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MAY 11 1962

STATE OF OREGON

*Voters' Pamphlet*

Constitutional Amendments  
and  
Nonpartisan Judiciary Offices

Primary Nominating Election

May 18, 1962



Compiled and Distributed by  
**HOWELL APPLING, Jr.**

Secretary of State

CLACKAMAS, CLATSOP, COLUMBIA, COOS, CROOK, CURRY,  
DESS, DOUGLAS, GILLIAM, GRANT, HARNEY, HOOD RIVER,  
JASPER, JEFFERSON, JOSEPHINE, KLAMATH, LAKE, LANE,  
LINCOLN, MARION, MORROW, POLK, SHERMAN, TILLAMOOK,  
WASCO, WAUWATAMA, UNION, WALLOWA, WASHINGTON, WHEELER AND  
YAMHILL COUNTIES

## 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 or dependent of a "service voter" 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 election, March 19—May 17 (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 14-17, require additional statement that:

Voter is physically unable to get to the polls, or

Voter was unexpectedly called out of 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 and use a certificate of registration if he:

Changes residence within the state 30 days preceding an election. (Certificate is presented to election board in precinct to which he has moved.)

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) If you have moved from the precinct in which you were registered to another precinct within the same county, you may vote in your old precinct if you apply for reregistration at the time of voting.

- (5) A voter is required to reregister if he:

Fails to vote in at least one county-wide election in any two-year election period.

Changes address by moving to another precinct or county.

Changes party registration.

Changes name.

**LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION**

**JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 6—***(Vote for One)*—  
Arno H. Denecke; Lyle R. Wolff.

**JUDGE OF THE OREGON TAX COURT—***(Vote for One)*—Peter Gunnar;  
Raymond L. Jones.

**JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, Klamath County—***(Vote for One)*—  
Robert B. Kerr; Sam A. McKeen.

**Measure No. 1****SIX PERCENT LIMITATION AMENDMENT**

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 33, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 19, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

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

Section 11, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is repealed, and the following section is enacted in lieu thereof:

Section 11. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, no taxing unit, whether it be the state, any county, municipality, district or other body to which the power to levy a tax has been delegated, shall in any year so exercise that power to raise a greater amount of revenue than its tax base as defined in subsection (2) of this section. The portion of any tax levied in excess of any limitation imposed by this section shall be void.

(2) The tax base of each taxing unit in a given year shall be one of the following:

(a) The amount obtained by adding six percent to the total amount of tax lawfully levied by the taxing unit, exclusive of amounts described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of this section, in any one of the last three years in which such a tax was levied by the unit; or

(b) An amount approved as a new tax base by a majority of the legal voters of the taxing unit voting on the question submitted to them in a form specifying in dollars and cents the amount of the tax base in effect and the amount of the tax base submitted for approval. The new tax base, if approved, shall first apply to the levy for the fiscal year next following its approval.

(3) The limitation provided in subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to:

(a) The first levy of a newly created taxing unit.

(b) That portion of any tax levied which is for the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon.

(c) That portion of any tax levied which is specifically voted outside the limitation imposed by subsection (1) of this section by a majority of the legal voters of the taxing unit voting on the question.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) to (3) of this section, the following special rules shall apply during the periods indicated:

(a) During the fiscal year following the creation of a new taxing unit which includes property previously included in a similar taxing unit, the new taxing unit and the old taxing unit may not

levy amounts on the portions of property received or retained greater than the amount obtained by adding six percent to the total amount of tax lawfully levied by the old taxing unit on the portion received or retained, exclusive of amounts described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of this section, in any one of the last three years in which such a tax was levied.

(b) During the fiscal year following the annexation of additional property to an existing taxing unit, the tax base of the annexing unit established under subsection (2) of this section shall be increased by an amount equal to the equalized assessed valuation of the taxable property in the annexed territory for the fiscal year of annexation multiplied by the millage rate within the tax base of the annexing unit for the fiscal year of annexation, plus six percent of such amount.

