valuable census of Oregon's Business, Agriculture, and population.

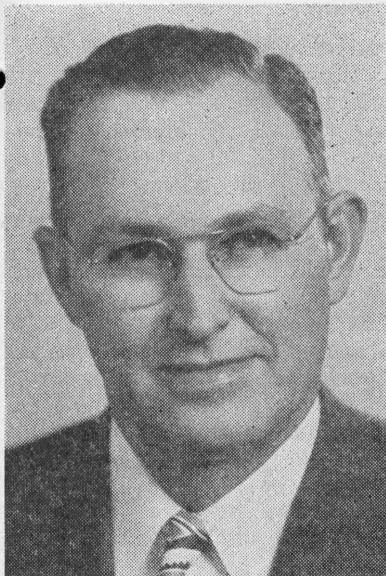
The foregoing is cited only to show to those who do not know Byron Carney that he is a progressive citizen who can be depended upon to administer the office of Secretary of State for the welfare of all the people and not for personal political aggrandizement. As a member of the Board of Control, he would see that all wards of the state are treated in a just and humane manner; that all employes in our state institutions are well trained, competent, courteous to the public and well paid; that appointments to positions in the care of state wards are based on fitness for service and not for political reasons. He would make every effort to see that our institutions for the mentally ill shall become real hospitals for their care and treatment according to the most enlightened methods known to medical science.

Byron G. Carney is in full accord with the principles of the Democratic State platform as printed in this pamphlet, especially those dealing with state institutions and law enforcement. He further believes that the huge sums of money spent to secure the nomination of the Republican candidates in the primary election is a violation of the spirit of the corrupt practices act and a menace to democracy, and he calls upon the voters of Oregon to repudiate this vicious practice at the polls by electing a full Democratic Board of Control: Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of State.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

EARL T. NEWBRY

Republican Party Candidate for Secretary of State



In Secretary of State Earl T. Newbry the citizens of Oregon have a man of proved executive ability.

Sound planning, thrift and energy brought him outstanding success as a grower and shipper of Oregon pears and apples.

By application of these same practical principles to public office, Earl T. Newbry has established an enviable record of service to his state.

For many years Earl T. Newbry has taken a leading role in the civic life of his home community. He has been especially active in charitable campaigns and in youth character building organizations.

Earl T. Newbry first served his state in an elective office as a member of the House of Representatives in the 1939 and 1941 sessions. Voters of Jackson County

sent him to the Senate in 1942 and again in 1946.

During his legislative service, Newbry was a strong champion of highway and agricultural legislation.

In 1947 he was chairman of the Senate Labor and Industries Committee and assisted in the drafting of legislation increasing unemployment compensation and industrial accident benefits.

Earl T. Newbry is not a professional politician. He is a successful business man who has devoted his time and talents to the betterment of his community and state. His broad private experience managing large payrolls, directing the complex activities of his growing business enterprise, exemplifies him as a high type, energetic American—a good citizen who repays the region that helped him prosper by devoting full time to his state's business affairs. Oregon's State Board of Control, of which the Secretary of State is a member, is a better board because of the sound, financial and personnel directing experience of Earl T. Newbry.

(This information furnished by the Republican State Central Committee; James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

HOWARD C. BELTON

Republican Party Candidate for State Treasurer



Senator Howard C. Belton, candidate for State Treasurer, is eminently qualified to render the State of Oregon creditable service in this office.

President Oregon State Senate 1945-46. During this period he served as acting governor on many occasions and filled the governor's chair for a total period of more than three months. In this capacity as acting governor he sat as a member of the board of control, which gives him much background experience to fill the office of State Treasurer and again return to the councils of this important body.

Senator Belton has had fifteen years experience in legislative and administrative government in Oregon. He is now in his third four-year term as State Senator.

A successful farmer with 33 years experience in agricultural production and marketing, owning and operating farms at Canby, Oregon. Successful in business as well. Senator Belton has served as director of two banks, director of the Farmers Fire Relief Association of Butteville, school director, director Canby Telephone Association, etc. Fifty-five years of age.

Delegate at large Republican National Convention in 1944.

Mr. and Mrs. Belton are parents of four children, of whom their two older sons saw active duty in World War II.

