

STATE OF OREGON

Voters' Pamphlet

Constitutional Amendments, Measure
and
Nonpartisan, Judiciary Offices
Primary Nominating Election
May 28, 1968



Compiled and Distributed by
CLAY MYERS
Secretary of State

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS

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

Citizen of the United States.

Twenty-one or more years of age.
Resided in the state at least six months.

Able to read and write English.

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 are unable by reason of physical disability to go to the polls.

You are a "service voter".

You are a "service voter" if you are:

In the Armed Forces or Merchant Marine of the United States.

A civilian employee of the United States, serving outside the country.

A member of a religious group or welfare agency assisting members of the Armed Forces.

A spouse and dependents of a "service voter" who have been Oregon residents and are temporarily living outside the county in which the last home residence in this state of the "service voter" is located.

How a voter may obtain and use an absentee ballot.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

You will be temporarily absent from your county on election day.

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

You are physically unable to go to the polls.

Application for the ballot may be filed with, or mailed to the County Clerk at any time within 60 days before the primary election, March 29—May 27 (Service voters, after January 1 of election year). Application includes:

Your signature.

Address or precinct number.

Statement of reason for application.

Applications filed less than five days before election, May 23-27, require additional statement that:

Voter is physically unable to get to the polls, or

Voter was unexpectedly called out of the county in the five-day period.

Emergencies on Election Day:

Physical disability must be certified by licensed practitioner of healing arts or authorized Christian Science practitioner. Involuntary public services such as fire fighting to be certified by person in charge.

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:

His registration is canceled by the County Clerk as provided by law.

He changes address by moving within his precinct or moving to another precinct or county.

He changes party registration.

He changes name.

(See back of book for list of candidates)



Measure No. 1

Common School Fund Constitutional Amendment

Proposed by the Fifty-fourth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 7, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 28, 1967, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Measure No. 1 is a proposal that will authorize the State Land Board, with Legislative approval, to expend money from the Common School Fund for improvement of lands under its jurisdiction, and to manage its lands to obtain the greatest benefit for the people of this state consistent with the conservation of the resource. Under the present Constitution, the Common School Fund, which is derived from state land sales over the past century, is "irreducible." This language narrowly restricts what can be done with land income, interest income, and the principal of the fund itself.

The Land Board manages about 600,000 acres of scattered grazing lands in Eastern Oregon; approximately 130,000 acres of timberland in Western Oregon, and the beds of most navigable waters in the state. In managing these lands, the Board is now restricted to a single objective—to maximize its cash income. It cannot spend for fencing, seeding of rangeland or improvement of its lands generally, even though such improvements could enhance its income in the long run. The Board normally cannot set aside land for public recreation, parks or scenic purposes.

The proposed amendment will remove this strict cash income objective, permitting land uses varying with the location, type of land and needs of the citizens of the state. In addition, it will permit the Board to spend moneys from the Common School Fund on worthwhile land improvements. All expenditures, however, must be reviewed and approved by the Legislature under usual budget procedure.

As of January 1, 1968, the permanent Common School Fund was \$14,896,261, and is increasing at an average of \$319,812 per year for the past ten years. In addition to the permanent fund, the Land Board has various annual revenues that are distributed to the school districts of the state. These revenues have averaged \$1,543,181 per year for the past 10 years and have been increasing regularly. Last year's distribution was \$3,189,162. The fund that is distributed to schools annually consists of earnings from the land (58.3%) and interest earned (41.7%).

Depending upon how these funds have been budgeted in each district, the immediate effect may be to increase property taxes by a small amount, probably not in excess of one half of one percent. As land improvements are made and as land earnings are increased, it is predicted that the eventual return will more than offset this temporary effect on local property taxes by increasing the interest distributed.

Under the amendment proposed, all sources of revenue will go into one fund. From this fund, land improvements can be made and the cost of operating the Land Board staff can be paid. The fund itself will be invested and the interest earnings distributed to schools annually. Because land income is now distributed rather than invested, the short range effect will be to reduce the amount distributed, but as lands are improved, the long range effect will be to increase both the principal fund and interest distributed each year.

Submitted by:

REP. PHILIP LANG, Portland, Oregon
DALE MALLICOAT, Salem, Oregon
JAMES WELCH, Salem, Oregon

Measure No. 1

Argument in Favor

**Submitted by Legislative Committee Provided by Subsection (3) of
ORS 255.421**

The land area owned by the State of Oregon and administered by the State Land Board is small when compared to Federal land holdings in Oregon. Nevertheless, state owned lands should be prudently managed to furnish as much revenue as possible to the Irreducible Common School Fund provided for by the Constitution. If you adopt this measure, prudent management will be authorized and required.