(5) The Legislative Assembly may provide for the time and manner of calling and holding elections authorized under this section. However, the question of establishing a new tax base by a taxing unit other than the state shall be submitted at either the regular periodic election of the taxing unit or at a regular statewide general or primary election.

The above proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election held throughout the state on May 18, 1962. If the above proposed amendment is not approved by the voters at the special election, then the following amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state:

Section 11, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is repealed, and the following section is enacted in lieu thereof:

Section 11. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, no taxing unit whether it be the state, any county, municipality, district or other body to which the power to levy a tax has been delegated, shall in any year so exercise that power to raise a greater amount of revenue than its tax base as defined in subsection (2) of this section. The portion of any tax levied in excess of any limitation imposed by this section shall be void.

(2) The tax base of each taxing unit in a given year shall be one of the following:

(a) The amount obtained by adding six percent to the total amount of tax lawfully levied by the taxing unit, exclusive of amounts described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of this section, in any one of the last three years in which such a tax was levied by the unit; or

(b) An amount approved as a new tax base by a majority of the legal voters of the taxing unit voting on the question submitted to them in a form specifying in dollars and cents the amount of the tax base in effect and the amount of the tax base submitted for

approval. The new tax base, if approved, shall first apply to the levy for the fiscal year next following its approval.

(3) The limitation provided in subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to:

(a) That portion of any tax levied which is for the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon.

(b) That portion of any tax levied which is specifically voted outside the limitation imposed by subsection (1) of this section by a majority of the legal voters of the taxing unit voting on the question.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) to (3) of this section, the following special rules shall apply during the periods indicated:

(a) During the fiscal year following the creation of a new taxing unit which includes property previously included in a similar taxing unit, the new taxing unit and the old taxing unit may not levy amounts on the portions of property received or retained greater than the amount obtained by adding six percent to the total amount of tax lawfully levied by the old taxing unit on the portion received or retained, exclusive of amounts described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of this section, in any one of the last three years in which such a tax was levied.

(b) During the fiscal year following the annexation of additional property to an existing taxing unit, the tax base of the annexing unit established under subsection (2) of this section shall be increased by an amount equal to the equalized assessed valuation of the taxable property in the annexed territory for the fiscal year of annexation multiplied by the millage rate within the tax base of the annexing unit for the fiscal year of annexation, plus six percent of such amount.

(5) The Legislative Assembly may provide for the time and manner of calling and holding elections authorized under this section. However, the question of establishing a new tax base by a taxing unit other than the state shall be submitted at a regular statewide general or primary election.

### BALLOT TITLE

**SIX PERCENT LIMITATION AMENDMENT**—Purpose: Revises  
 1 constitutional provision governing 6 percent limitation. Prevents  
 loss of tax base by taxing bodies. Permits first year levy without  
 election. Fixes election dates.

YES

NO

**Measure No. 1 Six Percent Limitation Amendment****EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

SJR No. 33 proposes two sets of amendments to Section 11, Article XI, of Oregon's constitution. The first proposal (herein called the "May proposal") will be submitted in the 1962 May primary election. The second proposal (herein called the "November proposal") will be submitted in the 1962 November general election, but only if the May proposal fails to pass.

**BACKGROUND**

Section 11, Article XI, known as the 6 per cent limitation, limits the power of all taxing units to levy property taxes. Voter approval is required of that portion of each levy in excess of 106 per cent of the highest levy during the three years immediately preceding the current year. The excess may be specifically approved at any election called for that purpose in the taxing jurisdiction, in which event the amount of the excess does not affect the limitation for future years. Alternatively, the taxing unit may obtain the desired increase by seeking approval by its voters of a new tax base. Such a vote must be taken at a state-wide primary or general election. The higher base, if approved by the voters, becomes the base for the ensuing year upon which will be calculated the permissible 6 per cent increase for future years.

