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OCT 22 1970

STATE OF OREGON

Voters' Pamphlet

General Election

November 3, 1970



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.

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 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 4 — November 3, 1970

(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.

(See back of book for list of candidates)

At the General Election of 1970 electors in Marion County will cast their votes on the equipment illustrated below. This page is inserted as an aid especially to those of you using this type equipment for the first time. If you have questions, call your County Clerk.

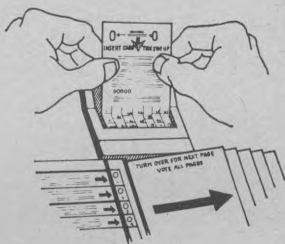
HOW TO VOTE ON THE VOTE RECORDER

SPECIAL NOTE:

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

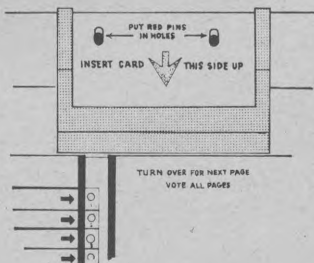
STEP 1

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 RED PINS.



STEP 3

TAKE THE PUNCH ATTACHED TO THE DEVICE AND PUNCH THROUGH THE BALLOT CARD FOR CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE. HOLD PUNCH VERTICAL (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.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Leaders for a New Decade

Choosing leaders for the 1970s is what the November elections are all about.

Presently, the situation in Oregon is grim. Oregonians continue to face an unemployment crisis while prices of food, housing and other necessities continue their unabated rise. Property taxes continue to increase, while support for public education deteriorates as a whole. Talk about cleaning up the environment continues, while the quality of living continues to decline. Democracy itself is challenged, but that challenge is answered by further challenge and rhetoric.

We need new ideas, new strength . . . innovative leadership.

In Democratic candidates, experience is supplemented with renewed purpose. Freshness of approach is tempered by their grasp of the realities of modern Oregon.

This year's Democratic nominees are the strongest, most able group of candidates presented to the people of Oregon in many years. We are proud of them—have confidence in them. Read about them in this pamphlet. We think you will feel the same. You can see and hear these Democratic leaders October 18 - November 2 on television Channels 7 and 10. Local listings will give exact times.

STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF OREGON

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES OUTSTANDING—Republican Nominees for National, State and County offices, both incumbents and newcomers, are qualified and experienced men and women. They will provide the leadership that will be responsive to the needs and wishes of the majority of Oregonians.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP—The record of Republican leadership in the Oregon Senate and House of Representatives during the past decade is a shining example of a mixture of youthful and mature Republicans from all regions of the State forging responsible legislation in the face of many irresponsible whims of the Democratic Party. Recent Republican legislation has resulted in \$75,000,000 in property tax relief, greater State support to local school districts, balanced budgets and a continuing respect and concern for the taxpayer's dollars. These accomplishments were realized with a Republican-led House of Representatives and a coalition in the Senate. This year the Republican Party has its best opportunity to regain full control of the Senate for the first time since 1955, and a better than even chance to hold its leadership in the House. Your votes for your Republican Senate and Representative candidates are vital for good government in Oregon.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP — Republican Governors the past twelve years have spelled good government for Oregon, recognized as one of the Nation's best governed states during this period. Oregon needs Tom McCall—let's keep him in the Governor's Office another four years. For State Labor Commissioner the Republicans have a most able and capable candidate in Robert G. Knudson.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP — Only Oregon's four Congressional seats are on the ballot this year. Oregon's men of real stature in Congress, Wendell Wyatt and John Dellenback, merit a rousing vote of confidence from all Oregon voters. A vote for Robert Dugdale and Everett Thoren would help to unseat the opposition Party's two Congressional Representatives.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP FOR THE '70's — The Republican Party of Oregon has been an unifying force for the political betterment of the State throughout its history. Republicans have always fostered progress with moderation, supported new ideas and programs for the benefit of the people with reasoned and stabilizing laws and insisted on expenditures for government within the desires and the ability of the taxpayer. Oregon Republicans adopted a Party Platform this year that encompasses its concern for human and individual rights, respect and enforcement of law and justice, environmental protection, tax reforms and a number of other planks for progress with reasonable and stable approaches to these problems.

VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN ON YOUR BALLOT—He will work for you and Oregon.

Measure No. 1

Constitutional Amendment Concerning Convening of Legislature

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 46, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 9, 1969, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot Measure No. 1 would update a century-old provision of the Oregon Constitution, so that the Legislative Assembly can fulfill its modern governmental responsibility.

Under the historical restriction of one meeting every two years, the Legislature must determine state expenses on the basis of estimates up to 30 months in advance, and develop a budget accordingly.

With rising costs that reflect the demands of a growing state, the present system prohibits an opportune legislative response to wide fluctuations in revenue that have produced fiscal crises in some years and unplanned surpluses in others. Furthermore, as state government expands, the Legislature is prevented from a timely review of government operations. The increasing involvement of federal agencies in state programs result often in policy matters being resolved by appointed officials in state and federal agencies, rather than the elected representatives of the people, which denies the Legislature its proper policy-making role.

The proposed amendment would allow the Legislative Assembly to decide whether it is necessary to meet between the regular biennial sessions to perform its duties.

The proposed amendment sets forth two ways for the Legislature to reconvene itself. Prior to adjournment of the biennial session, it could agree to meet the following January by a resolution approved by a majority of the members of each House (16 in the Senate, 31 in the House of Representatives), a procedure that could provide annual consideration of the budget and tighter fiscal control. After adjournment, a special session could be called at the written request of a majority of the members of each House. The amendment would permit the Legislature to place a limitation on the matters that could be considered during special sessions.

Under the Oregon system, the Legislature is deemed to be a separate and equal branch of government. Presently, however, after the regular biennial session is adjourned the lawmaking branch can function only upon the call of the governor, who is head of a different branch of government—the executive branch.

The constitutional requirement that the Legislature convene in January of odd-numbered years would not be changed. The governor's power to call a special session also would remain the same.

Measure No. 1 would add to these provisions, methods for the Legislature, by majority action, to convene after adjournment of a regular session, and before the next session begins.

JERRY TIPPENS, Portland
EDWARD J. WHELAN, Portland
ROBERT R. KNIPE, Lake Oswego

Measure No. 1

Constitutional Amendment Concerning Convening of Legislature

Argument in Favor

By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

Inherent in the concept that the legislature is an independent branch of government is the point that the lawmaking branch should have the authority to determine when and how it can do its work.

We have the three branches of government: Executive, Legislative and Judicial, each charged with a responsibility of protecting the rights of the people. Under the present constitutional restrictions this authority is not granted to the lawmakers. For under this system the legislature is strapped with the restriction of convening once every two years unless called back by an order of the Governor (the Executive Branch).

When our state's constitution was approved 113 years ago, the biennial system was most adequate to insure that the state's business was conducted in a prompt and proper fashion by the legislature. However, this arrangement no longer serves the needs of a rapidly growing and progressive state.

For this reason we, the sponsors of the constitutional amendment, feel that the legislature should be given the flexibility to convene when necessary, especially in fulfilling its fiscal responsibilities. We feel this flexibility will be accomplished through this proposal because it will allow convening of the assembly through two methods:

1. Upon adoption of a joint resolution by a majority of the members of each house serving in the session prior to the proposed special session which would convene on the second Monday in January on an even numbered year.

2. By action of the presiding officers of both houses (House and Senate) upon the written request of the majority of the members of those bodies. (31 members of the House and 16 members of the Senate).

If this constitutional revision is approved by the citizenry Oregon will have the best of two worlds. It will be able to have a legislature that can respond quickly to major fiscal matters of the state through more frequent sessions while at the same time avoiding the excessive cost of a full-time legislature.

The legislature must be given the freedom to act when necessary, especially in fulfilling its financial responsibilities to the state. This amendment will accomplish just that.

Senator W. Stan Ouder Kirk, Newport
Representative Gordon Macpherson, Waldport
Representative Philip D. Lang, Portland

Measure No. 1**Constitutional Amendment Concerning Convening of Legislature****Argument in Opposition**

**Submitted by The Women's Legislative Council, P.O. Box 19353,
Portland, Oregon 97219**

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 1

MEASURE 1 will allow and encourage ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, by permitting a majority of both houses to call the Legislature into session.

NO LIMIT is placed on matters to come before a so-called "off year" session convened by the Legislature.

ANNUAL SESSIONS WILL MEAN:

1. Double cost to the taxpayers for salaries and staff
2. More bills introduced
3. More laws and regulations passed

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 1

Measure No. 1

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING CONVENING OF LEGISLATURE

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

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

Section 10a. In addition to the occasions when the Governor convenes the Legislative Assembly by proclamation as provided in Section 12 of Article V of this Constitution, the Legislative Assembly may be convened at the capitol of the state at times other than required by Section 10 of this Article:

(1) Upon adoption of a joint resolution so providing by a constitutional majority of the members of each house serving in the session convened under Section 10 of this Article in the preceding year to commence on the second Monday in January in an even-numbered year. The Legislative Assembly may by the resolution limit the matters to be considered at such session.

(2) By action of the presiding officers of both houses upon the written request of the constitutional majority of the members of each house in the manner provided by law to commence at a time determined by law. The Legislative Assembly may by rule limit the matters to be considered at such session.

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

BALLOT TITLE

1 **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING CONVENING OF LEGISLATURE**—Purpose: Oregon Constitution provides that Legislature shall meet once every two years, or upon direction of Governor. This Constitutional Amendment would also permit the legislature to convene itself upon concurrence of a majority of members of both Houses.

“ESTIMATE OF FISCAL EFFECTS: This amendment would make it possible for the Legislative Assembly to convene itself in special session. It is impossible to estimate total costs since there is no way to predict the change in number of total days in session that might occur during a biennium. (The 1969 Regular Session incurred direct costs of approximately \$12,000 per day.)”

YES

NO

Measure No. 2**Automatic Adoption, Federal Income Tax Amendments**

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 3, filed in the Secretary of State June 13, 1969, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

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

On June 13, 1969, the present Oregon income tax law became effective for the purpose of simplifying Oregon personal income taxes. Simplicity was achieved by conforming Oregon's definition of taxable income to federal taxable income.

To maintain conformity, it is essential that future changes in federal tax laws are promptly and easily adopted by Oregon. Failure to adopt such federal changes would recreate the two sets of income tax rules which the simplification bill is intended to eliminate.

The purpose of HJR 3 is to amend the Oregon Constitution to allow the Legislature to automatically adopt changes in federal taxable income for state income tax purposes. Under the proposed Constitutional Amendment the Legislature will be required to review all federal tax changes at each regular session (optional at special sessions) and if it chooses may reject or modify such changes. If no action is taken, changes in federal taxable income are automatically adopted. The Legislature retains its power to set income tax rates and permit credits.

HENRY S. BLAUER, Portland
MYRON J. FLECK, Portland
HUBERT E. WALKER, Portland

Measure No. 2

Automatic Adoption, Federal Income Tax Amendments

Argument in Favor

by Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

House Joint Resolution 3 is necessary to preserve the advantages of having the same tax laws for both state and federal. Otherwise, Oregon taxpayers in preparing their Oregon returns will have to look back to the federal changes last adopted by the Oregon Legislative Assembly to find the Oregon income tax law.

House Joint Resolution 3 will save the state and the taxpayers time and money by keeping the method of filing state income tax returns relatively simple. This has already been demonstrated in the filing of the 1969 Oregon Personal Income Tax returns where most taxpayers simply attached a copy of their federal return to a very simple Oregon return.

In keeping the Oregon and the federal laws the same, full advantage may be taken of administrative and court interpretations, rulings and decisions, by both the taxpayer and by state administration.

In the past, many taxpayers have believed that Oregon law was like the federal law in all respects. They filed their returns on this basis, making many errors in those areas where the laws differed. HJR 3 would substantially lessen the possibility of such errors by allowing the Oregon law to keep abreast of the federal changes despite legislative inaction.

Senator Donald R. Husband, Eugene
Representative Floyd H. Hart, Medford
Representative Sam Johnson, Bend

Measure No. 2**Automatic Adoption, Federal Income Tax Amendments****Argument in Opposition**

**Submitted by Women's Legislative Council, P.O. Box 19353,
Portland, Oregon 97219**

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 2

MEASURE 2 BROADENS LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OVER CHANGES IN THE STATE INCOME TAX PROVISIONS WITHOUT A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Presently, the voter is protected from new state taxes and new state taxing authority by the voter's right of referendum.

MEASURE 2 PROPOSES THAT OREGON FOLLOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN LOCK-STEP ON RULES, REGULATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS ON STATE INCOME TAX FORMS.

After wrestling with the 1969 "new" tax form, most people agree that simplification and improvement of the Oregon State Income Tax form is needed, BUT . . .

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BROADENING THE TAXING AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE . . . AND CONTAINING NO PROVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE VOTERS . . . IS NOT A SATISFACTORY ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF A COMPLICATED AND CONFUSING STATE INCOME TAX FORM.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 2

Measure No. 2

AUTOMATIC ADOPTION, FEDERAL INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS

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

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

Section 32. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the Legislative Assembly, in any law imposing a tax or taxes on, in respect to or measured by income, may define the income on, in respect to or by which such tax or taxes are imposed or measured, by reference to any provision of the laws of the United States as the same may be or become effective at any time or from time to time, and may prescribe exceptions or modifications to any such provisions. At each regular session the Legislative Assembly shall, and at any special session may, provide for a review of the Oregon laws imposing a tax upon or measured by income, but no such laws shall be amended or repealed except by a legislative Act.

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

BALLOT TITLE**AUTOMATIC ADOPTION, FEDERAL INCOME TAX AMEND-**

2 **MENTS**—Purpose: To simplify preparation of income tax returns, the 1969 Oregon Legislature passed a law which provides that the Oregon income tax will be computed by a method closely corresponding to the federal income tax. This Constitutional Amendment provides that when U. S. Congress changes method of computation, the changes are automatically adopted into Oregon law. The Oregon Legislature, however, must review such changes when it meets in regular session and may modify or reject them.

YES NO

Measure No. 3**Constitutional Amendment Concerning County Debt Limitation**

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 22, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1969, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

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

Since its original enactment in 1857, the Oregon Constitution has restricted the total amount of county debt and liabilities to \$5,000. An exception is bonded debt when approved by a vote of the people. The limitation applies to all county operations including the contract purchase or lease of equipment, land, buildings and improvements used for public purposes.

The legislature has previously approved the purchase or lease by contract of certain property by rural fire protection districts, port districts and school districts. None of these districts or cities is restricted by Constitutional limits.

Measure No. 3 would establish new limitations for liabilities resulting from contract purchases and leases. This amendment would permit a county to enter into agreements, not to exceed 10 years, to purchase or lease real and personal property. Total annual payments for all such agreements combined could not exceed \$50,000. Another revision would permit counties to contract with the State of Oregon for services, but without time or dollar limitations. The \$5,000 debt limit would remain for all other purposes.

Few counties, if any, have sufficient current revenues to make an outright purchase of equipment such as data processing systems or road building equipment. The outright purchase of real property for park and recreation uses or public roads is an equally imposing burden. The proposed amendment would permit a county to acquire property for public use with payment from current revenue rather than incurring bonded indebtedness.

Present statutory and constitutional limits on tax levies, and present statutory limitations on debt imposed on all units of local government, including counties, will remain unchanged. It would extend to county governments, a practice common to most businesses; planning for the future on a long-term basis.

KURT ENGELSTAD, Salem
G. J. GUTJAHR, Portland
TIMOTHY C. TITUS, Portland

Measure No. 3**Constitutional Amendment Concerning County Debt Limitation****Argument in Favor**

by Legislative Committee pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

The Oregon Constitution prohibits a county from creating debt or liability in any form that totals more than \$5,000 at any one time, with the single exception of bonded indebtedness authorized by law and approved by the voters. Measure No. 3 proposes two additional exceptions.

First, Measure No. 3 would permit a county to enter into agreements for the purchase or lease of real or personal property IF (1) pursuant to law, (2) for a public purpose, (3) for periods of not more than 10 years and (4) the total yearly payments under all such agreements are not more than \$50,000.

The \$5,000 limitation on county debt was included in our Constitution as originally approved by the people in 1857. What was no doubt a wise limitation, as well as a fairly realistic one, in the early days of Oregon statehood, in more recent years has become an unduly severe restriction on the ability of counties to acquire real property and modern equipment out of revenues collected in a single year. For many counties it has become most difficult to contract for the lease or purchase of land for parks, recreation and other capital improvements and of equipment for data processing, solid waste disposal and other service functions. Lease for a term of several years and purchase on an installment basis are common and accepted business practices today that counties should be allowed to engage in when bond issuance for the purpose is neither necessary nor desirable.

Second, Measure No. 3 would allow a county to enter into agreements with the state government, pursuant to law, for services to be provided by the state and where the county obligation thereunder, when added to other county debt, might exceed \$5,000 per year. There are a number of services counties are required to perform that are neither practical nor economical for counties on a separate and individual basis. These services involve specialized personnel and equipment that can be made available by the state more efficiently and economically for counties that wish to take advantage thereof. For example, there is existing provision by law for the state to provide property tax appraisal services to counties under a 50/50 cost-sharing program, which could be utilized more fully by counties if Measure No. 3 is approved.

Measure No. 3 would make available to county government practices not only common to most private businesses, but also now available to many other local governments. It would NOT, however, allow county tax levies to be increased beyond existing limits without a vote of the people.

This committee urges your vote in favor of Measure No. 3.