Howard Belton is experienced, able, fair and courageous. He has been successful in his own business; he has associated with successful enterprises; and he has been a successful government official. On his excellent record you may support his candidacy with confidence.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

WALTER J. PEARSON
Democratic Party Candidate for State Treasurer



WALTER J. PEARSON
of Multnomah County

Elect a Practical Business Man and Progressive Legislator

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

WALTER J. PEARSON
Democratic Party Candidate for State Treasurer

The people of Oregon need Walter J. Pearson as State Treasurer and a member of the Board of Control because he is practical, understanding, and earnestly believes the family on Main Street is the backbone of America and the strength of its democracy.

Oregon needs a man as State Treasurer trained in business, familiar with the problems of its people, experienced in legislative matters and above all broadminded, tolerant, friendly and having good common sense. Walter J. Pearson of Multnomah County will provide these qualities and more.

One of the most important duties of the State Treasurer is to serve on the Board of Control with the Governor and Secretary of State. The Board of Control conducts the business and administers the laws of the State of Oregon. With his experience in business, both as an employee and an employer, Walter Pearson will give invaluable counsel and assistance in conducting the affairs of the State of Oregon.

As a legislator, having served in both the House and Senate, Pearson has always been found on the side of the people. His voting record has been outstanding in support of the rights of labor and social legislation. His sincerity and fairness on many vital measures has won admiration and many loyal friends even among those who have opposed his viewpoint.

As a legislator he has given a great deal of study to Oregon's tax problems. He has always opposed the Sales Tax because he feels it to be an added and unnecessary tax and one shifting the burden onto those least able to pay. He was the first to advocate putting the surplus income tax into the General Fund where it could be appropriated by the legislature for the good of the people of Oregon. Had this been done, there would have been no need of any additional taxes as imposed by the last legislature.

In business Walter Pearson has been employed by several insurance companies, more than making good on each job. In 1944 he started his own agency and from scratch has built it into one of the largest wholesalers of insurance in Oregon. His firm is highly respected by his companies, his agents and his competitors.

Walter J. Pearson is forty-four years of age, a graduate of the Portland Public Schools, Washington High School and the School of Economics at the University of Oregon. His father before him served Oregon in the State Senate, on the Board of Higher Education and as State Treasurer. Walter is married, has two children, owns his home and is a taxpayer. He is a member of the Baptist Church, Kappa Sigma Fraternity, the Eagles, Elks, Masons, Shriners, International Gyro and many insurance organizations.

A vote for Walter J. Pearson is a vote in the public interests, a vote for honesty and integrity in Government, and a vote for long range vision and planning in Oregon's interests.