A new taxing unit has no base, and it may not levy a tax unless its voters either approve of the specific annual levy sought or establish a tax base. An existing taxing unit which does not levy a tax within its base limitation at least once in each three consecutive years loses its base and cannot thereafter levy a tax, except for bonded debt service, without voter approval of a specific levy or a new base.

**CHANGES SOUGHT BY SJR No. 33**

SJR No. 33 proposes three basic changes in the 6 per cent limitation. Item 1, below, is contained in both the May and November proposals. Items 2 and 3, below, are contained in the May proposal only. An affirmative vote on the May proposal will adopt all three items. A negative vote will cause Item 1 to be submitted in the November general election.

**ITEM 1.** Both the May and November proposals would permit an existing taxing unit to preserve its tax base without making at least one levy every three consecutive years. The base would be computed on the highest levy made in the last three years in which a levy was actually made rather than the highest levy in the three years immediately preceding the current year, making it unnecessary for a taxing unit to levy a tax solely for the purpose of protecting its tax base.

**ITEM 2.** The May proposal would permit the appropriate officers of a new taxing unit to make its first levy without voter approval and the levy thus made would establish its base upon which future 6 per cent increases would be calculated.

**ITEM 3.** The May proposal would permit a new tax base to be established by vote of the voters of the taxing unit held at its own regular periodic election, or as presently provided, at a state-wide primary or general election. The term "regular periodic election" is not defined but your committee is of the opinion that the annual election of the taxing unit is intended. The annual elections of the state, counties and cities coincide with the primary and general elections, and the amendment would not affect them. The annual elections of school districts and most other taxing units do not coincide with the primary and general elections and hence the amendment would give these a choice of the time for submitting the question of establishing a new tax base.

LOUISE HUMPHREY, Portland      JOHN R. HAY, Portland  
JOHN W. SONDEREN, Portland

**Measure No. 1 Six Percent Limitation Amendment****ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

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

Senate Joint Resolution 33 was passed unanimously and referred to you by the 1961 legislature for your approval.

**FREQUENCY OF LOCAL TAX LEVIES AND TAX ELECTIONS WILL BE REDUCED.**

We are all interested in better governmental services at the lowest possible cost! Now, just because of Section 11, Article XI, tax levies are sometimes made when revenues are not required.

Under present law, when a governmental taxing unit does not levy a tax during any three consecutive years, it loses its tax base. Without a tax base, the unit cannot raise the revenue it usually needs for its operation. Fear of losing this tax base tends to cause taxing units to levy taxes every year just to preserve their tax bases. **YOUR TAXES WILL NOT BE INCREASED BY REASON OF CORRECTING THIS DEFECT IN THE PRESENT LAW!**

The simple change proposed in the present law will (a) reduce pressure on taxing units to make unnecessary or excessive tax levies merely to maintain a tax base and (b) eliminate the necessity of elections held merely to re-establish a tax base.

**AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED WITHOUT DELAY.**

We create new governmental units, for example, a fire protection district, to provide needed services. A newly created governmental unit, which usually needs to levy a tax to finance its operations, has no tax base. Under present law, the unit cannot levy any taxes for its operations without extra expense and delay for a special election, **EVEN THOUGH THE UNIT IS LEGALLY CREATED AND EMPOWERED TO PROVIDE THE NEEDED SERVICES.** Prior to a 1952 constitutional amendment, there was no such roadblock.

Resolution 33 clarifies and remedies the unfortunate present situation. It permits a newly created governmental unit to levy a tax for its first year of operation, without a vote of the people on the separate question of establishing a tax base. After its first levy, the newly created unit would be subject to all taxing limitations imposed under present law.

What about the probability of the first tax levy being excessive? No one can conscientiously claim that pre-1952 practice resulted in excessive first levies. We have never heard any evidence that a new taxing unit has started its operations with an extravagant levy. Rest assured that levying boards of taxing units and the budget committeemen are conscious of taxes and taxpayers' views on levies, extravagant or otherwise.

