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STATE OF OREGON

Voters' Pamphlet

General Election

November 5, 1974



Compiled and Distributed by
CLAY MYERS
Secretary of State

INFORMATION STATEMENT

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

Citizen of the United States.

Eighteen or more years of age.

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

(2) Voting by absentee ballot.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

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

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

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

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

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

Application for the ballot may be filed with, or mailed to the County Clerk at any time within 60 days preceding the General election, September 6-November 5, 1974. (Service voters, after January 1 of election year.)

Application includes:

Your signature.

Address or precinct number.

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

Address to which ballot will be mailed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes party registration.

Changes name.

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

(See back of book for list of candidates)

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

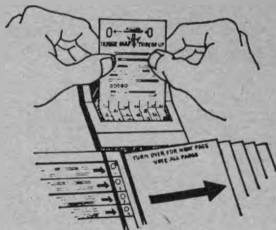
HOW TO VOTE A PUNCH CARD BALLOT

SPECIAL NOTE:

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

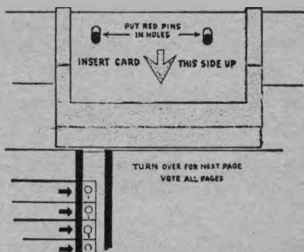
STEP 1

INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE WAY INTO THE DEVICE



STEP 2

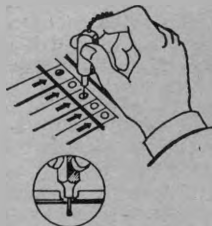
BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN OVER THE TWO PINS.



STEP 3

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

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



STEP 4

AFTER VOTING, WITHDRAW THE BALLOT CARD AND PLACE IT INSIDE THE ENVELOPE, WITH THE STUB SHOWING.

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

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

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

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

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

Precincts	Representative District	Senatorial District	U.S. Congressional District
94, 95, 96, 98, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, 121, 130	28	15	2
82, 86, 90, 92, 97, 100, 129	29	15	2
50, 52, 56, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, 83, 85, 91, 93, 99, 102, 115, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127	30	16	2
3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 51, 53, 58, 59, 62, 65, 128	31	16	2
1, 2, 6, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 57, 69, 70	32	17	2
23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 42, 43, 44, 45, 60, 68, 73, 77, 78, 79	33	17	2
84, 87, 88, 89, 110, 114	55	28	2

Measure No. 1

Liquor Licenses for Public Passenger Carriers

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution 11 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Passage of Ballot Measure No. 1 will make it possible for the Oregon Liquor Control Commission to issue dispenser licenses allowing the sale and service of alcoholic liquor by the individual glass to public passenger carriers. The 1973 Legislative Assembly passed enabling legislation to provide for the issuance of such licenses (House Bill 2001, Oregon Laws 1973, Chapter 795), to become effective if Senate Joint Resolution 11 (Ballot Measure No. 1) is approved by the voters. Public passenger carriers when licensed by the Commission would be required to purchase distilled liquor from state-operated outlets.

SENATOR E. D. "DEBBS" POTTS
SENATOR NORMAN HOWARD
REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM McCOY
GERALD J. MEINDL
ANDREW G. HANNERS

Measure No. 1**Liquor Licenses for Public Passenger Carriers****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Passage of Ballot Measure No. 1 will be a desirable clarification of the intent of Section 39, Article 1, of the Oregon Constitution, concerning the sale of alcoholic liquor by the individual glass.

Passage of this measure will give the O.L.C.C. the responsibility to license, control and regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor on public carriers, including railroads and airlines.

Without this amendment, the O.L.C.C. has no power to license airlines.

Passage of this amendment will assure that all dispensers of liquor will be paying their just share to the State of Oregon.

Measure No. 1

Liquor Licenses for Public Passenger Carriers

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

1. The effect of this measure will be twofold; to legalize what is now being done illegally (selling or serving of alcoholic beverages either on the ground or in Oregon skyways), secondly, to expand the legal sales of alcoholic beverages to include all transportation facilities.

If this measure passes it will give to a committee appointed by the Governor, authority to license all public carriers to sell alcoholic beverages.

2. The broad interpretation of this measure would include busses and boats involved in public transportation.

3. The hidden agenda of those who wish this bill passed is to simply increase the number of ways in which alcoholic beverages are available to more people—thus to get more people to drink more—and so the rationale goes—the more people are drinking more means more tax money for the state. Dr. E. N. Jellinek enunciated the “availability concept” many years ago: “The death rate, crime rate and accident rate in a given community varies according to the average alcohol consumption; and when alcoholism decreases, so do death, crime and accident rates; and relaxation of said restriction on alcohol are followed by a rise in commitments to asylums, hospitalizations and delinquency.”

Measure No. 1

Liquor Licenses for Public Passenger Carriers

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

Paragraph 1. Section 39, Article I of the Oregon Constitution, is amended to read:

Sec. 39. The State shall have power to license private clubs, fraternal organizations, veterans' organizations, **public passenger carriers** [*railroad corporations operating interstate trains*] and commercial establishments where food is cooked and served, for the purpose of selling alcoholic liquor by the individual glass at retail, for consumption on the premises, including mixed drinks and cocktails, compounded or mixed on the premises only. The Legislative Assembly shall provide in such detail as it shall deem advisable for carrying out and administering the provisions of this amendment and shall provide adequate safeguards to carry out the original intent and purpose of the Oregon Liquor Control Act, including the promotion of temperance in the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages, encourage the use and consumption of lighter beverages and aid in the establishment of Oregon industry. This power is subject to the following:

(1) The provisions of this amendment shall take effect and be in operation sixty (60) days after the approval and adoption by the people of Oregon; provided, however, the right of a local option election exists in the counties and in any incorporated city or town containing a population of at least five hundred (500). The Legislative Assembly shall prescribe a means and a procedure by which the voters of any county or incorporated city or town, as limited above in any county, may through a local option election determine whether to prohibit or permit such power, and such procedure shall specifically include that whenever fifteen percent (15%) of the registered voters of any county in the state or of any incorporated city or town as limited above, in any county in the state, shall file a petition requesting an election in this matter, the question shall be voted upon at the next regular November biennial election, provided said petition is filed not less than sixty (60) days before the day of election.

(2) Legislation relating to this matter shall operate uniformly throughout the state and all individuals shall be treated equally; and all provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes.

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

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

BALLOT TITLE**LIQUOR LICENSES FOR PUBLIC PASSENGER CARRIERS—**

1 Purpose: This measure amends the Oregon Constitution to permit granting liquor-by-the-drink licenses to any public passenger carrier, rather than interstate railroad corporations only as under the present provision.

YES NO

Measure No. 2

Opens All Legislative Deliberations to the Public

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution 36 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Oregon Constitution presently permits the Legislature to hold closed or executive sessions when in the opinion of either the House or the Senate, "Secresy(sic)" may be required.

Present Oregon Law requires all meetings of the Legislature to be open.

This Constitutional Amendment would remove the capability of the Legislature to revise the statutes to allow for closed or executive sessions of any type for any reason.

SENATOR JACK RIPPER

STEVE LOWENSTEIN

REPRESENTATIVE MIKE RAGSDALE

REPRESENTATIVE SIDNEY BAZETT

GLADYS GRANUM

Measure No. 2**Opens All Legislative Deliberations to the Public****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The Oregon Legislature, unlike Congress, has been consistent in its practice of holding meetings in public and not behind closed doors. Open government leads to better government. Government decisions made in the open tend to stop the abuse of power.

The proposed amendment will change the constitution to the present practice by the Oregon Legislature. It will assure that some future leadership will not change this procedure for its own benefit. The people of Oregon will be guaranteed that the Legislative proceedings will stand the test of public scrutiny.

Measure No. 2

Opens All Legislative Deliberations to the Public

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

1. The Oregon Constitution should not be changed for trivial reasons.
2. For more than a century, the Oregon Legislature has faithfully followed this provision of the Constitution—so why change it.
3. Present Oregon Law permits governmental bodies, under certain circumstances, to hold executive sessions. This constitutional amendment would be more restrictive on the Legislature, than on other public bodies.
4. Executive Sessions of Legislative Committees, where members put on their thinking caps and are no longer on political display for television camera, press and an admiring audience are the most (and sometimes) the only productive sessions. This is where the taxpayer gets value received.
5. After extensive public hearings, Legislators should be given the opportunity to study and appraise the testimony, not in another mass meeting, but in an atmosphere conducive to thought and action.
6. We recall that even the Lord went into the hills to contemplate and pray for guidance.

Measure No. 2

Opens All Legislative Deliberations to Public

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

Paragraph 1. Section 14, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 14. The [*doors*] **deliberations** of each house, **of its committees** and of committees of the whole, shall be [*kept*] open [, *except in such cases as in the opinion of either house may require secrecy (sic)—*].

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

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

BALLOT TITLE

OPENS ALL LEGISLATIVE DELIBERATIONS TO PUBLIC—

2 Purpose: This constitutional amendment requires all deliberations of the legislature and all legislative committees to be open, eliminating the exception which now permits either house of the Legislature to require secrecy for a particular meeting.

YES NO

Measure No. 3

Revises Constitutional Requirements for Grand Juries

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

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

This measure amends the Constitution by allowing the district attorney in certain cases the option of either seeking a grand jury indictment against a person charged with a felony (a serious crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary) or going directly to circuit court for trial by filing an information against such person thereby avoiding a grand jury proceeding.

This option in felony cases can be exercised by the district attorney in only two situations: (1) if the person charged with a felony has had a preliminary hearing before a magistrate at which the district attorney has established to the magistrate's satisfaction that there is probable cause to believe a felony has been committed and that the accused person has committed it; or (2) if the person accused of a felony has knowingly waived his right to a preliminary hearing before the magistrate on the issue of probable cause.

The purpose of these restrictions on the district attorney's option is to make certain as in (1), above, that some disinterested judicial officer (the magistrate) has determined that probable cause exists, or as in (2), where this hearing has been waived, to at least insure the reasonable implication that there is probable cause to conclude that a felony has been committed by the accused or the accused would have asked for the hearing. (By waiving this preliminary hearing, however, there is no implication or conclusion to be drawn that the person is guilty.)

Another change which the amendment would make would be to allow the district attorney to by-pass the grand jury entirely in cases involving any misdemeanor (less serious crimes which are usually punishable by no more than a year in a county jail rather than the state penitentiary) and proceed against the accused person by filing of an information in the district or circuit court.

By comparison the existing constitutional provision requires the district attorney to take all felony cases to the grand jury except those in which the accused waives his right to the grand jury hearing. In all the more serious of the misdemeanor cases (those triable in the circuit court) under the present Constitution the district attorney also is required to seek indictments before the grand jury unless the accused waives this right.

The proposed change keeps the traditional grand jury function in our system of criminal justice but makes it possible to use it in a more flexible manner within the limited discretion of the district attorney. A comparison of the language in the existing and the proposed sections of the Constitution discloses that the proposal will substantially streamline the section but would make no substantive changes other than those described above.

SENATOR BETTY BROWNE
SENATOR FRED HEARD
PROFESSOR GEORGE PLATT
HOWARD LONERGAN
MALCOLM F. MARSH

Measure No. 3**Revises Constitutional Requirements for Grand Juries****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

This proposal would promote efficiency and fairness in our system of criminal justice by sharply reducing the use of the grand jury. Our present system is unable to cope with the increasing number of persons charged with crime, especially in the larger Oregon counties. In Multnomah County (Portland), for example, about 200 cases per month must presently be taken to the grand jury for indictment. The time consumed by this procedure, when added to all the other necessary steps in bringing a defendant to trial, is particularly crucial. The Oregon 60-day law requires that any person arrested must be tried within 60 days of his arrest or be discharged. This 60-day rule puts a strain on the already overburdened criminal justice system in larger counties. It has been estimated that 15 days could be saved in getting each defendant to trial if the necessity of bringing him before the grand jury could be eliminated.

The proponents believe that elimination of most grand jury proceedings is a desirable method of accomplishing greater efficiency in criminal cases. The grand jury is duplicative of the preliminary hearing step often employed in a criminal case. If such a preliminary hearing discloses that probable cause exists to proceed against the accused, there is no need for the grand jury to repeat the process of determining whether there is probable cause. In cases where the district attorney is himself in doubt as to probable cause to proceed, he may, under the proposed amendment, take such cases to the grand jury. He may also take any felony case to the grand jury, so that the district attorney in smaller, less busy counties may continue to employ the grand jury in all felony cases if he chooses. Thus, the proposed system, based on the discretion of the district attorney, assures that each county can follow the system best suited to its needs.

In conclusion, the proposed amendment will speed up the system where necessary and yet retain the grand jury for use in questionable cases and in its traditional role of investigating crime. Groups on record in favor of this proposal include the Criminal Law Committee of the Oregon State Bar, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Oregon District Attorneys Association, and the Oregon Criminal Law Revision Commission.

Measure No. 3

Revises Constitutional Requirements for Grand Juries

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

There is much to be said for abolition of the Grand Jury system and replacement by the modern English practice, whereby the evidence for and against an accused can be examined by a magistrate in Court in the presence of the defendant and defendant's counsel, and only if he, or a high court judge, decides the evidence is sufficient, can the defendant be charged and put to trial. Besides the efficiency of this system, it gives a defendant needed protection that is lacking in the Grand Jury system, which is conducted in secret, without the presence of a judge, defense counsel or defense witnesses.

But this measure does not abolish the Grand Jury and substitute a needed reform. Instead it allows the district attorney to use this antiquated and unfair method at his option.

This half-way measure should be rejected to await full reform.

Measure No. 3

Revises Constitutional Requirements for Grand Juries

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

Paragraph 1. Section 5, Article VII (Amended), Oregon Constitution, is repealed, and the following section is adopted in lieu thereof:

SECTION 5. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for:

- (a) Selecting juries and the qualifications of jurors;
- (b) Drawing and summoning grand jurors from the regular jury list at any time, separate from the panel of petit jurors;
- (c) Empaneling more than one grand jury in a county; and
- (d) The sitting of a grand jury during vacation as well as session of the court.

(2) A grand jury shall consist of seven jurors chosen by lot from the whole number of jurors in attendance at the court, five of whom must concur to find an indictment.

(3) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section, a person shall be charged in a circuit court with the commission of any crime punishable as a felony only on indictment by a grand jury.

(4) The district attorney may charge a person on an information filed in circuit court of a crime punishable as a felony if the person appears before the judge of the circuit court and knowingly waives indictment.

(5) The district attorney may charge a person on an information filed in circuit court if, after a preliminary hearing before a magistrate, the person has been held to answer upon a showing of probable cause that a crime punishable as a felony has been committed and that the person has committed it, or if the person knowingly waives preliminary hearing.

(6) An information shall be substantially in the form provided by law for an indictment. The district attorney may file an amended indictment or information whenever, by ruling of the court, an indictment or information is held to be defective in form.

(7) In civil cases three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict.

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

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

BALLOT TITLE**REVISES CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GRAND**

JURIES—Purpose: This measure amends Oregon Constitution to provide that a grand jury indictment is not necessary for a felony prosecution if a person has been charged and a magistrate finds at a preliminary hearing that there is probable cause to believe that the person in fact committed a felony. The amendment does not eliminate a citizen's right to jury trial, but only deals with the method by which a person is charged with a crime.

YES NO

Measure No. 4

Governor Vacancy Successor Age Requirement Eliminated

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 52 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot Measure No. 4 proposes to conform conflicting constitutional provisions relating to the age requirements for eligibility for the Office of the Governor.

Presently, Section 2, Article V of the Oregon Constitution requires the attainment of age thirty years to be eligible to hold the Office of Governor.

However, under the law of succession, Section 8a, Article V, Oregon Constitution, a Secretary of State, State Treasurer, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, as the case might be, who is not required to be 30 years of age to hold such office, shall succeed to the Office of Governor in the event of a vacancy.

For instance, Secretary of State John Doe lawfully holds such office at age 25. Governor Robert Roe resigns. The constitution requires Doe, if otherwise qualified, to succeed to the Office of Governor but the age eligibility requirement of 30 years (Sec. 2, Article V) prevents it.

This constitutional amendment would resolve these conflicting provisions by exempting from the thirty year age eligibility requirement for Governor those officials required to succeed to that office.

The age eligibility requirement would continue to apply for all persons seeking election to the Office of Governor.

REPRESENTATIVE AL DENSMORE
SENATOR VERN COOK
REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN WOLFER
T. HAROLD TOMLINSON
JEAN FROST

Measure No. 4**Governor Vacancy Successor Age Requirement Eliminated****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Ballot Measure No. 4 is an attempt to harmonize conflicting provisions of the Oregon Constitution.

It is possible that a person under the age of 30 could hold one of the offices which succeed to the office of Governor in the event of a vacancy—an office for which there is a 30 year age requirement.

Rather than leave the issue for the courts to decide, if such a situation develops, it is proposed that the people do so in advance by this constitutional amendment.

Under this amendment, the people, when evaluating the qualifications of the candidate under 30 years of age for Secretary of State and State Treasurer, will have the opportunity to decide whether that person is also qualified to succeed to the Governorship in the event of a vacancy. This will also be a factor for the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives to weigh should they ever consider the election of a person under 30 years of age to the Office of Senate President or House Speaker.

In brief, this amendment will leave the decision of the qualification of a person under age 30 for high state offices where it belongs—with the voters and their elected representatives. They will decide through the election process whether it is realistic, in the event of a vacancy in the Office of Governor, to deny the succession of a person 29 years of age but to allow succession at 30.

Measure No. 4

Governor Vacancy Successor Age Requirement Eliminated

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

What is the alleged problem that Measure No. 4 was designed to remedy? To remedy the constitutional conflict that requires a person to be a minimum of 30 years of age to hold the office of Governor and the provision that provides in case of removal, resignation, death or disability of the Governor that the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, President of the State Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives will succeed to the Governor's office and no requirement that such listed officials have attained the minimum age of 30 years.

What are the alternatives? (1) Abolish the 30 year minimum age requirement for the governorship. (2) Establish a 30 year minimum age requirement for the Secretary of State, Treasurer, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House. (3) Provide that the successor to the Governor's Office, in case of removal, resignation, death or disability, does not have to meet the minimum age requirement. Measure No. 4 adopts the third alternative.

If we adopt Measure No. 4, will we not be inconsistent? By refusing to eliminate the 30 year age requirement for Governor, do we not say that the provision is desirable therefore it shall not be dropped; and then by not requiring the minimum age for the positions that might succeed to the Governorship, we say it's of no import or value.

Let's not straddle the issue—either the 30 age minimum is of no import and should be eliminated or it is desirable and should be added as a qualification for Secretary of State, State Treasurer, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Measure No. 4 should be rejected and by that action the legislature instructed to quit begging the question and settle the issue.

Measure No. 4

Governor Vacancy Successor Age Requirement Eliminated

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

Paragraph 1. Section 2, Article V, Oregon Constitution, is amended to read:

Sec. 2. No person except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the Office of Governor, nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been three years next preceding his election, a resident within this State. **The minimum age requirement of this section does not apply to a person who succeeds to the office of Governor under section 8a of this Article.** [—]

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

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

BALLOT TITLE

GOVERNOR VACANCY SUCCESSOR AGE REQUIREMENT

4 **ELIMINATED**—Purpose: Under Section 2, Article V of the Oregon Constitution, the Governor must be at least 30 years of age, although in case of a vacancy the person who would succeed to the office under Section 8a, Article V, might not be of that age. This measure amends the constitution to eliminate the 30-year minimum age requirement for a person succeeding to the office of Governor under Section 8a, Article V.

YES NO

NOTE: THE MEASURE DESIGNATED AS NO. 5 BY THE 1973 LEGISLATURE WAS MOVED UP TO THE MAY 28, 1974 PRIMARY ELECTION BY THE 1974 SPECIAL SESSION. ON THE ADVICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THIS BALLOT MEASURE NUMBER IS BEING LEFT BLANK.

Measure No. 6

Permits Establishing Qualifications for County Assessors

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 22 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

This proposal, if passed, revises Section 8, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon to permit the Legislature to define qualifications of the county assessor by law for holding office. The county assessor is presently an elective office except in three home rule counties, Hood River County, Washington County and Multnomah County. Oregon statutes presently require only that the assessor be an elector, which means that he must be a qualified voter.

House Bill 2298, passed by the 1973 Legislature and signed by the Governor, will become effective by the Governor's proclamation, promptly following the official canvass of votes. House Bill 2298 provides that an assessor must be a citizen of the United States, a qualified elector under the Oregon Constitution, and a resident of the county wherein he is elected for the period of one year next preceding his election, except that the one-year residency requirement does not apply in counties of less than 20,000 population.

It further requires that the county assessor shall be a certified appraiser or appraiser trainee under ORS 308.010 and in addition have 2 years of office and accounting experience including office management activities or 2 years full time employment in the county assessor's office.

The Department of Revenue shall prepare applications and questionnaires to determine that a candidate has met the requirements listed above, and furnish suitable certificates of compliance with the required qualifications.

The provisions of House Bill 2298 shall not apply to any assessor in office on the date on which this act becomes operative.

CHARLES H. MACK
REPRESENTATIVE MARY W. RIEKE
REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD L. CHERRY
HAROLD DOMOGALLA
JUANITA N. ORR

Measure No. 6**Permits Establishing Qualifications for County Assessors****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

By enactment of Ballot Measure No. 6, an amendment (HJR 22) to the State Constitution permits the Legislature to prescribe qualifications by law for the Office of County Assessor.

The purpose of this proposal is to assure that elected Assessors are technically trained and experienced in the highly technical work which they are to perform.

Such constitutional authority already exists with respect to the office of County Surveyor, Coroner and Sheriff.

Equity in assessments of property for taxation has long been the goal of the legislature, and the duties imposed upon the office of the assessor have become more and more complicated and technical.

The assessor must now perform specific duties all of which are prescribed in detail by the legislature and in addition is subject to the supervisory authority of the Department of Revenue. Under these circumstances the public's interest would be best served by requiring the assessor to have the necessary qualifications to carry out these designated duties.

Measure No. 6

Permits Establishing Qualifications for County Assessors

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Arguments advanced in opposition to Ballot Measure #6 are as follows:

1. Elected constitutional officers should not be required to hold qualifications other than those required for electors.
2. Sparsely populated counties would encounter great difficulty in assuring that a professionally qualified assessor would be in residence one year prior to election. In counties of less than 20,000 population the residence requirement of one year has been waived in order to make this constitutional amendment operative. This distorts the electoral process.
3. HB 2298 exempts unqualified assessors presently in office which contradicts the stated purpose of the act.

Measure No. 6**Permits Establishing Qualifications for County Assessors****Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:**

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

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

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

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

BALLOT TITLE

<p>PERMITS ESTABLISHING QUALIFICATIONS FOR COUNTY 6 ASSESSORS—Purpose: This constitutional amendment permits the legislature to prescribe qualifications by law for the office of county assessor.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Measure No. 7

Tax Base Includes Revenue Sharing Money

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 65 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot Measure No. 7, if approved, will amend Oregon's Constitution to permit Oregon cities and counties to use moneys received under the federal revenue sharing program to reduce their current property tax levies without decreasing the base authorized for future tax levies.

Under existing provisions of the Oregon Constitution, cities and counties each year are permitted to levy, without a vote of the people, a property tax that is six percent higher than the largest amount levied in any one of the three preceding years. Accordingly, in order to maintain their revenue from property taxes at the highest level possible, it is necessary that cities and counties exercise their right to increase the amount of their tax levy by six percent each year. Due to inflation cities and counties have found it not only desirable but almost mandatory for them to maximize revenue in order to insure their continued ability to meet their obligations.

There is no assurance that federal revenue sharing will be continued beyond December 31, 1976. Therefore, although cities and counties are receiving substantial amounts of revenue sharing moneys, over \$41 million during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, it is not financially feasible for the cities and counties to use any portion of these funds to reduce current property tax levies, since to do so, under existing constitutional provisions, would reduce the amount that could be levied in the future if revenue sharing is discontinued.

Ballot Measure No. 7 would give both cities and counties the option of using the revenue sharing moneys to reduce property tax levies without penalizing them by reducing the amount that they may levy in the future. The measure does not require that they apply the funds in this manner; it merely gives them the option to do so without penalty.

REPRESENTATIVE PHILIP D. LANG
COMMISSIONER NANCY HAYWARD
PROFESSOR LEE HESS
MR. STEPHEN V. MAY
MR. OSCAR SPECHT

Measure No. 7**Tax Base Includes Revenue Sharing Money****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

At present it is not financially feasible for cities and counties to use any portion of Federal Revenue Sharing monies to reduce current property tax levies, since to do so under existing constitutional provisions would reduce the amount of property tax they could levy in the future.

Ballot Measure No. 7, if approved, will amend Oregon's Constitution to permit cities and counties to use the money received under the Federal Revenue Sharing Program to reduce their current property tax levies without decreasing the base authorized for future tax levies. Thus, property owners would, at least, have some relief from current property taxes as long as cities and counties continue to receive Federal Revenue Sharing funds.

This measure does not require local governments to apply these funds to reduce property taxes, it only gives them the option to do so without penalty.

Measure No. 7

Tax Base Includes Revenue Sharing Money

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

In fairness to the citizen who must pay the bill, it always should be made clear to him exactly what his taxes are buying in the way of services. This measure will make it more difficult for him to make such judgments.

Many people believe that federal revenue sharing was approved by the Congress to help cities and counties to better deal with the pressing problems of the present and future and to provide a better level of services to all citizens. This measure will encourage local governments to divert some, most or all of these monies to property tax relief, since the tax base will not be affected. While property owners may welcome such relief, it will mean that the money used for such purposes cannot be used to provide human services.

Voter approval of this measure could mean a sharp increase in local property taxes in Oregon communities in future years. This would likely be the case where revenue sharing money, under this measure, would be used by local governments mainly for property tax relief. When such revenue sharing is ended, local governments then would be faced with a tax increase to maintain their current level of services.

Measure No. 7

Tax Base Includes Revenue Sharing Money**Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:**

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

SECTION 14. (1) Except where a new tax base has been adopted for any fiscal year after June 30, 1972, pursuant to paragraph (b), subsection (2), section 11, Article XI, Oregon Constitution, and for the purpose of computing a tax base under section 11, Article XI, Oregon Constitution, revenue sharing moneys received for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1972, shall be considered as tax lawfully levied if, because the revenue sharing moneys were received, the maximum levy within the tax base was not made. However, the revenue sharing moneys shall be considered as tax lawfully levied only in an amount equal to the difference between the amount that was levied and the amount that could have been levied for the year within the tax base.