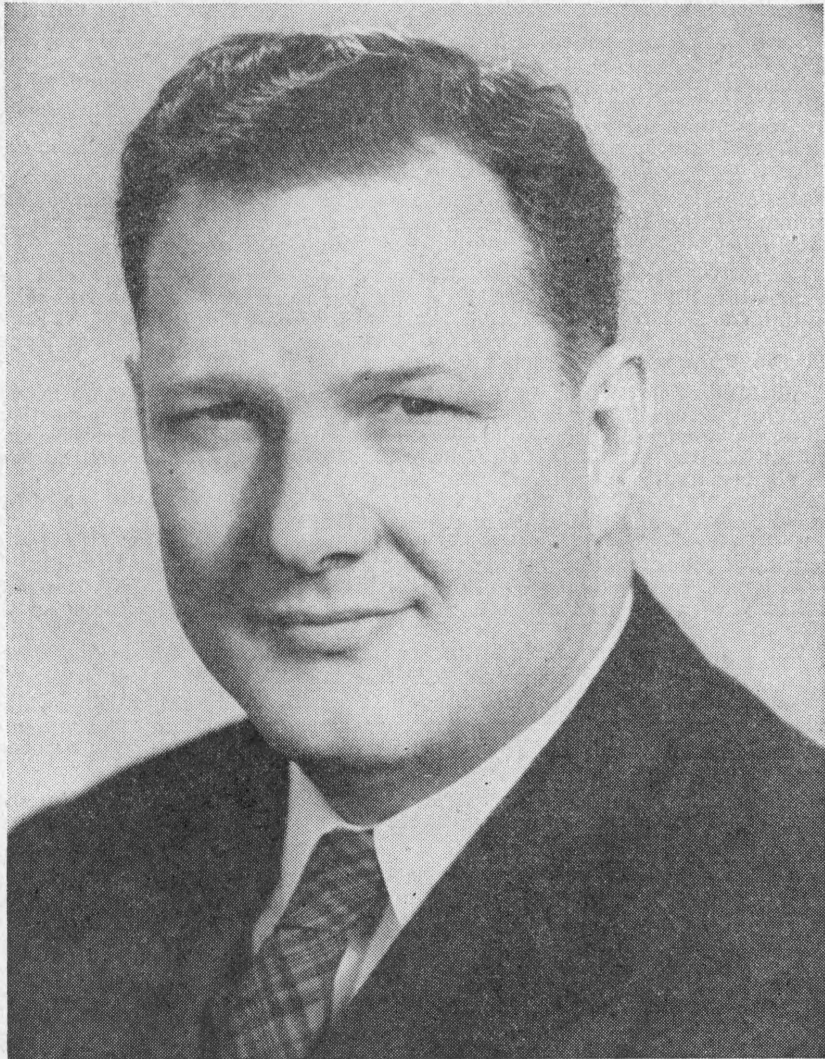
HIS PLATFORM

- Has always and will continue to oppose a Sales Tax.
- Believes surplus income tax monies both corporate and personal should revert to the General Fund to be appropriated by the legislature.
- Believes legislature should raise income tax exemptions to \$1,500 for a single person, \$2,500 for a married couple and \$500 for each dependent.
- Believes State 1% withholding tax should be repealed.
- Believes in a \$50.00 minimum old age pension at 60 with only sufficient residence as a qualification and no lien law.
- Believes in more facilities for our schools of higher education with a lowered cost so that any citizen's children may go to college.
- Believes in State support of our elementary schools and that the Federal Government should return 10% of federal income tax in each State for further educational expansion.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

WILLIAM B. MURRAY

Democratic Party Candidate for Attorney General



William B. Murray is an able lawyer, energetic and experienced. He will make an excellent Attorney General.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

WILLIAM B. MURRAY
Democratic Party Candidate for Attorney General

William B. Murray is admirably qualified to serve as Oregon's Attorney General. Just turned forty-one, Bill Murray combines with the vigorous energy of a young man the experience gained during eighteen years of successful private practice. He has handled cases covering a wide range of legal problems, and he is equipped to deal with the varied questions referred to the Attorney General. He has served as legal adviser to the Senate Judiciary Committee and is thoroughly familiar with the drafting of legislation. His keen analysis of legal points, together with strict observance of the highest ethical standards, have won him a well-deserved reputation for ability and honesty and the respect of others in his profession.

Mr. Murray is a member of the American Bar Association, Corporation Section, and the Multnomah County and Oregon State Bar Associations. His office is located at 825 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon.

Long a Portland resident, Mr. Murray is married and has three children. He resides with his family at 2331 S. W. Cactus Drive. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Murray is a Shriner, member of Al Kader Temple, 32nd degree Mason, belongs to the Elks, Eagles and Moose lodges, and also Multnomah Athletic Club.

Bill Murray is popular in his own party; in the primary election he was complimented by a large vote. Since the office he seeks is almost non-partisan, calling for impartial professional service by a skilled lawyer, it is appropriate that Mr. Murray is also well thought of among the Republicans. Bill Murray has pledged that, if elected Attorney General he will:

1. Cooperate with all elective officials of the various counties and cities, but will not attempt to dictate to them.
2. Render impartial, courteous and efficient service promptly to all agencies of the State, members of the Legislature, and all public officials.
3. Raise the standards of the office of Attorney General for professional work and will personally devote his time to a vigorous performance of the duties of the office.

A FEW PRESS COMMENTS:

"Bill Murray worked his way through law school, graduating as president of his senior class. He has earned by hard work the position of prominence which he has now attained. He is worthy of support for the office of Attorney General."—Portland Times.

"William B. Murray has gratuitously given of his time and efforts to advance the interests of veterans in the state, and he should receive their unqualified support."—Yank News.