**ELECTION PROVISIONS CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF TAX BASE ARE IMPROVED.**

The present constitutional provision is not specific as to when a new tax base may be established. Resolution 33 clearly states when such elections may be held. It permits tax base elections to be held at the time of the taxing unit's own periodic election, a time more convenient to the voters of the taxing unit and a time when election costs and complications can be kept at a minimum. As the law is presently interpreted, the tax base elections must be held at a statewide primary or general election. Approval of Resolution 33 eliminates confusion caused by separate ballots and differences between boundaries of the unit and of regular statewide election precincts. Furthermore, the tax base election would receive more intelligent consideration, since it would not be affected by national, state and county-wide issues having no relationship to the taxing unit.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Your committee recommends Resolution 33 for your approval. It clarifies uncertainties, removes ambiguities and overcomes the defects and makes the improvements described above.

Sen. Donald R. Husband, Rep. Clarence Barton, Rep. Victor G. Atiyeh



**Measure No. 1 Six Percent Limitation Amendment**

**ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION**

**Submitted by the Multnomah County Taxpayers Association**

**VOTE NO On Measure No. 1**

**DEFEAT THIS AMENDMENT TO OUR CONSTITUTION  
IT WEAKENS VOTER CONTROL OVER PROPERTY TAXES**

This amendment is designed to weaken voter control over the taxing power of taxing districts by increasing the powers of tax levying bodies. An increase in the powers of taxing bodies can bring only one result: a further boost in the amount of taxes that will have to be paid.

1. The amendment is a three-pronged measure. One of its provisions would allow the first year's tax levy of a new taxing district to become its tax base, without approval of the voters. That provision would remove constitutional protection against unreasonable taxes. The Constitution now requires voter approval for the tax base of a new tax levying district.

**THE VOTERS SHOULD RETAIN CONTROL OVER APPROVAL OF THE FIRST TAX BASE OF A NEW TAXING UNIT, FOR UPON THAT TAX BASE DEPENDS FUTURE TAXES.** The loss of that control could mean excessive and unnecessary levies in the years to come.

2. Another provision of the amendment would act to curtail voter control over tax bases and tax levies. It would permit an existing taxing unit to submit the question of a new tax base at a "REGULAR PERIODIC" election of a taxing unit—in addition to the regular statewide general or primary election. Tax base levies may now be submitted ONLY at statewide primary or general elections, in which more voters participate. To permit submission of tax base questions at "regular periodic" elections, with fewer voters participating, will reduce popular control over tax levies.

**VOTERS SHOULD NOT PERMIT TAXING BODIES TO CALL TAX BASE ELECTIONS AT TIMES OTHER THAN WHEN MAXIMUM VOTER PARTICIPATION IS ASSURED.**

3. We do not oppose the third provision of the amendment which would permit a taxing unit to retain its tax base even though no levy had been made for three or more years.

However, it is not necessary for voters to approve the entire amendment proposed—with its two major provisions to weaken voter control over tax levies—merely to get the benefit of a provision which would protect the tax bases of certain districts. The Legislature, in anticipation of voter rejection of the amendment in its present form at the May primary, provided for submission at the November general election of a separate amendment to prevent loss of a district's tax base.

By providing an opportunity to vote in November on this feature of the amendment, the Legislature has removed any justification for voting for this amendment.

We recommend that you VOTE NO on this proposal to weaken voter control over taxes.

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION  
Hobart Mitchell, President**

## Measure No. 2

**SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS**

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 8, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 23, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

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

(1) Section 29, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 29. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a salary ~~of six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, payable as provided by law. For each session of the legislature, they shall also receive the sum of 10 cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route, and no other personal expenses. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to one third of their annual allowance as members~~ *to be established and paid in the same manner as the salaries of other elected state officers and employes.*

**NOTE:** Matter in *italics* in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted.

**BALLOT TITLE**

**SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS**—Purpose: To amend Constitution by providing that legislators' salaries shall be established and paid in the same manner as the salaries of other elected state officers.