(2) As used in subsection (1) of this section, "revenue sharing moneys" mean revenues collected by the Federal Government and allocated to a county or a city for use by the county or city in a manner consistent with guidelines established by federal law.

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

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

BALLOT TITLE**TAX BASE INCLUDES REVENUE SHARING MONEY—Purpose:**

7 This constitutional amendment provides that if federal revenue sharing moneys received by a city or county permit a levy less than the lawful maximum tax base for a given year, the tax base shall not be reduced by that amount.

YES NO

Measure No. 8

Revises School District Election Voting Requirements

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 42 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot Measure #8 would amend the Oregon Constitution to reduce age qualifications of voters in school district elections from 21 to 18. Measure #8 would reduce residency requirements from six months to 30 days and remove the requirement that a voter must read and write the English language.

U.S. Supreme Court decisions have held that even if a citizen cannot read and write the English language, he or she still possesses basic rights of citizenship, including the right to vote.

The U.S. Supreme Court has also struck down lengthy residency requirements on the ground that they have the effect of disenfranchising large numbers of citizens.

The 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution lowered the voting age in all elections to age 18.

WHAT DOES BALLOT MEASURE #8 DO THEN?

It would conform Oregon law to present Constitutional law and court decisions determining basic rights of citizenship.

Ballot Measure #8 would put Oregon on record as supporting or opposing the opening up of the political process to our young people, some of our minorities who have not adopted the English language, and our geographically mobile citizens who were disenfranchised by lengthy residency requirements.

REPRESENTATIVE EARL BLUMENAUER
REPRESENTATIVE BOB MARX
SENATOR TONY MEEKER
DOUG CARTER
GAIL CANNON

Measure No. 8**Revises School District Election Voting Requirements****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Few citizens better understand our school system than students and those citizens fresh out of school. This valuable expertise should not only be listened to but given full power to exercise the right to decide what kind of schools we maintain. Many of these citizens are property owners who pay direct property taxes, or renters who pay increased taxes through increased rent.

Ballot Measure #8 would open up the political process to young people, our geographically mobile citizens, and minorities who have not adopted the English language. The broader base the electorate, the more stability and responsibility are encouraged.

Few citizens completely understand the complicated ballot measures put before them each election but over the long run their prejudices at the polls have produced moderation, stability and furthered the general welfare. Even though one cannot read the English language we believe that a person can discern his interests and the common good and will vote that way at the polls. Special language newspapers and radio programs offer numerous opportunities for citizens to receive information on candidates and issues.

United States Supreme Court decisions and amendments to the United States Constitution already grant voting rights to these citizens. Ballot Measure #8 would simply clean up the language in Oregon's Constitution that conflicts with U.S. constitutional provisions and U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

Measure No. 8

Revises School District Election Voting Requirements

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

To allow eighteen year olds to vote in school district elections involves a direct conflict of interest because many of these young people are still in school. Most eighteen through twenty-one year olds do not have needed work experience and are usually closely tied with schools. Further, few of these eighteen year olds own any property and their votes can raise property taxes without them personally suffering any consequences.

This measure also reduces the residency requirement to 30 days, far too short a time period for anyone to understand a school districts' problems.

Further this amendment would allow people who cannot even communicate with their fellow citizens the right to vote. This Constitutional amendment would grant those citizens who cannot write the English language full voting rights.

Oregon citizens should stand up to the Supreme Court of the United States and U.S. constitutional changes by turning down this unnecessary and imprudent amendment to Oregon's Constitution.

A NO vote is only an expression against Supreme Court decisions and U.S. Constitutional changes but it would continue to put Oregon on record against granting voting rights to these citizens.

Measure No. 8

Revises School District Election Voting Requirements

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

Paragraph 1. Section 6, Article VIII, Oregon Constitution, is amended to read:

Sec. 6. In all school district elections every citizen of the United States of the age of [*twenty-one*] **eighteen** years and upward who shall have resided in the school district during the [*six months*] **30 days** 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*].

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

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

BALLOT TITLE

REVISES SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTION VOTING REQUIREMENTS—Purpose: This constitutional amendment reduces the minimum age for voting in a school district election from 21 years of age to 18 years of age, and reduces the requirement of six months' residence in the district to 30 days residence in the district.

YES NO

Measure No. 9

Permits State Employes to be Legislators

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 30 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot Measure #9, if passed, would amend Section 8, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution to permit certain state employes, now prohibited by constitutional provisions, to serve in the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

Section 8 became part of the Constitution in 1958 by vote of the people on an initiative petition. It permits state employes of the State System of Higher Education, whether in teaching or administration or the civil service, to be legislators notwithstanding sections of the Constitution pertaining to separation of powers and the holding of two lucrative state offices.

Ballot Measure #9 would amend Section 8 to extend the same right to employes of other state agencies, except employes at the executive level in the "exempt" and "unclassified" (or non-civil service) branches of the state service.

The exempt service includes officers elected by popular vote, members of boards and commissions and administrative heads required by law to be appointed by the Governor, judges and others in the judicial branch, and officers and employes of the legislature.

The unclassified service includes persons such as executive officers for boards and commissions, directors of state departments, state lawyers, the State Police, the Governor's staff, and other high-level employes appointed by the Governor or by others subject to approval by the Governor.

The amendment also would permit the Legislative Assembly to legislate uniform rules applicable to state employes serving as legislators. The laws enacted would govern leaves, position protection and related employment relationships during election campaigns and during legislative service.

REPRESENTATIVE NORMA PAULUS
TOM ENRIGHT
SENATOR GEORGE EIVERS
JOSEPH A. H. DODD
MARY E. EYRE

Measure No. 9**Permits State Employes to be Legislators****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Ballot Measure #9 has the purpose of extending to employes of the state a right possessed by nearly all other citizens—to serve in the Oregon Legislative Assembly if their neighbors and fellow citizens see fit to elect them to legislative office.

This right should be extended to state employes because they, like other citizens, pay taxes, have children in schools, and share the same concerns as their neighbors about crime, the environment and other matters before the legislature.

When the resolution creating this ballot measure was acted upon in the legislature, its sponsors pointed out that state employes are not only a significant segment of our citizenry; they include in their number persons who could make valuable contributions to the legislative process because of their experience in the day-to-day workings of state government.

Critics of the measure may question its effect upon the principle of separation of governmental powers. This should not be an issue, because by continuing the restriction against executive level employes in the state's "exempt" and "unclassified" services serving as legislators, the persons who make policy decisions in the executive branch will continue to be prohibited from serving in the legislative branch.

The main argument against this measure in the legislature was that it would allow a state employe legislator to vote on his or her agency's budget. However, many persons serving in the legislature vote on measures having a far more direct pecuniary interest to them than an employe may have in the budget of his or her state agency.

Higher Education state employes presently serve as legislators and vote on their budget, one of the largest in state government. They have approached their voting constructively, sometimes being more conservative on appropriations than many of their legislative colleagues. It must be assumed that other state employes, if elected, would act in an equally responsible manner.

Employes acting in a dual capacity will not draw double pay from the state. This is because the measure includes an amendment which provides for the legislature enacting laws governing leaves and related matters regarding employes campaigning for or serving in legislative offices.

In a democracy, each citizen should be extended the full rights of citizenship possessed by others, unless it can clearly be shown that restrictions are necessary to protect the democratic process. Ballot Measure #9 confers such a right on a deserving body of our citizenry, while retaining restrictions in cases where they can be reasonably justified.

Measure No. 9

Permits State Employees to be Legislators

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Oregon Constitution in Section 1, Article III provides that the powers of government shall be divided into three separate departments, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial, and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in the Constitution expressly provided.

Section 10, Article II provides that no person holding a lucrative office, or appointment under the United States, or under this state, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislative Assembly, unless in the Constitution expressly permitted.

These original provisions in our Oregon Constitution are the cornerstones of an important principle which is the foundation of our federal and state governments, the principle of separation of powers in which each department of government serves as a check and balance upon the other.

Ballot Measure #9 would amend the Oregon Constitution to permit employes in the Executive branch to simultaneously hold office in the Legislative branch, a significant departure from the separation of powers doctrine.

While the Constitution in Section 8, Article XV, was amended to permit Higher Education employes to serve as legislators notwithstanding Section 1, Article III and Section 10, Article II, this was on the basis that the employes made eligible would be educators and would not be persons performing the ordinary duties of the Executive branch. Whether or not the 1958 amendment was a wise one still remains open to question.

If a person on the one day serves in the Executive branch and on the next day, as a legislator, how can he decide where his allegiance lies? When he votes on the budget of the agency by which he is employed, will he be voting in the interest of the agency or as a representative of the people in the legislature? What would be the effect of a vote not approved by his fellow employes or employer, upon the career of a dedicated employe?

Ballot Measure #9 still leaves questions regarding which state employes would be permitted to serve in the Legislative Assembly and which would not. It should be voted against on the basis of what it does to the principle of separation of powers of government and our governmental system of checks and balances.

Measure No. 9

Permits State Employees to be Legislators

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

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

Sec. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 Article III and section 10 Article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, a person employed by the State Board of Higher Education or a person other than an executive in the exempt or nonacademic unclassified services employed by any other state agency, a member of any school board or employee thereof, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislative Assembly and such membership in the Legislative Assembly shall not prevent such person from being employed by the State Board of Higher Education or other state agency or from being a member or employee of a school board.

However, the Legislative Assembly may by law prescribe uniform rules applicable to state employees under this section governing leaves, position protection and related employment relationships during election campaigns and during legislative service.

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

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

BALLOT TITLE**PERMITS STATE EMPLOYEES TO BE LEGISLATORS**—Purpose:

9 This constitutional amendment permits a state employe, other than an executive in the exempt or nonacademic unclassified service, to simultaneously serve as a member of the legislature. The legislature may provide by law for rules governing leaves, position protection and other employment relationships during election campaigns and during legislative service.

YES NO

Measure No. 10

Revises Oregon Voter Qualification Requirements

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 41 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot Measure #10 would amend the Oregon Constitution to reduce age qualifications of electors from 21 to 18. Measure #10 would reduce residency requirements from six months to 30 days and remove the requirement that a voter must read and write the English language.

U.S. Supreme Court decisions have held that even if a citizen cannot read and write the English language, he or she still possesses basic rights of citizenship, including the right to vote.

The Supreme Court has also struck down lengthy residency requirements on the ground that they have the effect of disenfranchising large numbers of citizens.

The 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution lowered the voting age in all elections to age 18.

WHAT DOES BALLOT MEASURE #10 DO THEN?

It would conform Oregon law to present Constitutional law and court decisions determining basic rights of citizenship.

Ballot Measure #10 would put Oregon on record as supporting or opposing the opening up of the political process to our young people, some of our minorities who have not adopted the English language, and our geographically mobile citizens who were disenfranchised by lengthy residency requirements.

REPRESENTATIVE EARL BLUMENAUER
REPRESENTATIVE BOB MARX
SENATOR TONY MEEKER
DOUG CARTER
GAIL CANNON

Measure No. 10**Revises Oregon Voter Qualification Requirements****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Ballot Measure #10 would amend the Oregon Constitution to conform with U.S. Supreme Court decisions and a constitutional amendment allowing eighteen year olds the right to vote.

Many of our young people show great interest in the political process and are now informed and intelligent voters. Oregon should finally go on record as favoring the extension of voting rights to our young citizens by voting YES on Ballot Measure #10.

The Supreme Court in the case affirming rights of citizenship for minorities who do not speak the English language held that even if one cannot speak or read the English language, these citizens still possess basic rights of citizenship including the right to vote.

The spread of Western democracy has taken place because of its ability to assimilate different people and to open up the political process to every citizen. Stability, moderation and the common good have all been promoted by the movement to extend the franchise to more and more citizens.

We believe that U.S. Supreme Court decisions and U.S. Constitutional changes have tunneled disagreement and opposition to government policies out of the streets and into the voting booths where such expression of diverse opinion belongs.

The U.S. Supreme Court has further held that lengthy residency requirements tend to disenfranchise numerous citizens. In this geographically mobile society large numbers of people would be kept from exercising the right to vote if the court had not struck down these lengthy residency requirements.

Ballot Measure #10 would simply clean up language in Oregon's Constitution that conflicts with already established constitutional law and U.S. Supreme Court decisions in this area.

We believe Oregon citizens should go on record as supporting an opening up of the political process to our young; to citizens who do not read the English language; and, to our geographically mobile citizens.

Vote YES on #10.

Measure No. 10

Revises Oregon Voter Qualification Requirements

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Few of our young people have any work experience and only limited experience in other areas. To let them influence government policy is a serious mistake. Many pay little taxes to support public services and have not taken the time to be informed on important issues. After the U.S. Constitutional amendment granting eighteen year olds the right to vote, what group had the smallest turnout on election day?

That's right, young people!!

The people of Oregon should stand on their record of turning this proposal down. Minorities who cannot even read the English language have no business exercising voting rights when they cannot even read about public affairs. Is this informed voting? Or a real potential for abuse of the political process?

The citizens of Oregon should not go on record as favoring a thirty day residency requirement for voting. How can any citizen understand what is happening to the school system or local government after having lived there only 30 days?

Vote NO on #10.

Measure No. 10

Revises Oregon Voter Qualification Requirements

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

Paragraph 1. Section 2, Article II, Oregon Constitution, is amended to read:

Sec. 2. (1) Every citizen of the United States is entitled to vote in all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution if such citizen:

(a) Is [21] 18 years of age or older;

(b) Has resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding the election, except that provision may be made by law to permit a person who has resided in this state less than [six months] 30 days immediately preceding the election, but who is otherwise qualified under this subsection, to vote in the election for candidates for nomination or election for President or Vice President of the United States or elector of President and Vice President of the United States; **and**

(c) Is registered prior to the election in the manner provided by law. [; and]

[(d) *Is able, except for physical disability, to read and write the English language. The means of testing such ability to read and write the English language may be provided by law.*]

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 6, Article VIII of this Constitution with respect to the qualifications of voters in all school district elections, provision may be made by law to require that persons who vote upon questions of levying special taxes or issuing public bonds shall be taxpayers.

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

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

BALLOT TITLE**REVISES OREGON VOTER QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

10 Purpose: This measure amends the Oregon Constitution to conform with U.S. Constitution by lowering the minimum voting age for all elections in Oregon from 21 years to 18 years. Reduces the state residency requirement from six months to 30 days. Eliminates the requirement that every voter be able, except for physical disability, to read and write the English language.

YES NO

Measure No. 11

Right to Jury in Civil Cases

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 71 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Section 3, Article VII of the Oregon Constitution provides that in lawsuits involving more than \$20, the parties have a right to a jury trial. Measure No. 11 increases that minimum amount to \$200.

Present Oregon law provides that where the amount in controversy is \$20 or less, the lawsuit **MUST** be tried in Small Claims court, without a jury, and without lawyers present. If the amount in controversy exceeds \$20, but does not exceed \$500, the lawsuit **MAY** be tried in either Small Claims court or the regular District or Justice court.

If Measure No. 11 is approved, House Bill 3236, passed by the 1973 Legislature, will become law. House Bill 3236 **REQUIRES** that all lawsuits for less than \$200 **MUST** be tried in the Small Claims court, without a jury, and without lawyers present. If the amount in controversy exceeds \$200, but does not exceed \$500, the lawsuit **MAY** be tried in Small Claims court or the regular District or Justice court. Measure No. 11 does not apply to criminal proceedings.

CLAIRE H. AMSDEN
LYN HARDY
REP. GEORGE F. COLE
SEN. EDWARD FADELEY
STAMM F. JOHNSON

Measure No. 11**Right to Jury in Civil Cases****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Ballot measure 11 would require the use of Small Claims court for disputed amounts of \$200 or less. Presently, if the amount in dispute in Small Claims court is over \$20 the defendant may demand a jury trial, then the matter is turned into a full fledged District Court case for trial. Measure 11 would change the \$20 amount to \$200.

The idea of Small Claims court is to give the person with a small amount in controversy his day in court with a minimum of expense and time. Attorneys are allowed in Small Claims court only with special permission of the judge. A judge hears both sides of the dispute and resolves the issue rapidly and finally. The small claims procedure saves the litigants and the courts time and money.

In the past, the right to a jury trial has been abused in smaller cases. In the case of an "individual" filing a small claim of \$100 against a "corporation", the "corporation" can demand a jury trial and pay an additional jury fee of \$13 knowing full well the "individual" will not pay the price of an attorney for a court fight. The "individual" will then drop the matter because of the additional expense involved and justice will NOT be served.

If measure 11 passed, the "corporation" in the above case could still demand and get a hearing before a judge. The "individual" could present evidence at the hearing without the added expense of a jury trial and attorney. Justice would then be better served.

Because of the overloaded dockets of the District and Justice courts and the rising costs of legal fees, increasing the minimum amount for jury trial from \$20 to \$200 would fit into a pattern of allowing a person to rapidly, inexpensively and justly settle a matter which involves too little money to justify hiring an attorney for a jury trial.

If measure 11 passed, a demand for a jury trial could still be made for amounts over \$200. At today's prices and the cost of operating the courts, the \$200 amount is about equal value to the \$20 amount when it was originally put in the Oregon Constitution in 1910.

Measure No. 11

Right to Jury in Civil Cases

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The right to trial by jury is of such crucial importance to the American System of justice that we object strenuously to any tampering with it. Passage of Measure No. 11 will result in a serious erosion of that important right.

Under present law, anyone may choose a civil action for any amount of money or damages from \$20.01 to \$500, in either the Small Claims Department, or in the regular District or Justice Court, at his option. The party against whom the suit is filed (the defendant) may require an action originally filed in the Small Claims Department to be tried in the regular court, with a jury. In other words, either party to the dispute has the option, as the law now stands, to require that the trial be held in the regular court with a jury. Thus an individual who has been sued by a sophisticated businessman, landlord, collection agency or finance company in Small Claims court may have his case heard, if he wishes, by a jury of his peers.

Measure No. 11, if passed, will deny you that option, and, furthermore, if you find yourself the victim of an unjust Small Claims decision, you have no right of appeal whatever.

Of all cases filed in any of our courts involving less than \$500, in fact only an extremely small number are tried before juries. Therefore, any assertion that Measure 11 will save taxpayers' money has little merit.

The point we wish to emphasize is that in those few cases where one of the parties seriously desires a jury trial by reason of the controversial nature of the case, he should have that right, as he now does under present law.

We urge you to vote NO on Ballot Measure 11—Preserve the right to trial by jury!

Measure No. 11

Right to Jury in Civil Cases

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

Paragraph 1. Section 3, Article VII (Amended) of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 3. In actions at law, where the value in controversy shall exceed [twenty dollars] **\$200**, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of this state, unless the court can affirmatively say there is no evidence to support the verdict. Until otherwise provided by law, upon appeal of any case to the supreme court, either party may have attached to the bill of exceptions the whole testimony, the instructions of the court to the jury, and any other matter material to the decision of the appeal. If the supreme court shall be of opinion, after consideration of all the matters thus submitted, that the judgment of the court appealed from was such as should have been rendered in the case, such judgment shall be affirmed, notwithstanding any error committed during the trial; or if, in any respect, the judgment appealed from should be changed, and the supreme court shall be of opinion that it can determine what judgment should have been entered in the court below, it shall direct such judgment to be entered in the same manner and with like effect as decrees are now entered in equity cases on appeal to the supreme court. Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the supreme court to find the defendant in a criminal case guilty of an offense for which a greater penalty is provided than that of which the accused was convicted in the lower court.

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

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

BALLOT TITLE

RIGHT TO JURY IN CIVIL CASES—Purpose: This constitutional amendment increases the minimum amount of a claim in a **11** civil action for which the right to a jury trial is constitutionally guaranteed, from \$20 to \$200.

YES

NO

Measure No. 12**Community Development Fund Bonds**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution 10 at provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

Ballot Measure No. 12 is a constitutional amendment creating a new article designated as Article XI-I which establishes a Community Development Fund and which authorizes the State of Oregon to sell general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed, at any one time, one percent of the true cash value of all taxable property in the state to establish this fund.

The fund shall be used:

1. To grant or loan to cities, counties, or community development corporations monies for the purpose of matching funds, regardless of the source, for community development projects such as (but not limited to) housing, domestic and industrial water supplies, streets, lighting, and site preparation.

2. To acquire by purchase, loan or otherwise, bonds, notes, or other obligations of any municipal corporation, city, county, or community development corporations issued or made for the purpose of matching local and federal funds available for community development such as (but not limited to) housing, domestic and industrial water supplies, streets, lighting, and site preparation.

3. To guarantee obligations of any municipal corporation, city, county, or community development corporation for the purpose of community development.

No grant, loan, or purchase as described above shall exceed \$100,000 and no obligation shall exceed 90,000 or 90% of the project cost, whichever is less.

This proposed constitutional amendment authorizes the municipal corporation, cities, counties, or community development corporations to receive such loans, grants or funds acquired by the sale, loan or otherwise, of bonds, notes or other obligations made for the purpose of community development projects.

The State Economic Development Commission will establish criteria which will determine which type of communities and which type of community projects will be eligible for community development bond funds. The Economic Development Commission would administer this bond program much the same as the Environmental Quality Commission presently administers the pollution bond program.

Projects which would be eligible for these bond funds would be such projects as industrial site preparation costs by a municipal or area economic development agency which can justify such expense on the basis of attracting payrolls, or housing or water or street projects which are necessary in order to heighten and balance the economic and environmental growth of the community involved.

Should the repayment of loans and redemption of bonds, notes, or other obligations for the payment of indebtedness incurred by the state, and the interest thereon, be insufficient to meet this obligation, then ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all taxable property in the State of Oregon in an amount together with the repayment by the municipal corporations, cities, counties, or community development corporations which is sufficient for the repayment of the indebtedness and the interest thereon.

The bonds used to establish the Community Development Fund shall be the direct obligations of the state, and shall be in such form, run for such periods of time, and bear such interest rates as shall be provided by law. Such bonds may be refunded with bonds of like obligation.

The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions of this proposed Constitutional Amendment, including the fixing of interest rates, the establishment of priorities that recognize the development needs of rural areas and the establishment of a flexible formula as to the rate of matching funds so that poorer localities will not be penalized by their inability to raise local matching funds at the same level as richer localities.

SENATOR JOHN BURNS
REPRESENTATIVE STEVE KAFOURY
BETTY NIVEN
WALTER ERICKSEN
ALLAN THOMPSON

Measure No. 12**Community Development Fund Bonds****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

More than 70 percent of Oregon's citizens live in a narrow strip of land running approximately 100 miles between Portland and Eugene. Each year the population density increases in this area which now has a population density of more than 111 persons per square mile compared with the statewide average of approximately 22. Each year the population in Oregon's rural areas continues to decline. As this occurs, unemployment increases in these areas.

The Senate Task Force on Economic Development conducted an in-depth study of this problem in 1972. It determined that people leave our outlying areas for the Valley largely because of lack of jobs. It also found Oregon to be one of only a very few states without a growth policy and a meaningful program of encouraging rural economic and community development. Ballot Measure No. 12 was recommended by the Task Force to help correct this problem. It passed the Senate with 24-2, and passed the House 47-13, and is modeled after the highly successful constitutional amendment authorizing bond funds for pollution control purposes which was approved by the voters in 1970.

Ballot Measure No. 12 will create a Community Development Fund to be administered by the State Economic Development Commission and used to loan or grant monies on a matching basis for community development projects. No more than \$100,000 can go to any one project and then only if the community in question demonstrates an ability to repay the Community Development Fund. Oregon's excellent bond rating will not be diminished in any way by passage of this amendment.

If Oregon is going to enhance its quality of life for ALL OREGONIANS, it is essential that our population and economic base be diversified. This can only be accomplished by creating jobs in non-metropolitan Oregon which will provide people living there with an alternative to moving into the Valley to find work. Up to now, our smaller communities have not had the resources to develop to the point where they can attract new payrolls. Ballot Measure No. 12 for the first time provides these communities with this opportunity. It is in the interests of all Oregonians that it pass.

Measure No. 12

Community Development Fund Bonds

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Sponsors of Ballot Measure 12 say it is essentially to provide seed money for matching purposes with other available public dollars, largely from federal sources. If you pass this bill you would make available 276 million dollars from the sale of bonds to match your federal tax dollars and you would lose your right to vote on how they are spent at the local level.

The passage of this measure would be a disaster to the taxpayers' control of spending for "community development"—a term which is loosely defined in SB 227. The criteria for and the definition of "community development" will be determined by the Economic Development Commission which will also administer the program.

You would give to the Economic Development Commission the power to GRANT or loan money to an applicant at the discretion of the Commission to "finance the partial or total costs of a project . . . (with) . . . special recognition to the needs of rural areas." There is no limit to the percentage of the total fund which may be granted. Outlays, such as grants, would be paid with funds voted by the legislature or by a state property tax levy. Either way it is YOUR tax dollar.

This will encourage local government or agencies in eligible communities to a "spend it or lose it" policy. In essence, if you don't develop a fast spending program, your neighboring community may be spending your tax dollars.

Measures funded by State bonding are often compared to the successful Veteran's Home Loan program. **BALLOT MEASURE 12 PERMITS GRANTS.** The use of grants would result in a guaranteed deficit which would have to be made up from other sources.

Ballot Measure 12 will authorize the sale of bonds, not to exceed at any one time, 1% of the State's true cash value or 276 million dollars to be distributed at the discretion of a commission.

Vote NO on Ballot Measure 12!

Measure No. 12**Community Development Fund Bonds****Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:**

Paragraph 1. The Oregon Constitution is amended by creating a new Article XI-I and to read:

SECTION 1. In the manner provided by law and notwithstanding the limitations contained in sections 7 and 8, Article XI, of this Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed, at any one time, one percent of the true cash value of all taxable property in the state to establish the Community Development Fund. The fund shall be used:

(1) To provide funds to be granted or loaned to any municipal corporation as defined by law, city or county, or combinations thereof, for the purpose of matching funds available regardless of the source for community development, including but not limited to housing, domestic and industrial water supplies, streets, lighting and site preparation.

(2) To provide funds for the acquisition, by purchase, loan or otherwise, of bonds, notes or other obligations of any municipal corporation as defined by law, city or county, or combinations thereof, issued or made for the purposes of matching local and federal funds available for community development, as described in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) To guarantee obligations of any municipal corporation as defined by law, city or county, or combinations thereof, for the purpose of community development.

(4) No grant, loan or purchase under this section shall exceed \$100,000 and no obligation under this section shall exceed \$90,000 or 90 percent of the project cost, whichever is less.

SECTION 2. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 10, Article XI of this Constitution, municipal corporations as defined by law, cities or counties, or combinations thereof, may receive funds referred to in section 1 of this Article, by grant or loan and may also receive such funds through disposition to the state, by sale, loan or otherwise, of bonds, notes or other obligations issued or made for the purposes set forth in section 1 of this Article.