Under the present provisions of Sections 2. and 5. of Article VIII. of the Constitution, all revenues from leases and interest on earnings from the sale of land are distributed each year. None of these revenues can be used for good management practices to increase productivity of the lands. In its natural state, much of the land has a low level of productivity and income.

Studies authorized by the Legislature and conducted by Oregon State University, concluded that productivity could be quadrupled by such simple procedures as sagebrush spraying, reseeding, draining and filling. However, under present Constitutional provisions, the State Land Board is a mere caretaker. Your adoption of these amendments will enable the state to gain a much greater return from these public lands.

Furthermore, the new language will allow state lands best suited to scenic and recreational use to be set aside for such purposes.

This Constitutional Amendment is referred to you by the affirmative vote of 86 of your 90 legislators. We urge your support of Measure No. 1. so the Common School Fund and each and every one of you can benefit from the use of sound techniques of land management and conservation on Oregon's publicly owned lands.

SENATOR ANTHONY YTURRI

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT F. SMITH

REPRESENTATIVE DALE M. HARLAN

Measure No. 1

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

(1) Sections 2 and 5, Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, are amended to read:

Sec. 2. (1) *The sources of the Common School Fund are:*

(a) The proceeds of all ~~the~~ lands ~~which have been, or hereafter may be~~ granted to this state ~~for~~ for educational purposes ~~excepting~~, except the lands ~~heretofore~~ granted to ~~and~~ aid in the establishment of ~~a university~~ institutions of higher education under the acts of February 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 383) and July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503).

(b) All the moneys ~~and~~ and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the state by escheat ~~or~~ or forfeiture ~~all moneys which may be paid as exemption from Military duty.~~

(c) The proceeds of all gifts, devises and bequests, made by any person to the state for common school purposes ~~and~~.

(d) The proceeds of all property granted to the state, when the purposes of such grant shall not be stated ~~all~~.

(e) The proceeds of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which this state is entitled ~~by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the Sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights, approved the fourth of September 1841," and also the five per centum~~ under the Act of September 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 455).

(f) The five percent of the net proceeds of the sales of ~~the~~ public lands ~~to~~ which this state ~~shall become~~ became entitled on her admission into the union ~~if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned~~ shall be set apart as a separate, and irreducible fund to be called the common school fund;

(2) ~~The interest of which together with~~ All ~~other~~ revenues derived from the ~~school lands~~ sources mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall ~~be exclusively applied to the support, and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries, and apparatus therefor.~~ become a part of the Common School Fund. The State Land Board may expend moneys in the Common School Fund to carry out its powers and duties under subsection (2) of section 5 of this Article. Unexpended moneys in the Common School Fund shall be invested as the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law. Interest derived from the investment of the Common School Fund shall be applied to the support of primary and secondary education as provided under section 4 of this Article.

Sec. 5. (1) The Governor, Secretary of State ~~and~~ and State Treasurer shall constitute a State Land Board ~~of Commissioners~~ for the ~~sale~~ disposition and management of ~~school, and University~~ lands ~~and~~ described in section 2 of this Article, and other lands owned by this state that are placed under their jurisdiction by law ~~and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, and~~. Their powers ~~and~~ and duties ~~shall be~~ shall be ~~such as as may be~~ prescribed by law. ~~Provided that no part of the University~~

~~funds, or of the interest arising therefrom shall be expended until the period of ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, unless the same shall be otherwise disposed of by the consent of Congress for common school purposes.]~~

(2) The board shall manage lands under its jurisdiction with the object of obtaining the greatest benefit for the people of this state, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management.

Note: Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter ~~fined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with Section.

BALLOT TITLE

COMMON SCHOOL FUND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—

1 Purpose: Amends Constitution authorizing State Land Board to expend moneys in the Common School Fund in carrying out its powers and duties to the end that the greatest benefit shall be obtained from the conservation and management of the land resource. The board to invest unexpended moneys in the fund as the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law. Interest from the investments applied in support of primary and secondary education as provided in the Constitution.

YES

NO

Measure No. 2

Constitutional Amendment Changing Initiative Referendum Requirements

Proposed by the Fifty-fourth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 16, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 28, 1967, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The proposed constitutional amendment has three main purposes:

First, to change the basis for determining the number of signatures required for initiative and referendum petitions from a percentage of the total votes cast for Supreme Court Justice to a percentage of the total votes cast for Governor at the preceding election at which a Governor was elected for a four year term.