YES NO

Measure No. 2 Salaries of State Legislators

**EXPLANATION**

**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The purpose of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon is to permit the salaries of legislators to be fixed in the same manner as are the salaries of other elective officers of the state. The original Oregon Constitution of 1859 prescribed a maximum of \$3.00 per day while in attendance at legislative session. The Constitution then provided that the Governor should receive an annual salary of \$1,500.00, the Secretary of State \$1,500.00, and the Treasurer of State \$800.00.

Constitutional amendments subsequently approved by the people repealed those provisions relating to the salaries of all elective officers save those of members of the legislature and their compensation is now fixed by statute enacted by the legislature and approved by the Governor. During the past 100 years such salaries have been progressively increased until the Governor now receives annual compensation of \$20,000.00, the Secretary of State \$15,000.00, and the Treasurer of State \$15,000.00. The salaries of legislators, however, remained at \$3.00 per day from 1859 to 1942 when by constitutional amendment adopted by the people it was raised to \$8.00 per day and finally, by further constitutional amendment in 1950, the salaries were determined at \$600.00 per annum. Authorities on constitutional law generally agree that constitutions should embrace only the fundamentals of government and that laws such as the fixing of salaries of state officers have no logical place in a constitution, but should from time to time be determined by statute to meet changing conditions and to fit the dignity and burdens of the public office. Only 18 states, including Oregon, have constitutional restrictions on salaries of legislators, 25 states set salaries by statute alone, and the 7 remaining states have a dual constitutional-statute procedure.

Unlike some of the states which include salary fixing within their constitutions, Oregon, through the initiative and referendum processes, reserves to the electorate ultimate and final determination of the question. Compared to its sister states, Oregon ranks low in the rate of compensation paid to its law makers. The median salary of all states is \$3,600.00 per biennium, ranging from a high in New York of \$15,000 to a low of \$200.00 in New Hampshire. 45 states have a higher scale of compensation than that paid in Oregon. The following annual salaries are illustrative of payment made in neighboring states: Alaska \$3,000.00; Arizona \$1,800.00; California \$6,000.00 and Washington \$1,200.00.

TOM LAWSON McCALL, Portland  
EARL A. FEWLESS, Portland  
JOHN P. RONCHETTO, Portland

**Measure No. 2 Salaries of State Legislators****ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

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

**BALLOT MEASURE HJR 8 DESERVES the SUPPORT of all Oregonians  
for the following reasons:**

**Oregon's CONSTITUTION is one of the few State Constitutions that  
HAS NOT BEEN REVISED and brought up to date IN OVER 100 YEARS.**

**Oregon does not SET SALARIES of legislators in the SAME MANNER  
as it sets salaries of OTHER STATE OFFICIALS.**

**A YES vote on MEASURE NUMBER HJR 8 will assure the voters of  
an opportunity to CONTROL SALARIES of all state officials THROUGH  
THE PETITION REFERRAL PROCEDURES.**

**A YES VOTE on MEASURE NUMBER HJR 8 will make it possible  
for LEGISLATIVE SALARIES to REFLECT the ECONOMIC TRENDS in  
America WITHOUT DELAYS which could have a bad effect on the calibre  
and length of service of our legislators.**

**FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRESENTATION for Oregonians in  
all walks of life we recommend a YES VOTE ON BALLOT MEASURE  
NUMBER HJR 8.**

Senator Boyd R. Overhulse

Representative Beulah Hand

Representative C. R. (Dick) Hoyt

**Nonpartisan**

**ARNO H. DENECKE**

**For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 6**



**MAINTAIN INTEGRITY IN OUR SUPREME COURT  
ELECT JUDGE DENECKE**

Judge Arno H. Denecke is one of the most vigorous and highly respected legal authorities in our state. His achievements as lawyer, jurist and citizen, and his profound regard for the fair and humane application of the law in our courts, have merited universal praise and admiration.