Senator Donald R. Husband, Eugene
Representative Gerald W. Detering, Harrisburg
Representative Harl H. Hass, Portland

Measure No. 3

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING COUNTY DEBT
LIMITATION**

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

Paragraph 1. Section 10, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 10. No county shall create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of \$5,000; provided, however, counties may incur bonded indebtedness in excess of such \$5,000 limitation to carry out purposes authorized by statute, such bonded indebtedness not to exceed limits fixed by statute. *This section does not apply to agreements, entered into by a county pursuant to law:*

(1) To purchase or lease real or personal property for a public purpose, if the duration of the agreements are for a period not exceeding 10 years and if the amount payable annually on the debts created by the agreements, in the aggregate, is no more than \$50,000; or

(2) To contract with an agency of the State of Oregon for services to be rendered by such agency for the county.

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

BALLOT TITLE

3 **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING COUNTY DEBT
LIMITATION**—The Oregon Constitution prohibits counties from incurring an indebtedness in excess of \$5,000. This Constitutional Amendment exempts from the debt limitation: (1) Contracts for services with state government; and (2) contracts to purchase or lease property if the term of the agreements do not exceed 10 years and the total payments in all such contracts is not more than \$50,000 annually.

YES

NO

Measure No. 4**Investing Funds Donated to Higher Education**

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 27, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1969, 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-Fifth Legislative Assembly has submitted to the people for approval or rejection an amendment to Section 6, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon to which the following explanation applies:

INVESTING FUNDS DONATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Oregon Constitution now generally prohibits the state from either subscribing to or being interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation, but permits the state to accept, hold or dispose of stock that is donated or bequeathed.

Measure No. 4 would amend Section 6 of Article XI of the Oregon Constitution and grant authority to the legislature to permit investing in stock moneys that are donated or bequeathed to the state for Higher Education purposes. It would also permit re-investment of proceeds from the sale of stock now held or that which may be donated for Higher Education purposes, including dividends therefrom, in the stock of any company, association or corporation.

**ENCOURAGEMENT OF GIFTS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
AND INVESTMENT THEREOF**

Gifts for institutions and activities under the control of the State Board of Higher Education are encouraged by Oregon Revised Statutes 351.130, which also directs that the use of such gifts shall be subject to the terms of the gift. Said statute also provides that, subject to the gift terms, moneys may be invested in securities which constitute legal investment for trust funds held for charitable and educational purposes, in lawfully issued interest-bearing bonds or obligations of the State of Oregon and in real property. The investment program of the Board for gift moneys is conducted pursuant to the "prudent man rule," requiring the exercise of judgment and care under the circumstances prevailing, which men of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital.

Stock may not now be purchased for investment purposes with funds that are donated for Higher Education.

EFFECT OF MEASURE

The effect of approval of the measure, implemented as necessary by legislative action, would permit the investment in stock of those funds donated or bequeathed to Higher Education, subject though to the terms of the gift. The measure would have no other effect on the general provision of the Constitution prohibiting the state from purchasing stock.

Ballot Measure No. 4 would not affect existing legislative authority relating to the investment of donated moneys for Higher Education and which now, pursuant to the prudent man rule, are invested chiefly in bonds and mortgages.

GEORGE ANNALA, Portland
H. A. BORK, Eugene
JOE B. RICHARDS, Eugene

Measure No. 4
Investing Funds Donated to Higher Education
Argument in Favor

By Legislative Committee Pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

Of the moneys donated and bequeathed for Higher Education purposes, some have been dedicated to establish and maintain endowment funds. The principal of each fund is invested and only the income is used, and for purposes designated by the donor. Said income is applied to provide scholarships and loans to needy students, to maintain professorships, to finance the cost of numerous research projects, particularly those related to the cause and cure of diseases, to purchase books and equipment and for other Higher Education purposes.

Purchases of securities with donated or bequeathed moneys for Higher Education purposes by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education may now only be made of "fixed income" obligations such as bonds and mortgages. Stocks of corporations and other organizations, donated for Higher Education purposes, may be accepted and either held or sold. The Constitution now prohibits the purchase of such stocks even though permitted by the terms of a donation.

This measure, which would amend the Constitution, was referred to the voters by overwhelming majorities of both houses of the legislature. The benefits which will be realized by voter approval thereof include the following:

1. Increase in donations and bequests for Higher Education because investments can be made as donors prefer. Donors who have prudently invested personal funds in corporate stocks expect that their donations will be similarly invested.
 2. Balanced securities investment program similar to that of other custodians of trust funds, such as banks and estate administrators. They invest not only in bonds and mortgages, but also in stocks.
 3. Prudent investment in stocks of sound corporations provides protection against inflation. Over a period of years, earnings and dividends on the investments in such companies have increased more than the cost of living and commodity prices. A continuation of this experience is expected.
- It is recognized that recently not only the market value of corporate stocks has generally decreased, but similarly the market value of bonds with low interest rates which were issued years ago has decreased. Provision is made in a long-term investment program for interim downward and upward movements in market values of such securities.
4. Legislative review and action will be required to authorize the investing of donated funds in stocks on a sound conservative basis.

STATE TAX FUNDS ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE MEASURE

Approval of the measure would only permit investment in corporate stocks of donated and bequeathed moneys for Higher Education purposes in accordance with the terms of the gifts.

The measure does not remove existing prohibition of the state investing other moneys such as state tax funds in stocks.

ENDORSEMENT OF BALLOT MEASURE

For the reasons indicated we support Ballot Measure No. 4 and recommend voter approval.

Senator Victor Atiyeh
 Representative Frank Roberts
 Representative George F. Wingard

Measure No. 4

INVESTING FUNDS DONATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION

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

Paragraph 1. Section 6, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

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

- (1) *Are donated or bequeathed for higher education purposes; or*
- (2) *Are the proceeds from the disposition of stock that is donated or bequeathed for higher education purposes, including stock already received; or*
- (3) *Are dividends paid with respect to stock that is donated or bequeathed for higher education purposes, including stock already received.*

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

BALLOT TITLE

4 INVESTING FUNDS DONATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION—Purpose: Constitutional amendment permitting state to invest in stock of any company, association or corporation any funds that are donated or bequeathed for higher education purposes.

YES
NO

Measure No. 5**Veterans' Loan Amendment**

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 33, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1969, 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 Department of Veterans' Affairs has reached the limit of bonds it may issue to obtain funds to make farm and home loans to veterans. The demand for veterans' loans is far exceeding the Department's estimates, with loans in 1969-70 amounting to a record \$130 million or 50 percent above the previous year.

If Measure No. 5 fails, approximately one-fourth of this demand can be met starting next year—out of veterans' loan repayments after the payment of principal and interest on bonds, annual property taxes and administrative and other costs.

If Measure No. 5 passes, it will enable the Department to issue, as needed, approximately \$185 million in additional bonds to obtain funds to meet the continuing demand for veterans' loans. These bonds are self-liquidating.

The issuance of veterans' loan bonds will bring eastern money into Oregon which will benefit the state. And it will benefit the veterans of Oregon who served their country by making them tax-paying, home-owning citizens in their own communities.

DAVID S. BARROWS, Portland
WILLIAM C. DYER, JR., Salem
LEONARD A. FORSGREN, Portland

Measure No. 5**Veterans' Loan Amendment****Argument in Favor**

by Legislative Committee pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

The purpose of this measure is to increase the bonding limits of the Oregon War Veterans' Fund from 3 per cent to 4 per cent of the true cash value of all the property in the state. The bonds are self-liquidating and the program has operated at a profit.

This is the fund from which the money comes to make loans to Oregon war veterans for the acquisition of homes and farms. All this money is repaid by the veterans, plus interest, and repayment of the bonds is assured from the loan interest earnings. In the 25 years of the loan program, not only have all the bonds been retired as they came due, but earnings after all administrative expenses have amounted to more than \$26 million. Nearly \$22 million have been turned over to the state's general fund in the past.

Additional funds are necessary to help ease Oregon's housing shortage. Passage of Measure No. 5 will assure bringing low-cost Eastern funds into Oregon to help alleviate this shortage.

If Measure No. 5 passes, it will enable the Department to issue, as needed, approximately \$180 million in additional loan bonds, based on the present state's true cash value.

The demand for veterans' loans in 1969 far exceeded the Department's estimates, with loans amounting to a record \$119 million or 81 per cent above 1968. This demand is continuing in 1970.

Measure No. 5 is in the best interest of the economy of Oregon, because it helps to ease the housing shortage, it is a direct benefit to the veterans of Oregon who served their country in time of war or emergency, the loan program has been self-supporting and has made money for the state.

Senator W. H. Holmstrom, Gearhart
Representative Doug Graham, Portland
Representative Norman R. Howard, Portland

Measure No. 5

VETERANS' LOAN AMENDMENT

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

Sec. 1. Notwithstanding the limits contained in Section 7, Article XI of the Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed ~~three~~ four percent of the true cash value of all the property in the state, for the purpose of creating a fund, to be known as the "Oregon War Veterans' Fund," to be advanced for the acquisition of farms and homes for the benefit of male and female residents of the State of Oregon who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Secured repayment thereof shall be and is a prerequisite to the advancement of money from such fund.

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

BALLOT TITLE

5 **VETERANS' LOAN AMENDMENT**—Purpose: Amends Oregon Constitution to increase bonding limits for the Oregon War Veterans' Fund from 3% to 4% of the true cash value of all property in the state. This fund is financed by bonds issued by the state, the proceeds of which are loaned to eligible veterans for farm and home purchases.

YES

"ESTIMATE OF FISCAL EFFECTS: This amendment would increase the bonding limits of the Oregon War Veterans fund from 3% to 4% of the true cash value of all property in the State and thus provide in 1971 an estimated \$180 million in additional bonding capacity. These additional funds would enable the eligible veterans to receive loans for farm and home purchases. The loan repayments by the veterans are expected to be adequate to pay the interest and retire any state bonds issued under the proposed amendment."

NO

Measure No. 6**Limits Term of Defeated Incumbents**

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 51, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1969, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

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

Ballot Measure No. 6 amends Section 1 of Article XV of the Constitution to prevent incumbent officers defeated for re-election from holding office after the expiration of their original term.

Under the existing constitutional provision, officers are elected for a term of years fixed by law and "until their successors are elected and qualified." Presently, an incumbent who seeks re-election and is defeated, remains in office until a successor is declared legally elected and qualified, even though such a declaration may not be determined until after the end of his fixed term of office.

The proposed constitutional amendment would effect a change in the case of incumbents who seek re-election and are defeated. The measure provides that a defeated incumbent remains in office only until the end of his or her fixed term of office. If, at the end of the fixed term of years, an election contest is pending and a successor has not been elected or qualified, a temporary appointment is to be made to fill the office until final determination of the election contest.

An incumbent who does not seek re-election would still serve until his successor has been elected and qualified.

ARGUMENTS FOR A YES VOTE:

1. An incumbent who has sought re-election and been defeated at the polls should not be permitted to remain in office beyond the end of the fixed term for which he was originally elected.
2. Allowing a defeated incumbent to remain in office pending final determination of an election contest encourages the incumbent to initiate such contests in the hope of winning in the courts the office he lost in an election.

ARGUMENTS FOR A NO VOTE:

1. By making it impossible for a defeated incumbent to retain his office beyond the expiration of his term, the measure removes one motivation now existing for an incumbent to call to the attention of election officials or the courts, violations of the election laws.
2. The measure is in reality nothing more than an election law passed in response to recent court decisions. If desirable, it should be statutory matter (not frozen into Constitution), thus being subject to legislative review and amendment.

Committee members:

MRS. DONALD J. MORGAN, Portland
MR. EDWIN J. PETERSON, Portland
REP. HARL HAAS, Portland

Measure No. 6**Constitutional Amendment to Limit Term of Defeated Incumbent****Argument in Favor****by Legislative Committee pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)**

Ballot Measure No. 6, when approved by the voters of this state, will amend Section 1 of Article XV of the Oregon Constitution. This amendment would prevent incumbent elected officials who have been defeated for reelection from holding office after the expiration of their term.

In 1968 a situation arose where a state official was defeated at a general election; however, through a series of court cases filed by the defeated candidate, he was allowed, under the present Constitution and statutes, to remain in office several months after the expiration of his term.

An incumbent who has sought reelection and has been defeated at the polls should not be permitted to remain in office beyond the end of the fixed term for which he was originally elected.

Allowing a defeated incumbent to remain in office, pending final determination of an election contest, encourages him to initiate such contests in the hope of winning in the courts the office he lost in an election.

This constitutional amendment would provide a more orderly process for the handling of such election contests. If a winner is not qualified in such election, a temporary appointee will serve until a successor is qualified as provided by law.

The defeated incumbent is not precluded from accepting an appointment to succeed himself if the appointing authority so chooses.

It was the opinion of the members of your Legislative Assembly that such an amendment to our Constitution is necessary for the orderly succession to elective office. You are urged to vote "yes" on Ballot Measure No. 6.

Senator Betty Roberts, Portland
Representative Jack Anunsen, Salem
Representative Irvin Mann, Jr., Stanfield

Measure No. 6

LIMITS TERM OF DEFEATED INCUMBENTS

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

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

Sec. 1. (1) All officers, except members of the Legislative Assembly *and incumbents who seek reelection and are defeated*, shall hold their offices until their successors are elected, and qualified.

(2) *If an incumbent seeks reelection and is defeated, he shall hold office only until the end of his term; and if an election contest is pending in the courts regarding that office when the terms of such an incumbent ends and a successor to the office has not been elected or if elected, has not qualified because of such election contest, the person appointed to fill the vacancy thus created shall serve only until the contest and any appeal is finally determined notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution.*

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

BALLOT TITLE

<p>LIMITS TERM OF DEFEATED INCUMBENTS—Purpose: Constitutional Amendment provides that an incumbent who seeks reelection and is defeated cannot hold over in office beyond his elected term. It further provides for appointment of temporary successor if an election contest is pending in courts, and no one has otherwise qualified for office.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Measure No. 7**Constitutional Amendment Authorizing Education Bonds**

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 52, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1969, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

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

This measure, in effect, permits local school districts and community colleges to use the State's credit rating to obtain lower interest rates for construction funds.

This Constitutional Amendment will permit the State of Oregon to purchase bonds of any local school district or Area Education district (community college). Funds for the purchase of local district bonds would be provided through the sale of State bonds, the value of which cannot exceed 1 percent of the true cash value of the State's taxable property.

Because the State has a better credit rating than many school districts, particularly the smaller ones, interest rates on bonds it sells may be from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than that available to local school districts. The intent of this measure is to pass this savings to such districts.

Districts would pay off the bonds by levying local property taxes as under the present system. Thus, the measure retains the requirement of voter approval for bonds to finance local construction.

Should a local district default in payment of such bonds and should the Legislature choose not to make other sources of funds available to cover this default, then the State is authorized to issue a State-wide property tax, the proceeds of which will go to pay off the defaulted obligation.

MRS. ANN KEMP, Eugene
MRS. DAVID McCARTHY, Beaverton
MR. D. R. MILLER, Portland

Measure No. 7

Constitutional Amendment Authorizing Education Bonds

Argument in Favor

by Legislative Committee pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

This measure would amend the Constitution to permit the state to issue general obligation bonds for the purpose of providing moneys to purchase bonds of school districts and community college districts in the State of Oregon.

Because of their size, many school districts and community college districts have a poorer bond rating than does the State of Oregon and therefore they must pay a higher rate of interest on their bonds. Purchase of these bonds by the state at a lower rate of interest will result in a savings to the school districts and community college districts. As the principal and interest on these bonds are paid for with proceeds of property tax levies, approval of this measure will result in a reduced budget for this item of expenditure.

This measure does not change the requirement that all school and community college district bonds must be approved by the voters of the district prior to their issuance.

Representative L. B. Day, Salem
Representative Robert Ingalls, Corvallis
Senator Victor Atiyeh, Portland

Measure No. 7

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING EDUCATION BONDS

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

Paragraph 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new article to be known as Article XI-K and to read:

ARTICLE XI-K

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 per cent of the true cash value of all taxable property in the state to provide funds for the purchase of bonds of any common or union high school district or area education district of the State of Oregon issued by the district for purposes authorized by law.

Section 2. Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all taxable property within the State of Oregon in sufficient amount to provide 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 3. 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 4. The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions of this Article. This Article shall supersede all conflicting constitutional provisions.

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

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING EDUCATION BONDS "Authorizes bonds up to one percent of true cash value of taxable property in state to provide funds to purchase bonds of common or union high school districts or area education districts issued by the district for purposes authorized by law. Authorizes state-wide property tax to provide for payment of bonds if legislature does not provide other revenues. Supersedes conflicting constitutional requirements."

YES

"ESTIMATE OF FISCAL EFFECTS: This amendment would allow the state to purchase bonds of local school districts. Based on the 1971 estimate of Oregon's taxable property, a maximum of \$180 million of bonds could be authorized by the Legislature. The 1969 legislative session has authorized the state to issue up to \$160 million of the total bonding limit established by this proposal. The loan repayments by local school districts are expected to be adequate to pay the interest and retire any state bonds issued under the proposed amendment."

NO

Measure No. 8

Allows Penal Institutions Anywhere in Oregon

Proposed by the Fifty-fifth Legislative Assembly by Senate Bill No. 347, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1969, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Voter approval of this measure would authorize the Corrections Division of the State of Oregon to establish and operate branches of existing state penal and correctional institutions outside Marion County.

The branches would be used for the care and custody of inmates assigned thereto. The branches would be required to be operated in a manner which would facilitate the return of inmates to society.

The legislation offered for approval by the voters does not state the location of these branches. The Corrections Division of the State of Oregon shall determine suitable locations for these branches.

The Oregon Constitution prohibits establishing state prisons or other correctional institutions outside of Marion County unless approved by the voters.