"Murray is well qualified to serve as Attorney General. He has had a great deal of practical training from his long experience as a trial lawyer, in addition to study of legal theory. We can expect Mr. Murray to display in office a young man's vigorous energy and the wisdom of an experienced legal mind."—Newport News.

"Bill Murray is an able lawyer and an honest one. We need more men of his calibre in public office."—Waldport Times.

"For so young a man, Bill Murray has had a surprisingly long experience as an attorney. His cases have ranged over many fields of law and have equipped him to face the varied problems that confront the Attorney General's office. His honesty is unquestioned, and he has demonstrated the sort of ability that the voters would do well to put into public office."—Medford News.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

GEORGE NEUNER

Republican Party Candidate for Attorney General



He served in both the House and Senate of our legislature. Appointed district attorney of Douglas County by Governor West; twice elected. Recommended by Senator McNary and appointed United States District Attorney for Oregon by President Coolidge, and served 8 years with distinction. Appointed to the Knox Liquor Control Commission by Governor Meier. Governor Snell appointed him Attorney General on the death of Honorable I. H. Van Winkle, and he is now serving his first elective term.

His record of public service in this state reflects the confidence and esteem in which the people of Oregon hold him. He has filled the office of Attorney General, for which he is nominated, with courtesy, dignity and ability. He will continue to interpret our laws faithfully and impartially, with no friends to reward or enemies to punish.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

W. W. CHADWICK

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



W. W. (Bill) Chadwick was born in Bryant, South Dakota, June 28, 1888. Married Lorena Erp in 1912 and has two daughters. He came to the state of Oregon, Marion County, in 1899 and entered the hotel business at Salem, Oregon, in 1923 and is today operating the Chadwick Hotel System with headquarters at the Senator Hotel, Salem, Oregon. He also owns and farms 55 acres in the Waldo Hills, Marion County, Oregon, and has become genuinely interested in nut and fruit farming.

Elected Mayor of Salem in 1939 and served two terms. Elected to the Legislature in 1942, 1944, and 1946 and served during the 1943, 1945, and 1947 sessions.

In submitting to the voters of Marion County his candidacy for re-election as a Representative in the State Legislature, he is actuated purely by the motive

to serve in the interest of the democratic form of Government for our Country. We believe that his past record for business administration in public office as the Mayor of Salem, as a Representative in the State Legislature and his years of experience as a successful businessman qualify him for this office.

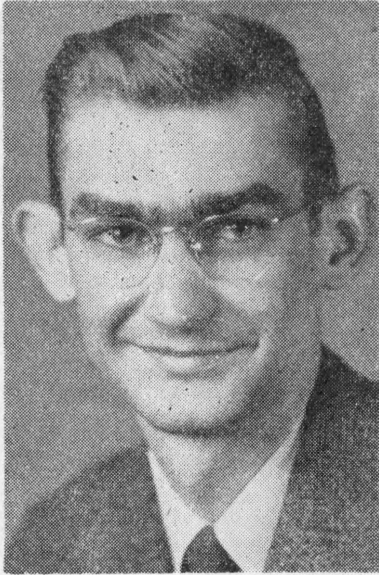
At the past sessions of the Legislature he has served on some very important committees, including Taxation, Ways and Means, Labor and Industries; and was chairman for two sessions of the Local Government Committee. For the past four years he has been chairman of the House committee on Interstate Cooperation and the committee has had several meetings with committees from the eleven western states which have been very valuable as they have been able to exchange ideas beneficial to the State of Oregon.

Your vote for Mr. Chadwick at the General Election will be a vote for good government.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

ARTHUR L. DAVIS

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



B-29
World War II
Veteran

- Against new taxes.
- Against a sales tax.
- Against freer use of liquor.
- Against legalizing slot machines.

**KEEP OREGON THE FINEST STATE OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
THROUGH LEGISLATION FOR:**

- Effective forestry laws.
- Youth correction measures.
- Workable fish and game laws.
- Expanded working peoples' benefits.
- Roads so all can see The Beaver State.
- Fair living cost adjustments for state employees.
- Showing true respect for Oregon's senior citizens.
- More public power and natural resource conservation.