As a lawyer, Judge Denecke quickly gained recognition as a man of exceptional legal knowledge, strict integrity and energetic dedication to the task at hand. Admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1939, Judge Denecke did legal work in Illinois and California and taught at University of Oregon before starting law practice in Portland in 1947. He tried cases in all courts, state and federal, and U. S. Supreme Court, and before such agencies as Interstate Commerce Commission and National Labor Relations Board. His cases were of all kinds; his clients from all walks of life.

*(Concluded on following page)*

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(This information furnished by Judge Denecke for Supreme Court Committee)

Judge Denecke was appointed to the Circuit Court in 1959 by Governor Hatfield. He had been recommended by the Multnomah County Bar Association as their first choice to fill the newly created judgeship for Multnomah County.

As a jurist, Judge Denecke is well known and warmly praised for his friendly and considerate courtroom manner, as well as his diligent and objective appraisal of all matters brought before him. His decisions reflect not only an earnest dedication to the law, but an instinctive and sincere concern for the well-being of the community and its individual citizens.

Judge Denecke is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Judicial Council and President of the Oregon State Circuit Judges Association. He is a member of County, State and American Bar Associations; a member of the Section on International Law, American Bar Association; and Past Chairman, State Board of Bar Examiners.

Judge Denecke is also distinguished for his active community service, particularly in the field of education. He has served as a director on the Portland School Board. A popular speaker and writer, he contributes generously of his energies to improve public knowledge of law and its use in safeguarding personal rights and liberties.

Judge Denecke was born in Rock Island, Illinois in 1916. He attended Augustana College, and received his AB and LLB degrees from the University of Illinois; a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Order of the Coif. During World War II, Judge Denecke was in the Army for five years, serving with the 70th (Trailblazer) Division, U. S. Army, at Camp Adair and in combat in France and Germany. He rose to rank of Lt. Colonel with the 104th Infantry (Timberwolf) Reserve Division and was Commander of its 387th Field Artillery Battalion.

Judge Denecke is married to the former Selma Rockey of Portland. They have five children: Virginia, David, William, John and Anne. Judge Denecke is a former Assistant Professor of Law, U. of Oregon, and instructor at Northwestern College of Law. He presently serves on the Reed College Board of Trustees. In 1960, he was State Chairman of the Oregon Committee for World Refugee Year. He is a member of the American Legion, Southgate Lodge A.F. and A.M., Izaak Walton League and Trinity Episcopal Church.

Judge Denecke comes warmly recommended to the voters of Oregon, as a man of sound judgment, sympathetic nature and distinguished achievement in law and jurisprudence, for election to the Supreme Court on May 18.

**JUDGE DENECKE FOR SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE**

James T. Brand, Retired Justice, Chairman

Mrs. Erling Jacobsen, Secretary

Nonpartisan

**LYLE R. WOLFF****For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 6**

Circuit Judge Lyle R. Wolff, 8th Judicial District, was appointed in July, 1957, by former Governor Holmes to fill a vacancy. Judge Wolff was elected in 1958 by an overwhelming majority in his home county of Baker to continue his judicial work.

Judge Wolff, 42, has a record of unselfish and dedicated attention to the work of the trial bench in Oregon. At the request of the Chief Justice, he has served on the Circuit Court benches in Multnomah, Lane, Marion, Clackamas, Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Union, Wallowa, Harney and Malheur Counties, in addition to caring for the Circuit Court responsibilities of his own judicial district.

Judge Wolff devoted one-half of the year 1960 alone to serving the people of Multnomah County. Judge Wolff presently has general assignments from the Chief Justice to fifteen counties. His judicial experience has involved the

problems of Oregon from his Eastern Oregon District to the heart of the Willamette Valley.

**BACKGROUND AND EDUCATION:** Born 1919, and reared on a Nebraska farm; 4-H Club work; public grade and high schools, Hall County, Nebraska; graduate, B.Sc., State Teachers College, Kearney, Nebraska; and LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1948.