EDWARD N. FADELEY, Eugene
DUANE C. LEMLEY, Salem
WENDELL H. TOMPKINS, Albany

Measure No. 8

Allows Penal Institutions Anywhere in Oregon

Argument in Favor

by Legislative Committee pursuant to ORS 255.421 (3)

Senate Bill 347 was introduced in the 1969 Legislative Session at the request of the Corrections Division because of a situation arising in 1968 which seriously handicapped the extension of certain correctional programs into the community. At that time, the Corrections Division requested authorization to develop two halfway house facilities, one in Portland and one in Eugene. The purpose of these facilities or halfway houses was to provide a community resource through which clients could gradually re-enter society after being confined in either the Oregon State Penitentiary or the Oregon State Correctional Institution. The need was to provide a program through which we could gradually increase the opportunities for inmates to work and live in the community.

It is our opinion that the change from completely controlled living situation is too abrupt a transition for many individuals to handle, leading, in too many instances, to adjustment problems that precipitate further criminal behavior. The halfway house concept is one answer to this problem in that a semi-structured situation is provided for the offender to begin a gradual re-entry into society.

When the Corrections Division presented its halfway house plan to the Board of Control, which was then the policy body for the Division, State Treasurer Straub (a member of the Board of Control) suggested that an Attorney General's opinion be obtained to determine the constitutionality of establishing correctional facilities outside Marion County (see Oregon State Constitution, Article XIV, Section 3). Board members, Governor McCall and Secretary of State Myers concurred in the request and an opinion was requested of the Attorney General on the constitutionality question.

On April 19, 1968, the Attorney General, in opinion 6484, provided the interpretation that the constitution did not permit the locating of such public facilities outside Marion County without approval by the electorate. Senate bill 347 therefore was drafted, introduced, and passed by the legislature in 1969 in order to gain voter support for the future establishment of penal and correctional facilities outside Marion County.

The Corrections Division Supports the passage of this constitutional amendment, not only for the reasons stated above, but because they are becoming more and more convinced that the needs of accused and convicted adult offenders and of children found to be delinquent by Juvenile courts can best be met in local or regional programs and facilities rather than in large, centralized state institutions.

At the present time, Congress is considering at least two measures which would provide the states with block grants to be used in developing community facilities and programs for juvenile delinquents and adult offenders. The Law Enforcement Council is conducting a series of studies and surveys in their effort to plan more appropriate ways for dealing with the crime and delinquency problem in Oregon. If this constitutional amendment does not pass, it may well be that Oregon would be handicapped in making the most effective use of this planning and new sources of financing.

We know of no opposition to this constitutional amendment and it should be approved by the voters.

Senator Glenn Huston, Lebanon
Representative Stafford Hansell, Hermiston
Representative Jack Ripper, North Bend

Measure No. 8

ALLOWS PENAL INSTITUTIONS ANYWHERE IN OREGON

Be It Enacted By The People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. Section 2 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 179.

Section 2. The Corrections Division may establish and operate branches of existing state penal and correctional institutions outside Marion County. The branches may be located at places in the state that the board considers suitable for them. The branches shall be used for the care and custody of inmates assigned thereto and shall be operated to facilitate the return of the inmates to society.

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

BALLOT TITLE

8 **ALLOWS PENAL INSTITUTIONS ANYWHERE IN OREGON**—Purpose: The Oregon Constitution prohibits establishing state prisons or other correctional institutions outside of Marion County unless approved by the voters. This Measure permits the State Corrections Division to establish and operate branch institutions such as halfway houses or similar facilities at suitable locations anywhere in the state.

YES NO

Measure No. 9**Scenic Waterways Bill**

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1970, and referred to the people under the provisions of Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution

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

The basic purpose of this measure is to preserve the natural setting and water quality of designated rivers and adjacent land within one quarter mile of the banks on each side of the rivers. The State Highway Commission and the State Water Resources Board are granted new rule making authority relating to land and water uses. The rivers designated by the measure are: The Rogue River from Applegate River to Lobster Creek Bridge; the Illinois River from Deer Creek downstream to the Rogue River confluence; the Deschutes River from below the Pelton reregulating dam downstream to the Columbia River confluence, excluding the City of Maupin; the Minam River; the South Fork Owyhee River in Malheur County from the Oregon-Idaho border downstream to the main stem of the Owyhee River and the main stem of the Owyhee River from Crooked Creek downstream to the mouth of Birch Creek; and the John Day River from Service Creek Bridge downstream to Tumwater Falls.

Recreation, fish and wildlife uses are declared to be the highest and best uses of the waters. The free flowing character of these waters is to be maintained in quantities necessary for such uses. Construction of dams and placering and dredging are prohibited and no water diversion facility is permitted except as necessary for human or livestock consumption. The State Engineer is given the duty of administering the provisions relating to water uses.

The State Highway Commission is given authority to administer all provisions of the measure other than those relating to water use. With concurrence of the Water Resources Board the Commission shall adopt rules and regulations establishing management principles, standards and plans to protect the natural beauty of the scenic waterways. Adjacent landowners are required to give one year's advance notice to the Commission of proposed uses which would violate Commission rules or put the land to a new use or involve cutting of trees, mining, prospecting or construction of roads, railroads, utilities or structures. If the Commission notifies the landowner that the original or any modified proposal does not impair the natural beauty of the scenic waterway, the landowner may proceed immediately with the proposal as approved. The Commission may acquire land by purchase, gift or exchange to preserve such natural beauty. With concurrence of the Water Resources Board the Commission may institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the property by paying its value at any time subsequent to nine months after notice of a proposed use if in its opinion such natural beauty is impaired or at any time land is used in violation of the rules of the Commission.

Additional rivers recommended by the Commission and the Water Resources Board and designated by the Governor will be included in the system unless disapproved at the following session of the legislature.

This measure gives no right of entry by the public upon private lands and does not alter existing water rights.

Senator Don Willner, Portland
Representative Paul Hanneman, Cloverdale
David P. Templeton, Portland

Measure No. 9**Scenic Waterways Bill****Argument in Favor****by Petitioners pursuant to ORS 255.421 (7)**

Oregon is richly endowed with rivers that din through canyons and mountains and whisper through the valleys.

They flow deep through our consciousness for they have carried our discoverers and pioneers, watered our good earth, slaked our thirsting cities, turned the wheels of industry and provided a wealth of fishing and recreational pleasure.

We have harnessed many of these streams for navigation, power and water supply and crowded their courses with highways and business.

Considering the demands of the future we have not yet made adequate provision to keep at least a small stock of our finest and still wild rivers in their free-flowing setting.

In a state as bountifully endowed with rivers as Oregon we still have time to claim a few of these free-flowing streams which are outstanding for scenic, fishery, wildlife, geologic, botanic, historic and recreational values. They can be part of our future by designating them today. This is the purpose of Measure No. 9.

Alternative uses are rapidly preempting our remaining opportunities to protect the character of some outstanding rivers.

The National Wild and Scenic River Act of 1968 encourages the individual states to establish their own scenic rivers systems which in turn can be incorporated into the national system at the request of the state. This would keep a federal agency from overriding the desires of the state in protecting one of its rivers.

The Oregon Scenic Rivers Measure permits pastoral uses of the land and compatible timber harvesting.

It would stop dams. Highways, industrial, business or commercial developments within a quarter-mile of either bank of the scenic waterway would be allowed where they would not impair the natural beauty of the scenic waterway.

The State Highway Commission, with the concurrence of the State Water Resources Board, would be responsible for administering the act.

Rights to the beneficial use of waters from the designated rivers, and all present uses by the adjoining landowners, are not affected as spelled out in the measure. It protects all existing water rights.

Portions of six rivers representing some of the wildest, most beautiful waterways in Oregon — both forested and desert — have been designated for inclusion under the measure. They are the Owyhee, Rogue, Illinois, main stem John Day, Deschutes and Minam rivers.

Alternative uses are rapidly taking our remaining wild rivers. Their numbers diminish as the recreational need for them grows. It takes but one harness to change a river's character forever.

OREGON SCENIC RIVERS COMMITTEE
Senator Don S. Willner, Secretary

Ballot Measure No. 9**Scenic Waterways Bill****Argument in Opposition****Submitted by Dan Dority**

Measure No. 9 does not "protect Oregon's Scenic Waterways," but in fact is an OPEN INVITATION TO THE ARID SOUTHERN STATES TO TAKE OREGON'S WATERS. By limiting our waters to scenic and recreational use, we are saying in a loud clear voice that we have water to waste while the ARID SOUTH NEEDS WATER TO SURVIVE.

California is completing a 444-mile cement aqueduct—approximately 35 feet deep and 200 feet wide—to carry water from Northern California south. Do you believe that their interest in water ends at the California border?

Not by a dam site!!

If you declare these waters as surplus by passing this measure, the Federal government would have the justification for diverting our waters to the Arid South.

To make matters worse, this measure is essentially a SOCIALISTIC LAND CONTROL BILL; it limits the use and control of private lands without compensation to the owner for a minimum of one year. (Section 5, Subsections 3, 4 and 5). The state may then condemn the land (Sec. 5, Subsec. 6).

Since these designated rivers are over 80% in government ownership, this measure does little to protect them. It does, however, establish a precedent whereby the Highway Commission has esthetic determination and vast zoning powers to deprive the use of privately owned land virtually without recourse from the land owner.

Unless you defeat this measure, it is reasonable to expect that this zoning method will be used extensively in the future to jeopardize private property ownership wherever the state wishes to obtain land. Not only on rivers, but on highways, hills, farmlands, etc.

What will this cost? This measure calls for the acquisition of property extending back from the river one-quarter mile (1320 feet or about three city blocks) on each bank of a designated river. One-quarter mile from each bank takes 320 acres per river front mile. An average cost of \$1,000 per acre, or \$320,000 per mile, would be reasonable.

Section 10 will allow a raid on Highway and Park funds for the purpose of condemning private lands related to scenic waterways. This financial drain will either add to the further deterioration of Oregon's secondary highway system, or more probably necessitate higher additional gasoline taxes. Don't put Oregon behind. Vote NO on Measure No. 9.

DAN DORITY
P.O. Box 225
Lake Oswego, Oregon

Measure No. 9

SCENIC WATERWAYS BILL

Be It Enacted By The People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. The people of Oregon find that many of the free-flowing rivers of Oregon and lands adjacent to such rivers possess outstanding scenic, fish, wildlife, geological, botanical, historic, archeologic, and outdoor recreation values of present and future benefit to the public. The people of Oregon also find that the policy of permitting construction of dams and other impoundment facilities at appropriate sections of the rivers of Oregon needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in a free-flowing condition and would protect and preserve the natural setting and water quality of such rivers and fulfill other conservation purposes. It is therefore the policy of Oregon to preserve for the benefit of the public selected parts of the state's free-flowing rivers. For these purposes there is established an Oregon Scenic Waterways System to be composed of areas designated in accordance with this Act and any subsequent Acts.

Section 2.. As used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Commission" means the State Highway Commission.

(2) "Scenic waterway" means a river or segment of river that has been designated as such in accordance with this or any subsequent Act, and includes related adjacent land.

(3) "Related adjacent land" means all land within one-fourth of one mile of the bank on each side of a river or segment of river within a scenic waterway, except land that, in the commission's judgment, does not affect the view from the waters within a scenic waterway.

(4) "Scenic easement" means the right to control the use of related adjacent land, including air space above such land, for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from waters within a scenic waterway; but such control does not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement, and the landowner retains the right to uses of the land not specifically restricted by the easement. ORS 271.750 does not apply to any acquisition of such a scenic easement under this Act.

Section 3. The following rivers, or segments of rivers, and related adjacent land, are designated as scenic waterways:

(1) The segment of the Rogue River extending from the confluence with the Applegate River downstream a distance of approximately 88 miles to Lobster Creek Bridge.

(2) The segment of the Illinois River from the confluence with Deer Creek downstream a distance of approximately 46 miles to its confluence with the Rogue River.

(3) The segment of the Deschutes River from immediately below the existing Pelton reregulating dam downstream approximately 100 miles to its confluence with the Columbia River, excluding the City of Maupin.

(4) The entire Minam River from Minam Lake downstream a distance of approximately 45 miles to its confluence with the Wallowa River.

(5) The segment of the South Fork Owyhee River in Malheur County from the Oregon-Idaho border downstream approximately 25 miles to Three Forks where the main stem of the Owyhee River is formed, and the segment of the

main stem Owyhee River from Crooked Creek (six miles below Rome) downstream a distance of approximately 45 miles to the mouth of Birch Creek.

(6) The segment of the main stem of the John Day River from Service Creek Bridge (at river mile 157) downstream 147 miles to Tumwater Falls (at river mile 10).

Section 4. (1) Subject to subsection (12) of ORS 536.310, it is declared that the highest and best uses of the waters within scenic waterways are recreation, fish and wildlife uses. The free-flowing character of these waters shall be maintained in quantities necessary for recreation, fish and wildlife uses. No dam, or reservoir, or other water impoundment facility shall be constructed on waters within scenic waterways. No water diversion facility shall be constructed on such waters except as necessary as uses designated in subsection (12) of ORS 536.310 or as necessary to existing uses of related adjacent land. The submerged and submersible lands under and along such waterways shall not be modified by placering, dredging or by any other means.

(2) Nothing in this Act affects the authority of the Fish Commission of the State of Oregon and the State Game Commission to construct facilities or make improvements to facilitate the passage or propagation of fish or to exercise other responsibilities in managing fish and Wildlife resources. Nothing in this Act affects the authority of the State Engineer to construct and maintain stream gauge stations and other facilities related to his duties in administration of the water laws.

(3) The State Engineer shall administer and enforce the provisions of this section. The State Water Resources Board shall carry out its responsibilities under ORS 536.210 to 536.590 with respect to the waters within scenic waterways in conformity with the provisions of this section.

Section 5. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of Section 4 of this Act, scenic waterways shall be administered by the commission, each in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused such scenic waterway to be included in the system. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting the esthetic, scenic, fish and wildlife, scientific and recreation features, based on the special attributes of each area.

(2) After consultation with the State Board of Forestry and the State Department of Agriculture and with the concurrence of the State Water Resources Board, the commission shall adopt rules and regulations governing the management of related adjacent land. Such rules and regulations shall be adopted in accordance with ORS chapter 183. Such rules and regulations shall reflect management principles, standards and plans applicable to scenic waterways, their shore lines and related adjacent land and, if necessary, establish varying intensities of protection or development based on special attributes of each area. Such management principles, standards and plans shall protect or enhance the esthetic and scenic values of the scenic waterways and permit compatible agricultural, forestry and other land uses. Specifically, and not in limitation of the foregoing, such rules and regulations shall provide that:

(a) No roads, railroads or utilities shall be constructed within any scenic waterway except where necessary to serve the permissible uses, as defined in subsection (2) of this section and in the rules and regulations of the commission, of the related adjacent land or unless commission approval of such use is obtained as provided in subsection (4) or (5) of this section. The commission wherever practicable shall require the sharing of land and air space by such roads, railroads and utilities. All permissible roads, railroads and utilities shall be located in such a manner as to minimize the disturbance of the natural beauty of a scenic waterway;

(b) Forest crops shall be harvested in such manner as to maintain as nearly as reasonably is practicable the natural beauty of the scenic waterway;

(c) Occupants of related adjacent land shall avoid pollution of waters within a scenic waterway;

(d) The surface of related adjacent land shall not be disturbed for prospecting or mining unless the commission's approval is obtained under subsection (4) or (5) of this section; and

(e) Unless commission approval of the proposed use is obtained under subsection (4) or (5) of this section, no commercial, business or industrial structures or buildings other than structures or buildings erected in connection with an existing use shall be erected or placed on related adjacent land. All structures and buildings erected or placed on such land shall be in harmony with the natural beauty of the scenic waterway and shall be placed a sufficient distance from other structures or buildings so as not to impair substantially such natural beauty. No signs or other forms of outdoor advertising that are visible from waters within a scenic waterway shall be constructed or maintained.

(3) No person shall put related adjacent land to uses that violate this Act or the rules or regulations of the commission adopted under this Act or to uses to which the land was not being put before the effective date of this Act or engage in the cutting of trees, or mining, or prospecting on such lands or construct roads, railroads, utilities, buildings or other structures on such lands, unless the owner of the land has given to the commission written notice of such proposed use at least one year prior thereto and has submitted to the commission with the notice a specific and detailed description of such proposed use or has entered into agreement for such use with the commission under subsection (5) of this section. The owner may, however, act in emergencies without the notice required by this Act when necessary in the interests of public safety.

(4) Upon receipt of the written notice provided in subsection (3) of this section, the commission shall first determine whether in its judgment the proposed use would impair substantially the natural beauty of a scenic waterway. If the commission determines that the proposal, if put into effect, would not impair substantially the natural beauty of the scenic waterway, the commission shall notify in writing the owner of the related adjacent land that he may immediately proceed with the proposed use as described to the commission. If the commission determines that the proposal, if put into effect, would impair substantially the natural beauty of the scenic waterway, the commission shall notify in writing the owner of the related adjacent land of such determination and no steps shall be taken to carry out such proposal until at least one year after the original notice to the commission. During such period:

(a) The commission and the owner of the land involved may agree upon modifications or alterations of the proposal so that implementation thereof would not in the judgment of the commission impair substantially the natural beauty of the scenic waterway; or

(b) The commission may acquire by purchase, gift or exchange, the land involved or interests therein, including scenic easements, for the purpose of preserving the natural beauty of the scenic waterway.

(5) The commission, upon written request from an owner of related adjacent land, shall enter into negotiations and endeavor to reach agreement with such owner establishing for the use of such land a plan that would not impair substantially the natural beauty of the scenic waterway. At the time of such request for negotiations, the owner may submit a plan in writing setting forth in detail his proposed uses. Three months after the owner makes such a request for negotiations with respect to use of land, either the commission or the owner may give written notice that the negotiations are terminated without agreement. Nine months after the notice of termination of negotiations the owner may use his land in conformity with any specific written plan submitted by the owner prior to or during negotiations. In the event the commission and the owner reach agreement establishing a plan for land use, such agreement is

terminable upon at least one year's written notice by either the commission or the owner.