**YOU HAVE FOUR VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARION
COUNTY—GIVE ONE VOTE TO ARTHUR L. DAVIS.**

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

FRANK A. DOERFLER

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



Frank A. Doerfler was born in 1888 near Silverton. His father, Joseph Doerfler, came to Oregon in the 1870's. His mother, 85 years, and her eldest daughter Anna still reside at the homeplace where seven children were reared. Three of Mr. Doerfler's brothers have farms adjoining.

Mr. and Mrs. Doerfler reside on Lancaster Drive, Salem, where he and his sons Don and Wally also daughter Anne Doerfler Rose and husband Wayne, who live in adjacent homes, operate F. A. Doerfler and Sons Nursery.

For eight years Mr. Doerfler was Farm Advisor for the Salem First National Bank, managed his farms, and attended night courses in Commercial Law, Public Speaking, and Negotiable Instruments.

During the war and after, Mr. Doerfler served as Rural Chairman for Red Cross, War Chest, and Bond drives, giving half his time to civic work.

Mr. Doerfler is past director of Marion County War Chest, School Boards, and Salem Chamber of Commerce; also past president of the Salem Parent Teachers Association and Garden Club. He is director of the Oregon Reclamation Project for Norblad's District, having attended three National Conventions, and director of the new East Salem Drainage District. He is president of the Oregon Chapter of the National Nursery Association, and past president of the Oregon Association. Mr. Doerfler has sponsored 4-H Livestock Clubs, works with Boy Scouts, and is a member of the Farmers Union, Izaak Walton League, Elks, Eagles, Kiwanis, and Cherrians, having been King Bing in 1941.

In the 1947 Legislature Mr. Doerfler served on Social Welfare, Food, Agriculture, and Livestock Committees. He listened, studied, and voted for good bills and against the bad. He is interested in advancement of education, State Institution improvement, better and safer highways, assistance to underpaid workers, and, having spent his life working in agriculture and livestock, realizes farmers' difficulties and needs.

If reelected to the House Mr. Doerfler will again render an honest public service to all. His motto is "Help me to help Oregon grow".

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

CHARLES WM. FANTZ

Democratic-Progressive Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly, Twelfth District, Marion County



Progressive Democrats and Republicans of Marion County and of the State of Oregon:

The time has come when you must act. The record of the last legislature was very unsatisfactory to all labor groups, the Grange, Farmers Union, pensioners, and veterans' organizations. The attempt to put the Sales tax over by making contingent upon its rejection the adoption of the State Withholding tax, the cigarette tax, and the increased State income tax, is an example of the kind of legislation enacted. This cost the people millions of dollars.

The public office workers, laborers, farmers, and small business men are the great majority of the people. I will seek out legislation which will benefit them most, and will fight against legislation being proposed and lobbied by special interests and monopolies.

I believe in full development of public power and flood control, expansion of local industries and small business, to provide full employment and permanent payrolls, minimum wage and broadened social security program, increased old age pensions and benefits for veterans, repeal of anti-labor laws, a housing program and support for the flood victims, the repeal of the 1% withholding tax and the increased state income taxes which place an additional burden on people in the low income brackets.

I am 42, have a home in Silverton and a wonderful family, a girl and four boys; am a partner in a thriving business.

My parents homesteaded in Oregon in 1913, and since that time I have been a booster for the great State of Oregon. It is up to us to elect legislators who will protect it and keep it for the people.

CHARLES WM. FANTZ

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee; Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

JOSEPHINE ALBERT SPAULDING

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



Mrs. Spaulding was born in Salem, May 3, 1909, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Albert, and great-granddaughter of some of the earliest settlers of Salem, who came here as missionaries to the Indians and founders of Willamette University.

Mrs. Spaulding is a resident of Salem, a member of the First Methodist Church, a director of the local Y. W. C. A., a member of several civic organizations, and has long been active in other worthwhile community enterprises. She is best known for her generous singing throughout the county and state since her childhood.

Mrs. Spaulding was educated in the Salem public schools and graduated from Willamette University in 1930, after which she took a year of post-graduate work at Juilliard School of Music in New York, and during the summer of this year returned to the same school for further post-graduate work. She is the wife of Bruce Spaulding, who was

formerly District Attorney of Polk County and who is now a practicing attorney in Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding are the parents of two daughters who attend Leslie Junior High School in Salem.