Second, to repeal several obsolete sections of the existing Constitution relating to the mechanics of bill preparation in the Legislative Assembly and to the rights of a member of the Legislative Assembly to introduce measures. The repeal also would remove archaic and redundant language from existing section 1 a, Article IV, and would combine the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the legal voters of municipalities and districts with the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people of the state. These repealed sections are purely "clean-up" of the wording and in no way do they diminish the power of the people to initiate or refer measures.

The third purpose introduces new language into the Constitution. Both the present Constitution and this proposed amendment provided the same final date for the filing of initiative and referendum petitions. However, this amendment proposes allowing an additional 15 day period beyond the final filing date during which signatures in support of initiative and referendum petitions can be certified by the county clerks to the Secretary of State.

The percentage figures contained in Ballot Measure No. 2 are less than those set forth in the present Constitution. Proposed initiative for constitutional amendment 8%, now 10%; proposed initiative for law 6%, now 8%; proposed referendum petitions 4%, now 5%.

Generally speaking, the number of signatures required under the proposed constitutional amendment would be in the middle range of the high and low fluctuations that result from the percentages presently required. However, the proposed amendment provides for a base (votes cast for Governor) which would be more stable and consistent from election to election than the present base (votes cast for Supreme Court judge) which in the past has fluctuated considerably. For example:

10%	Total Vote Supreme Court Judge	Year	Total Vote Governor	4%
32,849	328,485	1950	505,910	40,473
46,748	467,483	1952		40,473
40,090	400,897	1954	566,701	45,338
48,125	481,248	1956		45,338
42,139	421,391	1958	599,994	48,000
53,049	530,489	1960		48,000
46,381	463,813	1962	637,407	50,993
65,312	653,117	1964		50,993
48,020	480,197	1966	682,862	54,629

SENATOR BEN MUSA
SENATOR ANTHONY YTURRI
SENATOR JOHN D. BURNS

Measure No. 2

**Constitutional Amendment Changing Initiative-Referendum Requirements
Argument in Favor**

**Submitted by Legislative Committee provided by Subsection (3) of
ORS 255.421**

Measure changes basis for determining number of signatures necessary for initiative and referendum measures from percentage of votes for Supreme Court Justice to percentage of Vote For Governor, stabilizing the number required in mid-point area between historical high signature requirements and low signature requirements.

Provides an additional 15 days, from filing day, within which to certify signatures needed to qualify measures as well as repealing obsolete and archaic constitutional language.

SENATOR ANTHONY YTURRI
REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT PACKWOOD
REPRESENTATIVE JAMES REDDEN

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

(1) Sections 1 and 1a, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, are repealed, and the following section is adopted in lieu thereof:

Section 1. (1) The legislative power of the state, except for the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people, is vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

(2) (a) The people reserve to themselves the initiative power, which is to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and enact or reject them at an election independently of the Legislative Assembly.

(b) An initiative law may be proposed only by a petition signed by a number of qualified voters equal to six percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the election at which a Governor was elected for a term of four years next preceding the filing of the petition.

(c) An initiative amendment to the Constitution may be proposed only by a petition signed by a number of qualified voters equal to eight percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the election at which a Governor was elected for a term of four years next preceding the filing of the petition.

(d) An initiative petition shall include the full text of the proposed law or amendment to the Constitution. A proposed law or amendment to the Constitution shall embrace one subject only and matters properly connected therewith.

(e) An initiative petition shall be filed not less than four months before the election at which the proposed law or amendment to the Constitution is to be voted upon.

(3) (a) The people reserve to themselves the referendum power, which is to approve or reject at an election any Act, or part thereof, of the Legislative Assembly that does not become effective earlier than 90 days after the end of the session at which the Act is passed.

(b) A referendum on an Act or part thereof may be ordered by a petition signed by a number of qualified voters equal to four percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the election at which a Governor was elected for a term of four years next preceding the filing of the petition. A referendum petition shall be filed not more than 90 days after the end of the session at which the Act is passed.

(c) A referendum on an Act may be ordered by the Legislative Assembly by law. Notwithstanding section 15b, Article V of this Constitution, bills ordering a referendum and bills on which a referendum is ordered are not subject to veto by the Governor.

(4) (a) Petitions or orders for the initiative or referendum shall be filed with the Secretary of State. Signatures of qualified voters on an initiative or referendum petition filed with the Secretary of State that have not been verified before the filing of the petition may be verified thereafter, but signatures not verified within the 15-day period after the last

day on which the petition may be filed as provided in paragraph (e) of subsection (2) or paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of this section shall not be counted.