SECTION 3. Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all taxable property within the State of Oregon in sufficient amount to provide, together with the repayment of loans and redemption of bonds, notes or other obligations for the payment of indebtedness incurred by the state and the interest thereon. The Legislative Assembly may provide other revenues to supplement or replace such tax levies.

SECTION 4. Bonds issued pursuant to section 1 of this Article shall be the direct obligations of the state and shall be in such form, run for such periods of time, and bear such rates of interest, as shall be provided by law. Such bonds may be refunded with bonds of like obligation.

SECTION 5. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions of this Article including the fixing of interest rates, the establishment of priorities that recognize the development needs of rural areas and the establishment of a flexible formula as to the rate of matching funds so that poorer localities will not be penalized by their inability to raise local matching funds at the same level as richer localities.

(2) This Article shall supersede all conflicting constitutional provisions

and shall supersede any conflicting provision of a county or city charter or act of incorporation.

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

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

BALLOT TITLE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND BONDS—Purpose: Constitutional amendment permitting state bonding to assist **12** cities and counties for Community Development Projects (housing, water supplies, streets, lighting, site preparation, etc.). The purpose of this measure is to assist local government in meeting match requirements in order to qualify for federal financing of community development projects. Total bonds cannot exceed 1% of value of taxable property in the state. Bonds are to be financed in manner specified by legislature or otherwise by state property tax.

YES

NO

“ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: Based on an estimate of Oregon's 1974 taxable property, this constitutional amendment would establish a maximum bonding limitation of \$276 million for the Community Development Fund.”

Measure No. 13**Obscenity and Sexual Conduct Bill**

Submitted to the People pursuant to Referendum Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 26, 1973, in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

Measure 13 is in three parts: (1) It makes it a crime to distribute obscene (as defined by the statute) material to adults; (2) It makes it a crime to conduct live sex shows in public places or clubs; and (3) It adds to existing statutes controlling prostitution a prohibition against any touching of the sexual organ of another for a fee.

This legislation deals with three separate areas:

1. It provides a Class C felony for a person to manage, finance or direct a live sex show between humans, or humans and animals. This legislation would supplement existing laws which prohibit public indecency and prostitution, and does not require proof of payment to establish a crime when there is public exhibition.

2. In 1971, the legislature passed a new Criminal Code which:

- a. Eliminated government censorship of all sexual materials in books, magazines and movies for adults;
- b. Prohibited distribution, display or exhibiting of sexually explicit materials to minors; and
- c. Prohibited public display of nudity or sex for advertising purposes.

Ballot Measure 13 would restore a ban on distribution of obscene (as defined by the statute) books, magazines and movies distributed solely to adults, adding it to the existing laws prohibiting distribution of obscene materials to minors and prohibiting public advertising display of nudity or sex. It does not ban possession of such material in the hands of adults.

3. The last part of Ballot Measure 13 would add "sexual contact" for a fee to the existing anti-prostitution laws, to be applied to those massage parlors that engage in such activity.

HARL HAAS
SENATOR HECTOR MACPHERSON
ELOISE EBERT
PAUL MEYER
IRA BLALOCK

Measure No. 13

Obscenity and Sexual Conduct Bill

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Following the revision of the criminal code in 1971 live sex shows exhibiting sexual intercourse, stores selling hard core pornography, and sexual massage parlors hiring young women to provide sexual ejaculation for a fee sprung up throughout the State of Oregon. The 1973 Oregon Legislature in an effort to bring some balance of decency, passed Senate Bill 708.

This legislation deals with three separate areas:

1. It makes a Class C Felony for a person to manage, finance, or direct a live sex show and engage in torture or flagellation of a bound, semi-clad, physically restrained individual, or human masturbation, or sexual intercourse, or touching of pubic areas, buttocks of human male or female, whether between the members of the same sex or opposite sex or between animals and human in an act of apparent sexual stimulation.

2. The second part of the legislation, prohibits the purveying of hard core pornography which is found to be legally obscene, and depicts or describes in a patently offensive manner, sadomasochistic abuse or sexual conduct and when the average Oregonian applying state standards, finds the matter taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest in sex and lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

3. The third section of the bill prohibits the providing of ejaculation for a fee or the existence of sexual massage parlors and equates sexual ejaculation for a fee with the companion crime of prostitution.

4. In all of the above, the rights for the defendant to have a jury trial and all other constitutional rights are preserved.

The United States Supreme Court has continuously held, most recently in June of 1973 and again this year, that commercial selling of hard core pornography is not protected by the First Amendment. To equate the free exchange of ideas and political debate with commercial exploitation of obscene material degrades the intent and concept of our Constitution.

This legislation is a simple attempt to provide some control over the continued growth of sexual massage parlors, live sex shows, and hard core pornography shops. Without it Oregon remains the only state in the Continental United States to offer a sanctuary for those people who engage nationally in the manufacture and sales of such sexual materials.

Measure No. 13

Obscenity and Sexual Conduct Bill

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

This measure is an attempt to censor what you may wish to read or see in the movies. This threat to your constitutional rights is wrapped in a package labeled "sexual conduct." Look closely at the contents before you decide how to vote.

EXISTING LAWS REGULATE OBSCENITY ADEQUATELY

The existing Oregon law, adopted in 1971, following the specific recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, already makes it illegal to distribute pornography to MINORS. Violators can be successfully prosecuted. No further laws are needed to keep sexual materials from the hands of children. We do not need censorship for consenting ADULTS.

CENSORSHIP FOR ADULTS THREATENS YOUR FREEDOM TO READ

Librarians, educators and booksellers will be exposed to conviction for Class A misdemeanors if they "deliver or provide" allegedly "obscene material" to ANY person. Such material may be defined as obscene if it has certain sexual content and "taken as a whole, it lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value."

This definition of what is "obscene" is so vague that librarians and booksellers would have to protect themselves by removing any publication that might even remotely be a problem. The U.S. Supreme Court and State Courts have not been able to define obscenity adequately—and they have been trying since 1821. Oregonians should be concerned with the freedom of all adults in a democratic society to read whatever they wish in making social, religious, and political judgments.

ENFORCEMENT WOULD HURT PROSECUTION OF REALLY DANGEROUS CRIME

Passage of this law would take a lot of taxpayers' money to pay for police, prosecutors, judges and courts to enforce it. We already have more serious crimes—robberies, rapes, burglaries and assaults—than our law enforcement agencies can adequately handle. We must not divert our police and prosecutors from crimes of violence to persons and property and turn them into government censors of books, magazines and movies.

ORGANIZED CRIME IS NOT INVOLVED

There is no evidence that organized crime is involved in Oregon in the activities this law is concerned with. Even if there were, existing laws provide plenty of grounds for successful prosecution of criminal activity in this area.

"SEXUAL CONDUCT" SHOULD BE CONSIDERED SEPARATELY

Live sex acts are already prohibited by existing statutes against public indecency and prostitution. Sexual touching at massage parlors is now prohibited by many local ordinances in every major Oregon city. The use of existing statutes for prosecutions of live sex acts has been approved and affirmed by the Oregon Court of Appeals in the case of *State v. Kravitz*, (1973).

There is no need to add to those existing laws with Ballot Measure 13, particularly when it would at the same time impose censorship on books, magazines and movies. If further legislation in the field of live sex acts or massage parlors is needed, the next legislature can deal with those subjects two months from now.

Measure No. 13

Obscenity and Sexual Conduct Bill

AN ACT

Relating to prohibited activities, including but not limited to live public shows, prostitution and dissemination of obscene material; creating new provisions; amending ORS 167.002 and 167.007; and providing penalties.

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

SECTION 1. Sections 2 to 4 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS 167.060 to 167.095.

SECTION 2. As used in this 1973 Act unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Live public show" means a public show in which human beings, animals, or both appear bodily before spectators or customers.

(2) "Public show" means any entertainment or exhibition advertised or in some other fashion held out to be accessible to the public or member of a club, whether or not an admission or other charge is levied or collected and whether or not minors are admitted or excluded.

SECTION 3. (1) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly engage in sadomasochistic abuse or sexual conduct in a live public show.

(2) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.

(3) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly direct, manage, finance or present a live public show in which the participants engage in sadomasochistic abuse or sexual conduct.

(4) Violation of subsection (3) of this section is a Class C felony.

SECTION 4. (1) A person commits the crime of disseminating obscene material if he knowingly makes, exhibits, sells, delivers or provides, or offers or agrees to make, exhibit, sell, deliver or provide, or has in his possession with intent to exhibit, sell, deliver or provide any obscene writing, picture, motion picture, films, slides, drawings or other visual reproduction.

(2) As used in subsection (1) of this section, matter is obscene if:

(a) It depicts or describes in a patently offensive manner sadomasochistic abuse or sexual conduct;

(b) The average person applying contemporary state standards would find the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex; and

(c) Taken as a whole, it lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

(3) In any prosecution for a violation of this section, it shall be relevant on the issue of knowledge to prove the advertising, publicity, promotion, method of handling or labeling of the matter, including any statement on the cover or back of any book or magazine.

(4) No employe is liable to prosecution under this section or under any city or home-rule county ordinance for exhibiting or possessing with intent to exhibit any obscene motion picture provided the employe is acting within the scope of his regular employment at a showing open to the public.

(5) As used in this section, "employe" means an employe as defined in subsection (3) of ORS 167.075.

(6) Disseminating obscene material is a Class A misdemeanor.

Section 5. ORS 167.002 is amended to read:

167.002. As used in ORS 167.002 to 167.027, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Place of prostitution" means any place where prostitution is practiced.

(2) "Prostitute" means a male or female person who engages in sexual conduct **or sexual contact** for a fee.

(3) "Prostitution enterprise" means an arrangement whereby two or more prostitutes are organized to conduct prostitution activities.

(4) "Sexual conduct" means sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse.

(5) "**Sexual contact**" means **any touching of the sexual organs or other intimate parts of a person not married to the actor for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of either party.**

Section 6. ORS 167.007 is amended to read:

167.007. (1) A person commits the crime of prostitution if:

(a) He engages in or offers or agrees to engage in sexual conduct **or sexual contact** in return for a fee [.] ; or

(b) **He pays or offers or agrees to pay a fee to engage in sexual conduct or sexual contact.**

(2) Prostitution is a Class A misdemeanor.

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

BALLOT TITLE

OBSCENITY AND SEXUAL CONDUCT BILL—Purpose: This **13** measure makes it a crime to distribute or exhibit "obscene" materials to adults or to conduct live sex shows in public places or clubs. Defines "obscene." Also redefines the crime of prostitution to not only prohibit engaging in sexual intercourse for a fee, but also any physical touching for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire, and to prohibit paying for either.

YES

NO

Measure No. 14**Public Officials' Financial Ethics and Reporting**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly (1974 special session) as House Bill 3304 pursuant to section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

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

Ballot Measure #14 will:

1. Prohibit public officials at the state and local levels from using their public office for personal gain, either as profit, gifts, favors or promises of future employment;
2. Establish an independent seven-member Oregon Government Ethics Commission which would be empowered to enforce provisions of the law, render advisory opinions and impose civil penalties;
3. Define conflict of interest and establish certain procedures for public officials to follow when involved in a conflict of interest situation;
4. Require elected state officials, candidates for those offices, certain state employees and members of twenty-seven (27) state boards and commissions to file an annual statement of economic interest. The statement will ask reporting of:
 - a. Names of all business offices and directorships held by the public official and members of his/her household,
 - b. Sources of employment which produce 10% or more of the total annual household income,
 - c. Whether the major source of income (50% or more) does business with and/or is otherwise involved with the agency of which the public official is a member or over which the public official has authority,
 - d. A list of all property owned within the geographical jurisdiction of the public official,
 - e. Additional economic interests of over \$1,000 would be reported if the sources do business with or are involved with the agency of which the public official is a member or over which the public official has authority, (i.e., income, investments, certain loans, clients),
 - f. Names of any lobbyists with which the public official shares any substantial economic interest;
5. Separate votes are required to determine application of the economic interest statement to major city and/or county public officials. (14-A relates to county officials—14-B, C, etc. relates to city officials.)
6. Transfers the administration of the lobbying disclosure act from the Secretary of State to the Government Ethics Commission;
7. Amends the lobbying disclosure act to:
 - a. Exempt unpaid lobbyists who do not spend over \$50 during each quarterly reporting period on lobbying activities,
 - b. Require lobbyists to report the name of any legislator who is involved in the business which the lobbyist represents,
 - c. No longer requires a \$10.00 registration fee,
 - d. Prohibit legislators from asking for or receiving campaign contributions during a legislative session,
 - e. Prohibit lobbyists from making or promising to make any campaign contributions during a legislative session.

SENATOR MICHAEL G. THORNE
 REPRESENTATIVE LES AuCOIN
 MS. BLANCHE SCHROEDER
 MR. BILL MOSHOFSKY
 MS. MARIAN MILLIGAN

Measure No. 14**Public Officials' Financial Ethics and Reporting****Argument in Favor****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210****NOW IS THE TIME**

To make sure that public decisions are always made in the public interest—not for private gain. By custom, Oregon has enjoyed a reputation of open, honest government. But we can't depend on custom any longer. It's time we put these practices into law. Ballot measure 14 gives us the legal "tools" to keep Oregon free of corruption.

TELL THEM WE MEAN IT

Oregonians must let public officials know that we do care how our government is run. It's time for us to establish rules of conduct for ALL public officials at state, county and city levels of government. Ballot measure 14 sets forth these rules.

PREVENT CORRUPTION

Stop potential buying and selling of votes during legislative sessions. At present, lobbyists can donate money to legislators at the time their bills are being heard in committee or voted on the floor—and allows legislators who are working or voting on these bills to ask lobbyists to donate to their campaigns. Ballot measure 14 prohibits this.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 14 AND . . .

- you will know **IN ADVANCE** whenever a public official's vote or decision affects his own pocketbook.
- you will have an Ethics Commission to enforce the law and to answer your questions concerning ethics in government.
- Public officials will have a guide to follow when real or potential conflicts of interest arise.

Conflict of Interest is real: it is here in Oregon and it can effect every one of us.

It's 1974, and we deserve to know more about the people who run our government.

Measure No. 14

Public Officials' Financial Ethics and Reporting

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Measure 14 sounds good but don't be misled—it's bad!

The measure is bad because financial disclosure requirements will discourage qualified people from serving in public office.

- Most people are naturally reluctant to disclose personal financial matters. Prospective office holders are no different. People do not want to reveal their personal situations—either the presence or absence of assets.

- Worse yet, disclosure requirements are so confusing and ambiguous, citizens would be hesitant to run the risk of adverse publicity, substantial penalties and forfeitures from unintentional non-compliance.

- Already other states with similar schemes are experiencing reduced citizen participation in government.

Deterrents to public service would be especially harmful in Oregon where so much of government is carried on by volunteer boards and commissions.

Particularly disturbing is that need for Measure 14 has not been established—Oregon is considered one of the cleanest states in the Nation. Besides, if we had corruption, Measure 14 wouldn't stop it; dishonest people could easily get around it. In any event, required disclosures would not discourage payoffs.

Measure 14 is bad for another reason. It requires disclosure of certain financial interests on the assumption such interests will cause "conflict of interest." But it does not require disclosure of many other interests more likely to influence action by public officials, such as interest in regulated professions, occupations and industries, welfare programs, education funding, labor laws, environmental controls, etc.

Measure 14 establishes yet another State Commission which in the future is likely to have many full-time staff people to carry out investigations, prosecutions and administrative functions at taxpayers' expense. Of greater concern the new Oregon Government Ethics Commission will itself be "political" and likely create more problems than it will solve. As political appointees its members certainly will not be "independent" as represented, which will lead to political game-playing.

The provisions of Measure 14 relating to disclosure by lobbyists are fairly workable and less objectionable. However, voters should be concerned about giving any government agency the power to limit access to their legislative body.

Summarizing, Measure 14 would needlessly reduce the quality and increase the cost of government. Furthermore it would not accomplish the high sounding goals and objectives claimed for it. You can't legislate ethics and morality.

Measure No. 14**Public Officials' Financial Ethics and Reporting****Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:**

SECTION 1. The Legislative Assembly hereby declares that a public office is a public trust, and that as one safeguard for that trust, the people require all public officials to adhere to the code of ethics set forth in section 3 of this Act.

SECTION 1a. The Legislative Assembly recognizes that it is the policy of the state to have serving on many state and local boards and commissions state and local officials who may have potentially conflicting public responsibilities by virtue of their positions as public officials and also as members of the boards and commissions, and declares it to be the policy of the state that the holding of such offices does not constitute the holding of incompatible offices unless expressly stated in the enabling legislation.

SECTION 2. As used in sections 1 to 25 of this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Business" means any corporation, partnership, proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, organization, self-employed individual and any other legal entity operated for economic gain.

(2) "Business with which he is associated" means any business of which the person or a member of his household is a director, officer, owner or employe, or any corporation in which the person or a member of his household owns or has owned stock worth \$1,000 or more at any point in the preceding calendar year.

(3) "Commission" means the Oregon Government Ethics Commission.

(4) "Conflict of interest" means the conflict of a private pecuniary interest of a public official with an official obligation or duty of the public official, but not:

(a) An interest or membership in a particular business, industry, occupation or other class required by law as a prerequisite to the holding by the person of the office or position.

(b) Any action in his official capacity which would affect to the same degree a class consisting of all inhabitants of the state, or a smaller class consisting of an industry, occupation or other group including one of which or in which the person, or a member of his household or business with which he is associated, is a member or is engaged.

(5) "Favor" means something of economic value given to a public official or member of his household for valuable consideration less than that required from others who are not public officials. However, "favor" does not mean favors from relatives.

(6) "Gift" means something of economic value given to a public official or member of his household without valuable consideration, including the full or partial forgiveness of indebtedness, which is not extended to others who are not public officials. However, "gift" does not mean:

(a) Campaign contributions.

(b) Gifts from relatives.

(7) "Income" means income of any nature derived from any source, including, but not limited to, any salary, wage, advance, payment, dividend, interest, rent, honoraria, return of capital, forgiveness of indebtedness, or anything of economic value.

(8) "Legislative or administrative interest" means an economic interest, distinct from that of the general public, in one or more bills, resolutions, regulations, proposals or other matters subject to the formal vote or official action of any public official.

(9) "Member of household" means the spouse of the public official and any children of either who reside with the public official.

(10) "Public official" means:

(a) Any person holding an elective state, county, city or port office.

(b) Any judge of the Oregon Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Oregon Tax Court, circuit, district, justice and municipal courts, or any district attorney.

(c) Any state, regional, county or city agency, department or division head.

(d) Any member of a state, regional, port, county or city board or commission or service, school or community college district whose responsibilities substantially affect the disposition of public funds including disbursement, budgeting, contracting authority, bonding, purchasing, selling or similar function.

(e) Any member of a state, county or city board, commission or service district whose responsibilities substantially affect the dispensing of privileges and benefits including licensing, examining, zoning, appeals, quotas, or similar function.

(f) Any principal administrative assistant or officer to public officials, boards, commissions or service districts described in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection.

(g) The Deputy Attorney General; any assistant in the Governor's office whose annual salary exceeds \$20,000; state officers or employees in the unclassified or exempt service described in subsections (4) and (5) of ORS 240.200, and in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of ORS 240.207, other than personal secretaries and clerical and service personnel authorized by such provisions; and those whose salaries are set by ORS 292.515 to 292.553, 292.585 to 292.642 and 292.675 to 292.780.

SECTION 3. (1) No public official shall use his official position or office to obtain financial gain for himself, other than official salary, honoraria or reimbursement of expenses, or for any member of his household, or for any business with which he or a member of his household is associated.

(2) No public official or candidate for office or a member of his household shall solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, during any calendar year, any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$100 from any person who could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest in any governmental agency.

(3) No public official or candidate for office or a member of his household shall solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, during the calendar year, any favor or favors with an aggregate value in excess of \$100 from any person who could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest in any governmental agency.

(4) No public official shall solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, and no person shall offer or give to any public official any pledge or promise of future employment, based on any understanding that such public official's vote, official action or judgment would be influenced thereby.

(5) No public official shall further his personal gain through the use of confidential information gained in the course of or by reason of his official position or activities in any way.

SECTION 4. On and after April 15, 1975:

(1) Every public official holding an elective state office, any candidate therefor, persons described in paragraph (g) of subsection (10) of section 2 of this Act and every member of the following state boards and commissions shall file with the commission a verified statement of economic interest as required under this Act.

- (a) Capitol Planning Commission.
- (b) Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission.
- (c) Economic Development Commission.
- (d) State Board of Education.
- (e) Environmental Quality Commission.
- (f) Fish Commission of the State of Oregon.
- (g) State Board of Forestry.
- (h) Oregon Government Ethics Commission.
- (i) State Health Commission.
- (j) State Board of Higher Education.
- (k) Oregon Investment Council.
- (L) State Labor-Management Relations Board.
- (m) Land Conservation and Development Commission.
- (n) Oregon Liquor Control Commission.
- (o) Local Government Investment Board.
- (p) State Marine Board.
- (q) Mass transit district boards.
- (r) Nuclear and Thermal Energy Council.
- (s) Board of Commissioners of the Port of Portland.
- (t) Public Employe Relations Board.
- (u) Public Employes' Retirement Board.
- (v) Oregon Racing Commission.
- (w) Oregon Transportation Commission.
- (x) Wage and Hour Commission.
- (y) State Water Resources Board.
- (z) State Wildlife Commission.
- (zz) Workmen's Compensation Board.

(2) Within 30 days after the date an appointment takes effect, every appointed public official on a board or commission listed in subsection (1) of this section shall file with the commission a statement of economic interest as required under sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

(3) Within 30 days after the filing date for the state-wide primary election, each candidate for elective public office described in subsection (1) of this section and any candidate for United States Senator or Representative shall file with the commission a statement of economic interest as required under sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

SECTION 4a. The Legislative Assembly shall maintain a continuing review of the operation of sections 1 to 25 of this Act and from time to time may add to or delete from the list of boards and commissions in section 4 of this Act as in the judgment of the Legislative Assembly is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 5. The statement of economic interest filed under section 4 of this Act shall be on a form prescribed by the commission, and the person

filing the statement shall supply the information required by this section and section 7 of this Act as follows:

(1) The name of all business offices and directorships held by him or a member of his household during the preceding calendar year.

(2) All names under which he and members of his household do business.

(3) Employment held at the time of filing, or at any time during the preceding calendar year by him or a member of his household which produces 10 percent or more of the total annual household income.

(4) The name, principal address and brief description of the business activity or nature of the services from which 50 percent or more of the household income was received during the preceding calendar year and whether it did business during the preceding year, now does business or could reasonably be expected to do business or has legislative or administrative interest in the governmental agency of which the public official is a member or over which he has authority.

(5) The listing of all real property in which the public official or a member of his household has or has had any personal, beneficial ownership interest during the preceding calendar year, any options to purchase or sell real property, and any other rights of any kind in real property located within the geographic boundaries of the governmental agency of which the public official is a member or over which he has authority.

SECTION 6. The following additional economic interest shall be reported for the preceding calendar year only if the source of that interest is derived from an individual or business which has been doing business, does business or could reasonably be expected to do business with or has legislative or administrative interest in the governmental agency of which the public official is a member or over which he has authority:

(1) Each source of income over \$1,000, other than a source of income disclosed under section 5 of this Act, whether or not taxable, received by him or a member of his household.

(2) Each person to whom he or a member of his household owes or has owed money in excess of \$1,000, the interest rate thereon and the date of the loan, except for debts owed to any federal or state regulated financial institution or retail contracts.

(3) Each business, principal address, and brief description of its nature, in which he or a member of his household has or has had a personal, beneficial interest or investment in excess of \$1,000, except for individual items involved in a mutual fund or a blind trust, or a time or demand deposit in a financial institution, shares in a credit union, or the cash surrender value of life insurance.

(4) Each person for whom the public official has performed services for a fee in excess of \$1,000 except for any disclosure otherwise prohibited by law or by a professional code of ethics.

SECTION 7. Each public official of this state shall report by name any compensated lobbyist with whom he or a member of his household shares or shared during the preceding calendar year, any direct economic interest such as a partnership, joint venture or similar substantial economic relationship. As used in this section "lobbyist" has the meaning set forth in section 2, chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973.

SECTION 8. Statements supplemental to those required by sections 5 and 6 of this Act shall be filed as follows:

(1) Annual supplemental statements shall be filed with the commission.

(2) Within 30 days after a public official ceases to hold office, he shall file with the commission a supplemental statement of economic interest covering the period from the beginning of the calendar year to the date on which he ceases to hold public office.

SECTION 9. Any political subdivision in this state other than a city or county by resolution may require any public official of the subdivision to file a verified statement of economic interest. The filing shall be made with the commission. A copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the commission.

SECTION 10. When involved in a conflict of interest, a public official shall:

(1) If he is an elected public official, other than a member of the Legislative Assembly, or an appointed public official serving on a board or commission, announce publicly the nature of the conflict prior to taking any official action thereon.

(2) If he is a member of the Legislative Assembly, announce publicly, pursuant to rules of the house of which he is a member, the nature of the conflict prior to voting, either on the floor or in committee, on the issue giving rise to the conflict.

(3) If he is a judge, remove himself from the case giving rise to the conflict or advise the parties of the nature of the conflict.

(4) If he is a district attorney, advise the judge of the nature of the conflict and remove himself from the case if the judge so requires.

(5) If he is any other appointed official subject to this Act, notify in writing the person who appointed him to office of the nature of the conflict, and request that the appointing authority dispose of the matter giving rise to the conflict. Upon receipt of the request, the appointing authority shall designate within a reasonable time an alternate to dispose of the matter, or shall direct the official to dispose of the matter in a manner specified by the appointing authority.

SECTION 11. (1) When a public official gives notice of a conflict of interest, the conflict shall be recorded in the official records of the public body, and a notice of the conflict and how it was disposed of shall be provided the commission within a reasonable period of time.

(2) No decision or action of any public official or any board or commission on which he serves or agency by which he is employed shall be voided by any court solely by reason of his failure to disclose a conflict of interest.

SECTION 12. (12) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission is established, consisting of seven members appointed in the following manner:

(a) One each by the majority and minority parties in each house of the Legislative Assembly.

(b) Three by the Governor.

(2) No person who would otherwise be subject to this Act may be appointed to the commission. No more than four members shall be members of the same political party.

(3) The term of office is four years. No member shall be eligible to be appointed to more than one full term but may serve out an unexpired term. However, those members first appointed to the commission serving less than a three-year term are eligible for a second appointment for a full term. Vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority for the unexpired term.