(6) With the concurrence of the State Water Resources Board, the commission may institute condemnation proceedings and by condemnation acquire related adjacent land:

(a) At any time subsequent to nine months after the receipt of notice of a proposal for the use of such land that the commission determines would, if carried out, impair substantially the natural beauty of a scenic waterway unless the commission and the owner of such land have entered into an agreement as contemplated by subsection (4) or (5) of this section or the owner shall have notified the commission of the abandonment of such proposal; or

(b) At any time related adjacent land is used in a manner violating this Act, the rules and regulations of the commission or any agreement entered into by the commission pursuant to subsection (4) or (5) of this section; or

(c) At any time related adjacent land is used in a manner which, in the judgment of the commission, impairs substantially the natural beauty of a scenic waterway, if the commission has not been given at least one year's advance written notice of such use and if there is not in effect commission approval of such use pursuant to subsection (4) or (5) of this section.

(7) In such condemnation the owner of the land shall not receive any award for the value of any structure, utility, road or other improvement constructed or erected upon the land after the effective date of this Act unless the commission has received written notice of such proposed structure, utility, road or other improvement at least one year prior to commencement of construction or erection of such structure, utility, road or other improvement or unless the commission has given approval for such improvement under subsection (4) or (5) of this section. The commission shall not acquire by condemnation a scenic easement in land. When the commission acquires any related adjacent land that is located between a river and other land that is owned by a person having the right to the beneficial use of waters in the river by virtue of his ownership of the other land:

(a) The right to the beneficial use of such waters shall not be affected by such condemnation; and

(b) The owner of the other land shall retain a right of access to the river necessary to use, store or divert such waters as he has a right to use, consistent with concurrent use of the land so condemned as a part of the Oregon Scenic Waterways System.

(8) Any owner of related adjacent land, upon written request to the commission, shall be provided copies of rules and regulations then in effect or thereafter adopted by the commission pursuant to this Act.

(9) The commission shall furnish to any member of the public upon his written request and at his expense a copy of any notice filed pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

(10) If a scenic waterway contains lands or interests therein owned by or under the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe, the United States, another state agency or local governmental agency, the commission may enter into agreement with the tribe or the federal, state or local agency for the administration of such lands or interests therein in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

Section 6. The commission shall undertake a continuing study and submit periodic reports to the Governor, with the concurrence of the State Water Resources Board, recommending the designation of additional rivers or segments of rivers and related adjacent land by the Governor as scenic waterways subject to the provisions of this Act. Consistent with such recommendation, the Governor may designate any river or segment of a river and related adjacent

land as a scenic waterway subject to the provisions of this Act. The commission shall consult with the State Game Commission, the Fish Commission of the State of Oregon, the State Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Quality Commission, the Division of State Lands, and such other persons or agencies as it considers appropriate. The State Highway Commission shall conduct hearings in the counties in which the proposed additional rivers or segments of rivers are located. The following criteria shall be considered in making such report:

(1) The river or segment of river is relatively free-flowing and the scene as viewed from the river and related adjacent land is pleasing, whether primitive or rural-pastoral, or these conditions are restorable.

(2) The river or segment of river and its setting possess natural and recreational values of outstanding quality.

(3) The river or segment of river and its setting are large enough to sustain substantial recreation use and to accommodate existing uses without undue impairment of the natural values of the resource or quality of the recreation experience.

Section 7. The designation of a river or segment of a river and related adjacent land, pursuant to section 6 of this Act, shall not become effective until the day following the adjournment sine die of the regular session of the Legislative Assembly next following the date of the designation or that was in session when the designation was made. The Legislative Assembly by joint resolution may disapprove any such designation or a part thereof, and in that event the designation, or part thereof so disapproved, shall not become effective.

Section 8. Any public land within or adjacent to a scenic waterway, with the consent of the governing body having jurisdiction thereof, may be transferred to the jurisdiction of the commission with or without compensation. Any land so transferred shall become state recreational land and shall be administered as a part of the scenic waterway. Any such land within a scenic waterway which is not transferred to the jurisdiction of the commission, to the fullest extent consistent with the purposes for which the land is held, shall be administered by the body having jurisdiction thereof in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Section 9. In acquiring related adjacent land by exchange, the commission may accept title to any property within a scenic waterway, and in exchange therefor, may convey to the grantor of such property any property under its jurisdiction that the commission is not otherwise restricted from exchanging. In so far as practicable, the properties so exchanged shall be of approximately equal fair market value. If they are not of approximately equal fair market value, the commission may accept cash or property from, or pay cash or grant property to, the grantor in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

Section 10. In addition to State of Oregon funds available for the purposes of this Act, the commission shall use such portion of moneys made available to it by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other federal agencies, including matching funds, as the commission determines are necessary and available to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Section 11. Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of other state agencies with respect to boating, fishing, hunting, water pollution, health or fire control; except that such state agencies shall endeavor to perform their responsibilities in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act.

Section 12. For the purposes of assessing property for taxation, real property that is subject to a scenic easement shall be assessed on the basis of the true cash value of the property less any reduction in value caused by the scenic easement. The easement shall be exempt from assessment and taxation the same as any other property owned by the state.

Section 13. The commission is vested with power to obtain injunctions and other appropriate relief against violations of any provisions of this Act and any rules and regulations adopted under this Act and agreements made under this Act.

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

BALLOT TITLE

9 SCENIC WATERWAYS BILL—Purpose: To preserve natural beauty of certain rivers. Designates as “scenic waterways” portions of Rogue, Illinois, Deschutes, Owyhee, John Day Rivers and all Minam River. Prohibits dams and reservoirs on these rivers. State Highways Commission given condemnation and rule-making powers. Landowners within a quarter mile of such rivers must give Commission one year advance notice before mining, cutting trees, or constructing any roads, buildings or other structures. Governor may designate additional “scenic waterways.”

YES

NO

Measure No. 10**New Property Tax Bases For Schools**

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 2, 1970, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution.

Explanation

At the present time practically all Oregon school districts are compelled to vote a special levy each year for operational purposes because their tax base (if they have one at all) is inadequate to provide current educational programs.

Ballot Measure Number 10 proposes that new tax bases be established for every school district that provides public education at the elementary and secondary level. Community college districts are specifically excluded from the proposal.

A tax base may be defined as the maximum number of dollars that a school district board could levy without submitting the matter for approval by the voters of the district.

Although the new tax base would be developed by formula, it would be approximately equal to the total operating budget of the district for the 1970-71 fiscal year plus six percent of that total. The tax base would not include serial levies and bonded indebtedness of the district, and the proposal would not change existing provisions concerning these matters.

In the event a school district wished to increase its tax base it could submit the proposal to the voters of the district at an election to be held between April 1 and June 30. Only two such elections could be held in a given year.

State school support funds would be used for the purpose of reducing the local tax levy. Presently such funds are part of the total operating budget of the district.

The tax base of a school district would increase six percent annually except that the Legislature could specify a reduced rate of increase.

In addition the Legislature would have the right to enact legislation to provide that a tax base be increased in those districts experiencing increased enrollments; and also to specify specific dates to be used by all districts wishing to submit the question of increasing their tax base.

ALLEN WHEELER, Portland
JOHN D. DANIELSON, Portland
DEAN D. DeCHAINED, Portland

Measure No. 10

New Property Tax Bases for Schools

Argument in Favor

by Petitioners pursuant to ORS 255.421(1)

STABILIZE SCHOOL FINANCING—VOTE YES ON 10

Measure No. 10 would guarantee a minimum school program for all public grade and high schools in Oregon. It would establish a new tax base for all public grade and high schools and would bring stability to school programs and school financing.

BRING ECONOMY TO SCHOOLS—VOTE YES ON 10

School boards could save money through long-range purchasing of supplies, equipment, and services. It would eliminate the need for repeated elections to be held (495 last year) to secure approval of school budgets. These budget elections are not only costly in time and money, but cause dissension and confusion in communities.

LIMIT SCHOOL ELECTIONS—VOTE YES ON 10

An unlimited series of elections can now be held to approve school budgets. Under Ballot Measure No. 10, if additional funds are needed, elections for these funds would be limited to only two per year.

PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY FOR SCHOOL GROWTH—VOTE YES ON 10

In fast growing districts, the legislature could provide a means for an increased tax base to take care of increased pupil enrollment.

VOTERS HAVE A CHOICE—VOTE YES ON 10

At the present time, two-thirds of Oregon's school districts do not have a tax base and most of the other districts have an inadequate tax base. Voters, therefore, must approve or reject the entire school budget. Ballot Measure No. 10 would guarantee a minimum program. But if additional funds are needed for special programs; i.e., kindergartens, speech classes, special education classes, vocational training, the voters would know exactly what they are voting for. Voters are given a choice—not a challenge—to keep the schools open or to close them.

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF—VOTE YES ON 10

Currently, about 30 per cent of school funds comes from the state Basic School Support Fund and other sources and about 70 per cent from property taxes. The state funds are treated as extra income by the schools. The proposed amendment would include state funds in the tax base. This would assure that any new funds coming from the state for school support would be used for property tax relief.

PROVIDES MEANS TO LOWER RATE OF TAX BASE INCREASE — VOTE YES ON 10

The legislature can specify a reduced rate of increase in the tax base if economic conditions require a reduction.

VOTE YES ON 10

1. Stabilize school financing
2. More economical use of taxpayers' dollars
3. Fewer school budget elections
4. Provides flexibility for school growth
5. Gives voters a choice in school elections
6. A means of property tax relief
7. Provides means to lower rate of tax base increase

Committee for Stable School Finance:
Hal Swafford, Bob Howard, Stan Jobe
6900 S.W. Haines Road, Tigard, Oregon 97223

Measure No. 10**New Property Tax Bases for Schools****Argument in Favor****Submitted by Ed Whelan, Glenn Randall and George Brown****VOTE YES ON 10—KEEP OUR SCHOOLS OPEN**

The present method of financing our grade and high schools is like getting paid by the day with no assurance of a job tomorrow. It belongs to the past just as outdated unfair employment methods do. We tell our schools "Here's enough money to teach our kids this year—come back next year, and we'll let you know if we need you."

The proposed amendment would change that. Then we can say to the school boards, "We guarantee that you can stay open year after year with enough money to run our schools. Now, let's go to work and educate our kids. If you need more money for some new programs, you can ask for it, but you can only ask twice. And we'll vote the extra money or turn it down, based on what you want it for."

VOTE YES ON 10—IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

A plumber or electrician without the right tools can't do a workmanlike job. Neither can schools with inadequate budgets and uncertain financing. Schools now are unable to plan for good long range programs. Teachers and administrators need to know what they can plan for. When we can offer good educational climate through sound money handling, then we can be assured that our educators will provide better planned, better quality programs for our children.

VOTE YES ON 10—A BETTER LIFE

The more thought our teachers and administrators can devote to sensible programs the better job they can do in meeting the needs of our children. Dissatisfaction with outdated programs, teaching methods and subject matter is a major cause of school dropouts. Updated programs are possible when adequate budgets are available, and these will keep the kids interested in school and increase their potential for a better life.

VOTE YES ON 10—HELP CONTROL INFLATION

Measure No. 10 will provide sound financing for our schools. School boards will be able to purchase at the best terms to save us money. Now, they are in a poor bargaining position with suppliers, because they cannot take advantage of long range buying potential.

Under the new system, most schools would have enough money for their operating costs without having to hold costly special elections every year. If additional funds were needed for special needs, only two elections could be held.

VOTE YES ON 10 TO BRING SCHOOL FINANCING UP TO DATE

Ed Whelan, Portland Labor Center, 201 S.W. Arthur St. Portland, Oregon 97201
Glenn Randall, 105 High Street, S.E., Salem, Oregon 97301
George Brown, Portland Labor Center, 201 S.W. Arthur Street, Portland, Oregon 97201

THESE LABOR LEADERS ENDORSE BALLOT MEASURE NO. 10

Measure No. 10
New Property Tax Bases for Schools
Argument in Favor

**Submitted by William B. Webber, William H. Hunt, Edwin W. Steidle,
 Donald C. Frisbee and Frank M. Warren**

VOTE YES ON 10—PUT SCHOOLS ON A BUSINESSLIKE BASE

The present systems of financing schools would not be tolerated in any business. A manufacturer or retailer could not function if he based his financial operations on rules laid down in 1916. That's how many of our school districts are run under the antiquated financing structure of our present system.

MAKE BETTER USE OF OUR TAX DOLLARS

Many school districts are limited by the constitution to a tax base established in 1916. In fact, two-thirds of our 350 districts have no tax base at all. This forces the schools to ask the voters for enough money to operate on a year-to-year basis. Some must hold 4 or 5 elections before the voters approve the funds. At present, efficient use of school money is not possible because many budgets are not approved before expenditures actually begin for a new school year.

WOULD FORCE REALISTIC SCHOOL BUDGETS

The proposed amendment would put school financing on a sound, businesslike basis. School boards would be guaranteed a tax base sufficient to run the schools without the threat of closing them every year. Passage of Measure 10 would mean better purchasing practices, better planning and utilization of personnel, resulting in the most efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

WOULD LIMIT NUMBER OF SCHOOL ELECTIONS

The proposed amendment limits school districts to two annual elections for additional funds. Now, some districts have as many as four and five elections. The new law would assure a district of adequate funds to retain its essential programs. If the district required more money, voters would have the opportunity to approve or reject the additional funds without endangering basic programs.

STATE FUNDS WOULD BE INCLUDED IN TAX BASE

Under the present system, state funds for schools are treated as extra income and are not figured in the tax base. Under the new system, this money would be figured in the tax base, and all state school support funds would be used to reduce local property tax levies.

GOOD SCHOOLS ATTRACT THE BEST EDUCATORS

Unstable financing hurts the quality of our schools. Nobody wants to work for a business that is constantly on the edge of bankruptcy. The same with schools. When Oregon has stable school financing, the quality of its schools will improve. Able and dedicated educators and administrators will want to work in a state that believes its schools should be run as efficiently as its business.

William B. Webber, 11285 S.W. 92nd, Tigard, Oregon 97223
 William H. Hunt, 5526 S.W. Hewett Boulevard, Portland, Oregon 97221
 Edwin W. Steidle, 1875 South Skyland Drive, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034
 Donald C. Frisbee, 01546 S.W. Military Road, Portland, Oregon 97219
 Frank M. Warren, 4025 S.W. Nehalem Court, Portland, Oregon 97201

THESE BUSINESS LEADERS ENDORSE BALLOT MEASURE NO. 10

Measure No. 10

New Property Tax Bases for Schools

Argument in Opposition

**Submitted by The Women's Legislative Council
P.O. Box 19353, Portland, Oregon 97219**

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 10!

MEASURE 10 REMOVES THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY TAX TO BE LEVIED FOR SCHOOLS IN THEIR DISTRICT.

- All school districts will be forced to establish new property tax bases, whether needed or wanted, if Measure 10 passes.

MEASURE 10 CREATES A "NEW PROPERTY TAX BASE" FOR EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT AUTOMATICALLY.

—The amount of the "new property tax base" is the total 1970-71 operational budget, plus 6% increase in each following year.

THE MEASURE 10 VERSION OF 6% LIMITATION WILL ALLOW THE ENTIRE OPERATING EXPENSES OF A SCHOOL TO DOUBLE WITHIN 12 YEARS WITHOUT A SINGLE ELECTION!

MEASURE 10 PERMITS THE LEGISLATURE TO LOWER OR RAISE PROPERTY TAX BASES FOR SCHOOLS IN ANY LOCAL DISTRICT, BASED ON CHANGING ENROLLMENT, WITHOUT A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

—The intent and result of Measure 10 is to remove control and budgetary decision making authority from the voter in his local school district and give these powers to the Legislature.

MEASURE 10 DOES NOT PROVIDE ANY SOLUTION OR ALTERNATIVE TO CONTINUED ESCALATION OF PROPERTY TAXES.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 10 AND KEEP YOUR RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU WANT TO SPEND ON SCHOOLS IN YOUR DISTRICT.

DON'T LET THE LEGISLATURE BE ANY MORE FLEXIBLE WITH YOUR TAXES.

DON'T LET THE LEGISLATURE DETERMINE THE PROPERTY TAX BASE IN YOUR TAXING DISTRICT FOR SCHOOLS.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 10!

Measure No. 10

NEW PROPERTY TAX BASES FOR SCHOOLS

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

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

Section 11a. (1) As used in this section "school district" as may be defined by law is a district providing public education or educational services in any of the elementary and secondary grades, excepting area education districts.

(2) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution and except as provided in subsections (6) to (9) of this section, no school district shall exercise the power to levy an ad valorem tax in any year so as to raise a greater amount of revenue than its tax base, as defined in subsections (3) to (5) of this section. The portion of any ad valorem tax levied in excess of any limitation imposed by this section shall be void. After June 30, 1971, there shall be offset against any tax levied by the school district for any year an amount equal to the school support of the school district for that year, as defined by law.

(3) The tax base of a school district for years following 1971-1972 shall be its tax base for the preceding year plus an additional amount specified in subsection (4) of this section, except that a new tax base may be approved by a majority of qualified voters of the school district voting at an election, held as specified by subsection (6) of this section, on the question submitted to them in a form specifying in dollars and cents the amount of the tax base otherwise in effect under this section and the amount of the new tax base submitted for approval. A new tax base so approved by the voters shall increase as any other tax base authorized under this section. The tax base of a school district may not exceed any amount that has been prescribed by the Legislative Assembly under paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of this section unless a new tax base thereafter is approved as provided in this subsection. A tax base is not reduced because a school district levies a lesser amount than permitted by such tax base, or because amounts are offset against the levy of the school district under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, the tax base of a school district shall increase each year by an amount equal to six percent of the tax base of the school district for the year immediately preceding the current year.