(b) Initiative and referendum measures shall be submitted to the people as provided in this section and by law not inconsistent therewith.

(c) All elections on initiative and referendum measures shall be held at the regular general elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislative Assembly.

(d) Notwithstanding section 1, Article XVII of this Constitution, an initiative or referendum measure becomes effective 30 days after the day on which it is enacted or approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon. A referendum ordered by petition on a part of an Act does not delay the remainder of the Act from becoming effective.

(5) The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by subsections (2) and (3) of this section are further reserved to the qualified voters of each municipality and district as to all local, special and municipal legislation of every character in or for their municipality or district. The manner of exercising those powers shall be provided by general laws, but cities may provide the manner of exercising those powers as to their municipal legislation. In a city, not more than 15 percent of the qualified voters may be required to propose legislation by the initiative, and not more than 10 percent of the qualified voters may be required to order a referendum on legislation.

Note: Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with Section.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CHANGING INITIATIVE-REFERENDUM REQUIREMENTS—Purpose: Amendment **2** changes basis for determining number of signatures for initiative and referendum petitions from total votes cast for Supreme Court Justice to total votes cast for Governor at preceding election at which Governor was elected for four year term. New petition signature requirements:

YES

NO

Initiative for constitutional amendment: 8% of votes cast (presently 10%)

Initiative for law: 6% of votes cast (presently 8%)

Referendum: 4% of votes cast (presently 5%)

Additional 15-day period for verifying signatures.

Measure No. 3

Higher Education and Community College Bonds

Proposed by the Fifty-fourth Legislative Special Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 2, filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, on November 22, 1968 and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Fifty-fourth Legislative Assembly (Special Session) has submitted to the people for approval or rejection an amendment to Article XI-G of the Constitution of the State of Oregon to which the following explanation applies:

NEW BONDING LIMITATION

Measure 3 proposes an amendment to Article XI-G which would place a limitation on the extent on which the credit of the state may be loaned and indebtedness incurred for higher education and community college educational and general purposes buildings at an amount not to exceed at any time three-fourths of one percent of true cash value of all taxable property in the state, as determined by law. It would restrict bond issues in any biennium so that they could not exceed the dollar amount appropriated from the General Fund for the same or similar educational purposes, as specifically designated by the Legislative Assembly.

The proposed amendment would take the place of the bonding authorization now under Article XI-G of the Constitution which terminates in 1969 and which provided for bonding of \$25,000,000 for higher education and \$5,000,000 for community college educational buildings.

USE OF BOND PROCEEDS

Proceeds from bonding as authorized under the proposed amendment are to be used to construct, improve, repair, equip and furnish the educational and general purpose buildings such as classrooms, libraries and laboratories for higher education institutions or for community colleges authorized by law to receive state aid. It would apply also to purchase or improvement of building sites. It would not apply to bonds for self-supporting, self-liquidating buildings such as dormitories, student centers, and health centers, which are authorized under a separate amendment of the Constitution, Article XI-F(1).

PAYMENT OF BONDS

Payment of bonds, including principal and interest, is to be made from the General Fund of the state as authorized and appropriated by the Legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT G. DAVIS, Medford, Oregon

REPRESENTATIVE JOE B. RICHARDS, Eugene, Oregon

THOMAS SCANLON, Salem, Oregon

Measure No. 3**Higher Education and Community College Bonds****Argument in Favor**

**Submitted by Legislative Committee provided by
Subsection (3) of ORS 255.421**

Oregon urgently needs your YES vote on State Ballot Measure 3, which offers a well-balanced, long-range plan for financing construction of classroom, laboratory and vocational educational buildings at our State Colleges, Universities and Community Colleges. This measure does NOT propose any tax increase.

Consider these facts: Enrollments in our System of Higher Education have doubled in eight years. The numbers of students in our Community Colleges are increasing even more dramatically—enrollments will be three times greater in 1970 than in 1965! These enrollment growths will continue.

Because we value human resources, we must build the educational facilities **NEEDED FOR OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS—WHEN THEY NEED THEM.**

State Ballot Measure 3, which amends the Constitution, was referred to the voters by overwhelming majorities in both houses of the Special Session of the 1967 Legislature. It emphasizes balanced financing and imposes important limitations:

1. General fund appropriations must match any bond borrowing (\$1 cost for each \$1 of bonds) thus, combining two of Oregon's finest traditions—"Pay as we go" and "Pay as we grow."
2. Actual bonding authorization for each biennium under this constitutional limitation will be determined by the Legislature.
3. The bonding proposal will be used for both Community College and State System institutions.
4. Constitutional bonding capacity will never exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 percent of the true cash value of taxable property in the State. (At present this figure would be approximately \$113 million.)