Mrs. Spaulding has "no axe to grind" excepting a sincere interest in good government. She offered her name as a candidate for this important office in response to requests from substantial citizens. Her campaign slogan, adopted by the committee in charge of her campaign, is "Conscientious and intelligent representation of the people of Marion County."

In the issue of Oregon Voter of April 24, 1948, Mr. C. C. Chapman, editor of that publication, stated regarding Mrs. Spaulding's candidacy:

"* * * Mrs. Spaulding has the intelligence, background, public spirit and enterprise to make a fine career as legislator."

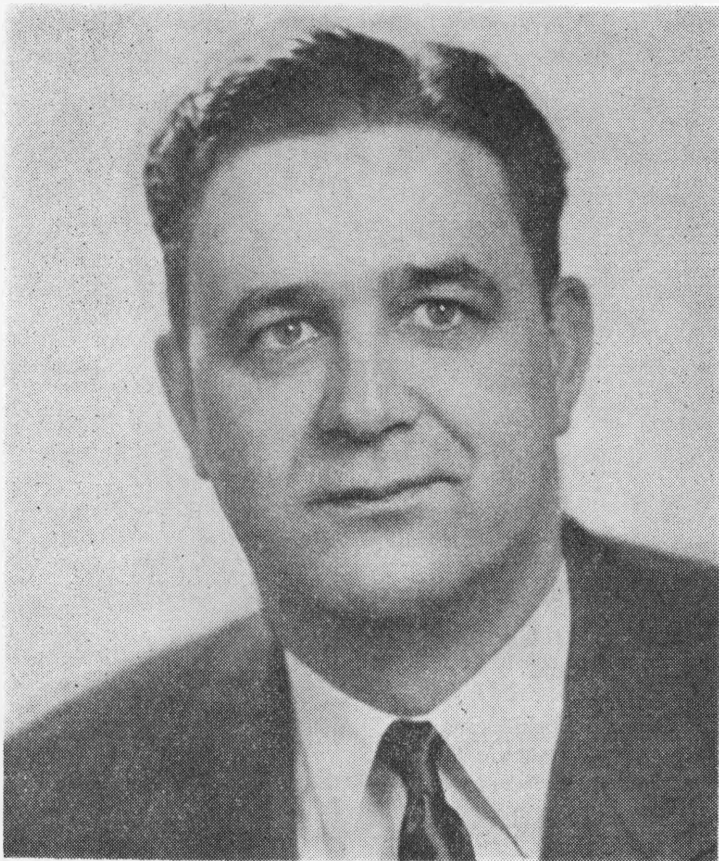
Sincerely believing that Mrs. Spaulding's high qualities and ability make her an ideal candidate for the office of Representative, the "Spaulding for Representative Committee" and Democratic State Central Committee urge her election to that office.

SPAULDING FOR REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE,
By Henry R. Crawford, Chairman.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER

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



I was born and educated in Marion County and admitted to the practice of law more than a decade ago. I am married and have one child and am a home owner and tax payer. With the exception of approximately two years in the Armed Forces during World War II, I have lived in Marion County; and I feel that I am familiar with the problems affecting all sections of this County, not only those of the metropolitan area, but particularly the problems of the rural communities.

SLOGAN: I WILL APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT.

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

DOUGLAS R. YEATER

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



As a successful business man and taxpayer in Salem, Oregon, for the past ten years, married and the father of two children, one a veteran of World War II, and with the experience of the 1947 Legislative Session, I feel qualified in presenting myself as a candidate for re-election for State Representative for Marion County.

I sincerely feel that business principles should be applied to State Government. If re-elected, I will apply the same effort as in the past in serving the people of the State of Oregon in both civic and governmental duties.