(5) The tax base of a school district for the year 1971-1972 shall be:

(a) The total levy of the school district as certified to the County Assessor for the fiscal year 1970-71, exclusive of the tax levy for those items listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of this section; plus

(b) The school support for elementary and secondary education received within the school district for the year 1970-1971, as defined by law; plus

(c) The receipts of the school district from the County School Fund for the year 1970-1971; plus

(d) Six percent of the sum of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection.

(6) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, a school district may increase its tax base if the amount of such increase is approved by a majority of the qualified voters

of the school district voting on the question submitted to them in a form prescribed by law. Elections for this purpose may be held between April 1 and June 30, except that specific times within this period for such elections may be prescribed by law. However, after December 31, 1970, and except as otherwise prescribed by law not more than two such elections shall be held during any year.

(7) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, during the year following an annexation, merger or consolidation, the tax base of a school district shall be determined in a manner consistent with this section as prescribed by law.

(8) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, the Legislative Assembly by law may prescribe:

(a) A uniform rate of increase in tax bases that is lower in amount than that otherwise provided under subsection (4) of this section; and

(b) A method for increasing the tax bases for school districts to reflect increases in the number of resident pupils therein, or to establish or increase a tax base for any taxing unit to permit the raising of revenue to be used as an offset against levies made by school districts.

(9) The limitations imposed by this section do not apply in the case of:

(a) Levies for the retirement of bonded or other indebtedness and payment of the interest thereon, where such indebtedness is authorized by the qualified voters of the district;

(b) Serial levies as prescribed by law and as authorized by the qualified voters of the district; or

(c) Levies to raise revenue to be used as an offset against levies made by school districts.

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

BALLOT TITLE

NEW PROPERTY TAX BASES FOR SCHOOLS—Purpose: Constitutional amendment setting new tax bases for schools based on current expenditures plus 6% annual increase. Restricts authority to levy outside tax base. Presently, many school districts' tax bases are far below current expenditures, thus requiring annual budget elections. Provides that legislature may increase tax bases for increased student enrollment and also reduce tax bases. Otherwise, tax bases cannot be changed without popular vote. Only two elections per year permitted unless legislature provides otherwise.

YES

NO

Measure No. 11

Restricts Governmental Powers Over Rural Property

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 2, 1970, and referred to the people as provided by Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution.

Explanation

Ballot Measure No. 11 provides for the right to a vote by legal voters residing in a particular area outside incorporated cities to decide whether or not the area should be zoned or subject to a building code or subdivision law. This measure does not apply to areas inside incorporated cities.

The areas referred to in this measure are the same as the overall areas described in the statute or ordinance that zones or proposes to zone an area, or makes an area or proposes to make an area subject to a building code or subdivision law. Outside of incorporated cities, the area could be part of a county, a whole county, or more than one county, depending on the description in the existing or proposed law.

Where an unincorporated area is already zoned or subject to a building code or subdivision law, whether state or local, at the time this amendment becomes effective, the legal voters of the area would have the referendum and initiative powers to exercise against such law. This would permit an election of the legal voters of the area to decide if the said law should be repealed or amended.

Articles IV and VI of the Oregon Constitution presently reserve the initiative and referendum powers to the people of municipalities, districts, counties and the state on all state and local legislation. Such powers, and any elections resulting therefrom, are not necessarily limited to the voters in the area zoned or made subject to a building code or subdivision law. Present statutory law provides that a county governing body may, but is not required to refer a zoning, building code or subdivision ordinance to the voters of the county for their approval or rejection. This measure would make referral mandatory, and such a referendum election would be limited to voters of the area zoned or made subject to a building code or subdivision ordinance.

Present statutory law also provides that if, after December 31, 1971, there are any lands, inside or outside city boundaries, that are not zoned or subject to a comprehensive land use plan and zoning ordinance, that the Governor shall prescribe comprehensive land use plans and zoning regulations for such lands. This measure would make such statutory law subject to the right to a prior affirmative vote at an election of the legal voters of the land area in question, if outside an incorporated city, before such plans and regulations prescribed by the Governor would become effective.

WILLIAM C. GRANT, Portland
LLOYD E. ANDERSON, Portland
NED LANGFORD, Medford

Ballot Measure No. 11

Restricts Governmental Powers Over Rural Property

Argument in Favor

by Petitioners pursuant to ORS 255.421 (1)

VOTE YES ON MEASURE NO. 11

- For the RIGHT TO VOTE on rural zoning.
- For a true DEMOCRATIC PROCESS.
- This measure is not for or against zoning, but is for the RIGHT TO VOTE.
 - Control over zoning should be in the people's hands, not in the Governor's hands.
 - Zoning affects property taxes and property values, so people should have the right to vote on zoning laws.
 - The majority of people can be trusted to vote for the common good.

**FOR REASONABLE LIMITATIONS ON GOVERNMENT POWERS, AND
TO GIVE RURAL PEOPLE A VOICE IN THEIR OWN DESTINY,**

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 11

Zoning Adjustment Modification Organization, Inc.
Roberta Maben, Chairman
Route 1, Box 82, Mulino, Oregon

Measure No. 11

Restricts Governmental Powers Over Rural Property

Argument in Opposition

Submitted by the League of Women Voters of Oregon
and the Council of Oregon Planners

Ballot Measure No. 11 REMOVES the guarantee of safe construction outside city limits. Building codes should be in effect everywhere to protect the people against unsafe construction.

Ballot Measure No. 11 PERMITS unsuitable land use to occur just beyond city limits with NO protection to adjoining property.

Ballot Measure No. 11 PERMITS gerrymandering. "... voters of an area ..." could band together to work against the general welfare of those living in the adjacent or surrounding area, rural or urban. The term "area" is NOT defined.

Ballot Measure No. 11 PERMITS any number of special elections by which any number of persons can change or repeal any zoning, building code, or sub-division statute outside cities.

Ballot Measure No. 11 DECREASES livability by allowing increased pollution dangers. Construction could occur without regard for environmental protection.

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE NO. 11

To protect Oregon's air and water quality
To preserve Oregon's natural resources
To conserve Oregon's prime farm land
To protect Oregon's scenery

Don't lose these protections. Comprehensive land use **must** take these factors into consideration, **will** provide a better place to live for every resident, **must** be done state-wide to be effective.

Air pollution, water pollution, environmental pollution do not respect city boundaries. Keep Oregon a beautiful, safe place to live.

TO PROTECT OREGON'S ENVIRONMENT . . .

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE NO. 11

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OREGON

Mrs. George Casterline, President
1441 S.E. 122nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97233

COUNCIL OF OREGON PLANNERS

Mr. Glenn McKenzie, President
Summerville, Oregon 97876

Measure No. 11

RESTRICTS GOVERNMENTAL POWERS OVER RURAL PROPERTY

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

Section 1. No land, not inside incorporated cities, shall be zoned or made subject to any building code or subdivision statute or ordinance without a prior affirmative vote at a special or general election of the legal voters, outside of incorporated cities, of the area to be zoned or to be made subject to such statute or ordinance.

Section 2. Section 1 of this amendment shall not apply to any area actually zoned prior to the effective date of this amendment, nor shall this amendment affect the validity of any building code or subdivision statute or ordinance in effect prior to the effective date of this amendment.

Section 3. Notwithstanding Section 1, Article IV of this Constitution, there is reserved to the people of an area, not inside incorporated cities, which has been zoned or made subject to any building code or subdivision statute or ordinance, the referendum and initiative powers which may be exercised against any zoning, building code or subdivision statute or ordinance, whenever enacted, and such referendum and initiative and any election resulting therefrom shall be limited to the legal voters of such area.

Section 4. Each section or part of a section of this amendment is separable.

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

BALLOT TITLE

11 RESTRICTS GOVERNMENTAL POWERS OVER RURAL PROPERTY—Purpose: Constitutional Amendment restricts power of legislature, counties and other governmental units to pass future zoning, subdivision or building code legislation affecting land outside of city limits. Requires all such legislation to be approved by voters of area affected at a special or general election. Further provides that people who live outside city limits shall have initiative and referendum powers over any zoning, subdivision or building code legislation which affects their area.

YES

NO

Republican**TOM McCALL**
For Governor

You can judge the effectiveness of a governor by his accomplishments. Or, by what other people say about him. By either standard, Tom McCall is probably the most effective Governor in Oregon's history. He has taken the lead in environmental control, reorganization of State government, property tax relief, and many more issues vital to Oregon—and to you. What's more, those knowledgeable in public affairs call Tom McCall a great leader, a great Governor. He has served Oregon as Secretary of State, and as Governor. He knows Oregon, its problems and its promise. And he understands the needs of the people. Remember that when you vote for governor.

(Concluded on Following Page)

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chair; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

GOVERNOR McCALL — WHAT HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED

- Established a landmark in American law by securing passage of legislation which preserves Oregon's beaches for all Oregonians—forever.
- Created Department of Environmental Quality.
- Established "SOLV" (Stop Oregon Litter & Vandalism, Inc.)
- Obtained \$150 million in bonds for sewage treatment plants in Oregon communities.
- Provided tax credit for non-polluting capital investments.
- Created the Management '70s Task Force which will save millions of dollars per year.
- Backed legislation relieving Oregon counties of the burden of financing welfare.
- Established an Ombudsman office so that Oregonians can air their problems directly to state officials.
- Established the consumer service task force to safeguard Oregon consumers from unscrupulous trade practices.
- Secured investment of \$84.3 million to improve and expand port and harbor facilities.
- Successfully placed 3,000 hard-core unemployed in industry.
- Established a drug education program within the schools.
- Placed 433 senior citizens in employment to supplement fixed retirement income.
- Governor McCall became Oregon's first Governor to be selected as national Chairman of the Education Commission of the States.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT HIM

"... Mr. Clean of U.S. Politics. Governor McCall has been fighting pollution for 20 years..." SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER & CHRONICLE

"McCall's crusading to keep Oregon the beautiful state... may be his highest achievement..." ASTORIA DAILY ASTORIAN

"McCall has sought tougher water standards than the federal government... tighter radiation standards than... the Atomic Energy Commission." UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

"Governor McCall... has done more than any Governor within memory to equip Oregon's basic structure to meet the challenges of the future..." SALEM OREGON STATESMAN

"Tom McCall is marked as a strong governor, one who moves quickly when the need arises..." BEND BULLETIN

"His first-term record is one of head-to-head combat with the issues that really count." PENDLETON EAST OREGONIAN

"Governor McCall has continued to show himself as a man of compassion and conscience with a public rapport that extends across party lines..." PORTLAND OREGONIAN

"He comes by his fluent, outspoken courage honestly..." OREGON VOTER

"... the most effective Governor since Os West and maybe the most effective Governor ever..." EUGENE REGISTER GUARD

KEEP OREGON, OREGON. KEEP TOM McCALL

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee:
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary.

Democrat

ROBERT W. STRAUB**For Governor**

When Bob Straub was first elected Oregon State Treasurer in 1964 he was faced with keeping an unusual campaign promise. Straub had said for a year that Oregon should get its "money out of the mattress."

He meant that state funds were often sitting idle or being invested in a lackluster way. They were earning an insignificant return for you, the taxpaying public.

Straub has kept his campaign promise.

Today Oregon is actively, soundly investing in Treasury bills, time deposits, commercial paper, agency paper . . . making our money count. That money is earning about \$3,500,000 MORE a year — FOR YOU. Money

which goes back into our state General Fund, to keep taxes down.

Straub is putting our money to work to help Oregon's economy in other ways, too.

1969-70 will go down as the "crunch" years for our lumber mills and construction workers. While the national administration's "tight money," high unemployment policy was drying up funds for mortgage lending, so people could NOT buy homes built by Oregon workers and using Oregon wood . . . while that was happening, Bob Straub was pumping over \$150,000,000 into Oregon home mortgages, Oregon banks, Oregon industries and Oregon small business loans—at a profit to ALL Oregonians.

(Concluded on Following Page)

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Oregon's financial rating—its "credit standing" if you will—has never been higher than right now, under Treasurer Straub.

He has been, and is, a highly competent manager of YOUR tax dollars.

All of this may conjure up an image of a State Treasurer closeted in a dusty office, bent over his adding machine, with no real understanding of the rest of the world around him.

Nothing could be further from a picture of Bob Straub.

And THIS quality—being the "complete man"—is what makes him the best-qualified candidate for Governor of Oregon.

Bob Straub has spent virtually a lifetime working up the ladder of public office. First, as a successful Lane County Commissioner, then as a respected State Senator, then as our effective State Treasurer.

And besides all of this he has successfully operated real estate developments, building and ranch businesses in Lane, Douglas, Wheeler and Polk counties.

The 50-year-old Straub, holding a Master's degree in Business Administration from Dartmouth, is at once financier, businessman, builder, tree farmer, cattleman, orchardist and government leader.

There could only be one more qualification to make a man a great Governor. And Straub meets that test too. He is concerned about EVERY phase of life in Oregon.

Bob Straub didn't sit on the sidelines and simply "deplore" the fact that our beaches were being taken away from us. He physically, personally directed Oregon's massive public demand for action to save our beaches—and he won!

Bob Straub didn't just sit moaning when a glutton's share of this state's raw logs were being shipped to Japan. He was among the first of our leaders to demand the eventual Congressional limitation on exports . . . keeping wood right here for Oregonians to make into lumber and plywood.

Bob Straub didn't sit on the banks, watching the Columbia and the Willamette and the Rogue slowly die from pollution. He demanded their cleanup . . . and he's getting it.

Bob Straub has been right square in the center of vital issue after vital issue, taking stands. He fought the giveaway of the off-shore oil drilling rights, of sand and gravel rights. He helped get the mentally retarded and other institutionalized helpless a better break year after year on our Board of Control. He opposed letting the Nixon administration cut back our highway building funds. He took a strong stand against violence and disorder, promising that they would not be tolerated by his administration.

Bob Straub's watching the average man's income as well as the state's. He led the battle which defeated the Governor's ill-conceived sales tax last year. He proposed a positive, workable plan to reduce property taxes on homes—a plan he is determined to see adopted. He urged cutting out \$10,000,000,000 worth of "dead waste" in military spending to fight inflation.

The list of Bob Straub's interests — and actions — is a long one. Put together, it presents a compelling reason to nominate and elect him Governor of Oregon.

Republican

ROBERT G. KNUDSON
For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor



ROBERT G. KNUDSON is the most dynamic candidate ever selected to run for Commissioner of the Oregon State Bureau of Labor.

His record in the field of apprenticeship is recognized by labor, management and education. It is a record that predicts sweeping changes for the antiquated bureau, aimed at developing Oregon's human resources.

ROBERT G. KNUDSON, Co-Director of Project Outreach, has established a program for disadvantaged persons that has claimed national attention and that ranks the Portland Project as number 2 in the nation.

During his seven years with the Apprenticeship Division of the Bureau of Labor, ROBERT G. KNUDSON established the framework for implementing apprenticeship programs that would fully utilize existing resources and set national precedent by hiring a woman field representative.

A native Oregonian and World War 11 veteran, ROBERT G. KNUDSON became an apprentice painter in 1945. Four years later he received his journeyman card as a master painter, and in 1950 established his own painting firm, which he successfully operated until he joined the Oregon State Bureau of Labor.

He served as President of the local and the state chapters of the Painters and Decorating Contractors of America.

ROBERT G. KNUDSON is Chairman, Apprenticeship Committee, Oregon Building Congress, member of the Manpower section, Portland Citizens Committee, has served as an advisory board member for Portland Community College and is active in other citizen groups.

DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON'S GREATEST RESOURCE, the men and women who could and should productively work in our state's skilled trades and technical occupations, is ROBERT G. KNUDSON'S goal.

"Presently the Bureau of Labor is a \$2 million boondoggle, its staff frustrated with antiquated functions and lack of a coordinated program.

"But the potential is there, a potential to develop manpower and womanpower, based on productive qualification through education and training.

"Let us make the Bureau of Labor a vital force in every community in Oregon."

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee:
 Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary.

Democrat

NORMAN O. NILSEN**For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

NORMAN O. NILSEN has been your Labor Commissioner since 1955

- . . . re-elected by 100,000 vote in 1958.
- . . . re-elected by 150,000 votes in 1962.
- . . . re-elected by 496,434 votes in 1966 after receiving both Democratic and Republican nominations.

NORMAN O. NILSEN asks re-election once more on his record of energetic, sincere, dedicated, fair and honest service.

- Construction Worker, 1926-40
- Vocational Instructor, 1940-42
- U. S. Navy, 1943-45
- Businessman, 1952-55
- Public Official
 - U. S. Department of Labor, 1945-47
 - State Director of Apprenticeship, 1947-52
 - Commissioner of Labor, 1955 to present.

NORMAN O. NILSEN was born in Norway, but came with his parents to Oregon as a child. After serving his apprenticeship, he worked for several years as a journeyman plumber and later was a partner in a plumbing and heating business. He was a vocational instructor at Benson Tech in Portland and was a Navy volunteer in World War II, seeing service in the South Pacific.

UNDER NORMAN O. NILSEN, THE OREGON BUREAU OF LABOR HAS:

- Worked courageously to expand and modernize apprenticeship, industrial and public service training with the result a 60 per cent increase in registration. The program has received national recognition for its success in enrolling minority group members.
- Made more than 100,000 safety inspections a year while reducing administrative and clerical costs 20 per cent.
- Extended civil rights protection with new laws and firm, fair administration without fanfare or wasted effort.
- Developed one of the first women's equal employment opportunity programs in the United States.
- Insured that Oregonians received the correct pay for work performed.