(4) Notwithstanding the terms of office specified, the members first appointed to the commission shall serve for terms as determined by lot:

(a) One shall serve for a term ending January 1, 1976.

(b) One shall serve for a term ending January 1, 1977.

(c) Two shall serve for terms ending January 1, 1978.

(d) Three shall serve for terms ending January 1, 1979.

(5) The commission shall elect a chairman and vice chairman for such terms and duties as the commission may require.

(6) A quorum consists of four members but no final decision may be made without an affirmative vote of the majority of the members appointed to the commission.

(7) Members shall be entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495.

SECTION 13. (1) Upon its own instigation or signed complaint of any person, the commission may make investigations with respect to statements filed under sections 1 to 25 of this Act or resolution adopted pursuant thereto, alleged failure to file any required statement, or any other alleged violation of any provision of sections 1 to 25 of this Act, and shall report findings together with supporting reasons. In carrying out its duties, the commission may require any additional information, administer oaths, take depositions and issue subpoenas to compel attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records, memoranda or other information necessary to carry out the commission's duties under sections 1 to 25 of this Act. If any person fails to comply with any subpoena issued under this section or refuses to testify on any matters on which he may be lawfully interrogated, the procedure provided in ORS 183.440 shall be followed to compel compliance.

(2) The findings of the commission in any investigation shall be made available to the public official who is the subject thereof, to the appointing authority, if any, and to the Attorney General for state public officials and to the appropriate district attorney for local public officials. The findings shall be made available to the Commission on Judicial Fitness in any investigation involving a judge.

(3) Hearings relating to any charge of alleged violation of sections 1 to 25 of this Act may be held before the commission or before a hearings officer appointed by the commission. The procedure shall be that for a contested case under ORS chapter 183.

SECTION 14. If the commission finds that an appointed public official has violated any provision of sections 1 to 25 of this Act or any rule adopted pursuant thereto, the finding may constitute grounds for removal from office by the appointing authority or shall constitute prima facie evidence of unfitness where removal is only authorized for cause.

SECTION 15. (1) Upon the written request of any public official, the commission shall issue and publish opinions on the requirements of sections 1 to 25 of this Act, based on actual or hypothetical circumstances.

(2) If any public official or business with which he is associated is in doubt whether a proposed transaction or action constitutes a conflict of interest under sections 1 to 25 of this Act, he may request in writing a determination from the commission. Within 60 days of receipt of the request, the commission shall issue an advisory interpretation on the question. The requester shall supply such information as the commission requests to enable it to issue the interpretation.

(3) A public official or business with which he is associated shall not

be liable under sections 1 to 25 of this Act for any action or transaction carried out in accordance with an advisory letter of interpretation issued under subsection (2) of this section.

SECTION 16. The commission shall appoint an executive director to serve at the pleasure of the commission. The executive director shall be responsible for the administrative operations of the commission and shall perform such other duties as may be designated or assigned to him from time to time by the commission. However, the commission shall not delegate the power to make regulations or issue advisory opinions to the executive director.

SECTION 17. The commission shall:

(1) Prescribe forms for statements required by sections 1 to 25 of this Act and provide the forms to persons required to file the statements under sections 1 to 25 of this Act or resolution adopted pursuant thereto.

(2) Prepare, publish and provide a manual setting forth recommended uniform methods of reporting for use by persons filing statements under sections 1 to 25 of this Act or resolution adopted pursuant thereto.

(3) Develop a filing, coding and cross-indexing system consistent with the purposes of sections 1 to 25 of this Act.

(4) Prepare and publish such reports as the commission finds necessary.

SECTION 18. Records of the commission shall constitute public records of this state, but the commission shall retain as confidential the additional information it requires from a public official under subsection (1) of section 13 of this Act.

SECTION 19. The commission shall adopt by rule a schedule establishing the amount of civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 that may be imposed for violating any provision of sections 1 to 25 of this Act or any resolution adopted pursuant thereto. Any penalty imposed under this section is in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty or sanction that may be imposed according to law, including removal from office.

SECTION 20. The commission shall in addition to civil penalties prescribed in section 19 of this Act, require any public official who has financially benefited himself or any other person by violation of any provision of sections 1 to 25 of this Act to forfeit twice the amount that he or any other person realized from violating any provision of sections 1 to 25 of this Act.

SECTION 21. (1) Any civil penalty imposed under section 19 or 20 of this Act shall become due and payable when the public official incurring the penalty receives a notice in writing from the commission. The notice shall be sent by registered or certified mail and must include:

(a) A reference to the particular section of statute, ruling or order involved;

(b) A short and plain statement of the matter asserted or charged as a violation;

(c) A statement of the amount of penalty imposed; and

(d) A statement of the public official's right to request a hearing.

(2) The public official to whom the notice is addressed shall have 20 days from the date of receipt of the notice in which to make written application for a hearing before the commission.

(3) All hearings shall be conducted pursuant to the applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183.

(4) Unless the amount of the penalty is paid within 10 days after the order becomes final, the order shall constitute a judgment and may be filed in accordance with ORS 18.320 to 18.370.

(5) All penalties recovered under sections 19 and 20 of this Act shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to the General Fund.

SECTION 22. All statements required by sections 1 to 25 of this Act or resolution adopted pursuant thereto to be filed shall be under oath or affirmation attesting to the truth of what is stated, and, therefore, are "sworn statements" within the meaning of ORS 162.075.

SECTION 23. In the event that a public official or candidate subject to the requirements of sections 1 to 25 of this Act fails to file a statement of economic interests required by sections 1 to 25 of this Act or resolution adopted pursuant thereto, the following actions shall be taken, irrespective of other penalties which may be imposed pursuant to this Act:

(1) Except as to judges, no compensation shall be paid to the public official. Upon notice to the Executive Department or to the appropriate local authority from the commission of the failure to file the required report when due, compensation shall be withheld until such time as the public official complies with the requirements of sections 1 to 25 of this Act. In the case of a public official who receives no compensation, the public official shall be barred from beginning or continuing the exercise of his official duty until such time as a statement is filed as required under sections 1 to 25 of this Act.

(2) Upon notice to the Secretary of State of the failure to file the statement required by this Act from the commission, the Secretary of State shall cause the name of the candidate for public office to be removed from the ballot on which he would otherwise appear.

(3) In the case of a judge, compensation shall not be withheld but notice shall be given to the Commission on Judicial Fitness and to the Supreme Court which shall take such action as either may consider appropriate to enforce compliance with the requirements of sections 1 to 25 of this Act.

SECTION 24. Nothing in sections 1 to 25 of this Act is intended to affect:

(1) Any other statute requiring disclosure of economic interest by any public official or public employe.

(2) Any statute prohibiting or authorizing specific conduct on the part of any public official or public employe.

SECTION 25. The penalties and sanctions imposed by sections 1 to 25 of this Act are in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty or sanction prescribed or authorized by law which applies to the conduct of public officials.

SECTION 26. On the effective date of this Act:

(1) The duties, functions and powers imposed upon the Secretary of State by sections 1 to 14, chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973, shall be transferred to the Government Ethics Division and the Oregon Government Ethics Commission;

(2) The Legislative Counsel, for the purpose of harmonizing and clarifying Oregon Revised Statutes, may substitute for words designating the Secretary of State, wherever they occur in sections 1 to 12 and 14 of chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973, words designating the Government Ethics Division;

(3) The Legislative Counsel, for the purpose of harmonizing and clarifying Oregon Revised Statutes, may substitute, for words designating the

Secretary of State, wherever they occur in section 13 of chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973, words designating the Government Ethics Commission.

Section 27. Section 3, chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973, is amended to read:

Sec. 3. The provisions of sections 4 to 7 of [this Act] **chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973**, do not apply to the following persons:

(1) News media or their employes or agents, who in the ordinary course of business publish or broadcast news items, editorials or other comments or paid advertisements which directly or indirectly urge legislative action if such persons engage in no other activities in connection with such legislative action.

(2) Any public official or employe acting in his official capacity.

(3) Any legislative official acting in his official capacity.

(4) Any individual who receives no **additional** consideration for lobbying and who limits his lobbying activities solely to formal appearances to give testimony before public sessions of committees of the Legislative Assembly, or public hearings of state agencies, and who, if he testifies, registers his appearance in the records of such committees or agencies.

(5) **An individual who appears before committees testifying in support of or opposition to proposed legislation and whose appearance before such committee is only casual or incidental, even though directly or indirectly related to his employment.**

(6) **Any lobbyist who receives no consideration for lobbying and who does not spend an amount in excess of \$50 during any reporting period excluding the cost of personal travel.**

Section 28. Section 4, chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973, is amended to read:

Sec. 4. (1) Within three working days after engaging in lobbying, each lobbyist shall register with the [Secretary of State] **Oregon Government Ethics Commission** by filing with [him] **the commission** a statement containing the following information:

(a) The name and address of the registrant.

(b) The name and address of each person by whom the registrant is employed or in whose interest he appears or works, a description of the trade, business, profession or area of endeavor of that person, and a designation by each such person that the lobbyist is officially authorized to lobby for that person.

(c) **The name of any member of the Legislative Assembly who is in any way employed by the lobbyist employer designated in paragraph (b) of this subsection or who is employed by the registrant or if the registrant is associated with any business, either as an owner, officer, employe or otherwise, which constitutes a business with which the member of the Legislative Assembly is associated, as that term is defined in section 2 of this 1974 Act.**

(2) The designation of official authorization to lobby shall be signed by an officer of each such corporation, association, organization or other group or by each individual by whom the registrant is employed or in whose interest he appears or works.

[(3) Each lobbyist who registers pursuant to this section shall submit with his registration a fee of \$10. However, no lobbyist is required to submit more than one such fee in any one calendar year.]

Section 29. Section 5, chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973, is amended to read:

Sec. 5. (1) Any lobbyist who engages in any lobbying activities [during any session of the Legislative Assembly] shall file with the [Secretary of State] **Oregon Government Ethics Commission**, by the 15th day of each

calendar quarter, a statement showing the total amount of all moneys expended by the lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying in the preceding quarter. Any single expenditure in excess of \$25 shall be listed. The statement shall also list the name of any legislative official to whom or for whose benefit, on any one occasion, an expenditure in excess of \$25 is made.

[(2) Any lobbyist who lobbies during a time when the Legislative Assembly is not in session, shall file with the Secretary of State, by the 15th day of each calendar quarter, a statement showing the total amount of all moneys that were not previously reported pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, that were expended during the previous quarter for the purpose of lobbying.]

[(3)] (2) Statements required by this section need not include amounts expended by the lobbyist for personal living expenses. If the amount of any expenditure required to be included in a statement is not accurately known at the time the statement is required to be filed, an estimate thereof shall be submitted in the statement and designated as such. The exact amount expended for which a previous estimate was made shall be submitted in a subsequent report when the information is available.

Section 30. Section 7, chapter 802, Oregon Laws 1973, is amended to read:

Sec. 7. (1) No lobbyist shall instigate the introduction of any legislative action for the purpose of obtaining employment to lobby in opposition thereto.

(2) No lobbyist shall attempt to influence the vote of any member of the Legislative Assembly by the promise of financial support of his candidacy, or by threat of financing opposition to his candidacy, at any future election.

(3) No person shall lobby or offer to lobby for consideration any part of which is contingent upon the success of any lobbying activity.

(4) No lobbyist shall knowingly or wilfully make any false statement or misrepresentation to any legislative official, or knowing a document to contain a false statement, cause a copy of such document to be received by a legislative official without notifying such official in writing of the truth.

(5) No legislative official shall receive consideration other than from the State of Oregon for acting as a lobbyist.

(6) **No legislative official shall receive or solicit any monetary payment or other contribution for the purpose of meeting election campaign expenditures or deficits from a lobbyist during a session of the Legislative Assembly.**

(7) **No lobbyist during a session of the Legislative Assembly shall make or promise to make any monetary payment or other contribution for the purpose of meeting campaign expenditures or deficits to a legislative official.**

SECTION 31. This Act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state.

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

BALLOT TITLE

PUBLIC OFFICIALS' FINANCIAL ETHICS AND REPORTING—

14 Purpose: Establishes rules of conduct regarding public officials' financial matters and conflict of interest. Requires certain paid and unpaid public officials and political candidates to publicly report sources of income exceeding \$1,000 and certain debts relating to public officials' or candidates' governmental responsibilities. Creates Oregon Government Ethics Commission to administer act. Also amends lobbyist reporting statutes and transfers administration of lobbyist law from Secretary of State to Ethics Commission. Provides penalties.

YES NO

14 A County

Shall the following public officials of this county be required to file statements of economic interest as provided in chapter 72, Oregon Laws 1974 (Enrolled House Bill 3304): Each person holding an elective county office; each member of a county planning, zoning or development commission; and each chief executive officer of the county who performs the duties of a principal administrator of the county?

YES NO

14B-C-D, etc. City (depending on number of cities in each county)

Shall the following public officials of this city be required to file statements of economic interest as provided in chapter 72, Oregon Laws 1974 (Enrolled House Bill 3304): Each person holding an elective city office; each member of a city planning, zoning or development commission; and each chief executive officer of the city who performs the duties of manager or a principal administrator of the city?

YES NO

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: It is estimated that passage of the measure would require administrative expenses of approximately \$60,000 annually.

A greater administrative expense will be required if the voters decide that their cities and counties are to be covered by this measure, increasing the workload for the commission.

Measure No. 15

Prohibits Purchase or Sale of Steelhead

Submitted to the People pursuant to Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 1, 1974, in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

In the Oregon River system there are five different species of Pacific Salmon. In addition there are various species of trout. One of these trout species is the Rainbow Trout. A steelhead is an anadromous or seagoing Rainbow Trout. It is believed that this measure will affect only the commercial catch of steelhead.

Under present law the steelhead is defined as a game fish and commercial catch of steelhead is allowed only as an incidental catch while netting for some allowable fish such as shad or salmon.

Under the present law, the Oregon Fish Commission has the authority to use "all reasonable means" to regulate the incidental catch of steelhead "consistent with continuing an optimum legal commercial fishery of food fish." The Commission has the authority to allow commercial catches of salmon in Tillamook Bay and the Columbia River. Presently, commercial fishing for salmon is allowed by the Commission only in the Columbia River.

The proposed measure provides that the Commission shall "minimize" the incidental catch of steelhead. This change may also reduce the total catch of salmon.

Under the present law, commercial fishermen may keep and sell steelhead taken as an incidental catch. The proposed measure requires that such fish be donated to state or charitable institutions as determined by the Wildlife Commission. There is no provision for compensation to the fishermen.

In 1973, approximately 6,300,000 pounds of salmon and steelhead were caught in the waters of the Columbia River by non-Indian commercial fishermen. Approximately 284,000 pounds caught and marketed were steelhead. Of the total dollar value of these two types of fish caught commercially in 1973, salmon had a dollar value (paid to non-Indian commercial fishermen) of approximately \$5,700,000, while steelhead had a dollar value (paid to non-Indian commercial fishermen) of approximately \$142,000.

Non-Indian commercial fishermen would lose such income from steelhead if this proposal is passed.

The primary purpose of this measure is to decrease the number of steelhead caught by non-Indian commercial fishermen.

Nothing in the act will affect Treaty Indian Fishing rights established by treaties between various Indian Tribes and the United States Government.

CAREY W. STARZINGER
SENATOR VERN COOK
ROSS LINDSTROM
THEODORE T. BUGAS
JAMES JORDAN

Measure No. 15

Prohibits Purchase or Sale of Steelhead

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Oregon is the only State in America that permits the netting and sale of trout, including the steelhead trout, from publicly owned freshwater. (This act will not affect fishing in the ocean—it only relates to the Oregon river system.)

In 1973, 25,700 steelhead trout were caught by gill netters below Bonneville Dam in the Columbia River.

The intent of the initiators of this measure is twofold.

FIRST, this measure gives a direction to the Oregon Fish Commission to minimize the incidental catch of steelhead trout through the use of their regulatory powers. It specifically directs them to do this by regulating the season for commercial catch, type of gear, i.e., net size, type, manner of operation, and by the designation of the area where commercial netting will be allowed. By using such regulatory authority the number of steelhead incidentally caught by commercial fishermen will be substantially reduced.

SECONDLY, those steelhead incidentally caught in spite of all the efforts of the Fish Commission through its regulations to prevent such catch, will remain the property of the State of Oregon—as they are, in their natural state. This is intended to discourage the catch of steelhead by commercial fishermen.

The measure prohibits the purchase or sale of steelhead within the State of Oregon.

To prevent the waste of steelhead incidentally caught, which cannot be released with any reasonable hope that they will survive, the act further provides that such fish will be distributed to County, City or State institutions within Oregon or to charitable organizations in such manner as the Oregon Wildlife Commission prescribes.

THIS ACT WILL:

- a. Declare it to be the policy of the state to manage steelhead trout and other rainbow trout for recreational angling.
- b. Will minimize "incidental" catch of steelhead trout by fresh-water commercial gillnet fishermen.
- c. Will remove profit from harvested steelhead trout maximizing voluntary self-compliance.
- d. Will protect wild native stocks necessary for natural reproduction.
- e. Will increase the recreational value of all publicly owned streams and tributaries.

THIS ACT WILL NOT:

- a. Affect Indian fishing rights controlled by Federal treaties.
- b. Significantly reduce the harvest of salmon, our main food fish, if at all.
- c. Make it more difficult for the housewife to purchase fresh or processed fish in the stores.
- d. Cause the loss of jobs because the salmon fishing fleets with their harvesting and processing will continue and since this measure will create new jobs in the recreational industry.

Passage of This Measure is Necessary to Help Conserve the Steelhead Trout Runs of the Columbia River System.

**WE URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF BALLOT MEASURE 15!
SAVE OUR OREGON RAINBOW TROUT!**

Measure No. 15

Prohibits Purchase or Sale of Steelhead

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

This bill is an attempt by a small group of Steelhead extremists to favor selfish, private interest groups at the expense of the rest of society which pays for the Steelhead and has an equal right to enjoy them.

The Steelhead is one of the least expensive canned Salmon available to consumers. This bill will cause an increase in the price of a can of Salmon.

Non-Indian commercial fishermen will be forced to give Steelhead to the State while receiving no payment in return.

In order to handle those Steelhead taken from the commercial fishermen, the State would have to spend additional tax money to collect, process, and distribute the fish to the State institutions.

The size of Steelhead runs and the sport catch of Steelhead have actually increased in recent years. The Oregon Fish Commission and the Oregon Wildlife Commission both say that Steelhead runs are definitely in NO danger. There is no conservation reason for further reduction of the incidental commercial catch of Steelhead.

Under the present law passed by the Legislature in 1969, with the support of both commercial and sports interests, the incidental commercial catch of Steelhead has been reduced as far as possible while maintaining a Non-Indian commercial Salmon fishing industry. Eliminating this fishery would create a waste of an important natural resource which should be fully utilized by all Oregonians and others who pay taxes to raise these fish.

Non-Indian commercial fishermen have been cut from 279 fishing days in 1940, to 73 in 1973 and in 1974 have already had 12 days additional cut from the 1973 seasons. 1974 will be the smallest commercial fishing season in history.

This bill is a deceptive plot to eliminate the Non-Indian commercial Salmon fishing industry. The sponsors of this measure have said that this method was necessary since the Oregon voters overwhelmingly defeated a measure in 1964 which would have directly stopped ALL commercial Salmon fishing in the Columbia River.

If the Non-Indian commercial fisherman is no longer allowed an incidental catch of Steelhead, treaty Indians will come down below Bonneville Dam with set nets to take the Steelhead runs under rights guaranteed by the Federal treaties.

If this bill is passed, it will actually REDUCE the number of Steelhead available. This bill orders the protection of wild native stocks. In order to do so, ALL Steelhead would have to be taken out of the hatchery systems, since hatchery Steelhead complete with true native stocks.

This bill would cause the reduction of Steelhead funds since such Federal funds are largely justified by the commercial use of these fish.

The consumer will, if this measure is passed, be deprived of a good source of protein food. The same consumer pays her taxes to rear and nurture the Steelhead; she should be allowed to enjoy it canned if she wishes to do so.

The passage of the measure would cause the economic loss of jobs to fishermen and processing workers. It is unnecessary for conservation since Steelhead runs are in good shape. The loss of part of a person's income these days is painful and should be done only if necessary. This bill causes unneeded economic waste.

Steelhead are already exclusive sport fishermen's property everywhere in Oregon but the Columbia.

Measure No. 15

Prohibits Purchase or Sale of Steelhead

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

Section 1. ORS 509.030 is repealed and Section 2 of this Act is enacted in lieu thereof.

Section 2. (1) It shall be the policy of the State of Oregon that rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, including Steelhead trout are game fish, and shall be managed to provide recreational angling for the people and to protect wild native stocks. Recognizing that rainbow trout are sometimes intermingled with food fish, the Fish Commission of Oregon shall regulate to minimize the incidental catch of rainbow trout that may be taken under subsection (2) of this section by commercial fishing gear, including but not limited to regulations as to season, gear and area.

(2) Any rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, including steelhead trout taken as an incidental catch, by any person fishing commercially may be possessed for the purpose of delivery to the state but shall remain the property of this state and shall not be bought or sold within the state. Such fish shall be distributed to city, county or state institutions within Oregon or to charitable organizations in such manner as the State Wildlife Commission prescribes.

(3) Nothing in this Act is intended to affect Indian fishing rights as granted by federal treaties.

BALLOT TITLE

PROHIBITS PURCHASE OR SALE OF STEELHEAD—Purpose:

15 "Declares it to be the policy of the state to manage steelhead and other rainbow trout for recreational angling and to protect wild native stocks. Recognizes that steelhead intermingle with food fish and directs regulation to minimize incidental catch of steelhead by commercial gear. Prohibits purchase or sale of such incidental catch and directs delivery to state for distribution to public institutions or charitable organizations. Indian treaty fishing rights not affected. Repeals ORS 509.030."

YES NO

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: Based on the 1973 poundage revenue, an estimated loss in steelhead poundage revenue is \$6,025."

Statement of the Democratic Party of Oregon

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Oregonians:

On November 5 elect BOB STRAUB Governor, BETTY ROBERTS U. S. Senator, BILL STEVENSON Labor Commissioner, LES AU COIN, AL ULLMAN, BOB DUNCAN, AND JIM WEAVER U. S. Representatives, and keep the Oregon State Senate and House Democratic.

Do all these things on Election Day for THREE important reasons:

(1) THE OUTSTANDING QUALITY OF OUR CANDIDATES FOR STATE AND NATIONAL OFFICE—

BOB STRAUB will put the interests of the people of Oregon above the interests of the few seeking special favors. Oregonians feel comfortable with BOB STRAUB. He is one of them. They know him and what he stands for. BOB STRAUB is a proven leader with a record of accomplishment. BOB STRAUB loves Oregon and genuinely likes people. As Governor, his first concern always will be for the well being of Oregon and all its people;

BETTY ROBERTS combines brains, courage, and legislative accomplishment in a way that qualifies her uniquely to be the Democratic Party's successor to Senator WAYNE MORSE in the U. S. Senate. Like Senator MORSE, BETTY ROBERTS fights for what is right. In the U.S. Senate, BETTY ROBERTS would give Oregon the strong voice and leadership role missing there since SENATOR MORSE. BETTY ROBERTS has demonstrated unique talents as a legislator. She would return Oregon to a position of first rank in the U.S. Senate;

BILL STEVENSON has proved himself a friend of the working man and woman in his 3 terms in the Oregon House and during his present first term as a State Senator. He is young, energetic, and has imaginative ideas to better the conditions of work and the worker in Oregon. As a Democrat, he can be trusted to make the needs of working people his top priority in the Commissioner of Labor's office;

LES AU COIN, AL ULLMAN, BOB DUNCAN AND JIM WEAVER will be strong advocates for their districts and for Oregon in the U.S. House of Representatives. They will speak their mind—to the White House, to their fellow Congressmen, and to the people of Oregon. They are independent, strong minded, well informed and believers in government serving the needs of people. AU COIN, ULLMAN, DUNCAN, AND WEAVER—each one has earned support from a majority of voters in his respective district.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY TO THE CITIZENS OF OREGON—

By their demonstrated concern for the people of Oregon, Democrats in the Oregon House and Senate merit the continuing and growing confidence of the Oregon electorate. For example, the last session of the legislature under Democratic leadership passed laws to increase workmen compensation benefits to widows and orphans of injured workmen; increased property tax relief for home owners; and improved the elective process in Oregon by passing Conflict of Interest legislation, Lobby Registration and Open Meeting Legislation. Democratic state legislators are delivering on 2 critical concerns of the Oregon voter:

—fairness and honest performance

—enacting laws that say directly to the people that government is concerned with what happens to the average citizen

(3) THE PREFERENCE OF THE REGISTERED VOTER IN OREGON FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—

By a registration majority of over 200,000, Oregonians prefer the Democratic Party to the Republican Party. Until recently, too often Republican money and entrenched position undercut the effectiveness of that registration majority through the media, during campaigns and on election day. But now, in 1974, the Democratic Party message is getting through to registered Democrats. Continuing inflation, the wreckage of Watergate, and Republican indifference to the welfare of people is reconfirming peoples' Democratic party preference. Strong candidates, a first rate record of legislative achievement, and the Democrats acknowledged concern for the general welfare as a party all add up to voting one's registration preference on November 5. Over 700,000 Oregonians have registered as Democrats. With good reasons. VOTE THOSE REASONS ON NOVEMBER 5.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic Party of Oregon, James Klonoski, Chairman; Kathy Green, Secretary)

Statement of the Democratic Party of Oregon

VOTE FOR

Governor	BOB STRAUB	U.S. Senator	BETTY ROBERTS
	Labor Commissioner		BILL STEVENSON
1st Congressional District	LES AuCOIN	2nd Congressional District	AL ULLMAN
3rd Congressional District	BOB DUNCAN	4th Congressional District	JIM WEAVER

STATE SENATOR

Dist. 1	Dist. 3	Dist. 5
BILL HOLMSTROM	BLAINE WHIPPLE	TED HALLOCK
Dist. 9	Dist. 11	Dist. 13
FRANK ROBERTS	MARY ROBERTS	WALTER BROWN
Dist. 14	Dist. 16	Dist. 17
DICK GROENER	JULIUS GEHRING	KEITH BURBIDGE
Dist. 18	Dist. 19	Dist. 20
CLIFF TROW	JOHN POWELL	JACK CRAIG
Dist. 21	Dist. 22	Dist. 26
ED FADELEY	BETTY BROWNE	LENN HANNON

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Dist. 1	Dist. 2	Dist. 3
DICK MAGRUDER	WILLIAM E. WYATT	DAVID K. SCHAEFER
Dist. 4	Dist. 5	Dist. 6
BILL E. FERGUSON	TOM MARSH	GARY J. NEES
Dist. 7	Dist. 8	Dist. 9
PAT WHITING	VERA KATZ	TOM L. MASON
Dist. 10	Dist. 11	Dist. 12
PHIL LANG	EARL BLUMENAUER	GRACE PECK
Dist. 13	Dist. 14	Dist. 15
STEPHEN KAFOURY	HOWARD CHERRY	BILL McCOY
Dist. 16	Dist. 17	Dist. 18
WALLY PRIESTLEY	GEORGE W. STARR	JANE CEASE
Dist. 19	Dist. 20	Dist. 21
HARDY MYERS	DREW DAVIS	RICHARD GUSTAFSON
Dist. 22	Dist. 23	Dist. 24
HARVEY AKESON	GLENN OTTO	JOE LANE
Dist. 25	Dist. 26	Dist. 27
GLEN WHALLON	ED LINDQUIST	RALPH GROENER
Dist. 28	Dist. 29	Dist. 30
CURT WOLFER	ERNEST E. AMUNDSON	JEFF GILMOUR
Dist. 31	Dist. 32	Dist. 33
HAROLD W. ADAMS	PEG DERELI	MARY A. PARKISON
Dist. 34	Dist. 35	Dist. 36
BOB MARX	DAVID L. SMEDEMA	JACK HINES
Dist. 37	Dist. 38	Dist. 39
BUD BYERS	MAX RIJKEN	GRATTAN KERANS
Dist. 40	Dist. 41	Dist. 42
NORM POTT	JOHN T. STEWART	NANCIE FADELEY
Dist. 43	Dist. 44	Dist. 45
TED KULONGOSKI	DICK EYMANN	MARY LOU WROBLE
Dist. 46	Dist. 47	Dist. 48
RICHARD BONEBRAKE	BILL GRANNELL	ED STEVENSON
Dist. 49	Dist. 50	Dist. 51
BEN W. KILPATRICK	AL DENSMORE	JAY MULLEN
Dist. 52	Dist. 53	Dist. 54
CLEATIS G. MITCHELL	DON CROWNOVER	KEITH N. OLDS
Dist. 55	Dist. 56	Dist. 58
JACK SUMNER	WAYNE H. FAWBUSH	GARY EISLER
Dist. 59	Dist. 60	
MAX SIMPSON	FLORENCIO RODRIGUEZ	

(This information furnished by Democratic Party of Oregon, James Klonoski, Chairman; Kathy Green, Secretary)

Statement of the Oregon Republican State Central Committee

A TIME FOR CHANGE

It is time for a rational approach in making the laws that affect all of us. It is time to judge the 1973 Democrat-controlled legislature with its credit-card spending, sloppy management and irresponsible legislation—and compare that record to the previous Republican-majority legislatures.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 1969 AND 1971 REPUBLICAN-MAJORITY LEGISLATURES

1969—Increased basic school support bringing the states contribution up to 20% of the operating cost of local school districts.