Thus, passage of State Ballot Measure 3 will:

1. Make it possible to construct educational buildings when they are needed.
2. Help assure college and vocational education opportunity for our young people.
3. Ease pressure on the general fund, and on the local property base in the case of the Community Colleges.
4. Provide for both immediate and future investment into Oregon's employment opportunities and general economy.
5. Help to offset rising construction costs and loss of opportunity if needed buildings were delayed.
6. Assure a long-range financing plan for educational buildings which reaffirms to our young people that we are deeply concerned with their future, and that of Oregon.

In addition, the proposal will make possible immediate financing this biennium for three needed educational buildings: Portland State Science; Oregon State University Forestry, and University of Oregon Law.

For these, and many other important reasons, we join in support of State Ballot Measure 3 with the nonpartisan Colleges for Oregon's Future organization under leadership of former Governors Charles Sprague and Robert Holmes, many other organizations and Oregon leaders, including labor, business and industry.

EDUCATION MEANS PROGRESS FOR OREGON . . . we must move ahead by voting YES on Higher Education and Community College Bonding amendment—State Ballot Measure 3.

**SENATOR ANTHONY YTURRI
REPRESENTATIVE PHILIP D. LANG
REPRESENTATIVE JOE RICHARDS**

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Section 1, Article XI-G, Oregon Constitution, is amended to read:

Sec. 1. (1) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 7, Article XI of this Constitution, and in addition to other exceptions from the limitations of such section, ~~{subject to subsection (2) of this section,}~~ the credit of the state may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed at any ~~{one time,}~~ *time three-fourths of one percent of the true cash value of all taxable property in the state, as determined by law.*

~~{(a) \$25 million}~~ (2) *Proceeds from any loan authorized or indebtedness incurred under this section shall be used to provide funds with which to construct, improve, repair, equip and furnish those buildings, ~~{and}~~ structures and projects, or parts thereof, and to purchase or improve sites therefor, ~~{except self-liquidating and self-supporting buildings or projects constructed pursuant to section 2, Article XI F(1) of this Constitution, that are}~~ designated by the Legislative Assembly for higher education institutions and activities ~~{, and}~~ or for community colleges authorized by law to receive state aid.*

~~{(b) \$5 million to provide funds with which to construct, improve, repair, equip and furnish those buildings and structures, and to purchase or improve sites therefor, that are designated by the Legislative Assembly for community colleges and education centers or that are community colleges and education centers authorized by law to receive state aid.}~~

~~{(2) Except for refunding bonds issued to provide funds with which to redeem bonds issued pursuant to this Article, no additional indebtedness shall be incurred pursuant to this Article after June 30, 1969.}~~

(3) *The amount of any loan authorized or indebtedness incurred under this section by means of bonds to be issued in any biennium shall not exceed the dollar amount appropriated from the General Fund for the same or similar purposes. Any dollar amounts appropriated to meet the requirements of this subsection shall be specifically designated therefor by the Legislative Assembly.*

(4) *Nothing in this section prevents the financing of buildings, structures and projects, or parts thereof, by a combination of the moneys available under this section, under Article XI-F(1) of this Constitution, and from other lawful sources. However, moneys available under this section shall not be expended on or for any buildings, structures or projects, or parts thereof, that are wholly self-liquidating and self-supporting.*

Note: Matter in italics in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with Section.

BALLOT TITLE

HIGHER EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE BONDS—

3 Purpose: Proposes amendment to Article XI-G, Oregon Constitution. Establishes new bonding limitation for higher education and community college educational and general purpose building programs at amount equal to three-fourths of one percent of true cash value of taxable property in state. Restricts bond issues in any biennium to amount of matching legislative appropriation. Authorizes financing of higher education building programs from combined sources. Prohibits using Article XI-G bond proceeds for wholly self-liquidating and self-sustaining programs.

YES

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: This amendment to Article XI-G would increase the bonding limit for Higher Education and Community College educational and general purpose building programs from \$30 million to approximately \$113 million. Total bonding limit would vary in the future as the true cash value of taxable property in the state changes. If all the proposed new bonding capacity were used, the average annual principal and interest payments would increase by approximately \$5 million. The actual payments would be limited by the amount of bonds authorized by the legislature. The 1967 Special Legislative Session approved issuing \$9.35 million in bonds out of the increased bonding limit to be established by this measure. Average principal and interest payments in the next thirty years to retire these bonds will be approximately \$560,000 per year.