NORMAN O. NILSEN'S LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED:

- Guildsman Award, Oregon Building Congress, 1947
- Freedom Award, American Veterans Committee, 1958
- President, International Association of Government Labor Officials, 1959
- Brotherhood Award, B'nai B'rith, 1962
- Advisor to the United States Delegation to the International Labor Organization Conference, Geneva, 1966

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Nonpartisan**RALPH M. HOLMAN****For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 7**

Judge Ralph M. Holman, one of the most highly regarded judges in Oregon, is a candidate for re-election to Oregon's highest court. He has the support of people from all walks of life because of his firmness, strict fairness, deep regard for human values, and his long experience as a judge.

(Concluded on Following Page)

This information furnished by Retain Judge Holman Committee,
Glenn R. Jack, Chairman.

Judge Holman is now 56 years of age. For twenty years he has served the people of the state as judge. Five years ago he was elected to the position on the Supreme Court which he now holds. For fifteen years prior to that time he was the senior and presiding judge of Oregon's Fifth Judicial District.

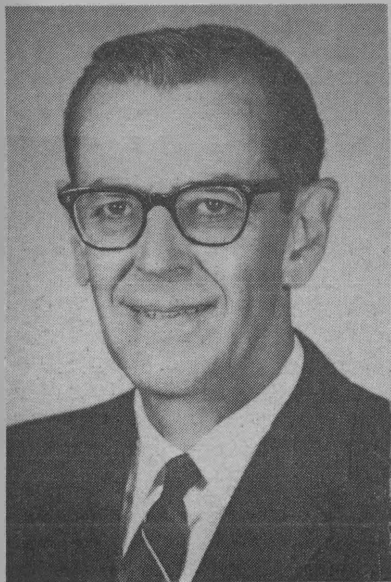
In 1957, Judge Holman was appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to the Legislative Interim Committee on the Administration of Justice. He served as chairman of the subcommittee which drafted Oregon's comprehensive juvenile code.

Judge Holman was born in Portland and attended grade and high school in Molalla. He was graduated from Northwestern College of Law of Lewis and Clark College in 1937 and entered private practice in Portland. In 1942, he enlisted in the Navy where he served during World War II until 1946. After the war, he resumed law practice until his judicial appointment by the Governor in January of 1950.

He is a member of the American Judicature Society, the American Bar Association, and serves on the Judicial Administration Committee of the Oregon State Bar Association. By invitation, Judge Holman recently participated in a national symposium on legal education conducted by the American Bar Association. He was awarded a fellowship by the Institute of Judicial Administration as a Visiting Judge at New York University's School of Law.

He is a holder of a Presidential Citation for his efforts in aiding the employment of the physically handicapped, and is a member of the Board of Overseers of Lewis and Clark College. Judge Holman belongs to the Portland Art Association, the Wilderness Society, the Oregon Historical Society, and the National Trust for Historical Preservation.

Nonpartisan

THOMAS H. TONGUE**For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 5**

Justice Thomas H. Tongue was appointed to the Oregon Supreme Court in December, 1969. In gaining the appointment, Justice Tongue topped a field of nine candidates in a state-wide poll of the Oregon State Bar, including four present and former state circuit judges. He won by an unprecedented margin, receiving more votes than the next two candidates combined.

Since becoming a member of the Oregon Supreme Court he has been among the most productive members of the Court in point of number of opinions written, indicating that he has the capacity and energy to carry more than his share of the case load of that court.

A native of Hillsboro and a third-generation Oregon lawyer, Justice Tongue practiced law for 25 years in Portland, where he established a state-wide reputation as a "lawyer's lawyer," particularly in cases involving difficult questions of law and appeals to the Oregon Supreme Court.

Justice Tongue has also been generous of his time and efforts in public affairs, particularly in the field of judicial administration. At the time of his elevation to the Oregon Supreme Court, he was Chairman of the Oregon State Commission on Judicial Fitness, a commission established in 1969 to investigate complaints of misconduct of state court judges. His election to that important position is an indication of the high respect in which he is held by representatives of the bench and bar and by the public members of that commission.

Justice Tongue is a former vice-president and a member of the Board of Governors of the Oregon State Bar and was also chairman of its Committees on Judicial Administration and Continuing Legal Education, among other committees. In 1961 he was given a special "Award of Merit" for his "outstanding contribution to the bar, the bench and the administration of justice."

Justice Tongue also served as the first Chairman of the Oregon Labor-Management Relations Board and as a labor arbitrator in over 150 cases in seven western states. He has degrees from the University of Oregon and Yale Law Schools. He also instructed at Northwestern School of Law, Lewis and Clark College, for 21 years.

This information furnished by Retain Supreme Court Justice Tongue Committee
 Howell Appling, Jr., Portland
 Orval N. Thompson, Albany
 Co-chairmen

Nonpartisan

CARLISLE B. ROBERTS
For Judge of the Oregon Tax Court



The Oregon Tax Court tries cases in every county seat, and has exclusive jurisdiction over income, property and forest tax cases. When a vacancy in the judgeship became imminent in May 1970 (Judge Howell having been appointed to the Supreme Court), Governor McCall requested the Oregon State Bar for a poll of qualified lawyers. Carlisle B. Roberts of Salem received the most votes among 11 candidates and was installed as Tax Court Judge on June 1. The appointment met general approval. The OREGON STATESMAN (5-17-70): "Carlisle Roberts . . . a man of great reputation in his legal field, he is well respected in the community as well. . . . His integrity and his professional capabilities would commend him for a judicial appointment." SALEM CAPITAL JOURNAL (5-26-70): ". . . he has a good, clear mind that weeds out

the confusion which so often results in subjective conclusions. . . . he had always remained aware that people are the only reason for government." EUGENE REGISTER GUARD (6-8-70): "He has developed a reputation for both fairness and voluminous knowledge of state taxes and tax law."

Carlisle Roberts was born (1909) and raised in Hood River Valley. He attended Whitman College (A.B., 1930) and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1938). In 1939 he began to practice law in Portland, served in the Navy in World War II, and (in 1947) sought specialization in tax law by becoming an Assistant Attorney General assigned to the State Tax Commission. For 18 years, he was the state's Chief Tax Counsel, active in many aspects of tax work. He has been a member of the Bar's committees on Legal Aid and on Taxation and of the Board of Bar Examiners. Active in school, church, YMCA and scout work over the years, Roberts was the first president of Salem's City Club (1967-68). He and his wife, Lorene (a teacher), have three children: Jane (a teacher), Sally (going graduate study in biochemistry), and Mark (a college senior). Judge Roberts should be elected for a full term as judge of the Oregon Tax Court.

COMMITTEE TO RETAIN JUDGE ROBERTS

Carl N. Byers, Secretary
 Pioneer Trust Bldg., Salem, Oregon

Nonpartisan

DALE PARNELL**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

The Oregon educational system ranks among the best in the Nation, and Oregonians take justifiable pride in their local schools. However, this does not mean that Oregon has solved all of its educational problems.

Dale Parnell is devoting his considerable energies to the following priority objectives in addition to other important on-going educational programs:

- Emphasize the Fourth "R"—Personal Responsibility
- Develop Primary Education with Emphasis on Basic Skills
- Establish Career Education as a Major Function of the Schools and Community Colleges
- Extend Educational Opportunities to All Citizens

Achievement of the educational goals outlined above is threatened by the financial crisis faced by many school districts. Money isn't everything, but financial stability is required if lasting improvements are to be made. Dr. Parnell has proposed a program for improving school financing: (1) Simplify the financial structure so the citizen can understand it; (2) Stretch tax dollars by improving school management practices; (3) Develop systems to assure quality and accountability for results; (4) Seek sources of revenue at the state level with property tax relief as a major goal; and (5) Stabilize financial operations of school districts.

Passage of Ballot Measure 10 is a first step in the direction of improving the financial situation. Built-in benefits to taxpayers and guaranteed basic programs for all students are features of the measure which provides that state funds will serve to reduce local property taxes. Parnell urges citizens to pass Ballot Measure 10—"a fair limitation on school taxes"—to help put Oregon schools on the road to financial stability.

Democrat

AL ULLMAN

For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District



“As your Congressman, I pledge renewed dedication to serving you, the people of the Second District, as we meet the important challenges of the 1970’s. I ask your support, your advice, and your assistance in the tasks ahead.”

AL ULLMAN

AL ULLMAN is a respected member of Congress and the important Ways and Means Committee. His years of experience and hard work in Congress mean that you and Oregon will benefit from his leadership. More than ever before, it is important that the Second District and Oregon have a strong voice in Congress to be clearly heard as the critical decisions of the coming decade are made in Washington, D.C.

RE-ELECT YOUR CONGRESSMAN, AL ULLMAN—KEEP OREGON’S VOICE STRONG

(Concluded on Following Page)

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Through seven terms in Congress, AL ULLMAN has worked hard for the people of the Second District and Oregon. The record shows AL ULLMAN gets the job done. Here are some current examples:

- Spearheaded federal approval of the new Pendleton Soil and Moisture Laboratory, the Bend Silviculture Laboratory and the LaGrande Forest Service Range and Wildlife Laboratory, all key research units for protecting Oregon's natural resources and environment.
- Initiated action on two projects now in progress that are important in preserving Oregon's rich history—the Lava Lands Interpretative Area, and the John Day National Fossil Beds Monument in Central Oregon.
- Won federal funding for construction of Federal Office Buildings at Baker, Prineville and Enterprise.
- Pushed successfully a growing number of district watershed projects toward completion, including the Middle Fork District in Hood River County, dedicated this spring; and the Grand Prairie, Linn County; Wolf Creek, Union County; and the North Powder River and Pine Valley projects in Baker County—all authorized by Congress for installation.
- Initiated the Vale Grazing Project, the nation's No. 1 land rehabilitation program.
- Has been instrumental in obtaining federal funds for many water and sewer projects, including the Salem sewer development and urban renewal programs.
- Sparked the drive for development of winter recreation areas throughout Oregon.

AL ULLMAN has impact on the national scene. Leaders in Congress from both parties turn to AL ULLMAN for advice and support. AL ULLMAN has a record of leadership in Congress including:

- Sponsored the successful House bill to reform the electoral college procedures.
 - Sponsored the successful House proposal to create a new Joint Committee on the Environment and Technology, paving the way for improved federal legislation to control pollution.
 - Sponsored successful repeal of ammunition registration regulations for sporting guns.
 - Sponsored key bills to reform the postal service and reduce the flow of obscene materials through the mails.
- From his seat on the Ways and Means Committee, AL ULLMAN:
- Was a leader in the successful fight to increase Social Security benefits.
 - Drafted improvements in the Medicare and Medicaid program to cut down wasteful costs while improving the quality of health care.
 - Joined Chairman Wilbur Mills in legislating tighter controls on federal spending.
 - Led the fight against high interest rates.

AL ULLMAN was born and raised in the Pacific Northwest. He earned his degree in political science from Whitman College and a Masters Degree in Public Law from Columbia University. He is a former school teacher and successful businessman. He is a World War II veteran, serving in the South Pacific, achieving the rank of Captain in the Naval Reserve.

Republican

EVERETT THOREN

For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District



THE POWER TO TAX IS THE POWER TO DESTROY

DO YOU WANT TO STOP INFLATION?

DO YOU WANT TO LOWER THE CLIMBING COST OF LIVING?

Are you one of the many fixed-income citizens who are forced to take a lower and lower standard of living because of higher and higher taxes and interest rates?

Do you want to continue giving your tax dollars to Communist countries abroad and revolutionary professors and "students" at home?

Everett Thoren, a native Oregonian, will shift your tax burden to the tax free foundations and bankers who are getting rich on higher and higher national debt and interest rates. Few are able to commit themselves to the highest interest rates in history. They must be reduced!

Thoren will bring respect to Oregon's payrolls and industries. He will work to restore your jobs. Join Thoren in his fight to relieve taxes on Oregon's citizens.

President Nixon came to Oregon to help emphasize the importance of retiring the spenders on the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee. The future rests with you!

As a concerned citizen you want to help. Encourage a friend to help reduce inflation and taxes by retiring the taxwriter and return those federal tax dollars to Oregon.

THOREN has proven he can do it.

Send him to Congress to work for you!

THOREN FOR U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

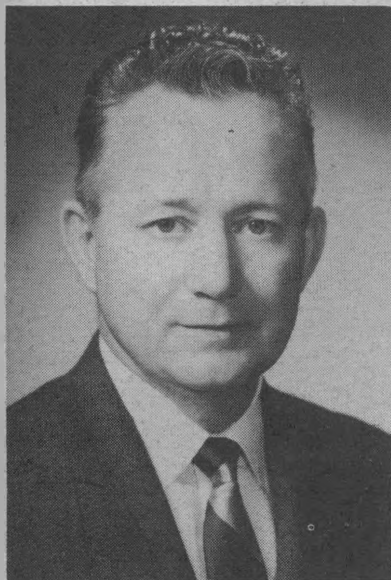
Warner Stein, Chairman

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary)

Democrat

KEITH A. BURBIDGE

**For State Senator, First District
Marion County, Position No. 1**

**ELECT KEITH BURBIDGE****A NEW VOICE IN THE SENATE**

KEITH BURBIDGE will bring to the Senate a new voice of concern for Oregon's Citizens . . . a concern over ever increasing taxes on our homes and farms . . . a concern over the ever present threat of a **SALES TAX**.

KEITH BURBIDGE'S opponent boasts great "influence" in the Legislature. Quoting 1970 Primary Election Voters' Pamphlet, "Bob Elfstrom has had a major role in vital legislation for the past 18 years—particularly legislation affecting taxes—."

PROPERTY TAXES in Oregon **HAVE INCREASED** nearly 400% during those 18 years Bob Elfstrom has had "a major role in vital legislation."

KEITH BURBIDGE asks, "Are you one of the 34,658 Marion County voters who voted **NO** to a **SALES TAX** in 1969. Then you should be concerned about the fact that Bob Elfstrom voted **5 TIMES** in the legislature for **5 SEPARATE MEASURES** that would have made a **SALES TAX** possible during those 18 years of "influence," playing a "major role in vital legislation."

KEITH BURBIDGE says Basic School Support (the state's part of financing public schools) has been reduced nearly 20% during those 18 years of Bob Elfstrom's "influence." This shift of school tax from state general fund to **INCREASED PROPERTY TAX ON HOMES & FARMS** is the kind of "influence" we can no longer afford in the Oregon Senate.

MARION COUNTY CAN'T AFFORD BOB ELFSTROM'S "INFLUENCE" ON TAX LEGISLATION.

KEITH BURBIDGE pledges to really work for **PROPERTY TAX RELIEF** for **HOMES** and **FARMS**, and **AGAINST ANY SALES TAX**.

KEITH BURBIDGE, a home owner, taxpayer in Marion County 18 years, married, 4 children, veteran World War II, is well qualified to serve you in the legislature. As a citizen observer and legislative representative of working people, he has been in very close contact with Oregon's Legislature since 1957.

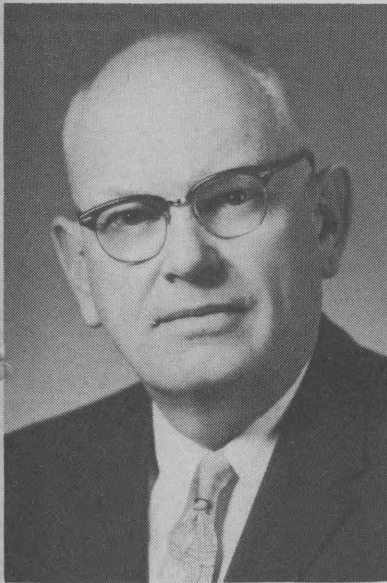
ELECT KEITH BURBIDGE**HE'S QUALIFIED**

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Republican

ROBERT L. (BOB) ELFSTROM

**For State Senator, First District
Marion County, Position No. 1**



One of our most effective legislators, Bob Elfstrom has the ability and the know-how to get action on your problems.

Through nine sessions, Bob Elfstrom has served you as a Representative and Senator. Appointed to key committees and responsible positions, Bob is widely known for working constructively with members of both parties.

Bob Elfstrom's record of accomplishment is important to you . . .

On Public Safety—Bob has consistently worked for fair and effective law enforcement, for greater safety on our highways and for protection of public and private property.

On Lower Taxes—Bob has led in successful campaigns for major income and property tax reductions. Of critical importance has been property tax relief, particularly for the elderly struggling to preserve their homes.

On Protection of Our Environment—Bob has worked hard for laws to prevent air and water pollution and litter, for highway beautification and protection of our waterways, our scenic and recreational areas. Conservation of natural resources and increasing our fish and game resources have been a special concern for Bob.

In Public Service—Bob Elfstrom has long been a hard-working contributor to community progress. Twice Mayor of Salem, Bob was named First Citizen in recognition of his work in the community, with young people, in his church and in public service.

Bob Elfstrom believes that we can and must do more to preserve law and order in our state . . . to protect our educational system . . . and to protect you, your family and your property.

Bob is the kind of man you want to effectively represent you.

ROBERT L. (BOB) ELFSTROM FOR SENATOR COMMITTEE
Roy Harland, Chairman, Pacific Building, Salem, Oregon 97301

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

Democrat**THOMAS E. BACHELDER****For State Senator, First District
Marion County, Position No. 2**

TOM BACHELDER feels it is time for a change of leadership when:

Regressive taxation proposals are threatening our retired senior citizens and others living on a fixed income.

After repeated public outcries, the property owner is still in a two way squeeze being forced to choose between adequate financed schools and the poor house.

It becomes necessary to raid the veteran's fund to meet the fiscal needs of our state.

High interest rates have created unemployment in vast segments of our society.