Created Department of Environmental Quality.

Strengthened Civil Rights Laws.

Increased senior citizens household income limitations.

Passed a property tax freeze when home owner reaches age 65.

Provided money for kidney transplants for Oregonians.

Developed a drug control and treatment program.

Initiated programs for trainable mentally retarded persons.

1971—Created Department of Human Resources.

Provided \$43 million in property tax relief for low income and elderly.

Declared alcoholism a disease.

Passed the nationally recognized Bottle Bill.

Extended tax incentive program to encourage the construction of pollution control devices.

Responsive and progressive legislation and leadership have been the hallmarks of Oregon's Republican Governors, Senators, Congressmen, and state legislators.

It's time to elect a Republican majority in the legislature, a Governor, a U. S. Senator, Congressmen and local county officials.

As a voter, YOU COULD MAKE THE DIFFERENCE in the elections this fall.

The future of this state for years to come will be decided November 5. The right decision—responsible Republican leadership—won't just happen. It has to be made to happen.

YOUR VOTE NOVEMBER 5 COULD MAKE THE DIFFERENCE.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information is furnished by Oregon Republican State Central Committee, Dave Green, Chairman)

Statement of the Oregon Republican State Central Committee

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE

Recently, the people of Oregon were treated to an incredible insight into the attitude of Democrat legislative spenders toward the taxpayer's money and the voters' intelligence.

On Sunday, July 21, 1974, United Press correspondent Sue Robinson revealed that the Democrat-controlled, credit-card spending Oregon legislature doubled its 1973-74 operating expenses over those of the 1971-72 legislature.

Richard Eymann, Speaker of the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives and the man who signs the expense vouchers said, "Every time a voucher comes to me for my signature, I have to guess by myself as to whether it's a legitimate expense."

ISN'T IT TIME TO TAKE THE GUESSWORK OUT OF WHAT'S LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND MORAL WHEN IT COMES TO LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES ON LEGISLATORS?

If the Democrats who control the pay policies of the legislature can only guess at these fundamental rules of public administration, the public deserves more than a weak explanation.

IT DESERVES A CHANGE!

If Democrat legislators have their way, the next session of the Oregon legislature will remove present tax exemptions specifically established to encourage construction of pollution control facilities, remove exemptions on agricultural properties, benevolent, charitable and religious organizations, non-profit homes for the elderly, campers, motor homes, boats, day care centers, student housing, and other endeavors affecting virtually every Oregonian.

The action took place at a July 12, 1974, meeting of the Legislative Revenue Committee. Democrat Representative Blumenauer made the motion to eliminate the exemptions totaling millions of dollars unless affirmatively retained by the legislature. All the Democrats on the Committee voted for the bill; all the Republicans voted against the bill.

The incumbent legislative Democrats' action seems to be consistent with the Democrats' ultimate philosophy as stated in their 1972 Oregon Platform: "Land is a common resource and should be held in public ownership, with temporary title given for specific utilization within standards established by law."

IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE.

The 1973 Oregon legislature was treated to some remarkable legislative proposals by Democrat incumbents. Fortunately, most of it was too much, even for fellow Democrats, and even though some proposals reflected planks in previous Democrat platforms, directly or indirectly.

Like Senate Bill 368, sponsored by Democrat Senators Burbidge and Hallock, which "provides for benefits to be paid to persons who were inmates at state penal or correctional institutions in amount of minimum weekly benefits provided for unemployment compensation."

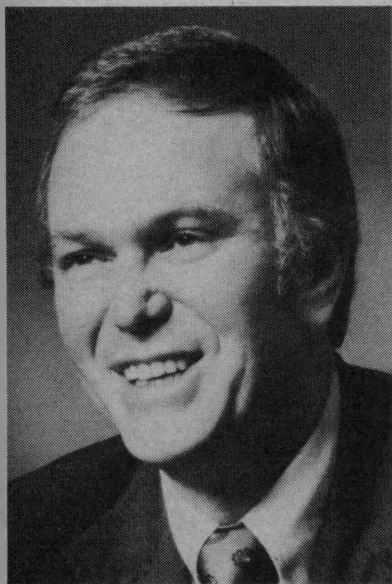
And on it goes. Democrats in the Democrat controlled 1973 Oregon Legislature also introduced bills REQUIRING counties to purchase residential property if the owner is unable to sell it on his own (SB 743), requiring the state to provide veteran's educational benefits to conscientious objectors (HB 2540), deleting the authority of county courts to place prisoners on bread and water diets for refusal to work (HB 2697), and . . . on and on.

ISN'T THAT ENOUGH? IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE!

(This information furnished by Oregon Republican State Central Committee, Dave Green, Chairman)

Republican

BOB PACKWOOD
For United States Senator



BORN: September 11, 1932

EDUCATION: Grant High School, 1950
Willamette Univ., 1954

New York Univ. School of Law, 1957

MARRIED: Georgie Oberteuffer, Portland, 1964

CHILDREN: Bill, age 7, Shyla, age 3

CLERK—Oregon Supreme Court, 1957-58

PRACTICE OF LAW—Portland, 1958-68

ELECTED TO OREGON LEGISLATURE—1962, 1964, 1966

ELECTED TO UNITED STATES SENATE—1968

INFLATION IS THE NO. 1 PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

To stop inflation, Bob Packwood supports:

1. Cutting government spending to balance the budget and avoid higher prices.
2. Closing tax loopholes such as oil depletion and eliminating other tax dodges for the wealthy.
3. Enforcing antitrust laws to break up monopolies which rig prices and stifle competition.

ATTENDANCE ON THE JOB.

Bob Packwood, during his first term, has been in the Capital to cast his vote on more issues than any other Northwest Senator.

INTEGRITY AND HONESTY.

Senator Packwood was the first candidate for the United States Senate to make a complete personal, public financial disclosure, listing all assets and liabilities.

On February 12, 1974, THE COOS BAY WORLD editorialized:

"We'd suggest that . . . financial disclosures such as that made by Packwood go a long way toward restoring integrity and confidence in the American political system."

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Reelect Bob Packwood Committee,
John R. Faust, Jr., Chairman)

SUPPORTS INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

While supporting law enforcement, Senator Packwood has supported individual rights by:

1. Opposing no-knock home searches.
2. Opposing all gun registration laws.

ENVIRONMENT.

Bob Packwood has led the fight to:

1. Save Hells Canyon.
2. Preserve French Pete.
3. Protect Cascade Head.

Senator Packwood received the Richard L. Neuberger Award for environmental leadership.

PROTECTS OREGON'S JOBS.

Bob Packwood has been a leader in:

1. Stopping log exports to Japan.
2. Sponsoring legislation to extend territorial sea limits to 200 miles to preserve Oregon's fishery resource.

GOVERNMENT REFORM.

Because of Senator Packwood's leadership, the archaic seniority system in Congress is crumbling.

"When Packwood reached the Senate in 1969, the seniority system appeared as enduring as the tides.

"Four years later, working within the Republican caucus, Packwood and fellow freshman Robert C. Taft, Jr. of Ohio cracked the seniority monolith."

—THE OREGONIAN
July 15, 1974

CAMPAIGN REFORM.

The Senate passed Packwood's amendment to substantially reduce the amount of money political committees could give to candidates. Big money politics are on their way out, thanks to Packwood's efforts.

"If (Congressional) reform comes to be an area of significant action during this session, Packwood will probably emerge as one of its most articulate spokesmen."

—TIME Magazine
Jan. 15, 1973

GASOLINE PROBLEMS.

"It was Senator Packwood . . . who first got our attention about Oregon's (gas) problems . . . It was Packwood who worked with us on a daily basis dating back to pre-embargo times."

— William Simon
Federal Energy Chief
OREGONIAN interview
March 12, 1974

LEADERSHIP AND COURAGE.

In its July 15, 1974 issue, TIME Magazine selected Bob Packwood as one of 200 outstanding leaders in America.

Packwood was selected as "Man of the Year" by the National Association of Independent Business.

OREGON JOURNAL Washington correspondent, Bill Robertson, wrote on August 4, 1973, "Packwood . . . is a man who will lead fights most members shy away from."

(This information furnished by Reelect Bob Packwood Committee,
John R. Faust, Jr., Chairman)

Democrat

BETTY ROBERTS

For United States Senator



**OREGON NEEDS AN
EFFECTIVE DEMOCRAT
IN THE U.S. SENATE**

• There are many important tasks for Oregon's U.S. Senator to accomplish for Oregon. Our major sources of jobs—forest products, agriculture, shipping and transportation—have not had the Senatorial attention they really need. And Oregon also needs help in developing certain new industries and jobs.

• That's just one reason why Oregon should have a hard-working Democrat as U.S. Senator. As the majority party, the Democrats run the committees and the real power in the U.S. Senate. Any Republican is handicapped by this fact of political reality.

**BETTY ROBERTS HAS PROVED THE ABILITY TO
GET THINGS DONE IN THE OREGON SENATE**

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

• Pilot programs are now providing car and bus transportation to take these people where they must go in Albany, Medford, Nyssa, Portland; and in Wasco, Sherman and Columbia Counties. Soon people all over Oregon may benefit from this example of Betty Roberts' leadership.

SENATOR ROBERTS HAS LED THE WAY SUCCESSFULLY

- for energy conservation and planning.
- for property tax relief and consumer rights.
- for advances in agriculture.
- for a Sea Grant College to develop ocean resources.
- for quality education in schools and colleges.
- for industrial development and better laws for workers.
- for Day Care programs for working mothers.

In the U.S. Senate she will lead the way on the great national problems, always aiming for what is best for ordinary people.

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

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Betty Roberts Committee,
John L. Weatherby, Treasurer)

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

- She'll show the same no-nonsense approach to tough problems in the U.S. Senate.

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

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

- As Oregon's U.S. Senator Betty Roberts will be just as hard-nosed about all non-essential federal spending, especially the fat in our \$80 billion defense budget.

LOOK AT THE RECORD OF SENATOR BETTY ROBERTS

- Chairman: Senate Consumer and Business Affairs Committee.
- Vice-Chairman: Ways and Means Committee.
- Chairman: Advisory Committee, Solid Waste Disposal, Department of Environmental Quality.
- Member: Education Committees of the House and Senate for five legislative sessions.

BETTY ROBERTS HAS MADE HER OWN WAY

- Born Feb. 5, 1923, Betty Roberts grew up in rural Texas in the Great Depression. She came to Oregon in 1945 and worked her way through college and law school while raising four children. She has lived in Klamath Falls, Lakeview, LaGrande, Eastern Multnomah County, and now Portland. She understands the problems of ALL Oregonians.

- She has degrees in education, political science and law. She is a community college teacher and a practicing attorney in Portland. She is married to State Representative Keith Skelton, and between them they have 8 children and 4 grandchildren. Elected State Representative 1965-69, State Senator 1969-1975.

- Betty Roberts is an Oregon homeowner. She understands the problem of making mortgage payments. ("When inflation turns your dream house into a nightmare," Betty said recently, "you can bet the working people are not running things.") Departing from the tradition of moving to Washington upon election, Roberts has pledged to continue being an Oregon resident.

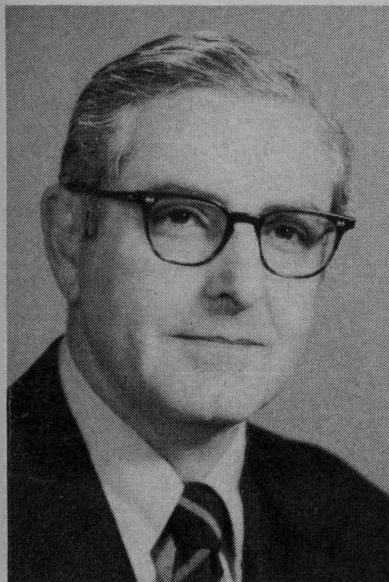
CHOOSE THE PROVEN PERFORMANCE OF BETTY ROBERTS.

GET ACTION IN CONGRESS ON OUR REAL PROBLEMS.

- on controlling inflation and high prices
- on getting forest products production going again
- on reducing log exports and increasing reforestation
- on health insurance for everyone
- on unnecessary government spending
- on closing tax loopholes for the wealthy
- on election reform
- on sensible energy conservation

(This information furnished by Betty Roberts Committee,
John L. Weatherby, Treasurer)

Republican

VICTOR ATIYEH**For Governor**

Victor Atiyeh was born in Portland on Feb. 20, 1923. He attended the University of Oregon until 1943, when his father's death caused him to take an active role in the family business, Atiyeh Bros., Inc. He is president of the firm, a small, independent, Oregon-based rug and carpet company.

In 1958, he was elected to the Oregon House of Representatives and served for three 2-year terms. In 1964, he was elected to the Oregon State Senate, and is now in his third 4-year term.

Victor Atiyeh is the one man for Oregon NOW. During the past two decades, Atiyeh's influence in the Legislature has helped Oregon become the bellwether state in environmental protection, human livability, innovative and farsighted legislation and the people's control of their government.

As Governor, Vic Atiyeh will bring with him the very same qualifications for which he is known and respected by thousands—integrity, experience, sound judgment, able decision making and progressive leadership.

CONSIDER INTEGRITY

"The most important qualification any man can bring to the Governor's office is a set of high principles."—Victor Atiyeh

Atiyeh's honesty is refreshing. He is beholden to no special interest groups. His fellow lawmakers, while not always agreeing with him, respect him for the fair-minded, open way he deals with issues. The 1973 Conflict of Interest Bill, which requires all state-level elected officials to reveal their significant financial connections, was vigorously supported by Atiyeh. This measure will be on the November 5 ballot.

CONSIDER EXPERIENCED LEADERSHIP

"Government exists for only one purpose—to serve the needs of the people."—Victor Atiyeh

It's significant that Victor Atiyeh has never been defeated for public office. The people elected him and re-elected him because they like what he does and how he does it. At one time or another, he has chaired or served on every major committee in the legislature:

Chairman, Education
Vice Chairman, Environmental
Affairs
Chairman, Air and Water Quality

Chairman, Labor and Industries
Vice Chairman, Taxation
Chairman, Food and Dairy
. . . and many others.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Atiyeh for Governor Committee,
Richard N. Weber, Campaign Coordinator)

CONSIDER THE RECORD

Vic Atiyeh has either sponsored or supported nearly every major piece of environmental legislation since 1965, including Oregon's nationally recognized air and water pollution controls—Oregon Beach Bill—Oregon Bottle Bill—Land Use Planning.

Atiyeh sponsored more major health and medical care bills that became law in the past 16 years than any other legislator—bills that dealt directly with the problems of alcoholism, the disabled, the elderly, the mentally ill and the handicapped.

In the area of education, Vic Atiyeh was a key factor in passing the law that provides free education for physically and mentally handicapped children. The concept of kindergarten funding through the Basic School Support Fund has been led by Atiyeh.

CONSIDER FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

"In most areas relating to the people's needs, I would call myself progressive. But in matters dealing with the people's tax dollars, I consider myself conservative."—Victor Atiyeh

The soaring costs of government today demand that we seek immediate and effective ways to be frugal. Vic Atiyeh has constantly worked toward more efficiency in the use of tax funds, and has supported tax relief programs for many citizens' groups, notably the elderly and the disabled.

Atiyeh favors keeping the state income tax as the primary source of tax revenue. He supports property tax relief, and strongly opposes a sales tax. He believes it is just as important for the state to deny welfare to those who don't deserve it as it is to provide welfare for those who need it.

CONSIDER PUBLIC SERVICE

"The best way for Americans to restore confidence in their government is to take a more active and constructive part in public affairs."—Victor Atiyeh

Atiyeh has always felt the urge to participate in the causes and programs in which he believes. He has long been active in community campaigns, school and church activities, professional associations and charitable organizations. To name a few: United Good Neighbors, Oregon United Appeal Board, St. Vincent Hospital Fund Board, Oregon Boys' Club, Boy Scouts of America. In 1961 Atiyeh was awarded the Silver Beaver Award and in 1968 the Silver Antelope Award, the highest council and regional awards in scouting.

Vic Atiyeh is an avid sportsman, and fervently believes in the conservation of Oregon's magnificent fish and game resources. He and his wife, Dolores, have two grown children, Tom and Suzanne, and a new granddaughter. The Atiyeh's are members of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church.

Family man, committed citizen, progressive legislator, dedicated public servant. This is Victor Atiyeh, Oregon's next great Governor.

He asks for and deserves your support . . . in the form of your vote on November 5.

(This information furnished by Atiyeh for Governor Committee,
Richard N. Weber, Campaign Coordinator)

Democrat

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

Other parts of this nation admire and copy our "Oregon Way." It's a progressive system, designed to make a government work for and with the people.

It's a system that works. Oregonians are proud of it. Bob Straub has reason to share that pride, because he's led the way.

During the past 18 years Bob Straub has demonstrated his ability as a decision-maker, a problem-solver, a man with common sense and independence. His record of leadership is clear:

- Remember the threat to public access to Oregon's beaches? Bob Straub led the fight to keep the beaches open to the public forever.
- Remember when we tucked away our State money instead of investing it wisely? As State Treasurer Bob Straub developed programs to earn an extra \$657,000 per year—this is real inflation fighting.

- Remember when swimming was banned in the polluted Willamette River? Bob Straub led the fight to clean up

the river. And his Willamette Greenway concept will insure our access to our river.

BOB STRAUB: THIS TIME IT REALLY MAKES A DIFFERENCE

We can't back up. Today's challenges, if met with do-nothing negativism, can become tomorrow's crises.

That's why this year's gubernatorial election is so important. There is a clearly defined choice. This time it really makes a difference. And Bob Straub is that difference.

THIS IS BOB STRAUB

Bob Straub, 54, was born on May 6, 1920. A World War II veteran with a masters degree in Business Administration from Dartmouth College, Bob and his wife Pat live on a working farm near Salem. They have raised six children. A successful businessman, Bob Straub knows what it means to work with his hands. He's earned the endorsement of Oregon Labor.

(Concluded on following page)

As a State Senator from Lane County and in his two terms as State Treasurer, Bob Straub built a solid record as an environmentalist and inflation fighter. He was among the first to recognize the growing dangers of pollution and inadequate management of natural resources. As State Treasurer, Bob Straub doubled the productivity of his staff—without adding a single employee.

Bob Straub has the qualities Oregonians expect from their best leaders.

THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE

Today, inflation hurts us all. Bob Straub has demonstrated his leadership as an inflation fighter with the tough-minded money management he showed as State Treasurer—the same policies he'll bring to the Governor's Office.

Bob Straub's plan to increase Oregon's supply of low-cost housing will restore dignity to the lives of the elderly poor and help them fight inflation and mean jobs for the home-building and timber industries.

Bob Straub has taken strong stands for consumer protection laws and quality health care at affordable costs.

Bob Straub has always opposed the unjust sales tax. As Governor he'd veto a sales tax.

MEETING THE CHALLENGES

As Oregon's next governor, Bob Straub is committed to making Oregon tomorrow as livable as Oregon today. Here's how:

- Economic Development: Bob Straub's Administration economic development priorities will focus on sensible and balanced growth.
- The Environment: Bob Straub believes Oregonians must not back away from commitments to a clean environment. He believes we can have new jobs and new industries without sacrificing Oregon's livability.
- Education: Bob Straub supports increasing state aid to schools to 50 percent, providing property tax relief to homeowners and renters. And he would continue his strong support for Oregon's successful community college programs.
- Transportation: Bob Straub supports improved public transportation for urban areas and improved service for the poor, elderly and handicapped. His administration would continue statewide highway and road improvements.

BOB STRAUB: HE'LL KEEP THE PROMISE OF OREGON'S FUTURE

Bob Straub has helped make sound decisions to give Oregon well-balanced momentum for our future. We must not turn back.

Oregonians like Bob Straub. And they trust him.

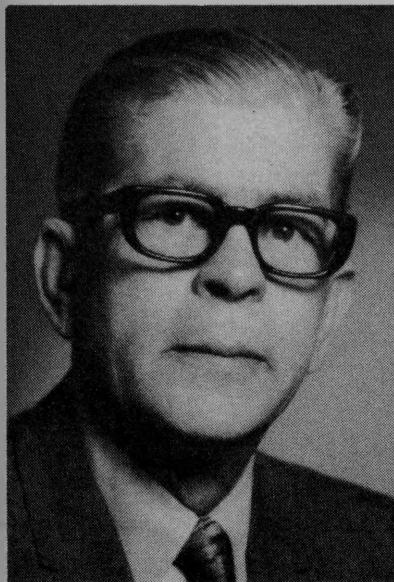
This time there really is a difference.

Vote for Bob Straub.

Republican

ROBERT G. KNUDSON

For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor



Vice-President & President Elect Oregon Building Congress.

Member Washington Grange No. 313 Manpower Section Portland Citizens Committee.

Past Advisory Board Member Portland Community College & Clackamas Community College.

Oregon State Plumbers Advisory Board.

Past Chairman Multnomah County Committee for Employment of the Handicapped.

Director of Research, Planning & Zoning Beaver State Mobile Homeowners League Inc.

Past State President Oregon Council Painting & Decorating Contractors of America.

Past Advisory Board Member Milwaukie Skill Center.

Past Co-Director Project Outreach.

Past Apprenticeship Committee member Local and State Wide.

Robert Knudson, Republican candidate for State Labor Commissioner, is not a professional politician. He is a native Oregonian, born in North Bend, educated and lived in the Milwaukie-Portland area continuously except for Military service in W.W. II and 4 yrs with the F.A.A.

He was employed by the Bureau of Labor for approximately seven yrs, advanced to Assistant Director of Apprenticeship & Training, resigning his position because of the inequities and unqualified administrative personnel. Knudson attempted to make the voting public aware of these facts in the 1970 election. The Bureau has been and still is disintegrating; retaining only the Wage & Hour, Civil Rights and Apprenticeship & Training.

The Bureau of Labor under proper, experienced guidance could save the tax payers a million dollars a year by simply utilizing their own facilities of Apprenticeship & Training to train State Employees.

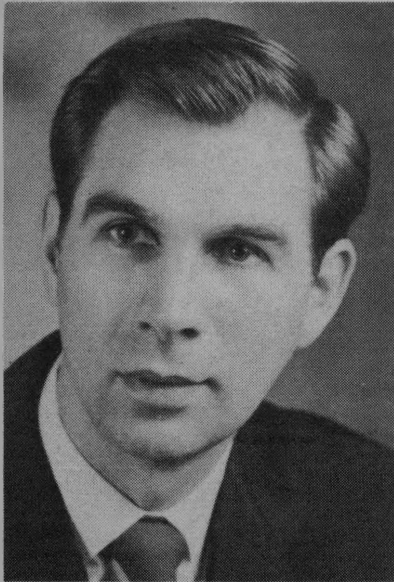
Knudson believes the office should be elective, but the term limited to eight years.

Knudson was born in North Bend, Oregon in 1914; went to school in Portland Brooklyn Grade School, Benson High School. Occupation is Painting; and has worked for the Bureau of Labor, State of Oregon.

The Future of Oregon Depends on training young men and women to fulfill the needs of industry, it is of utmost importance. A vote for Knudson will provide the needed leadership to accomplish this task.

(This information furnished by Robert G. Knudson)

Democrat

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

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

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

Associate Real Estate Broker.

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

State Senator. Member, powerful
Ways and Means Committee.

State Representative—three terms.

Former Staff Assistant to Congress-
woman Edith Green.

Former Field Representative, Oregon
AFL-CIO.

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

BILL STEVENSON—life-long **DEMOCRAT**. Born and raised in Oregon. Married to the former Kerry Gatherer. Two daughters, Sarah and Lisa. Homeowner. Attends Northminster Presbyterian Church. Honorable Discharge, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve. **DEMOCRATIC** Precinct Committeeman.