**MILITARY:** World War II veteran, 1941-1945; combat bomber pilot, 45 missions in B-26's Europe; honorably discharged from U. S. Air Force.

**LEGAL EXPERIENCE:** Admitted to practice in 1948 to Oregon Supreme Court; also admitted before Federal District Court, Oregon, U. S. Court of Appeals, San Francisco, I.C.C. and F.P.C. Private practice, Baker, 1948-1957; City attorney, Baker, 1950-55.

**ORGANIZATIONS:** Oregon State Bar, American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, Elks, American Legion, V.F.W., Lions, Oregon Grange, Baker Chamber of Commerce, University Club of Portland, Powder River Sportsmen's Club, Oregon Circuit Judges Association and Oregon Historical Society.

Judge Wolff's talents combine an assuring depth of human understanding, an excellent knowledge of the law and a tremendous capacity for work. Judge Wolff, by his experience as a circuit judge and by his whole-hearted devotion to duty, is worthy of election as a justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the retiring justice from Position No. 6.

Continue Justice under Law in our Supreme Court by Electing Judge Wolff.

**NONPARTISAN WOLFF FOR JUSTICE COMMITTEE**

Robert J. Steward, Keating Stage,  
Baker, Oregon, Chairman  
Margaret Clarke, 1747 N.E. Multnomah,  
Portland, Oregon, Vice-chairman  
H. B. "Bard" Johnson, Baker, Oregon,  
Secretary-Treasurer

(This information furnished by Nonpartisan Wolff for Justice Committee)

## Nonpartisan

**PETER GUNNAR****For Oregon Tax Court Judge**

"Judge Peter Gunnar has done such an outstanding job of organizing the new Oregon Tax Court that it is realizing all we hoped for in its creation." So says State Senator Ben Musa, the sponsor of the Tax Court Act. The many lawyers and accountants who worked hard to create this court agree.

Judge Gunnar has accomplished the goal of providing a special court for tax cases. The court's Small Claims Division provides a speedy and inexpensive judicial remedy for the taxpayer who has only a small amount of tax in question.

In the Tax Court as organized by Judge Gunnar, the small claims case will be tried in the taxpayer's county, the taxpayer easily can represent himself, and the judge's small claims administrator will work with the taxpayer before trial to help him prepare his case.

Every Oregon taxpayer now can obtain a full and fair hearing and tax justice with the least possible delay, inconvenience, and paper-work and at a cost he can afford.

This court, the first of its kind in the nation, hears only state tax cases. Judge Gunnar sits in every county and he hears every case, large or small. For this demanding job, the Tax Court needs Judge Gunnar because:

**JUDGE GUNNAR IS EXPERIENCED:** He organized this court at its beginning and started it in operation. He also has been assigned to almost all tax cases pending in the Circuit Courts.

Since graduation from Willamette University College of Law and admission to the Bar in 1950, Judge Gunnar has practiced law in Salem, primarily in the tax field, representing taxpayers in all walks of life.

He is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, the U. S. Court of Military Appeals, the U. S. Tax Court, the U. S. District Court for Oregon, and the U. S. Treasury Department, as well as the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

He has been active in the Oregon State Bar, serving as chairman of the committee on Economics of Law Practice, 1959-60, and in the Marion County Bar Association, serving as a Director, 1954-57, Vice Pres., 1955-56, Pres., 1956-57.

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(This information furnished by Committee to Retain Tax Judge Peter Gunnar)



In the American Bar Association, he has been an active member of the Section on Taxation in its Committee on State and Local Taxes.

**JUDGE GUNNAR IS VIGOROUS:** Throughout his career, he has been active in civic and public affairs. He has visited every Oregon county many times and he understands, and is deeply interested in, the problems of every section of the state.

In college at the University of Chicago, he was elected to all three leadership honoraries. He served as President of both his social and legal fraternities, Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi.