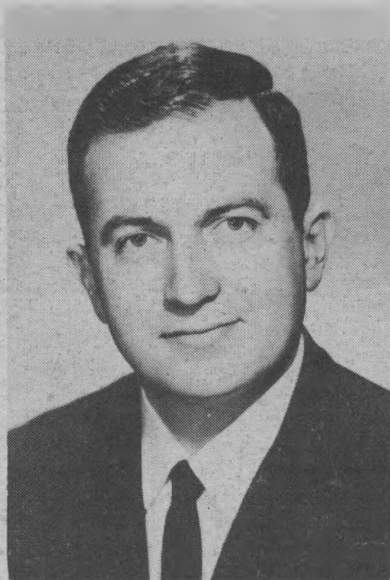
TOM BACHELDER as a former Marion County sheriff, has a keen interest in the rising crime rate, juvenile delinquency and narcotic problems facing the citizens of this state.

TOM BACHELDER is a life long resident of the state of Oregon. Married, the father of three sons, property owner, taxpayer, veteran of WWII and the Korean conflict.

TOM BACHELDER's leadership qualities are highly respected and his stand on many occasions on behalf of the public interest will help to restore confidence in the state of Oregon.

Elect
THOMAS E. BACHELDER

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Republican**WALLACE P. CARSON, JR.**
For State Senator, First District,
Marion County, Position No. 2**WE NEED CARSON IN THE SENATE**

Wallace Carson, Jr., has a matchless combination of energy, enthusiasm, and experience. Wallace Carson, Jr., is a native of Marion County and attended Salem Public Schools, Stanford University, and Willamette University College of Law. He was a jet pilot in the Air Force and is now in the Oregon Air National Guard.

Wallace Carson, Jr., has a background in grass-roots politics, an education in political science, and experience as a legislator in the 1967 and 1969 sessions. Wallace Carson, Jr., is the House Majority Leader and has served on the Agriculture, Education, Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Judiciary Committees. He presently is alternate chairman of the powerful joint committee on Legislative Administration.

Wallace Carson, Jr., is a lawyer who actively serves Marion County. He was named Junior First Citizen for Salem in 1968 and last year was named one of the Five Most Outstanding Young Men in Oregon. He and his wife, Gloria, have three children. Wallace Carson, Jr., is president of the Salem Planning Commission, past president of the Salem Area Community Council, and serves on the Board of Directors of the Marion County Bar Association, is an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and is on the board of the Catholic Center for Community Services.

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

Republican

WALTER R. COLLETT

**For State Representative, Eleventh District
Marion County, Position No. 1**



Legislation will be enacted to take care of pressing problems in the area of ecology, environment, education, taxation, welfare. The quality of that legislation will depend upon the representatives we elect to the State House. Walter Collett has proven his ability to work with people in all walks of life. He has the capacity to contribute and examine issues from all sides and come up with sound decisions. Walter Collett's background and experience will make him an outstanding legislator.

PERSONAL—WALTER COLLETT and his wife, Helen, are the parents of five children: Dr. Gene Collett, a dentist in Rainier, Oregon; Joan, a missionary in northern Brazil; Fritz, an agricultural consultant in Salem; Susan, a graduate of Willamette University, currently taking graduate studies at OCE, Monmouth; and Mrs. Dan Cochran, a foster daughter who works for the State of Oregon, Department of Employment.

BACKGROUND—WALTER COLLETT has wide experience in farming and business and has been manager since 1960 of Oregon Washintgon Growers Association, Inc. He is a member of the Board of Deacons at First Baptist Church. Walter Collett is a member of the Agricultural and Public Affairs Committees of Salem Chamber of Commerce, Keizer Rotary Club, American Farm Bureau. He is a director of Agri-Business Council of Oregon, past president of Northwest American Saddle Bred Association, a former director of the Board of Control of Salem General Hospital.

WALTER COLLETT is a man you can trust as a legislator.

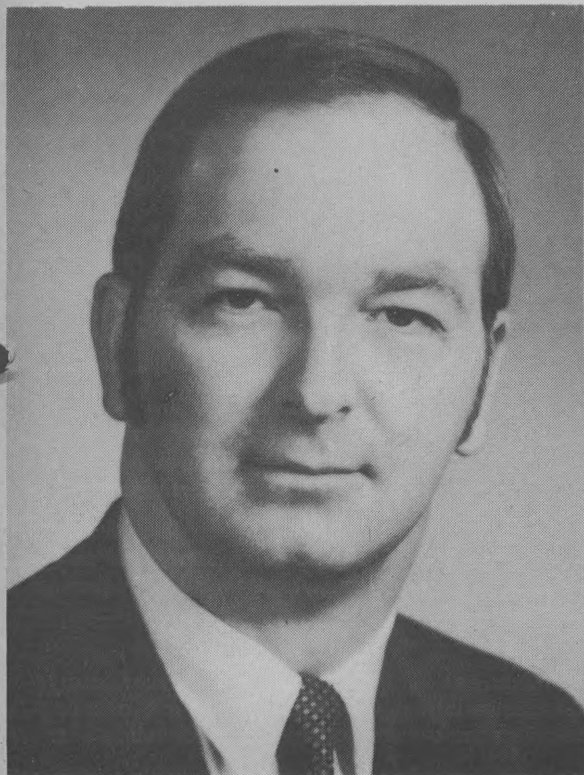
COMMITTEE TO ELECT WALTER COLLETT
Mrs. Richard H. Barger, Chairman

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

Democrat

VERN TUPPER

**For State Representative, Eleventh District
Marion County, Position No. 1**



VERN TUPPER offers:

- Enthusiasm
- Sound Judgment
- Confidence

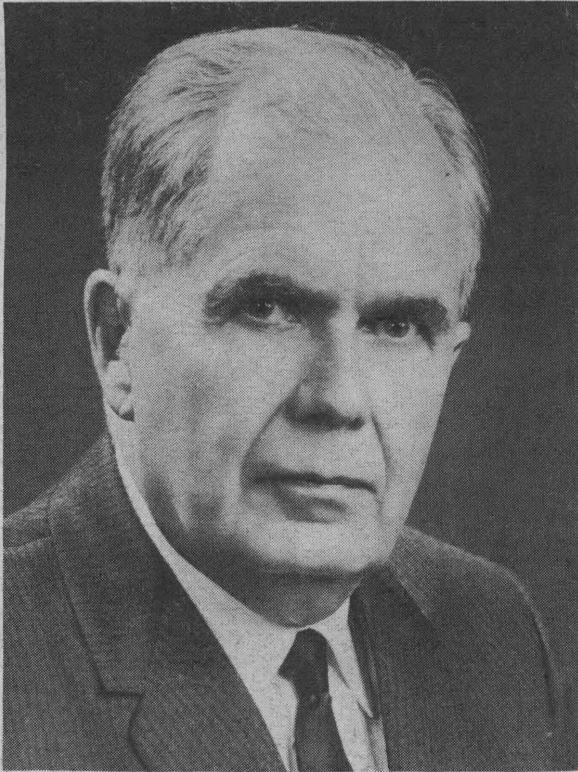
VERN TUPPER promises to study each issue that comes before him, weigh the facts presented and with a clear independence of judgment, cast your vote in favor of what he believes to be in the best interest of the majority of people in Marion County and the State of Oregon.

VERN TUPPER believes that the state's most critical challenges of property tax relief and adequate school financing can be accomplished through greater state support to local schools.

VERN TUPPER is also interested in retaining a quality environment, without damaging Oregon's payroll-producing industries or agriculture. Mr. Tupper believes that the answer to pollution problems lies in intensive, accelerated research.

VERN TUPPER, a civic leader, is currently serving on the Board of Directors, Salem Boys' Club, member of Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Council, Salem City Club, Salem Elks, Civitans and the Presbyterian Church. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree and is engaged in the medical and college textbook publishing industry. Mr. Tupper is a veteran of the Korean era. He is married, and has two children.

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Republican**MORRIS K. CROTHERS****For State Representative, 11th District, Position No. 2**

Morris Crothers has served Marion County ably for four terms. His experience and knowledge made him a leader in the Legislature. Dr. Crothers has served in key committee assignments and has been a pioneer in insurance law revision, pollution controls and land use protection. He sees the problems of the average citizen and fights for solutions to those problems.

Dr. Crothers is in medical practice with his brother, has headed the medical staff at Salem General Hospital, is past president of the Oregon Physician Service and Western Conference of Prepaid Medical Service Plans and is fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a retired Navy Commander.

Morris Crothers was born June 19, 1906, is married and has three children. He has been active in community affairs, serving on school budget and stream pollution committees in Salem.

Morris Crothers is one of the most effective and respected members of the Legislature. Re-elect Morris Crothers.

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

Democrat

PAT WAHL

**For State Representative, Eleventh District
Marion County, Position No. 2**



PAT WAHL, businesswoman, native Oregonian, married, concerned mother of three: a married son in Vietnam with U.S. Marine Corps and two teenagers in high school.

PAT WAHL will work for:

- Law and Order with Justice
- Home-Owner Property Tax Relief
- Economic balance in the State and Nation
- Protection of our Resources and Recreational areas
- A Clean Environment
- Increased Basic School Support

PAT WAHL is greatly concerned about the wave of violence sweeping and weakening the nation, the serious crime increase, and the severe problem of drug use.

PAT WAHL feels, that although the right to responsible dissent is sacred to the American people, that strong measures should be taken against those who engage in, or encourage, unlawful or destructive activities, whether students, faculty members or agitators, and that we must not allow a few extremists to bring to a standstill the operation of a campus, to threaten the security or safety of others, to destroy property or to impede the freedoms of others.

PAT WAHL believes the people of Oregon are looking for, and are deserving of Property Tax Relief on their homes and farmsteads, which is long overdue; and are deeply concerned over the seriousness of high unemployment, spiralling inflation and high interest rates which are shrinking their incomes daily.

PAT WAHL is sure Oregonians want a clean environment and our resources and recreational areas saved for future generations to know, love and enjoy.

PAT WAHL wants the young people of Oregon to have the best education possible and to have every advantage to grow and learn in a healthy environment. State and federal aid must be increased to accomplish this, yielding further Property Tax Relief.

PAT WAHL will face these problems realistically, responsibly and responsibly.

PAT WAHL believes that unfulfilled promises of the 1960's are not enough for the 1970's. The time for "DOING" is now

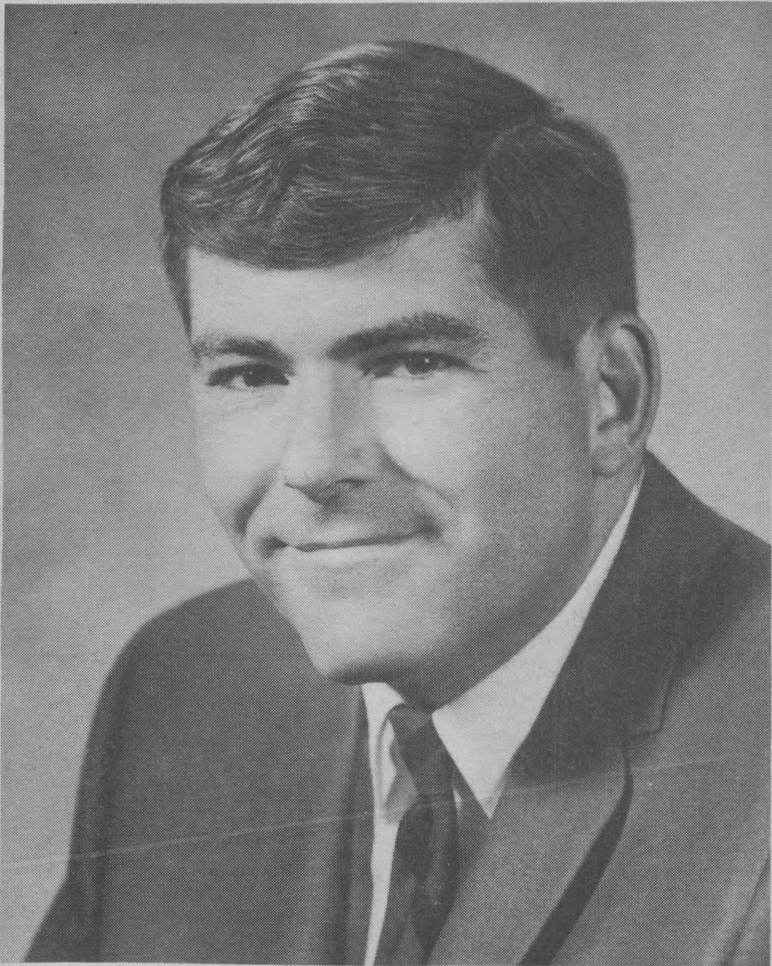
**ELECT—PAT WAHL FOR "RESPONSIVE" and "RESPONSIBLE"
Representation!**

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Republican

JACK ANUNSEN

**For State Representative, Eleventh District
Marion County, Position No. 3**



— Incumbent ...

A man who cares for people and is available to people.

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

Democrat

ROBERT L. BENTLEY

**For State Representative, Eleventh District
Marion County, Position No. 3**



BOB BENTLEY is a family man. He and his wife Bette have 4 children: Kathy 16, Kim 14, Karen 12, and Roger 11.

BOB BENTLEY is a lifelong Oregonian, born in Silverton and residing in the Willamette Valley most of his 38 years. Bob proudly served 3 years in the United States Air Force, receiving his Honorable Discharge in 1953.

BOB BENTLEY was educated in Oregon public schools, and after attending both Oregon State University and the University of Oregon received his degree from Mt. Angel College in 1955.

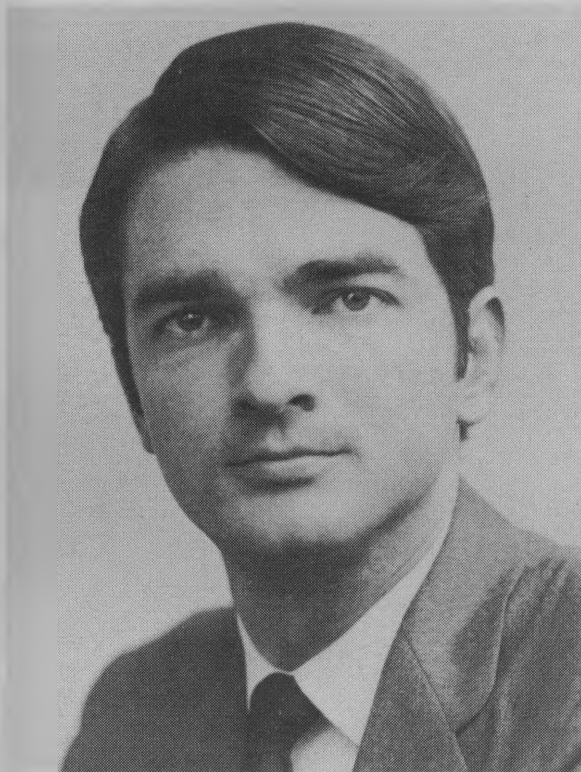
BOB BENTLEY is active in civic and community affairs. He is a member of the United Methodist Church and Order of Eastern Star. Bob is an Elk and a Mason. He has also been active in the Silverton Volunteer Ambulance Corp., and Red Cross blood drawings in Silverton.

BOB began his teaching career in 1965, and has been an Elementary School Principal since 1967. He understands the pressing problems facing our public schools.

BOB BENTLEY will work for all the people of Marion County if elected to the Oregon Legislature. Bob supports tax reform that will provide property tax relief, especially for those people on fixed incomes in Oregon. We need proper administration of our tax supported Colleges and Universities, careful evaluation of those entitled to public assistance, a realistic approach to the environmental problems, and we must show worthy support and respect of our laws and law enforcement agencies.

A vote for BOB BENTLEY is a vote for sound responsible government in Marion County and the State of Oregon.

Democrat

MIKE DYE**For State Representative, Eleventh District
Marion County, Position No. 4**

FRESH

CLEAN

LEADERSHIP

MIKE DYE wants to see an Oregon where our environment is not merely a topic of discussion but a concern that will produce corrective legislation.

MIKE DYE wants an Oregon that is able to provide adequate services for our people without excessive property taxes. The only fair way to reduce property taxes is to shift part of the burden to the income tax. Our senior citizens on fixed and low incomes should not be subject to ever increasing property taxes.

MIKE DYE attended the University of Oregon and is a graduate of Willamette University College of Law. He and his wife Carol, who teaches speech at Fairview, reside in Salem. They attend the Evangelical Church of North America. Horses and cattle play a predominant role in their outside interests.

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Republican

NORMA PAULUS

**For State Representative, Eleventh District
Marion County, Position No. 4**



NORMA PAULUS • An Oregon resident since 1938. Wife of a lawyer born and raised in Salem. They are the parents of two school-age children. Admitted to Willamette College of Law without previous college experience. Honor student. Worked way through law school as secretary to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Member of the Oregon State Bar since graduation in 1962.

NORMA PAULUS • Appointed by Governor McCall to Marion-Polk County Boundary Commission in 1969. Appointed by Mayor in 1967 to Salem Human Relations Commission. Appointed Director of INTERACT, a new organization formed to coordinate all public and private social services programs in tri-county area.

NORMA PAULUS • Dedicated to preserving Oregon's livability by strong enforcement measures in the fight against pollution. Believes that the inequitable and inadequate financial structure of our educational system must be revised by increasing state support to relieve property taxes.

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

STATEMENT OF MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Over 100 years ago Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great American essayist, speaking of politics said:

“* * * See this wide society of laboring men and women. We allow ourselves to be served by them, we live apart from them, and meet them without a salute in the streets. We do not greet their talents, nor rejoice in their good fortune, nor foster their hopes, nor in the assembly of the people vote for what is dear to them.”