BILL STEVENSON and the **ECONOMY**—He believes **INFLATION IS ECONOMIC ENEMY NO. 1**, with **UNEMPLOYMENT** and **HIGH INTEREST RATES** close behind. **BILL STEVENSON** has proposed establishment of the **OREGON ECONOMIC COUNCIL** designed to fight inflation, foster sound economic planning for a strong and healthy Oregon economy, soften the negative impact of federal economic policy on Oregon, and seek changes in adverse federal policy.

BILL STEVENSON **RECOMMENDS AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD 5% TAX CUT IN INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL INCOME TAXES AS A FIRST STEP IN OREGON'S FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION**—a step suggested by the Governor's Executive Department Economist.

BILL STEVENSON as **LABOR COMMISSIONER**—**WILL BE A STRONG VOICE FOR LAWS WHICH BENEFIT AND PROTECT OREGON'S WORKING MEN AND WOMEN!** As Senator and Representative he has been a supporter and fighter for legislation:

(Concluded on following page)

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

- To adopt Oregon's Safe Employment Act.
- To greatly improve benefits paid to injured workers or the surviving spouse and children of a worker killed on the job.
- To increase to more realistic levels unemployment insurance benefits for Oregonians who find themselves out of work through no fault of their own.
- To raise the state minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per hour in 1974 and to \$1.75 in 1975.
- To meet the problems of Senior Citizens concerning transportation, housing, and taxation based on ability-to-pay.
- To protect our environment: on the Oregon Environmental Council's voting record for the 1973 Legislative Session Senator Stevenson scored 95% correct.
- For a strong and healthy Oregon economy by supporting every proposal of the Senate Economic Development Task Force. Proposals adopted will help assure that Oregon's economy is strong and diversified, that our growth will be balanced, and that our employers and employees can expect economic security.
- For genuine homeowner and renter property tax relief, and to see that taxation in Oregon is based on ability-to-pay. He vigorously OPPOSED and voted AGAINST the sales tax.

BILL STEVENSON as LABOR COMMISSIONER—WILL BE MORE THAN JUST A GOOD ADMINISTRATOR. HE WILL SUPPORT AND BE A STRONG ADVOCATE:

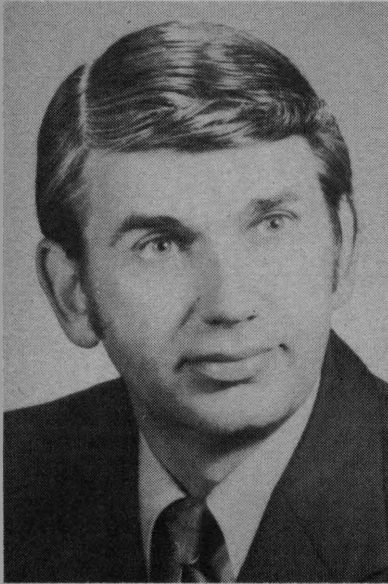
- For the working men and women of Oregon—the front-line producers in our state.
- To maintain, strengthen and expand Oregon's Apprenticeship and Training programs.
- For vigorous enforcement of Oregon's Fair Labor Standards and Practices Law—to ensure that every working Oregonian receives fair pay under proper conditions.
- To help returning Veterans find their place in Oregon's job market.
- For vigorous and responsible enforcement of Oregon's Civil Rights Laws—so that every Oregonian will be assured of equal treatment in employment, housing, and public accommodations.
- For strong enforcement of Oregon's Prevailing Wage Rate Law.
- To provide firm regulation of private employment agencies and farm labor contractors.

BILL STEVENSON—ENDORSED in the Primary Election for LABOR COMMISSIONER by The Oregonian, Oregon Journal, Salem's Oregon Statesman, Capital Journal, and Capital Press, the Eugene Register-Guard, Pendleton East Oregonian, Corvallis Gazette-Times, Albany Democrat-Herald, Polk County Itemizer-Observer, Gresham Outlook, LaGrande Observer, Baker Democrat-Herald, Sweet Home New Era, Columbia River District Council of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Oregon Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, Oregon Retail Clerks Active Ballot Club. Stevenson has also been endorsed by the Oregon AFL-CIO and the Joint Council of Teamsters.

BILL STEVENSON—HAS THE RESPECT OF BOTH LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN OREGON, AND HAS A REPUTATION FOR BEING FAIR, TOUGH, AND INDEPENDENT.

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

Nonpartisan

VERNE A. DUNCAN**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

- Born April 6, 1934, McMinnville, Oregon
- Attended McMinnville Schools and Linfield College
- BA degree from Idaho State and MEd from University of Idaho
- PhD in Educational administration from University of Oregon—1968
- Candidate for Masters degree in Business Administration at University of Portland
- Married to former Donna Nichols of Ironside, Oregon, 2 children, Annette & Christine, resides near Milwaukie
- Member Presbyterian church
- Active in civic and community organizations (Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, County Board of Health, County Library Board and UGN)

UNHAMPERED BY COMMITMENTS TO PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS AND WITH CLOSE TIES TO LOCAL EDUCATION, DUNCAN CAN BRING A FRESH NEW APPROACH TO OREGON EDUCATION.

VERNE DUNCAN—EXPERIENCED IN EDUCATION

- Teacher at all levels from elementary to college, having started at age 20.
- Principal, junior high and elementary.
- Local School District Superintendent.
- University of Oregon Faculty member—retains adjunct professorship and teaches classes regularly.
- Superintendent of Clackamas County Intermediate Education District—1970 to present.

VERNE DUNCAN—EXPERIENCED IN LEADERSHIP

- Selected as Outstanding Young Educator of Idaho in 1966.
- Senior officer in an active U.S. Army Reserve Unit (Served on Active Duty, 1954-56.)
- Served in numerous state and national consultive and advisory roles within education.
- Past president of State Intermediate and County School Superintendent's Association.
- Currently serves as chief administrator of one of the state's largest educational units.

ELECT VERNE DUNCAN

**EXPERIENCED AND VIGOROUS LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON
EDUCATION**

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Verne A. Duncan for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee, Terry G. Hannon, Treasurer)

VERNE DUNCAN—EXPERIENCED IN GOVERNMENT

- Served as member of Idaho Legislature where he became chairman of economic affairs committee.
- Currently serves as appointive of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House on the Oregon Legislative Improvements Committee.

VERNE DUNCAN TAKES A FIRM STAND ON THE ISSUES

VERNE DUNCAN—

SUPPORTS BETTER SCHOOL BUSINESS PRACTICES:

Improvement of business practices is needed at all levels of Oregon education. Education is generally the biggest business operation in a community and needs the ultimate in efficiency and management control to insure that we get top value for every tax dollar invested.

WANTS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF:

A state basic school support program that would provide between 50 and 75% of school funds would be ideal. This would give property tax relief but would maintain a local financial commitment and maintain local control of schools.

CITES READING AS HIS TOP ACADEMIC PRIORITY:

Too many students are failing to learn the basic skills of reading which provide the essential tools for further learning. Top priority must go to improving our instruction of reading.

IS CONCERNED ABOUT ARITHMETIC SKILLS:

Ask your older child to compute the number of gallons of gasoline used if you had spent \$7.40 and the cost was 59.9¢ per gallon. Are you satisfied with his ability to solve this problem? We must once again emphasize practical mathematical skills.

SUPPORTS LOCAL CONTROL OF SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES:

Most educational decisions should be made at the local level through the cooperation of educators and citizens. We need "people involvement" in educational decisions and Verne Duncan listens well to those concerned about education.

BELIEVES IN RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP TRAINING:

Students must have an understanding of our democratic process. We have developed intelligent, questioning students who can no longer be convinced by words—they must see things happening. With the riots and other activities of frustration over, we see a new willingness of students to work within the system. We must be ready to provide guidance and support so they can achieve positive results from their efforts.

BELIEVES IN FIRM AND FAIR DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS:

Students want fair discipline and an atmosphere conducive to learning. We must support teachers and administrators as they try to provide such standards in our schools.

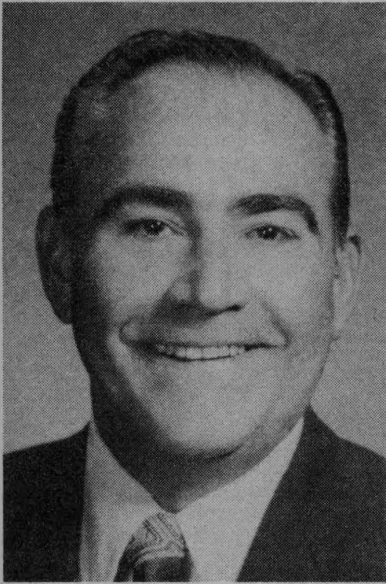
BELIEVES IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF EVERY CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE:

We know now that many different educational programs are necessary to meet the varied needs of our Oregon children—handicapped, gifted, artistic, ill, emotionally disturbed, bi-lingual, college oriented, job oriented, etc. We cannot design our programs for only one segment of our child population if we are to continue claiming "equal opportunity." We must continue and expand our efforts to meet individual needs.

**A STRONG NEW VOICE FOR OREGON EDUCATION
VERNE DUNCAN**

(This information furnished by Verne A. Duncan for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee, Terry G. Hannon, Treasurer)

Nonpartisan

JESSE FASOLD**For Superintendent of Public Instruction****JESSE FASOLD—NOMINATED BY THE PEOPLE**

Jesse Fasold was appointed by Governor Tom McCall to succeed Dale Parnell as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in April, 1974. He was nominated by vote of the people at the Primary Election when he received the greatest number of votes.

JESSE FASOLD—EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE

Jesse Fasold's 26 years of public service include 21 years as an administrator. He has demonstrated his leadership ability in office as Deputy and Interim Superintendent of Public Instruction. During his nine years of state-level service, Jesse Fasold has also been responsible for the administration of the State Schools for the Blind and Deaf. His experience includes classroom teaching and administration on the local level (superintendent, South Lane School District—1960-65, Cottage Grove Elementary District—1953-60.)

JESSE FASOLD—QUALIFIED TO SERVE, EQUIPPED TO LEAD

Jesse Fasold holds a bachelor's degree from Colorado State College, a master's from the University of Colorado, and has completed the six-year program and course requirements leading to a doctorate in educational administration from the University of Oregon. He is a U.S. Marine Corps veteran with overseas service in World War II as an enlisted man who rose to the rank of major. He was born April 27, 1918, is married, and the father of three.

JESSE FASOLD—DEDICATED TO EDUCATION THAT WILL ENABLE PEOPLE TO LIVE GOOD LIVES

Right now, Jesse Fasold and his staff are providing leadership to Oregon's educational system which is nationally envied for its pioneering efforts in such areas as career and vocational education. Jesse Fasold cares about young people; they are what education is all about. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, as Oregon's top elected educational leader, must administer state-level programs that directly affect elementary, high school, and community college students. This responsibility requires an exceptionally well-qualified and experienced State Superintendent.

Jesse Fasold has stated: "As State Superintendent I want to do the best job possible for Oregon's educational system, but I know perfectly well that it is the people's educational system, made for the people, and answerable to the people. That's why I want State Department of Education employees to be people-oriented problem-solvers, not just law enforcement officers in zealous pursuit of conformity."

(Concluded on following page)

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

For your children's sake, provide experienced leadership for Oregon's schools and community colleges. Keep Jesse Fasold on the job as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GOOD REASONS TO KEEP JESSE FASOLD ON THE JOB AS SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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

- **IMPROVED EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRIMARY EDUCATION**—To have a solid foundation for education, every child must be able to read, write, and compute before leaving the primary grades.
- **GREATER EMPHASIS ON RESPONSIBILITY**—For the first time in Oregon's history, the new high school graduation requirements which Jesse Fasold is promoting include a course in social responsibility and citizenship. It is aimed at equipping students for effective participation in community, state, and national government.
- **CONTINUED EXPANSION OF CAREER EDUCATION**—Opportunities must be increased for learners to develop career awareness, explore the various clusters of occupations, identify their own talents and interests, and engage in selected occupational and career training programs before leaving high school.
- **EDUCATION FOR SURVIVAL**—A high school diploma must have real meaning. Education must deal with realities, alternatives, and consequences. Students must graduate with the competencies that will enable them to cope with life as a citizen, wage earner, consumer, family member, and lifelong learner. For example, personal finance education on a down-to-earth, practical level can help students manage money, live within a budget, plan for their futures.
- **A CLOSED COMMUNICATION GAP**—Open communication must be established among students, parents, teachers, administrators, school board members, and State Department of Education staff. Schools must be helped to involve their own communities in deciding how to meet needs of students. Jesse Fasold has asked for teacher and administrator advice in the State Board of Education decision-making process, as well as student input.
- **CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL FINANCE**—Jesse Fasold will continue to work on those aspects of education which most directly affect the taxpayers' pocketbooks. Improved school and community college management can assure that taxpayers will get the most for their dollars. The system of financing schools must include provisions for sizeable local property tax relief.
- **EXPANDED COMMUNITY COLLEGE OPPORTUNITIES**—Community colleges must be enabled to maintain an open-door policy. Post-high school career education opportunities must be within financial and geographical reach of all Oregonians.

JESSE FASOLD IS RECOGNIZED AS THE EDUCATIONAL LEADER THAT HE IS by many Oregon newspapers, including the OREGONIAN and OREGON JOURNAL, which endorsed his candidacy (May 1 and 8, 1974). He is also endorsed by the Oregon AFL-CIO (June 25, 1974), Association of School Administrators (June 21, 1974), Association of School Employees (August 10, 1974), and other groups interested in providing equal opportunities for quality education for all Oregonians.

KEEP JESSE FASOLD AS SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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

Republican

KENNETH ALEXANDER BROWN**For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District**

Farmer—Birth: 3/27/09—Bachelor of Science degree—No public office held.

Today's great issues: inflation, with runaway prices—vital shortages—tripled energy cost—crime—crushing taxes—mushrooming dictatorial bureaucracy, all are chargeable to government gone bad in Washington, D.C.

Whatever distortion has come over our national capital 2nd Dist. Congressman Al Ullman (18 years in Congress) has helped make it that way.

Ullman, as a Lyndon Johnson rubber stamp, VOTED FOR THE GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION making for the big war in Vietnam. One of the big spenders, he has consistently supported inflationary foreign aid outlays and socialistic panaceas. HE VOTED FOR FIREARMS CONTROL MEASURE OF 1968—a law employed to harass honest citizens without making the slightest dent on crime.

Ullman VOTED AGAINST VOLUNTARY PRAYER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS (H.J. RES. 191). He also VOTED FOR THE MEASURE THAT WOULD GIVE AUTOMATIC PAY RAISES TO CONGRESSMEN. He has voted for such business harassing bureaucratic monstrosities as OSHA and Consumer Products Comm., and THE MEASURE PROHIBITING CHILDREN UNDER 12 FROM WORKING IN THE FIELDS. The media keeps emphasizing Ullman's importance as ranking member of the tax writing Ways & Means—This is the committee that has done such a tremendous job of RIGGING LOOP-HOLES FOR THE SUPER RICH.

Ullman's go-along attitude with present foreign policy shares guilt for such fantasies as Kissinger's Russian wheat give-away that resulted in sky-high grocery prices and hardship for millions of Americans—A deal that has moved out the nation's food reserves. That same foreign policy also accounts for the tripling of energy prices.

Ullman's campaign accounting tells us that he is the big money candidate. Quite obviously he is the newspaper candidate—but isn't that the core of the problem—too many big money newspaper politicians in Congress?

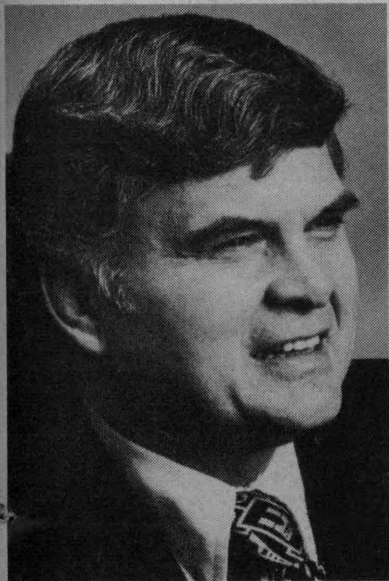
I believe it is high time for return to common sense in national affairs. I propose: take control of money away from the private manipulators who own the Federal Reserve and place it with Congress as Constitution dictates. . . . End foreign business loss guarantees to the multinational corporations . . . Protect farmers, working people and fishermen from unfair foreign competition . . . Reconfirm federal judges every 5 years to eliminate screwball judges . . . Hold Panama Canal . . . Maintain principles of private property, free enterprise and balanced budget. It is time for Congress to start thinking first of the American people.

(This information furnished by Kenneth Alexander Brown)

Democrat

AL ULLMAN

For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District



I pledge my continued dedication to serving the people of Oregon in Congress, and to bearing the public trust and responsibility bestowed upon me. I ask your support and assistance in meeting the problems and challenges we face.

—AL ULLMAN

Despite demanding, new responsibilities in Congress, AL ULLMAN continues to serve Oregon's Second District with the same attention to detail and hard work he has displayed for 17 years. He knows Oregon and its people intimately. Striving to maintain a balance between environmental concern and needed resource development, AL ULLMAN keeps abreast of Oregon's complex issues—from transportation to industry, from housing to irrigation, from communications to power. His guidance has been crucial for sustaining the Second District's strong base in agriculture and forestry.

Spearheading the long fight to set up an historic and bold national budget program, AL ULLMAN has now been elected chairman of the all-important House Budget Committee. Since he also maintains his senior position on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, AL ULLMAN is uniquely placed to attack inflation at its roots and to mold the federal budget into a responsible document of meaningful priorities. Through the Congressional Office of the Budget, which he helped create, his reform program will play a significant role in strengthening the nation's economy for years to come.

AL ULLMAN has never been more effective than he is today.

RE-ELECT AL ULLMAN

... TRUE TO OREGON'S TRUST

(Concluded on following page)

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

AL ULLMAN, acting as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee helped write and carry to victory in Congress this year the sweeping reform bill that will protect the private pensions of millions of American workers.

Rep. Al Ullman "... is responsible for one of the most progressive, needed pieces of legislation now making its way through Congress."

—The OREGON STATESMAN, Salem

Carefully and skillfully, AL ULLMAN last year persuaded Congress to pass long-overdue increases in Social Security and unemployment benefits. Yet he also requested a search for new, better ways to finance such social programs. Pushing for solutions to the nation's energy problems, AL ULLMAN has been leading the fight to reform our tax laws to eliminate abuses and windfalls while expanding energy development.

"Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon's Second Congressional District is one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives. He owes that influence to the seniority system and his own hard work."

—The CAPITAL JOURNAL, Salem

As a leader of reform in Congress, AL ULLMAN is credited with the first reforms in federal spending procedures in over 50 years. At the same time, he began long-needed reforms in the Ways and Means Committee itself. Under his leadership, the House also approved major reforms in the nation's trading laws. AL ULLMAN likewise remains a champion of local control in national health insurance.

"... conscientious ... willing to listen and willing to put forth efforts to solve local problems, major and minor."

—HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls

Time and again, AL ULLMAN has proved for Oregon that he can get the job done. He has consistently won increased funding for Oregon's three key natural resource laboratories at Pendleton, Bend and La Grande. He moved decisively to control the tussock moth blight, and won federal funds for the Willamette Greenway system. He led the fight to expand the Minam Wilderness and to protect the John Day Fossil Beds. He secured federal funds for the major fish hatchery near Madras, and negotiated federal purchase of the Klamath Indian Forest. AL ULLMAN gets the job done and together with his wife, Audrey, gives Oregon a great team.

Al Ullman: B.A., Whitman College, M.A., Columbia University; school teacher and successful businessman; U.S. congressman for 17 years; born March 9, 1914.

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

Republican

WALLACE P. CARSON, JR.

For State Senator, Sixteenth District



Born at Salem, Oregon, on June 10, 1934.

A lawyer in private practice.

Attended Salem Public Schools, Stanford University (BA degree in Political Science), and Willamette University College of Law (JD degree in Law).

Served on legislative committees of Aging, Agriculture, Fish and Game, Education, Judiciary, Labor, Local Government & Urban Affairs, Natural Resources, Professional Responsibility, and Special Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity; Served two terms in Oregon House of Representatives (Majority Leader in 1969-70) and one term in Oregon State Senate (Minority Floor Leader 1971-74); Served on Salem Planning Commission; Serving on School District 24J Career Education Advisory Council.

"As your State Senator, I have fought to get government to listen to the people and act in the people's best interest. With your advice and support, I shall continue the grass-roots tradition of open communication so necessary to restore the confidence of the people in government."

Wally Carson, Jr.

Wallace Carson, Jr. has a matchless combination of energy, enthusiasm, and experience. He has served his neighborhood, community, and state in a wide variety of volunteer programs. Such present service includes board membership on Interact, Catholic Center for Community Services, and Oregon Lung Association (Willamette Region).

Wallace Carson, Jr. and his wife, Gloria, are natives of the mid-valley area, are the parents of three school-age children, and they are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Wally, a former Air Force jet pilot, is presently in the Oregon Air National Guard.

Wallace Carson, Jr. has led the fight to open up the Legislature to the people. From legislation on open meetings, public records, campaign expenditure limitations, and conflict of interest legislation to better facilities for the citizens who come to the Legislature, Wally Carson has been a leader.

The establishment and funding of a sound basic education for our children, the protection of Oregon's livability and environment in a period of energy crisis and a more open government, at all levels, are issues Carson can solve, with your support.

(This information furnished by Carson for Senate Committee,
D. A. Rhoten, Chairman)

Democrat

JULIUS GEHRING

For State Senator, Sixteenth District



Born: Silverton, Oregon, November 15, 1927

JULIUS & NORMA, son Robby, live on a 57 acre farm Southwest of Silverton.

JULIUS GEHRING has been a successful farmer and a property owner since his discharge from the Army.

JULIUS GEHRING is also a licensed Tax Consultant.

JULIUS GEHRING is a graduate of Merritt Davis School of Commerce with a Major in Accounting.

JULIUS GEHRING knows hard work. He has 20 years experience in the Plywood, Sawmill and Postal Service Fields. He is well aware of many problems facing both employer and employee alike. JULIUS GEHRING is very concerned about the plight of Oregon Farmers. He opposes bureaucrats imposing land use planning.

JULIUS GEHRING BELIEVES:

Elected officials are servants of the people and should listen and communicate to better serve them.

Use good common sense in working out solutions for pollution controls. Extend controlled burning for the grass seed industry. Work with the timber industry—not shut down mills and create vast unemployment. JULIUS GEHRING wants Oregon to prosper with growing payrolls, more new markets, not become a welfare state.

He opposes gun control legislation and the registration of fire arms.

JULIUS GEHRING opposes more government meddling into Individual Rights and wants to back to the "Bill of Rights".

We need a \$1,000.00 exemption for every man, woman & child. Work now towards closing the tax loopholes of those that pay little or nothing. Increase property tax and renter relief.

Favors a Welfare-Work Program. All welfare recipients 18 years to 60 years of age able to work, should work. There are lots of projects these people can be doing, such as planting trees, parks improvements, pull Tansy Ragweed, etc., save tax dollars. These projects would not take present jobs.

JULIUS GEHRING is the only candidate farmer in District 16. The farmers' voice needs to be heard . . . Without Agriculture this nation would go hungry. We must all work together, Agriculture—Industry—Labor.

WHAT AFFECTS ONE AFFECTS ALL
JULIUS GEHRING wants to know **YOUR** concerns

(This information furnished by Julius Gehring)

Democrat

KEITH A. BURBIDGE**For State Senator, Seventeenth District****RE-ELECT KEITH BURBIDGE
A GREAT STATE SENATOR . . .****A hardworking and effective legislator for Senate District 17**

First elected in 1970, State Senator KEITH BURBIDGE won the nomination in May in a highly contested Primary Race. He has also won the respect of fellow legislators, public interest groups and citizens of the Salem area. He is endorsed by State Employees Association, Oregon Education Association, the Oregon Environmental Council and the Oregon Women's Caucus.

It's not just the many hours of hard work that won this respect for Burbidge, although that's part of it. It's also an evident sense of fairness, a high level of integrity and a commitment to making the democratic process really work for the average citizen.

KEITH BURBIDGE knows the needs and problems of the average citizen because he is one. Born on May 16, 1920, he's been around long enough to know the tragic consequences of depression, what galloping inflation and high taxes

unemployment and war. He knows what can do to the average American family.

After attending Weber State College, Burbidge has worked nearly 30 years as a railroad employee. He started at the bottom and worked his way up to his current position of locomotive engineer. Married, with 4 children, he believes the most important values are a strong and supportive family life, respect for all the diverse viewpoints in our melting-pot society, and a political system that earns the faith and trust of its citizens.

KEITH BURBIDGE has a record of accomplishment in the Oregon Legislature—not campaign promises but bills that were passed. He sponsored, supported or voted for bills that:

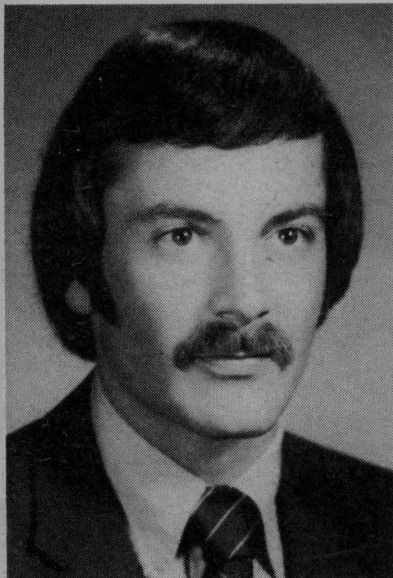
- Opened up governmental operations to public and press scrutiny, and would require income disclosures by public officials.
- Provide property tax relief of an estimated \$100 million per year (you've seen the effects on your tax statements).
- Establish a review procedure for rates and fees charged by hospitals (Oregon's hospital costs are currently among the highest in the nation).
- Preserves Oregon's environment and keeps it one of the last great places to live.
- Prohibits discrimination against women in the areas of credit, housing and public accommodations.

SENATOR BURBIDGE WAS ENDORSED BY THE OREGON STATESMAN AND THE CAPITOL JOURNAL IN THE 1974 PRIMARY CAMPAIGN!!!

RE-ELECT KEITH BURBIDGE—A GREAT STATE SENATOR

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Senator Burbidge Committee,
Lorene Lovretich, Treasurer)

Republican

ALBERT C. (AL) MILLER**For State Senator, Seventeenth District**

Al Miller is a native Oregonian, born in Eugene, Oregon on April 6, 1947. He attended the University of Oregon from 1965-67, and obtained his B.S. Degree from Eastern Oregon College in 1970. Al will receive his Law Degree from Willamette University this December.