NO

Nonpartisan

REUBEN LENSKE**For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 1****STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM**

Our illegal and immoral war in Vietnam is resulting in the destruction of a small nation far from our shores and in killing, maiming and burning hundreds of thousands of innocent people and, in turn, the loss of thousands of our own boys. If judges, individually and through their judicial councils, spoke out against this terrible destruction of life and property, our congressmen would muster the necessary courage to deny appropriations for that undeclared war. Then our president would have to stop the slaughter that has lost for our country, using in part a phrase in the declaration of independence, the decent respect of the opinion of mankind.

INSURANCE COMPANIES GET OFF SCOT FREE

An automobile driver negligently causes his guest, a 16 year old girl, to be maimed for life. He and his insurance company get off Scot free because she was a guest. Paying or not paying a 35 cent fare for the ride should make no difference on responsibility for using due care to avoid injuring one who trusted the driver. Courts should stop pussyfooting on the moral and constitutional basis for such injustice.

COURTS SHOULD GIVE ANSWERS

No court should leave unanswered any issue properly raised on appeal when such issue could result in the case going the other way. Merely saying the issue was considered begs the question and gives no answer.

TRUTH IS THE FOUNDATION

All decisions should be founded on truth. When a litigant challenges the truth of a court's statement it should meet the challenge. Three months is not one month (236 Or. 638). Merely saying that the motion or petition is denied or that the assignment is without merit begs the question instead of answering it. Instead of promoting truth this may conceal or avoid it. Per curiam opinions may conceal the truth and should be abolished.

HONESTY IN JUDGES

Judges are rarely guilty of accepting graft but honesty is more than that. Honesty also means freedom from bias or prejudice. These may result from a particular social or financial background or outlook. Whenever there is a legitimate challenge for prejudice a litigant cannot have a fair trial unless a different tribunal is provided.

BIG INSURANCE COMPANY—LITTLE MAN

Discriminatory denial of the proved damage from a fire loss is wrong. See 237 Or. 539.

Deduction for depreciation on account of fire loss to a house is unfair. What difference does it make to the homeowner that he gets a new board on the side of his house instead of the old good one?

REUBEN LENSKE
7243 S.E. 34th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97202

(This information furnished by Reuben Lenske)

Nonpartisan

WM. M. McALLISTER**For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 1**

Wm. M. McAllister has made an outstanding record as a justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, and has become a nationally-recognized leader in the field of judicial administration. During his term as Chief Justice from 1959 to 1967 the court soon cleared up a badly congested docket and thereafter kept its docket completely current. Under his leadership remarkable progress was made also in speeding up the administration of justice in the trial courts. Delay in the trial of both criminal and civil cases in the circuit courts was substantially eliminated and the dockets of those courts maintained in an excellent condition.

Justice McAllister was Chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices of the United States in 1964-65, and is now Chairman-Elect of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association.

Justice McAllister is a native Oregonian. He attended elementary and high schools in Portland and Gresham, and graduated from Willamette University College of Law in 1928, and in the same year was admitted to the practice of law in Oregon. From 1931 until his appointment to the Supreme Court in August, 1956, he practiced law in Medford. In November, 1956, Justice McAllister was elected to a full six-year term on the court, and was re-elected to a second term in 1962.

Justice McAllister served in the legislature as a representative from Jackson county from 1937 to 1944 and was speaker of the house in 1943-44. He also served as a senator from Jackson county in the 1949 session of the Legislature.

During World War II, Justice McAllister served from 1943 to 1945 as a Major in the Judge Advocate General's department, principally as a military government officer in the European theater of operations.

Justice McAllister is a former member of the Board of Governors of the Oregon State Bar, and of the Board of Bar Examiners.

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

McALLISTER FOR SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE

Mrs. Wm. G. Paulus, Chairman

610 Capitol Tower, Salem, Oregon

(This information furnished by McAllister for Supreme Court Committee)

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION NO. 1—(Vote for One)
—Reuben Lenske; Wm. M. McAllister.

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JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JOSEPHINE, LAKE, MALHEUR, MARION,
MORROW, POLK, SHERMAN, TILLAMOOK, UMATILLA, UNION,
WALLOWA, WHEELER, YAMHILL**

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