He also said:

“* * * The State must consider the poor man, and all voices must speak for him. Every child that is born must have a just chance for his bread. * * * Love would put a new face on this weary old world in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long, and it would warm the heart to see how fast the vain diplomacy of statesmen, the impotence of armies and navies, and lines of defence, would be superseded * * *”

It would hardly be fair to say that Democrats invariably adhere to these principles, or that Republicans always forget them, but the record does seem to indicate that the Democrats are more sympathetic to the plight of the average person and more attentive in government to the things that enrich and inspire life.

Marion County voters ought to make an experiment and give the Democratic candidates an opportunity to apply such ideals here. It appears that **only three Democrats have served in the State Legislature in 40 years.** Marion County should initiate two party government. The Democratic Party now justifies a vote of confidence, both by its candidates and its lively party personnel.

The Democrats elected to public office in this county in recent years, Guy Jonas, L. B. Day, Cornelius Bateson, Pat McCarthy, and Tom Bachelder, have all acquitted themselves well as public servants. There is every reason to believe that Keith Burbidge and Tom Bachelder as state senators, Pat Wahl, Vern Tupper, Mike Dye and Bob Bentley as state representatives, would be able public servants, and that Mel Clemens as commissioner and Jim Heenan as sheriff would be very creditable county officials.

We do not hold the Republicans responsible for all ills, but one can hardly say that they have been outstanding in serving the public interest. The attempted sales tax, disapproved 8 to 1 by Marion County voters, high inflation, high unemployment, and high interest, do justify the question asked, and the answer of the Democratic billboards:

“HAD ENOUGH? VOTE DEMOCRATIC.”

This information furnished by Marion County Democratic Central Committee; Steve Anderson, Chairman; Betty Rademaker, Vice Chairman.

Republican

HARRY CARSON, JR.**For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 1**

Harry Carson, Jr., now completing his first term as a Marion County Commissioner, is a native of Marion County. He was born in Silverton and is a graduate of Salem Public Schools. In 1941, after graduating from Oregon State University as a Registered Pharmacist, he entered the Armed Forces and served four years as a Combat Infantry Officer.

Returning to Silverton in 1945, he entered the retail pharmacy field and for the next twenty years either worked in, managed or owned drug stores in the Silverton, Woodburn, and Salem areas. This solid business background has proven to be a valuable asset in helping to deal with the county's financial problems. He also acquired a respect for the difficulty in raising the tax dollar and the problems one faces in being responsible for a payroll.

During his business career, he served his community as a volunteer fireman, Planning Commission member, City Councilman, and on numerous Civic Committees and Service Clubs.

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 diligently at ways to improve air quality in our five county air-shed. Solid waste management is a growing concern to local government and here he is helping to promote a regional approach to the problem. Serving on the Comprehensive Health Planning Committee and the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning Committee keeps him *informed* of current problems in these vital services and allows his contribution to present and future planning. Under the Council of Governments, he is a member of the Governmental Coordinating Committee and also of the Special Regional Governmental Services Study Committee, whose charge is to study all governmental services and recommend ways to improve them at a savings to the taxpayer.

He believes that proper land use with reasonable controls through zoning regulations will preserve and enhance the livability of Marion County and Oregon. He believes that local and state government must become more involved in maintaining Environmental Quality Control Standards. He believed local property taxpayer should not be required to support welfare programs, and helped lead the effort by the Association of Oregon Counties in the last Legislative Session to remove the counties' financial participation in it.

Harry Carson, Jr. is married to the former Bobbe J. Shinn and they have two children, and three grandchildren. Support him and his bid for re-election, and he will continue to do his best for all citizens of Marion County.

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary

Democrat

MELBERT E. (MEL) CLEMENS**For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 2**

Occupation: Electrician

Marital Status / Family: Married. Wife: Ann. One son, Howard.

Education: Graduated from Ree Heights High School, Ree Heights, South Dakota. Military Correspondence Courses, ABC Warfare, Military Requirements, Uniform Code of Military Justice, Construction Electrician Course and Builders Course.

Place of Birth: Jonesdale, Wisconsin. 16 April 1906

Community Activities: Department Legislative officer Veterans of Foreign Wars, Member of National Youth Activities committee, VFW. Member of Board of Directors for the Salem Boys' Club of America.

Lodge & Civic Affiliations: IBEW Local #280 32 years, Veteran of Foreign Wars, 27 years; Past Commander of Marion Post #661, Past Dist. 14 Commander; and Past Department of Oregon Commander; Member of American Legion Post #136, 23 years; Fleet

Reserve; SeaBee Veterans, 9 years, Island X 3 Treasurer, and Treasurer of SeaBee Veterans of America Department of Oregon; Member of Vista Lodge #215 A.F. & A.M. Salem.

Military Service: United States Navy SeaBee Reserve; Veteran 22½ years, 5 years active and 17½ years Reserve, retired C.E.M.; Service WW 2 & Korean conflict.

Hobbies: Working with young people, travel and football.

Occupational Experience: Have worked in various fields, Operator of Heavy Equipment, Cost Accountant for US Soil Erosion Shoecreek and Wolsey area, South Dakota; Truck driving; Sales work; Highline for Power Co.; Electrical work for the past 34 years, both as a serviceman and in civilian life, Industrial construction, house wiring and maintenance.

Issues of Particular Interest: Tax relief, Civil Defense, Veterans programs, Schools and other issues pertaining to County and State Government.

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Republican

HENRY C. MATTSON**For County Commissioner, Marion County, Position No. 2**

Henry Mattson is one of your present County Commissioners and has devoted full time to the many duties of the County since taking office in January of 1967. The fifteen years prior to this he served as County Clerk of Marion County and during which time he devoted his full time and considerable experience to the performance of the varied duties of that office. He also instituted procedures that kept the cost of operation to a minimum. Prior to holding this office, he was in charge of the audit department, served as deputy clerk in the various courts, and in the capacity of Chief Clerk of the Registration and Election Department of the Clerk's Office, gaining for himself a solid background of the working details of County Government. He has also done right-of-way buying and appraisal work for the County.

Mr. Mattson attended Marion County public schools and graduated from Salem Senior High School. He holds a law degree from Northwestern College of Law in Oregon and is presently an active member of the Oregon State Bar.

Mr. Mattson is married and owns real and personal property located in Marion County. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, Downtown Lions Club of Salem, Salem Chamber of Commerce and active in Masonic Orders.

Each Legislature passes new laws affecting the business of the County and the many duties of the Commissioners and other officers of the County. Marion County needs a Commissioner with practical business experience. It is imperative that he be an honest and responsible person with knowledge of the law and possess good business judgment. Mr. Mattson has demonstrated his ability while faithfully and efficiently performing the many duties during the many years of service to Marion County. His past record and his proven ability recommend him for re-election to the important office of County Commissioner for Marion County.

Democrat

JIM HEENAN
For County Sheriff, Marion County



JIM HEENAN is:

Honest

Experienced

Aggressive

Enthusiastic

Competent

JIM HEENAN believes in an honest, efficient and competent police department. Jim intends to clean up the situation left by the former administration.

JIM HEENAN intends to upgrade the department through increased educational and in-service training. Through these programs, public relations and civic responsibilities will be improved.

JIM HEENAN is experienced in police work and he spent twelve years in administrative training in the U.S.A.F. Jim has been a detective and patrolman with the Salem City Police for the last 5½ years.

JIM HEENAN, married and father of seven children, owns his home and has been a lifelong resident of Marion County. Jim believes in maintaining a high standard of decency and law and order.

JIM HEENAN will be an honest sheriff.

This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon;
Caroline Wilkins, Chairman; Don Orton, Secretary.

Republican

JOHN L. WILKERSON
For County Sheriff, Marion County



- 18 years police experience.
- 10 years Marion County's Sheriff's office under three administrations.
- Has both field and administrative experience.
- Married, with three children, active in Boy Scouts.

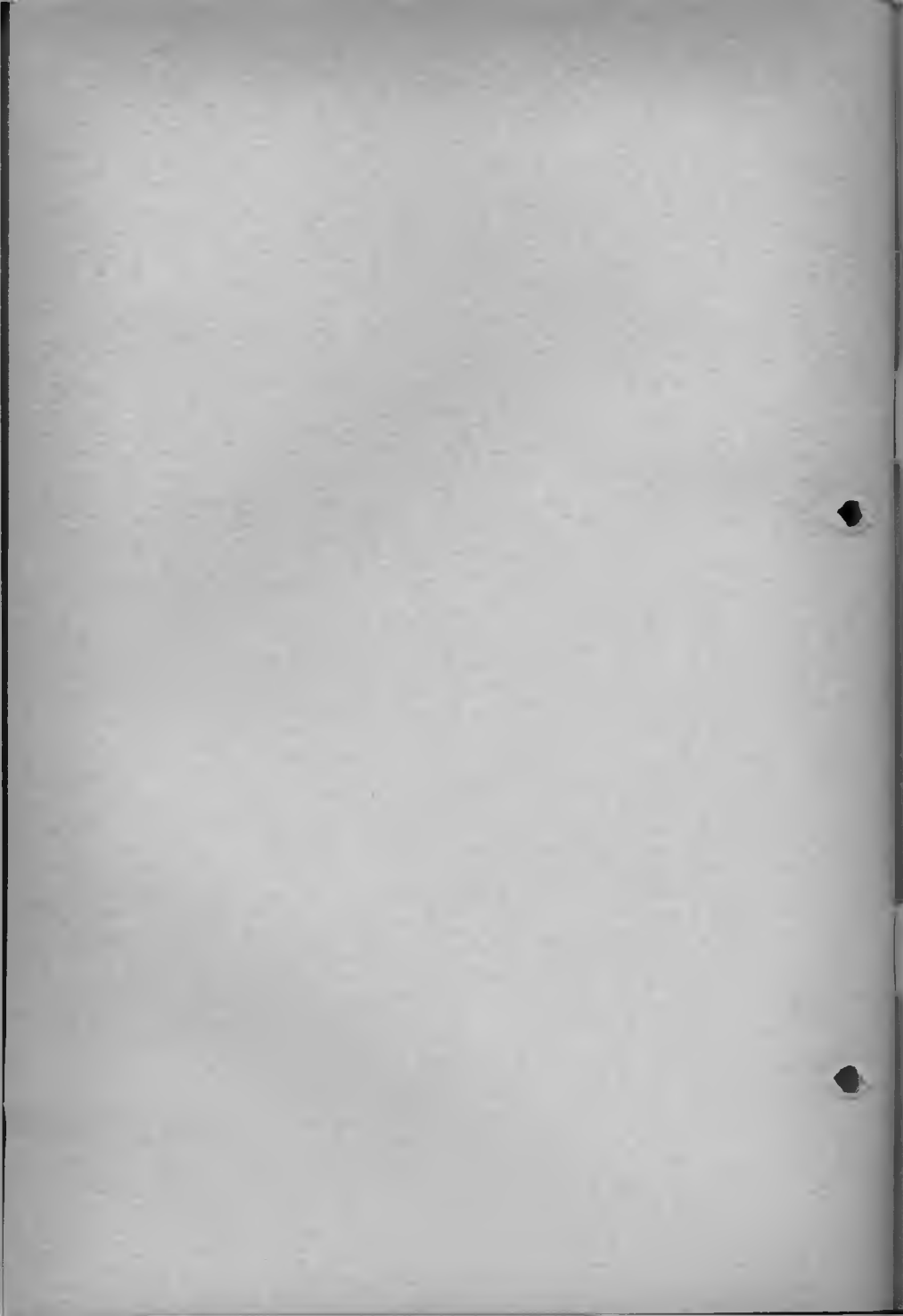
JOHN L. WILKERSON PLEDGES:

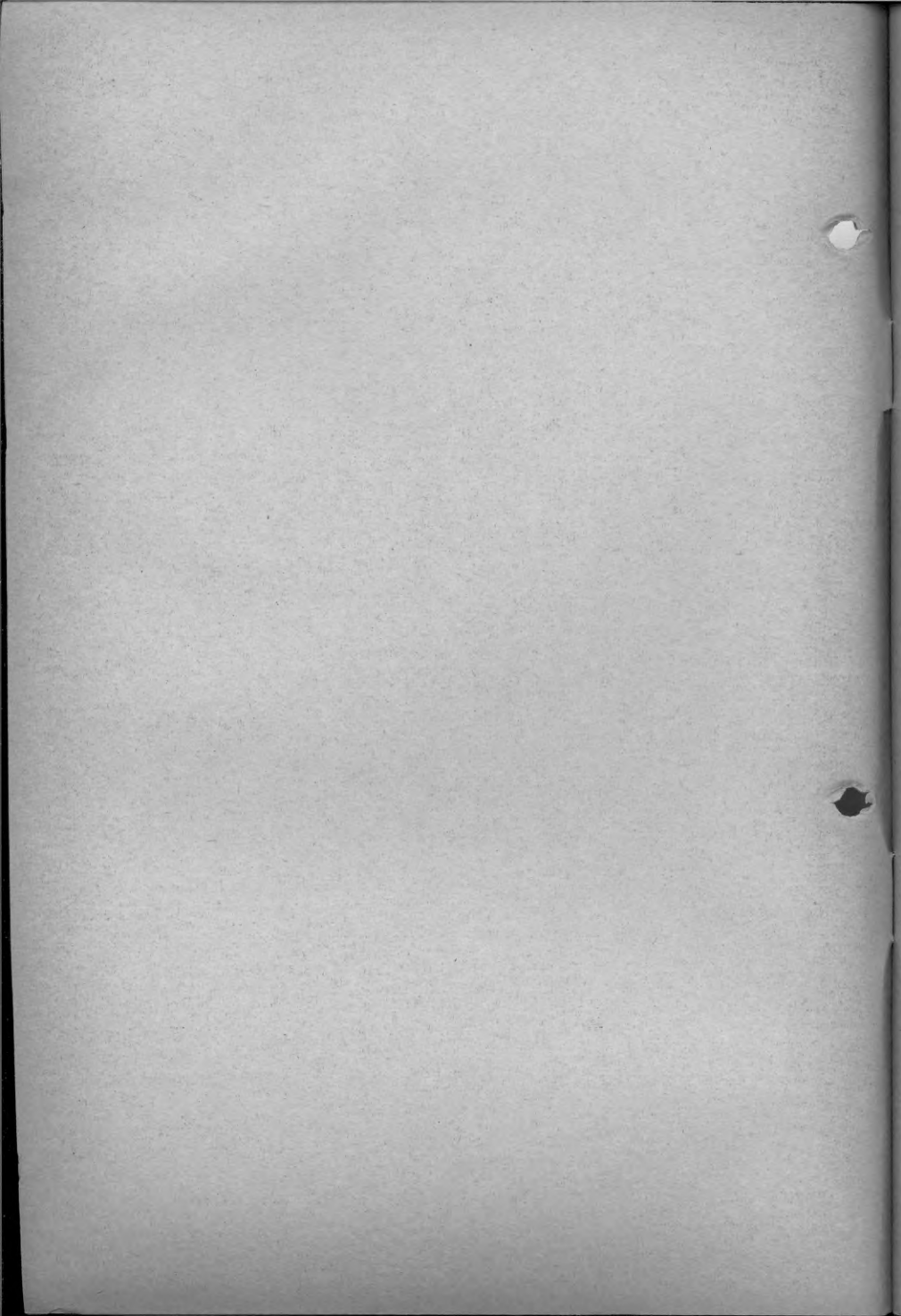
1. A complete analysis of the personnel and training procedures in the Sheriff's office.
2. The appointment of a Citizens Advisory Committee to assist in planning and operations.
3. Establishment of closer liaison with both the Commissioners and the District Attorney.

JOHN L. WILKERSON has kept up-to-date in law enforcement with college courses in drug education, administration, corrections and police techniques.

Vote for the best qualified republican candidate . . . Vote WILKERSON

This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Irving Enna, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Secretary





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CANDIDATES

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 2nd DISTRICT—(*Vote for One*)—Everett Thoren (R); Al Ullman (D).

GOVERNOR—(*Vote for One*)—Tom McCall (R); Robert W. Straub (D).

COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR—(*Vote for One*)—Robert G. Knudson (R); Norman O. Nilsen (D).

STATE SENATOR, District 1, Position 1—(*Vote for One*)—Keith A. Burbridge (D); Robert L. Elfstrom (R).

STATE SENATOR, District 1, Position 2—(*Vote for One*)—Thomas E. Bachelder (D); Wallace P. Carson (R).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, District 11, Position 1—(*Vote for One*)—Walter R. Collett (R); Vern Tupper (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, District 11, Position 2—(*Vote for One*)—Morris K. Crothers (R); Pat Wahl (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, District 11, Position 3—(*Vote for One*)—Jack Anunson (R); Robert L. Bentley (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, District 11, Position 4—(*Vote for One*)—Mike Dye (D); Norma Paulus (R).

NONPARTISAN

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*Vote for One*)—Dale Parnell.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 2—(*Vote for One*)—Kenneth J. O'Connell.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 3—(*Vote for One*)—Dean Bryson.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 4—(*Vote for One*)—Edward H. Howell.

NONPARTISAN

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 5—*(Vote for One)*—

Thomas H. Tongue.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 7—*(Vote for One)*—

Ralph M. Holman.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, Position No. 1—*(Vote for One)*—

Virgil Langtry.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, Position No. 2—*(Vote for One)*—

Robert H. Foley.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, Position No. 3—*(Vote for One)*—

Herbert M. Schwab.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, Position No. 4—*(Vote for One)*—

William S. Fort.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, Position No. 5—*(Vote for One)*—

Robert Y. Thornton.

JUDGE OF THE OREGON TAX COURT — *(Vote for One)* — Carlisle B.

Roberts.

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, District No. 3, Position 3—*(Vote for*

—Joseph B. Felton.

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Precinct Number at right of asterisks

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Marion

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Salem, Oregon 97310

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