Al Miller has had legislative training with emphasis on the drafting of legislation, local government, administrative law, and real estate. He is currently employed as a law clerk.

AL MILLER WILL BE:

AN INDEPENDENT THINKER: "I will vote on behalf of you who elect me, not on behalf of special interests. This is not to say you will agree with every decision I make, but you can be assured that my decisions will have been reached independently, with mature thought and consideration. I will always be available to discuss with you my vote on any issue."

A FULL-TIME LEGISLATOR: "I believe being a legislator is a full-time job and should be treated as such. I am prepared to do just that."

AL MILLER BELIEVES:

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY: "It is time for the legislature to remember it is dealing with your tax dollars. The proper management of the people's money should be a top priority. Oregonians do not need a credit-card legislature, which doubles its costs, meets for longer and longer sessions, and does less for the people."

ENVIRONMENT-ECONOMY: "Preserving our environment is very important, but so is the economy of our state. I believe Oregonians can have both good jobs and a healthy environment."

CONJUGAL VISITS: "Citizen safety and rehabilitation are the main purposes of our penal institutions. However, rehabilitation programs which endanger the public welfare are not the answer. I believe we should conduct a careful review of the conjugal visit program in order to provide greater safety for Oregonians."

SENIOR CITIZENS: "People on fixed incomes are in a state of emergency. We must act immediately and do all that is possible, on the state and local levels, to alleviate this condition. We can begin by understanding the problem, and then work rationally towards its solution."

ANNEXATION: "I believe in the right of self-determination. The people living in a particular area should always have the right to decide whether or not they will be annexed to a city."

AL MILLER WILL PROVIDE:

A common sense approach to government.

The needed change in leadership with a fresh viewpoint.

A STRONG NEW VOICE IN THE OREGON SENATE

(This information furnished by Miller for State Senate Committee)

Republican

FRED R. PARKINSON

For State Representative, Twenty-eighth District



Birthdate: June 12, 1929

Occupation: Pharmacist and drugstore owner for 19 years. 1951 graduate of Idaho State University: B.S. in Pharmacy

Experience: Presently an elected City of Silverton Councilman and has served on various school and city budget committees.

To the Citizens of District 28,

"The growing trend toward annual and expensive sessions of the legislature . . . and full-time legislators concerns me deeply for I feel that it threatens the Oregon tradition of "Citizen Legislators." I am asking you to elect me to the State Legislature . . . to do the work that must be done, as quickly and efficiently as possible, so that the needs of all Oregonians and particularly District 28 residents can best be served."

Fred R. Parkinson

Fred Parkinson believes, "Fiscal responsibility with the people of Oregon's money should be a first priority for elected representatives. WE must have a citizen's legislature which efficiently serves Oregonians. What Oregonians don't need is a credit card legislature that meets in longer and longer sessions—and accomplishes less and less for us."

Fred Parkinson believes that the environmental quality of life in Oregon must be maintained, but that a balance must be struck to protect the economic well-being of our state. Fred believes Oregonians can have both good jobs and a healthy environment.

Fred Parkinson is an independent thinker who has demonstrated integrity and honesty in the business world as well as local government. He is energetic and enthusiastic, and he will work long and hard to see that the voice of the citizens of District 28 is heard in our State Legislature.

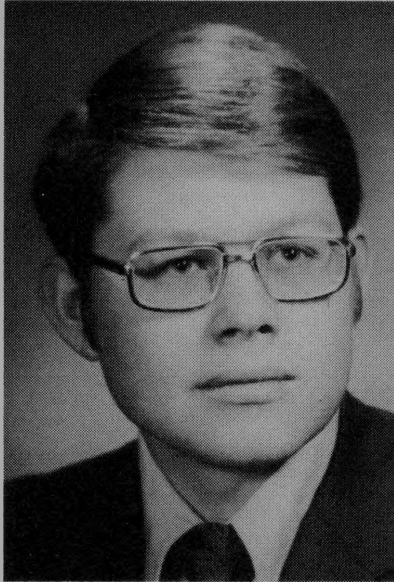
Fred Parkinson intends to vote on behalf of the people who elected him—not any special interest group—and if his vote happens to be against party affiliation—so be it. Fred Parkinson believes in "Principle above Politics."

Fred Parkinson and his wife, Nola, are the parents of four children, 14 to 22 years in age, and have lived in District 28 for 19 years.

Fred Parkinson—The man for District 28. He will make a great Representative.

(This information furnished by People for Parkinson)

Democrat

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

The Wolfer family came to our legislative district five generations ago as farmers in the historic Aurora Colony. Curt Wolfer was born February 17, 1949 near Silverton and raised on a farm.

He completed his schooling at Oregon State University in International Business. In 1965 Curt went to work for an investment company. He is now President and manager of the firm, a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Curt, his wife Conda and their six-months-old son Christopher live in Silverton.

In 1973 Curt was elected to the House of Representatives and took time out from his business to serve on the Judiciary, Labor and Industrial Relations, and Revenue Committees.

Between legislative sessions, Curt Wolfer serves on the Environment and Natural Resources interim Committee. Curt was appointed by the Governor to the State Data Processing Commission to oversee the state's use of computers.

**PROPERTY
TAX REFUND**

In 1972, Curt Wolfer said he would try to get **HOMEOWNERS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF**. After the defeat of the Governor's School Finance and Property Tax Relief Plan by the people, the leadership of the Legislature was in a state of confusion. Curt Wolfer joined with five other legislators and demanded positive action. This move produced the State's Homeowners Property Tax Refund Program, more state money for local schools, without an increase in state taxes.

**UNWISE
SPENDING**

In 1972, Curt Wolfer said he would try to **HOLD DOWN UNWISE GOVERNMENT SPENDING**. In the House of Representatives, Curt voted against the 2½ million dollar underground hearing room in Willson Park. The construction of this hearing room was later declared unlawful by the courts. He also voted against the back door increase in the Governor's pension.

**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

Curt Wolfer was one of the **SPONSORS OF THE 50-MILE FISH CONSERVATION ZONE** off the Oregon coast. Curt helped over-ride the Governor's veto to help protect Oregon's offshore fisheries. Curt Wolfer supported the careful use of DDT against the Tussock Moth to help save the forests in northeast Oregon. Curt helped enact legislation to salvage the damaged timber.

"KEEP CURT WOLFER OUR CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE"

(This information furnished by Citizens for Wolfer;
Co-Chairman, Glenn Southwell)

Democrat

ERNEST E. AMUNDSON

For State Representative, Twenty-ninth District



ERNEST AMUNDSON is a 10-year resident of Newberg. He successfully owned and operated Amundson's auction for six of those years. He is a structural ironworker besides being an auctioneer.

ERNEST AMUNDSON was born June 15, 1919. He is a happy family man with two teenaged children, a boy, 17, and a girl, 16.

ERNEST AMUNDSON has a high school and business college education and attended agricultural college.

ERNEST AMUNDSON has long had an interest in government and in serving the people through the state legislature.

**ERNEST AMUNDSON, A FORTHRIGHT CANDIDATE: YOU KNOW
WHERE HE STANDS**

ERNEST AMUNDSON would like to change the housing and building codes that condemn cabins provided for migrant workers, depriving the farmer of his workers, and forcing the migrants to live on polluted river banks.

ERNEST AMUNDSON believes the 12-month, year-round school year would save the taxpayers' money.

ERNEST AMUNDSON would work and fight for the no-fault insurance plan to save the average citizen money.

ERNEST AMUNDSON believes laws should allow more children to work and earn money to help themselves and the community. Suitable jobs would give them something to do to keep them off the streets and out of trouble.

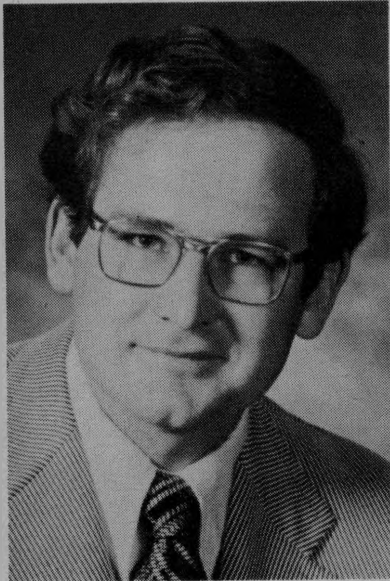
ERNEST AMUNDSON is against the minimum wage law as applied to teenagers, babysitters, etc., which forces many former self-supporting mothers to go on welfare.

If elected, ERNEST AMUNDSON will strive to serve with honesty, honor and common sense.

**ELECT ERNEST AMUNDSON FOR SENSIBLE LEGISLATION THE
PEOPLE UNDERSTAND**

(This information furnished by Ernest Amundson)

Republican

STAN BUNN**For State Representative, Twenty-ninth District**

**RE-ELECT A DYNAMIC LEGISLATOR
STAN BUNN
KNOWS OREGON'S NEEDS**

Stan Bunn was born on June 25, 1946 and was educated in Lafayette and Dayton public schools and received his B.A. and Law degrees from Willamette University. He practices law in Newberg.

Stan and his wife Mary, a teacher of the deaf, live in the Dayton-Lafayette area.

Stan Bunn is an effective legislator for the Yamhill and Marion County areas he represents.

Prior to serving in the Oregon Legislature, Stan spent a summer as an assistant in the Washington, D.C. office of Congressman Wendell Wyatt, and a year in Senator Hatfield's Washington, D.C. office.

In the 1973 Legislative Session, Stan served on the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee. His sponsorship of needed agricultural legislation has greatly benefited our legislative district.

While serving on the Judiciary Committee during the Legislative Session, the Special Session and the interim period between sessions, Stan was able to take a leading role in the passage of needed traffic safety legislation. He has been involved in a re-write of Oregon traffic laws to be presented to the 1975 Legislature. These efforts have attempted to make the law more understandable and the highways safer.

In addition to his committee assignments, Stan has made major efforts in property tax relief, consumer legislation, gaining more highway funds for Yamhill County, needs of the aged, bus transportation, and correction reform.

These are just a few examples of the many ways in which Stan Bunn continues to work for the citizens of District 29 in the Oregon Legislature. Let's keep effective leadership in the Legislature from District 29.

"STAN BUNN TAKES TIME TO LISTEN"

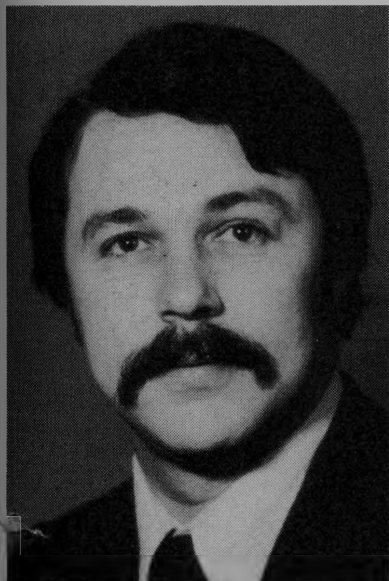
Stan Bunn has worked continuously for citizen involvement in the legislative process. He believes in representing his constituents by working with them on their legislative concerns. "I ask each of you to join in a partnership with me to work toward the legislative program we need."

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-Elect Stan Bunn Representative, Dave Joseph, Treasurer)

D
Democrat

JEFF L. GILMOUR

For State Representative, Thirtieth District



JEFFREY L. GILMOUR has lived and farmed in the Jefferson area all his life.

Born December 28, 1947, Salem, Oregon

Attended Oregon College of Education

Married Joan Hiebert, 1970

Grower: Stayton Canning Co., Del Monte

Member: Oregon-Washington Vegetable Growers Association, Oregon Farm Bureau

Served '73-'75 Oregon House of Representatives

Vice Chairman, Consumer and Business Affairs, Chairman of the Banking Subcommittee, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

JEFF GILMOUR worked for economy in government and the protection of the

working taxpayer. He sought to achieve local control of our schools and to keep your voice in education and taxation. While opposing the Governor's School Finance Plan, he realizes the urgent need to achieve a more equitable means of basic school support directed toward reducing the burden on property owners and elderly citizens.

Knowing inflation is an immediate concern facing the people of Oregon, Jeff Gilmour will return to Salem to stop wasteful government spending and strive for needed budget cuts on unwise government programs.

JEFF GILMOUR believes in functional education; graduation requirements must reflect skills needed for today's jobs.

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

JEFF GILMOUR was elected and served in the best interests of his constituents. HE IS NO MAN'S PUPPET. HE IS AN INDEPENDENT THINKER! He will return to continue to represent his constituents with enthusiasm, integrity and "common sense".

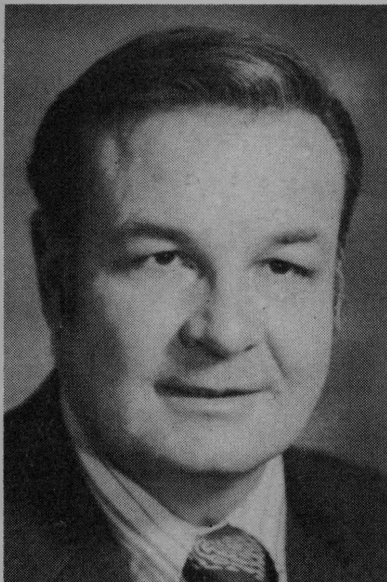
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE THIS CITIZEN LEGISLATOR

(This information furnished by Re-elect Jeff L. Gilmour Committee)

Republican

GARTH T. ROUSE

For State Representative, Thirtieth District



**ELECT GARTH ROUSE
INDEPENDENT THINKER
ORGANIZER - ACTIVATOR**

Garth Rouse's greatest success is working with people.

Enthusiastic dedication has marked his successful business and professional career.

A devoted tireless worker for improvements in District 30.

Garth's very active leadership includes: A founder of Cougar Foundation, Church activities, a wide range of civic and regional projects and Marion County Lamb Show.

Garth Rouse is experienced in governmental affairs

Budget Chairman, Local School District; Vice Chairman, First Marion County Charter Study Committee; Represented Farm Bureau and Oregon Life Underwriters in Legislative Hearings.

Garth's exceptionally close family relationships provide him with mature understanding of problems families face. **INFLATION — EDUCATION — MORAL GUIDANCE**

Born October 1, 1927, a business man and farmer, graduate of OSU, Army Veteran, with over 21 years in the Turner area as a Vocational Agriculture teacher, farmer and business man he exhibits maturity and understanding of our area.

Garth Rouse "knows changes can be made to bring about a no-nonsense legislature to meet the challenges facing Oregon and America in these perilous and uncertain times".

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Garth Rouse,
District 30, Herman Goschie, Chairman)

Democrat

HAROLD W. ADAMS

For State Representative, Thirty-first District

FELLOW OREGONIANS



Here, (with a few up-to-day changes) is how they have me in "Who's Who in the West".

Lawyer, b. Payette, Ida., Dec. 28, 1921; s. Harold Wilson and Alice Larkin (Christenson) A.; B.A., Willamette U., 1943, J.D., 1949; m. Kathryn Lenor Moyer Sept. 15, 1946; children—Harold Wilson III, Mary (Mrs. Steven Fox), Karen E. (Mrs. Wm. Ormsby), Kathryn A. Admitted to Ore. Bar, 1949; practiced in Salem, 1954-55, Sweet Home, 1959-60; intern, atty. adviser Dept. of State, Washing., 1949-51; legislative asst. U.S. Senate, 1951-52; chief ruling atty. Wage Stablzn. Bd., Detroit, 1952-53; asst. atty. gen., Sweet Home, 1956-57, Reese & Adams, Salem, 1970, Estep, Daniels, Adams, Reese & Perry, Salem, 1971-72. Served to Lt. (j.g.) USNR, 1941-46. Member Ore. St. Assn. (chmn. workmen's compensation and labor comm. 1969). Democrat. Episcopalian. Elk. Contbr. articles to profl. jours. Home: 1764 Madras Street, SE, Salem, Ore. 97302. Office: 695 Ferry Street, SE, Salem, Ore. 97301.

And here are some of the things I believe:

1. Oregon suffers more than perhaps any other State when the Republican National Administration "balances the budget". In Oregon, we can do much for ourselves and save money while we're doing it.

2. The individual always gets it in the neck, too, when the Republican National Administration doesn't produce on benefit programs, such as adequate insurance. We should develop our own programs of medical, accident and legal insurance, administered in this State, for residents of this State.

3. Collective Bargaining is the right of every employee, private or public. We need to strengthen employee rights.

I want to give you specific answers, on these and other problems. Please write to me at

P. O. Box 5264
Salem, Ore. 97304

(This information furnished by the "Give 'Em Hal in '74" Committee to elect Harold W. Adams, Frank Johnston, Treas.)

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

Born March 13, 1933

Willamette University Law School,
Honor GraduateMember, Oregon State Bar and practicing
attorney since 19621971 and 1973 sessions, State Repre-
sentativeDirector, National Society of State
Legislators1969 appointed to Marion-Polk County
Boundary Commission1967 appointed to Salem Human Rela-
tions Commission

NORMA PAULUS Wife of Salem attorney, mother of two school-age children. Member, Mayor's Task Force on Mass Transit. Member, Advisory Board, City of Salem Referral Center.

NORMA PAULUS Chairman, Solid Waste Task Force—to revise laws to allow resource recovery system using solid waste to generate steam. Member, Select Committee on Energy. Voting record rated 100% in both 1971 and 1972 sessions by Oregon Environmental Council.

NORMA PAULUS Delegate, First National Conference on Criminal Justice. Member, Criminal Law Revision Commission. Jail Standards Committee. Involved and interested in prison reform.

NORMA PAULUS 1973 session: Professional Responsibility Committee—helped draft open meeting bill, conflict of interest bill, lobby disclosure bill; vice-chairman, Joint Legislative Land Use Committee; Environment and Land Use Committee; vice-chairman, Judiciary Committee.

NORMA PAULUS 1971 session: Judiciary Committee; Natural Resources Committee; vice-chairman, Fish and Game Sub-committee.

NORMA PAULUS Dedicated to preserving Oregon's livability, conserving natural resources. Striving for responsible and responsive government. Sponsoring and advocating legislative changes in constitutional restrictions and parliamentary procedures so your legislature can effectively work for you.

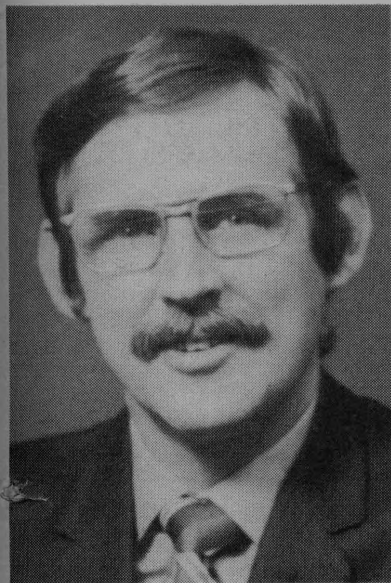
RETAIN NORMA PAULUS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

(This information furnished by Norma Paulus for Representative Committee, Jean L. Skillman, Barnes D. Rogers, co-chairman)

Republican

HOMER D. (DUKE) ARMSTRONG

For State Representative, Thirty-second District



Date of Birth: February 9, 1927

Education: High School
Attended Columbia Tech

Occupation: Journeyman Plumber

Duke Armstrong and his wife, Betty, have four children and have lived at 855 Breys Avenue, N. E., for the last 16 years.

Duke Armstrong believes a concerned citizen is an involved citizen. Duke Armstrong has served the community in many ways, including two consecutive terms as president of Englewood PTA; president of the Council of Parents of the Salem Public Schools; youth counsellor at First Baptist Church where the Armstrongs have been members for 16 years. Duke Armstrong is an ex-Navy man and member of American Legion Capitol Post #9.

Duke Armstrong has gained a unique insight into the concerns of citizens of this District by talking with thousands of families, in their homes in the course of his work and in civic involvement over the past 16 years. Duke Armstrong will thoroughly study the issues before making decisions on the important matters that face the coming legislature. Duke Armstrong will work hard for you in the House of Representatives, if elected, and will be available to listen to your problems and diligently seek solutions by using all of the resources available to the legislature. Duke Armstrong believes fiscal responsibility in allocating State funds should be a first priority for elected representatives and that this citizen's legislature should efficiently meet the needs of Oregonians. Duke Armstrong will work towards achieving shorter and more meaningful legislative sessions. Duke Armstrong will strive towards a balance between economic interests and environmental conservation. We should not be forced to choose one or the other.

Your support for Duke Armstrong will help form a new legislature that will be more responsive to the needs of the District.

(This information furnished by Duke Armstrong for Representative Committee, John Hancock, Treas.)

Democrat**MARGARET U. (PEG) DERELI****For State Representative, Thirty-second District**

DEAR FELLOW CITIZEN:

WE SHOULD BE DEDICATED TO A POLITICAL COMMITMENT WHICH WILL CREATE A STATE GOVERNMENT THAT IS CONCERNED WITH PEOPLE; A GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL MEET THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN ALL LEVELS OF OUR SOCIETY.

I AM COMMITTED TO OPEN GOVERNMENT. EVERY CITIZEN SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THEM.

WE HAVE LIVED THROUGH DIFFICULT TIMES. WE HAVE MANY PROBLEMS. WE HAVE TO HELP EACH OTHER. WE CAN SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS IF WE CHOOSE TO WORK TOGETHER AND BUILD A GREATER COMMUNITY, STATE AND COUNTRY.

I AM DEDICATED TO THIS IDEA. I AM ASKING FOR YOUR VOTE.

SINCERELY YOURS,
PEG DERELI

PEG DERELI was born Feb. 18, 1937 and moved to Oregon and the Willamette Valley at the age of four. She graduated from Corvallis High School and worked as a bank teller and bookkeeper. She is a housewife and mother of two children. PEG DERELI was elected to the House of Representatives in 1972 and in the '73 legislative session served as a member of the Human Resources and Education Committees and the Joint Committee on Professional Responsibility. PEG is currently a member of the Interim Committees on State and Federal Affairs/Human Resources and Education.

PEG DERELI worked hard to represent people. In her first campaign PEG said, "IT IS TIME SOMEBODY CARED." We feel PEG lived up to this promise and she pledges to continue to do so.

PEG DERELI WANTS TO WORK FOR YOU!

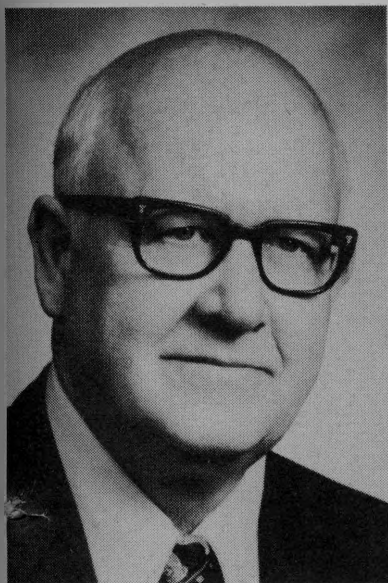
RE-ELECT PEG DERELI

(This information furnished by Dereli for Representative Committee,
D. Crooks, Treasurer)

Republican

CLINTON D. FORBES

For State Representative, Thirty-third District



DATE OF BIRTH: March 18, 1912

OCCUPATION: Polk County Commissioner.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION: 10 years owner of gasoline and oil business in West Salem.

EDUCATION: Graduate of Friends University 1935, B.A. degree in Business Administration, with a High School Teacher certificate.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: 4 years on Salem City Council, 8 years Polk County Commissioner.

CLINTON FORBES has demonstrated his ability to serve the people, and has a fine record of working with other elected officials and department heads. He has served on many boards and committees, and is presently a member of the coordinating committee of the Salem Area Transportation Study, Library Committee, Mental Health, and Comprehensive Health Study Committee.

CLINTON FORBES is an active member of the Methodist Church, West Salem Lions Club, Knife and Fork Club and several fraternal bodies. He and his wife, Frances, reside at 755 West Hills Way, West Salem.

CLINTON FORBES believes

- State government and the Legislature must take every step to break the inflation chain which is so harmful to the people.
- Short-term economic gains at the expense of the environment don't make sense. Let's strike a balance and protect both!
- Let's move aggressively to get drunken drivers off our highways. Nearly half of our traffic fatalities involve drivers 'under the influence'.
- State government must solve State problems, and also be more responsive to the capabilities and needs of city and county government. He firmly believes that legislative acts passed by the state legislature which place a financial burden on local governments should also provide the funds to implement the acts.
- We must seek ways to cut bureaucratic waste as a means of keeping taxes down. Property tax relief must remain a priority, particularly as it affects retired persons. He believes that retired people should be relieved of most of the burden so they may live out their remaining years in their own home, where they will be among friends and neighbors of long standing.
- It is time the legislature started to work with the people, instead of moving independently of the people.

**ELECT CLINTON D. FORBES YOUR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,
THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT**

(This information furnished by the Clinton D. Forbes for State Representative Committee, H. A. "Hub" Harris, Chairman)

Democrat

MARY A. PARKISON**For State Representative, Thirty-third District**

MARY PARKISON has been a staff member at the Oregon State Legislature the last two sessions and is also a real estate broker and manager 16 years.

MARY PARKISON was born Oct. 6, 1921, and has lived in North Salem 18 years and West Salem 6 years with her husband, Frank, and their children.

MARY PARKISON has a bachelor's degree in Sociology, Benedictine College, Kansas; studied at DePaul University in Chicago and University of So. Cal. and earned a master's degree at OCE with emphasis on Public Administration.

MARY PARKISON has never before run for a governmental elective office, but is an informed citizen concerned with the needs of the people.

WE NEED MARY PARKISON IN THE LEGISLATURE

MARY PARKISON SAYS:

WE MUST HELP CURB INFLATION! Cut the cost of government by eliminating useless governmental regulations. Encourage programs that will increase Oregon's Assets such as jobs in reforestation, irrigation, reclamation and conservation.

WE MUST HAVE JOBS! As cheap geothermal energy is developed we can attract clean industry to provide more jobs.

WE MUST HAVE ENERGY! Energy and fuel must be available for home heating at prices people can pay. We must stop the monopoly of the international oil companies who are leasing the state and federal lands in Oregon that have geothermal energy.

WE MUST HAVE EFFECTIVE LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY!