During World War II, he served as a combat Bombardier-Navigator with the 8th Air Force, flying in B-24 Liberators over Germany. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. He served as a Captain in USAFRes, 1946-56.

He is a member of Rotary, BPOE, Exchange (Pres.), University Club (Portland), American Legion, Air Force Association, American Judicature Society, and Episcopal Church.

**JUDGE GUNNAR IS FAIR-MINDED:** Throughout his career, Judge Gunnar has been held in high regard by his fellow lawyers and by laymen for his objective thinking and his fair-minded and forthright attitude. Because of this, Judge Gunnar was able to obtain the advice and cooperation of many experienced, qualified lawyers, accountants and laymen throughout the state in setting up this new court.

**FAMILY BACKGROUND:** Age 38, Judge Gunnar is married to Edith Fairham, daughter of a Methodist minister and an accomplished musician.

They have three children, Rosamond, John, and Claudia, and reside in Salem. Judge Gunnar's father is a respected physician in the Chicago area and his brother, also a doctor and a heart specialist, teaches medicine at the University of Illinois.

Oregon needs this experienced, vigorous, fair-minded Judge.

#### COMMITTEE TO RETAIN TAX JUDGE PETER GUNNAR

Clarence Barton	Sam Johnson	Ted Smith
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Nonpartisan

**RAYMOND L. JONES**  
**For Judge of the Oregon Tax Court**



Raymond L. Jones, Portland Attorney since 1952, is a graduate of Northwestern College of Law, and was with the Internal Revenue Service for 8 years. He is enrolled to practice before the U. S. Treasury Department, has been admitted to practice in all Oregon Courts, the U. S. Tax Court, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

He is a member of the Multnomah and Clackamas County Bar Associations, Oregon State Bar, American Bar, Federal Bar, NACCA Bar, American Judicature Society, Oregon Association of Public Accountants and National Association of Accountants.

Raymond L. Jones resides with his wife and four children at 4214 N. E. Hassalo Street in Portland. He is a member of Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, A.F. & A.M., Scottish Rite, and Al Kader Shrine and has been active in church and civic affairs.

Your favorable consideration of his candidacy is respectfully requested.

**REPUBLICANS FOR JONES FOR TAX COURT JUDGE  
COMMITTEE**

By Bardi G. Skulason

*(Concluded on following page)*

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(This information furnished by Republicans for Jones for Tax Court Judge Committee)

RAYMOND L. JONES

IS

EXPERIENCED—QUALIFIED—UNBIASED

18 YEARS IN TAX LAW

1. Raymond L. Jones received his law degree from Northwestern College of Law. He was with the Internal Revenue Service for 8 years, and has been in private practice in Portland since 1952.

2. He has been admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court for Oregon, the U. S. Court of Appeals, San Francisco, and all Oregon Courts.

3. He is enrolled to practice before the U. S. Treasury Department and has been admitted to practice in the United States Tax Court and the Supreme Court of the United States.

4. Raymond L. Jones is a member of the Multnomah County and Clackamas County Bar Associations, the Oregon State Bar, the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, the NACCA Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the Oregon Association of Public Accountants and the National Association of Accountants.

5. Raymond L. Jones is married to the former Lenore Sheley, has four children and resides at 4214 N. E. Hassalo Street in Portland. He is a Delta Theta Phi, is a member of the A.F. & A.M., Scottish Rite, and Al Kader Shrine and has been active in church and civic affairs.

6. Raymond L. Jones has declared: "As Tax Court Judge I will endeavor to give fair and just consideration to everyone—corporations, small businessmen, the State Tax Commission, and persons with lower incomes. I ask for the vote and support of all persons who want an experienced, well qualified and sincere Judge for the Oregon Tax Court."

We respectfully ask for your vote, your consideration and your cooperation.

DEMOCRATS FOR JONES FOR TAX COURT JUDGE  
COMMITTEE

By Frank C. Robinson

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