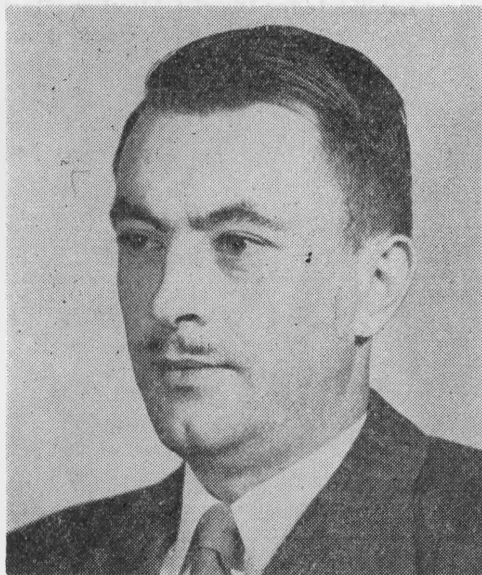
I am a Republican and have worked extensively for these basic American principles—free initiative, free enterprise, and the dignity of the average man.

DOUGLAS R. YEATER

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

HERBERT W. CARTER

Democratic Party Candidate for District Attorney, Marion County



Herbert W. Carter was nominated by the voters of Marion County as a candidate for the office of Marion County District Attorney by the writing in of his name upon the primary election ballot.

He has accepted the nomination.

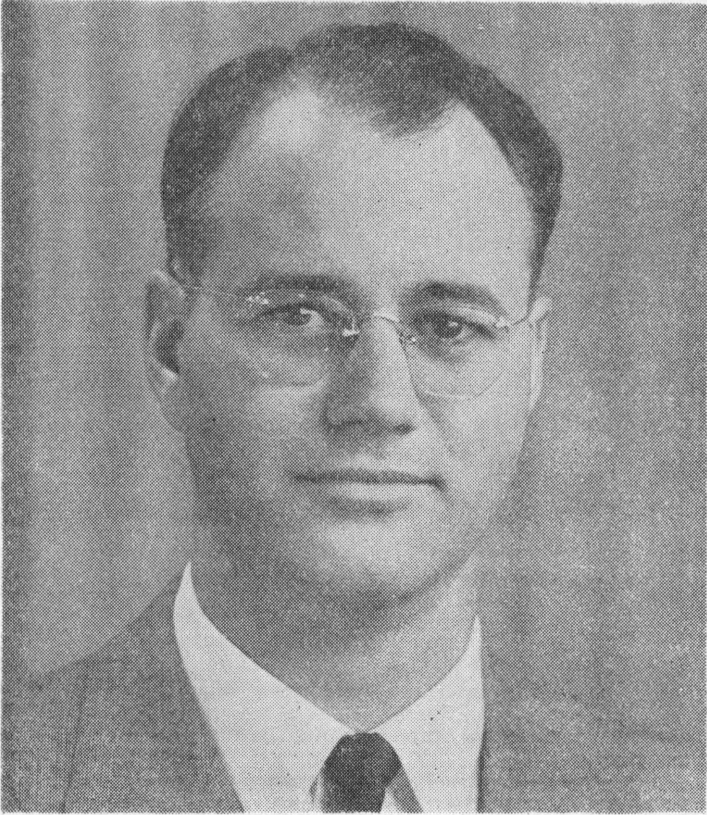
Born in Idaho in 1919, Herbert Carter has been a resident of Salem since 1937. He was graduated from Willamette University in 1941 and from Willamette University College of Law in 1943. Since that time he has been engaged in the private practice of law in Salem. He is a member of the Marion County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Married and the father of two children, Carter is a Salem home owner and has a definite conviction that a firm and intelligent program of law enforcement is an essential of wholesome community welfare and progress. He is aware that the increasing population of Marion County makes necessary an improved administration of the office of District Attorney. He feels the urgent need of more efficiency and closer cooperation with all City and State law enforcement agencies.

His successful experience in the trial of court cases and in general private law practice, combined with his reputation for a high degree of integrity, qualifies him for the duties of the office.

If elected District Attorney, Herbert W. Carter will serve that office fairly and impartially, without fear or prejudice, to the end of better law enforcement in Marion County.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Byron G. Carney, Chairman, Clifford T. Howlett, Secretary.)

EDWARD O. STADTER, JR.**Republican Party Candidate for District Attorney, Marion County**

Member of Oregon State Bar and of Marion County Bar Association. Active in civic and professional circles in Salem since 1930. Willing and able to assume the responsibilities cast by law upon the office of District Attorney and to follow a policy of law enforcement as intended by the people in legislative enactments.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Newell Elliott, Secretary.)

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