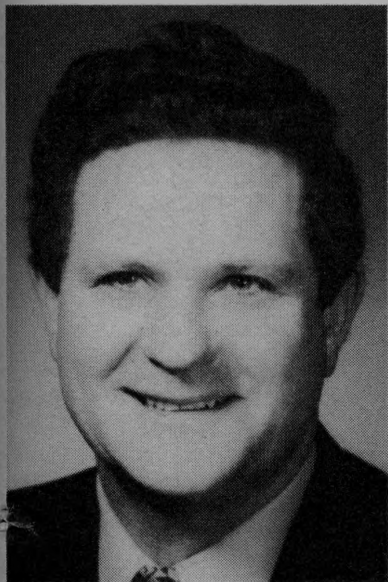
MARY PARKISON has the education, business management experience, and proven service to her community to recognize the complexity of the problems facing the Oregon people.

MARY PARKISON has been working with the State Legislature for many years on a variety of issues and laws and would make an effective legislator as your representative.

ELECT MARY PARKISON State Representative—District 33

(This information furnished by Elect Mary Parkison Committee)

Democrat

JACK SUMNER**For State Representative, Fifty-fifth District**

REP. JACK SUMNER is in a unique position to serve the best interests of his constituents. He is a member of the Legislative Committee on Trade and Economic Development and the Governor's Task Force to Study Agricultural Development of the Navy Bombing Range at Boardman. In the 1973 legislative session, he was vice chairman of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee and a member of the Transportation and State and Federal Affairs Committees and the Special Committee on Property Tax Relief and School Finance.

JACK SUMNER owns and operates grain and cattle ranches in Morrow and Gilliam Counties. He has farmed continuously since 1953. He is a graduate of Heppner High School and the Oregon State University School of Engineering (1963). He has been an instructor at OSU, is a director of Morrow County Schools and a past member of the Morrow County Board of Review for assessed values of agricultural land. He has five children. He was born in Prineville, Oregon 14 May 1935.

DEAR VOTERS:

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to you for giving me the privilege to serve as your Representative in the Oregon House of Representatives this past regular and special sessions. During this time, I have found it very interesting and the benefits derived for our district quite fruitful. Having gained a broad understanding of the needs in our district during my first term, I will continue to represent one and all.

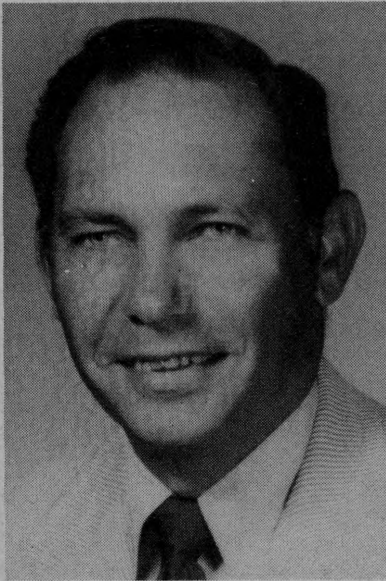
Action taken on the many issues facing future legislative bodies must receive thoughtful consideration by your legislator. I will continue to seek solutions through legislation that avoid imposing demands and restrictions on those affected. Bills considered must not unnecessarily impose added costs on the people involved. Legislation must not place additional burdens on the people without subsequent benefits being achieved to offset the added costs. Legislation for the benefit of one area or interest group must not be at the expense of others. Governmental bodies must exercise care in spending.

The services you perform for others is the price you pay for the space you occupy upon this earth. My desire to serve the needs and wishes of the people is my attempt to help pay my share of the rent. I ask that you continue your support by returning me for an additional term as your representative.

Thank you.

JACK SUMNER

(This information furnished by Jack Sumner)

Nonpartisan**RICHARD D. BARBER****For Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District, Position No. 4**

On August 2, 1974, Governor Tom McCall appointed Richard D. Barber to succeed Judge George A. Jones, Circuit Court position #4, Marion County, whose resignation was effective on August 20, 1974. Then, on August 21st, 1974, a Convention of Marion County voters was held in Salem for nomination of Richard D. Barber for election to position #4, Marion County. With only 250 registered voters needed for nomination, Mr. Barber received well over 500 votes in a unanimous showing of support from the voters of Marion County who attended the convention, and voted.

Mr. Barber has an extensive background in Judicial Government. His experience includes (1) Municipal Judge Pro Tem, City of Salem—1967 to 1974; (2) District Judge Pro Tem, Marion County—1967 to 1974; Polk County—1971-1974; Yamhill County—1972-1973; Lincoln County—1972-1973. (3) Circuit Court Judge Pro Tem, Marion County—1973. (4) Hearings Office, Builders Board, Department of Commerce, 1974.

Mr. Barber's professional admissions and affiliations include; the Oregon State Bar, the American Bar Association, Marion County Bar Association for which he was president in 1970, Marion Polk Legal Aid Society and Lawyer Referral Service Board of Directors in 1968 and 1969. Admitted to the US District Court for District of Oregon in 1959, admitted to US Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit in 1964, Phi Delta Phi, and the American Federation of Musicians, local 315, since 1944.

Richard D. Barber, was born on July 4th, 1928, in Corvallis, Oregon. He attended Salem public school system from 1934 to 1946, at which time he was graduated from Salem High School, now North Salem High School.

Mr. Barber received a B.S. degree in Business Administration from the University of Oregon in 1952. From there he went on to Willamette University Law School, from which he received his J.D. Degree in 1955. As a practicing lawyer in the Salem area Mr. Barber has kept up his studies through the Continuing Legal Education program of the Oregon State Bar.

With nearly 20 years of experience in Judicial field, Richard D. Barber will bring to the position of Circuit Court Judge #4, Marion County, the qualities necessary to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of this very important role.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Dick Barber,
Circuit Court Judge, Oscar Specht, Chairman)

Statement of the Marion County Democratic Central Committee

Dear Fellow Voters:

All of us can be confused by conflicting claims made by opposing candidates. By the time election day rolls around we have received so much conflicting information that we may want to leave politics to the "pros".

But the fact is that there are no "pros" in politics. We, the voters, have the power to shape the affairs of our government by the choices we make at the ballot box.

Last April the Democratic Party adopted these important principles as part of its platform:

- INFLATION MUST BE CONTROLLED
- THE LAND, AIR AND WATER OF OREGON MUST BE PROTECTED FOR OURSELVES AND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS
- THE GOVERNMENT MUST SERVE THE PEOPLES' NEEDS
- THERE MUST BE GOOD HEALTH CARE AVAILABLE FOR ALL OREGONIANS
- ACTIONS OF PUBLIC BODIES MUST BE TAKEN IN PUBLIC
- THE VOTERS HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW IF THEIR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES HAVE CONFLICTING INTERESTS WHEN THEY VOTE ON LEGISLATION

The Marion County Democratic Central Committee urges you to ask its candidates where they stand on the above issues and to support those candidates that best reflect your opinions.

The Democratic Party urges you to vote this November 5th for the Democratic Candidates. They will continue to work for you to meet the needs of all Oregonians.

Sincerely,

MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL
COMMITTEE

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Marion County Democratic Central Committee, Judy Sugnet, Chairman)

Statement of the Marion County Democratic Central Committee
(CLIP AND TAKE TO THE POLLS)

THE FOLLOWING DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ARE ON THE
BALLOT IN MARION COUNTY

NATIONAL

U.S. SENATE BETTY ROBERTS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AL ULLMAN

STATE

STATE SENATOR

DISTRICT 16 JULIUS GEHRING
DISTRICT 17 KEITH BURBIDGE

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT 28 CURT WOLFER
DISTRICT 29 ERNEST AMUNDSON
DISTRICT 30 JEFF GILMOUR
DISTRICT 31 HAROLD ADAMS
DISTRICT 32 MARGARET (PEG) DERELI
DISTRICT 33 MARY PARKISON

COUNTY

COMMISSION

POSITION #1 LES BAHR
POSITION #2 WALTER HEINE

* * * * *

VOTE DEMOCRATIC ON NOVEMBER 5TH

(CLIP AND TAKE TO THE POLLS)

Statement of the Marion County Republican Central Committee

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE

Recently, the people of Oregon were treated to an incredible insight into the attitude of Democrat legislative spenders toward the taxpayer's money and the voters' intelligence.

On Sunday, July 21, 1974, United Press correspondent Sue Robinson revealed that the Democrat-controlled, credit-card spending Oregon legislature doubled its 1973-74 operating expenses over those of the 1971-72 legislature.

Richard Eymann, Speaker of the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives and the man who signs the expense vouchers said, "Every time a voucher comes to me for my signature, I have to guess by myself as to whether it's a legitimate expense."

ISN'T IT TIME TO TAKE THE GUESSWORK OUT OF WHAT'S LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND MORAL WHEN IT COMES TO LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES ON LEGISLATORS?

If the Democrats who control the pay policies of the legislature can only guess at these fundamental rules of public administration, the public deserves more than a weak explanation.

IT DESERVES A CHANGE!

If Democrat legislators have their way, the next session of the Oregon legislature will remove present tax exemptions specifically established to encourage construction of pollution control facilities, remove exemptions on agricultural properties, benevolent, charitable and religious organizations, non-profit homes for the elderly, campers, motor homes, boats, day care centers, student housing, and other endeavors affecting virtually every Oregonian.

The action took place at a July 12, 1974, meeting of the Legislative Revenue Committee. Democrat Representative Blumenauer made the motion to eliminate the exemptions totaling millions of dollars unless affirmatively retained by the legislature. All the Democrats on the Committee voted for the bill; all the Republicans voted against the bill.

The incumbent legislative Democrats' action seems to be consistent with the Democrats' ultimate philosophy as stated in their 1972 Oregon Platform: "Land is a common resource and should be held in public ownership, with temporary title given for specific utilization within standards established by law."

IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE.

The 1973 Oregon legislature was treated to some remarkable legislative proposals by Democrat incumbents. Fortunately, most of it was too much, even for fellow Democrats, and even though some proposals reflected planks in previous Democrat platforms, directly or indirectly.

Like Senate Bill 368, sponsored by Democrat Senators Burbidge and Hallock, which "provides for benefits to be paid to persons who were inmates at state penal or correctional institutions in amount of minimum weekly benefits provided for unemployment compensation."

And on it goes. Democrats in the Democrat controlled 1973 Oregon Legislature also introduced bills REQUIRING counties to purchase residential property if the owner is unable to sell it on his own (SB 743), requiring the state to provide veteran's educational benefits to conscientious objectors (HB 2540), deleting the authority of county courts to place prisoners on bread and water diets for refusal to work (HB 2697), and . . . on and on.

ISN'T THAT ENOUGH? IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE!

(This information furnished by Marion County Republican Central Committee, Donald G. "Dusty" Schmidt, Chairman)

Democrat**LES BAHR****For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 1****VITAL STATISTICS**

Born Sept. 4, 1922—Cathay, N. Dak.; Oregon resident since 1948—26 yrs.; Height 5' 10", Wt. 158 lbs., Brown Hair, Brown Eyes, a friendly smile, warm heart and a keen analytical mind.

OCCUPATION

Home Building & Remodeling. Also Licensed Tax Consultant, State of Oregon License No. 540.

EDUCATION & OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND

Graduate New Rockford, N. Dak. High School—2nd in class of 40.

Completed 9 month Accountancy Course at Minneapolis. Minn. Business College.

Over 20 years experience as bookkeeper, accountancy and office management.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE

Served in US Navy—World War II—Dec. 1941 thru Nov. 1945. Atlantic and Pacific theater battle zones. Discharged with rank of Chief Storekeeper.

Served as City Recorder, Treasurer and Municipal Judge, Coquille, Ore. for 15 months.

Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles for 20 months, the last 15 as Comptroller.

AS THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES COMPTROLLER IT WAS BAHR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PREPARE, ANALYZE, AND SUPERVISE BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES INVOLVING OVER 600 EMPLOYEES, \$6,000,000 IN EXPENDITURES AND OVER \$100,000,000 IN RECEIPTS. BAHR KNOWS AND UNDERSTANDS BUDGET PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS. HE KNOWS HOW TO READ FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. THE \$544,000 INTEREST INCOME OVERSIGHT MARION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MADE, WOULD NOT HAVE OCCURED HAD BAHR BEEN COMMISSIONER.

BAHR STARTED, ORGANIZED AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE REFEREDUM DRIVE TO STOP THE \$10 AUTO LICENSE TAX INCREASE. HARRY CARSON, JR. APPROVED OF THE INCREASE AND WORKED HARD TO GET THIS TAX INCREASE PASSED. TO DATE, BAHR HAS SAVED MARION COUNTY TAXPAYERS 3 MILLION DOLLARS.

BAHR WAS A LEADER IN DEFEATING THE MARION COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER.

BAHR OPPOSES PERSONAL USE OF ALL COUNTY EQUIPMENT OF ANY KIND. COUNTY TAXPAYERS ARE NOW PAYING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS BY COUNTY OFFICIALS DRIVING COUNTY CARS TO AND FROM WORK BESIDES OTHER PERSONAL USE OF CARS. THIS PRACTICE WILL BE STOPPED WITH BAHR AS COMMISSIONER.

IF YOU ARE SATISFIED WITH THE WAY MARION COUNTY BUSINESS IS BEING CONDUCTED THEN BY ALL MEANS VOTE FOR HARRY CARSON, JR.

BUT

IF YOU WANT A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER THEN

VOTE FOR

LES BAHR

LET'S ELIMINATE WASTEFUL EXPENDITURES INSTEAD OF TRYING TO INCREASE TAXES!

(This information furnished by Coalition for Responsive Government, Gayle Bartruff, Treas.)

Republican

HARRY CARSON, JR.**For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 1**

Harry Carson, Jr., now completing his second term as a Marion County Commissioner, is a native of Marion County. He was born in Silverton on December 30, 1919 and graduated from the Salem Public Schools. In 1941, after graduating from OSU as a registered Pharmacist, he served during World War II as a Combat Infantry Officer.

Returning to Silverton in 1945, he entered the retail pharmacy field and for twenty years either worked in, owned or managed drug stores in the Silverton-Woodburn-Salem area. This sound business background has been a valuable asset in helping to deal with the county's financial problems. He has acquired a respect for the difficulty in raising the tax dollar and the problems one faces when responsible for a payroll.

During his business career, he served his community as a volunteer fireman, Planning Commission member and City Councilman. He has likewise served on many civic committees and assisted community programs in various service clubs.

Harry Carson, Jr. and wife (the former Bobbe J. Shinn) have two children, and three grandchildren.

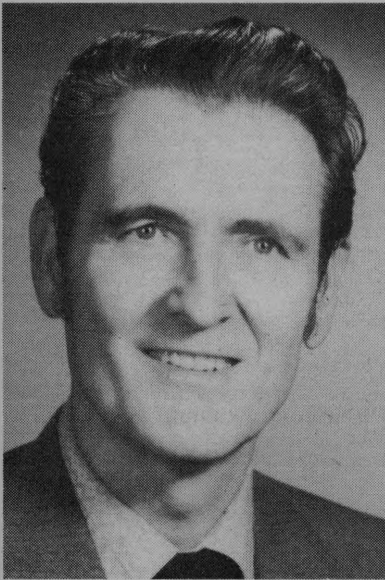
Harry Carson, Jr. stands on his record as a Marion County Commissioner. He represents Marion County on the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority where he has worked to improve and preserve the air quality in our five county air-shed. His concern for local government's involvement in solid waste management lends strength to his position as Vice-Chairman of the State Advisory Committee on Solid Waste Management for the Department of Environmental Quality. Concern for his fellow citizen is further expressed by his service on the Executive Committee of the United Good Neighbors Board of Directors. He serves on the Dist. 3 Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning Committee and the Comprehensive Mental Health Planning Committee.

He believes that county government is the government most responsive to the needs of the average citizen. He believes that proper land use with reasonable control through zoning regulations will preserve and enhance the livability of Marion County and Oregon, but that "people concerns" are of paramount importance in land use planning. He believes that local and State governments must work more closely with each other in maintaining environmental quality control standards. He helped to obtain a reversal of the Open Gambling Law for the State of Oregon in the face of considerable pressure to retain this dangerous law.

CARSON CARES HE SPEAKS UP AND ACTS FOR YOU!

(This information furnished by Re-elect Carson Committee,
Franklin G. Meier, Chrm.)

Republican

ROBERT E. COE, JR.**For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 2**

Marion County voters know Bob Coe. He is the one man prepared by experience to become a vital factor for good on the Marion County Board of Commissioners. With his 13 years experience as County Treasurer, he can lead the way to new and greater cooperation between the Commissioners and the Treasurer's office. Bob understands finances and the wise use of tax dollars. He has experience in both private business and government.

Bob Coe was born January 10, 1915. He attended Southwestern College, American Academy of Accountancy and the American Institute of Banking. He has 12 years banking experience and held the position of Vice-President of the Commercial Bank of Tillamook. While there, he served as City Councilman four years.

As County Treasurer, Bob Coe handled more than \$600 million without a loss and his wise investment of funds produced benefits of more than \$7 million for the taxpayers of Marion County.

Now we need his analytical mind and

financial background working for us on the County Board of Commissioners which administers a yearly budget of more than \$18 million.

You know where Bob Coe stands. He believes in the "open door" policy in County Government so that all citizens may express their view and opinions on the conduct of public business.

Bob Coe is totally dedicated to his work. When he accepts the responsibility, he gets things done whether it be in his church, in civic activities, or government affairs. A man of true principle, he will not waiver under pressure and yet he will always go that extra mile to find a solution which will be of the greatest possible benefit to the greatest number.

Bob came to Salem in 1954 from Tillamook where he was 1950 Junior First Citizen. While there he was President of the Lower Columbia Bankers Association and Chairman of the Oregon Bankers Agriculture and Forestry Committee for four years.

Bob has been involved in numerous civic and professional activities including: President of the Methodist Men, President and District Governor of Sertoma, Chairman of the Cancer Crusade, Treasurer of Capitol Manor Retirement Home, President Oregon Finance Officers, Treasurer of Marion County United Good Neighbors, Vice-President of South Salem Lions, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, on the Community Relations Advisory Committee of the Salem Public Schools and served on the Research Board of the Salem City Club.

(This information furnished by Bob Coe for County Commissioner Committee, Don Herring, Co-chairman)

Democrat

WALTER R. HEINE

For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 2



WALT HEINE was born in Salem, May 20, 1920. Graduated from Salem schools and Willamette University with a B.A. in Business Administration. For nearly 25 years he has been a Commission Distributor for Atlantic Richfield, for the Marion County area. He was with the U.S. Army for 5½ years during World War II, with overseas service in the South Pacific.

WALT HEINE, his wife Marie (nee Hannegan) have six children and two grandchildren. Including his parents, four generations are active members of St. Vincent De Paul Church.

Active in public life, WALT HEINE was a Salem City Councilman 5½ years in Ward 5. He was Chairman of the Salem Housing Authority, and a member of the Urban Renewal Agency. He was Salem Boxing and Wrestling Commission Chairman and Council President in 1973. In the past he has served as President of the Serra High School Parents' club, and a member of the executive board and Chairman of Troop 16, Boy Scouts of America.

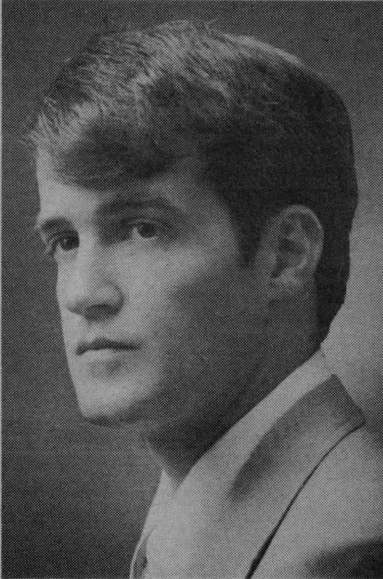
It is WALT HEINE'S political belief that all levels of government currently need to improve their efficiency, to attain the optimum yield of the tax dollar. To this end he is thus dedicated to greater urban and rural growth and development through proper land use planning.

WALT HEINE encourages greater citizen participation in government, which he considers vital to sound community development. He thus seeks the office of Marion County Commissioner on the merits of his commercial and governmental experience for the best interests of the Mid-Willamette Valley in a critical stage of growth and development.

Let WALT HEINE serve you as Marion County Commissioner.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Walt Heine Marion County Commissioner, Edward O. Dougherty, Chmn.)

Nonpartisan

PETER C. COURTNEY**For City Alderman, City of Salem, Ward No. 5****DATE OF BIRTH:** June 18, 1943**OCCUPATION:** Attorney at Law, Marion-Polk Legal Aid Services, Inc.**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Doctor of Jurisprudence, Boston University, 1969 Master's Degree, Public Administration & Bachelor of Arts, University of Rhode Island.**GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Salem Human Relations Commission since 1973, Law Clerk, Oregon Court of Appeals, 1969-70. Personnel Division, State of Oregon. Personnel Section, Multnomah County. Oregon Tax Research, 1971 Oregon Legislative Session.**COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:** Coach, Church League Basketball team, St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Salem Track Club. Member of YMCA.**FAMILY:** Single.

PETER COURTNEY believes the City Council should provide a continued opportunity for all interested citizens to voice their concerns. The City should observe a strict adherence to the "open meeting" law.

TAXES. . **PETER COURTNEY** believes the council should develop and maintain municipal services which are within the present tax base and structure.

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT. . **PETER COURTNEY** believes the City should encourage greater variety in local industry and employment. Emphasis should be placed on developing a city core area.

GROWTH. . **PETER COURTNEY** believes the City should encourage moderate growth which is regulated and planned and is consistent with the city's land and revenue resources.

POLLUTION. . **PETER COURTNEY** believes the City should adopt strict guidelines as to air, water and noise pollution.

TRANSPORTATION. . **PETER COURTNEY** believes the City should develop an efficient and inexpensive transportation system paying particular attention to the needs of the elderly and the handicapped.

POLICE. . **PETER COURTNEY** believes the City should promote greater police visibility and better police-community relations.

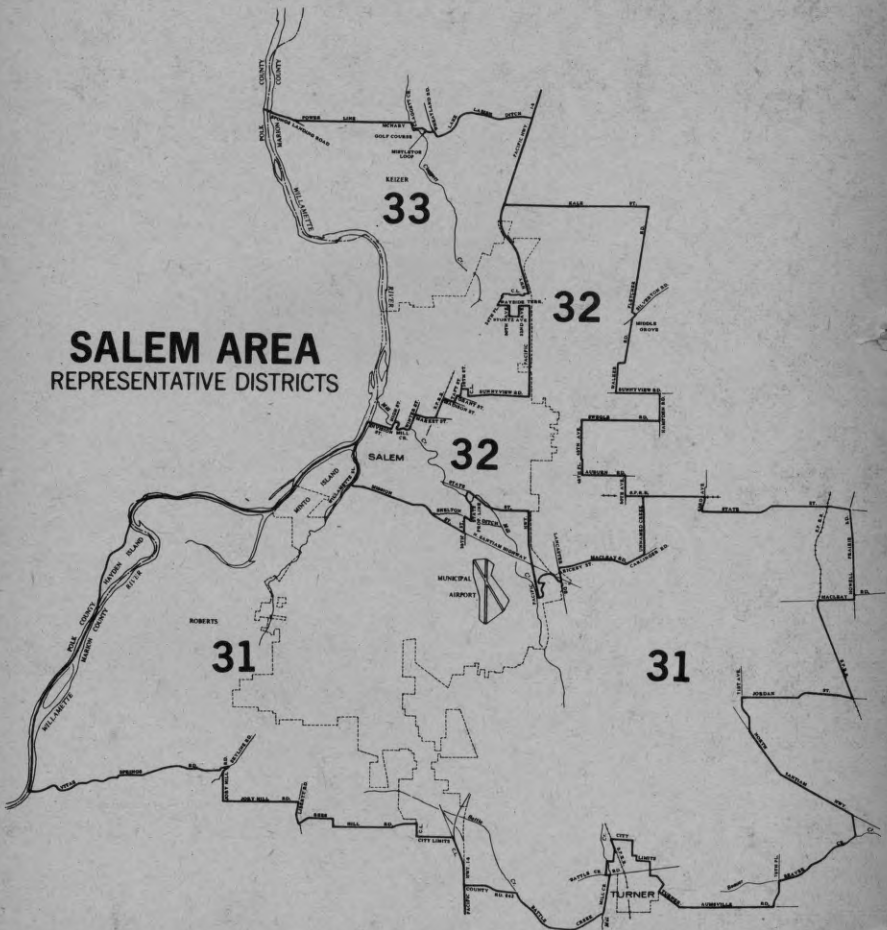
PARKS AND RECREATION. . **PETER COURTNEY** believes the City should push for greater use of its parks and recreational facilities for all of its citizens.

(This information furnished by Peter C. Courtney)

Representative District	Senatorial District
28	15
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SALEM AREA REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS



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CANDIDATES

UNITED STATES SENATOR—(Vote for One)—Bob Packwood (R); Betty Roberts (D).

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—(Vote for One)—Kenneth Alexander Brown (R); Al Ullman (D).

GOVERNOR—(Vote for One)—Victor Atiyeh (R); Robert W. (Bob) Straub (D).

COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR—(Vote for One)—Robert G. Knudson (R); Bill Stevenson (D).

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 16—(Vote for One)—Wallace P. Carson, Jr. (R); Julius Gehring (D).

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 17—(Vote for One)—Keith A. Burbidge (D); Albert C. (Al) Miller (R).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 28—(Vote for One)—Fred R. Parkinson (R); Curt Wolfer (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 29—(Vote for One)—Ernest E. Amundson (D); Stan Bunn (R).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 30—(Vote for One)—Jeff L. Gilmour (D); Garth T. Rouse (R).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 31—(Vote for One)—Harold W. Adams (D); Norma Paulus (R).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 32—(Vote for One)—Homer D. (Duke) Armstrong (R); Margaret U. (Peg) Dereli (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 33—(Vote for One)—Clinton D. Forbes (R); Mary A. Parkison (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 55—(Vote for One)—Jack Sumner (D).

(Continued on following page)

NONPARTISAN

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(Vote for One)—Verne A. Duncan, Jesse Fasold.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION ONE—(Vote for One)—Wm. M. McAllister.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION SIX—(Vote for One)—Arno H. Denecke.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION SIX—(Vote for One)

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT 3, POSITION 4—(Vote for One)—Richard D. Barber.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT 3, POSITION 5—(Vote for One)—Duane R. Ertsgaard.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, MARION COUNTY, DEPARTMENT 1—(Vote for One)—Albin W. Norblad.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, MARION COUNTY, DEPARTMENT 2—(Vote for One)—Thomas W. Hansen.

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**Voting Place Location and Precinct Number
are shown on the mailing card provided
with this pamphlet**

9**Marion**

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