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STATE OF OREGON

Voters' Pamphlet

General Election

November 6, 1962



Compiled and Distributed by
HOWELL APPLING, Jr.
Secretary of State

Marion County

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS

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

Citizen of the United States.

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

Able to read and write English.

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

- (2) Voting by absentee ballot.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

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

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

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

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

You are a "service voter" if you are:

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

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

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

A spouse or dependent of a "service voter" temporarily living outside the county in which the last home residence in this state of the "service voter" is located

How a voter may obtain and use an absentee ballot.

You are physically unable to go to the polls.

Application for the ballot may be filed with, or mailed to the County Clerk at any time within 60 days before the election, September 7—October 31 (Service voters, after January 1

of election year). Application includes:

Your signature.

Address or precinct number.

Statement of reason for application.

Applications filed less than five days before election, November 1-5, require additional statement that:

Voter is physically unable to get to the polls, or

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

Emergencies on Election Day:

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

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

- (3) A voter may obtain and use certificate of registration if he:

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

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

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

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

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

Changes address by moving to another precinct or county.

Changes party registration.

Changes name.

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CANDIDATES

UNITED STATES SENATOR—(*Vote for One*)—Wayne Morse (D); Sig Unander (R).

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1st DISTRICT—(*Vote for One*)—Walter Norblad (R); R. Blaine Whipple (D).

GOVERNOR—(*Vote for One*)—Mark Hatfield (R); Robert Y. Thornton (D); Robert H. Wampler (I).

COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR—(*Vote for One*)—Alfred (Pat) Blair (R); Norman O. Nilsen (D).

STATE SENATOR, 1st DISTRICT—(*Vote for Two*)—Eddie Ahrens (R); Robert L. Elfstrom (R); Mary E. Eyre (D); Clifford W. Ferguson (D).

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 11th DISTRICT—(*Vote for Four*)—Cornelius C. Bateson (D); Russell F. Bonesteele (R); Morris K. Crothers (R); L. B. Day (D); Winton J. Hunt (R); Richard F. May (D); Floyd Utter (R); Mrs. Tom (Marguerite) Wright (D).

NONPARTISAN OFFICES

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Position No. 1—(*Vote for One*)—Wm. M. McAllister.

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

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

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, Department No. 1—(*Vote for One*)—Edward O. Stadter, Jr.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, Department No. 2—(*Vote for One*)—Thomas W. Hansen.

(See Index on page 89)

Measure No. 1

REORGANIZE STATE MILITIA

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 5, filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 2, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

(1) Sections 4 and 5, Article X of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, are repealed; and sections 1, 2 and 3, Article X of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, are amended to read:

Sec. 1. ~~[-The Militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.-] *The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the organization, maintenance and discipline of a state militia for the defense and protection of the State.*~~

Sec. 2. Persons whose religious tenets, or conscientious scruples, forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so ~~[-in time of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service-].~~

Sec. 3. ~~[-The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant General and other chief (sic) officers of the General Staff, and his own staff, and all officers of the line shall be elected by the persons subject to Military duty in their respective districts.-] *The Governor, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, shall appoint and commission an Adjutant General. All other officers of the militia of the State shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Adjutant General.*~~

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

BALLOT TITLE

REORGANIZE STATE MILITIA—Purpose: To amend Constitution by authorizing legislature to reorganize state militia. Eliminates election of certain officers. Empowers Governor and Adjutant General to appoint all officers.

YES NO

Measure No. 1 Reorganize State Militia

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot measure Number One revises the archaic portions of Article X of the Oregon Constitution to provide the flexibility required to govern the State Militia.

Historically, Article X, as it relates to the State Militia, is still in the same form as when placed in the original Constitution in 1857. It is tied to the days of early Statehood when the militia was purely a State force which received no Federal support. It requires the election of certain officers and provides that conscientious objectors may purchase an exemption from militia duty in peacetime.

The wording proposed by this measure is that of House Joint Resolution 5 of the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly. It leaves the Legislature and the Governor free to shape the structure and administrative procedures necessary to the government of the modern militia, the Oregon National Guard. Under the proposed broad language the State will have a sound basis for adjustment of its military statutes and practices to meet the needs of the changing times.

The modern militia maintains a dual Federal-State status, and is supported in large measure by the Federal government as its first line reserve force. Officers must be chosen on the basis of military competence and professional education in order to assure retention of an adequate force of leaders acceptable to the Federal government. The requirement for the election of certain officers is therefore eliminated from the Constitution by this proposal. Eliminated also is the right for a conscientious objector to pay his way free of peacetime service in the militia. Instead, the new wording provides that no person shall be compelled to bear arms if his religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid him to do so.

The passage of this measure, when coupled with the new Oregon Military code which was adopted by the Fifty-first Legislative Session, will provide the State with a sound legal basis for continued modernization of the Oregon National Guard in conformance with Federal standards.

STARYL C. AUSTIN, JR., Salem

JAMES L. BARRETT, Albany

ARTHUR L. LOWE, Corvallis

Measure No. 1 Reorganize State Militia**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

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

Constitutional Amendment Regarding the State Militia.

This proposed amendment will bring the provisions of our state constitution up to date, removing the practices and attitudes of Civil War days and substituting modern practices. For example, the troops will no longer elect their officers and the Governor will no longer appoint directly officers other than the Adjutant General.

The proposal also changes the previous limiting language as to the sex, age and other requirements for those who may be called upon to serve in the militia. These limits become the province of the legislature and it has already enacted legislation to provide these details. Flexibility to meet the emergencies possible in this atomic age is thus provided by the proposed change.

The forms and practices of Civil War times should no longer bind the hands of our military. Vote for this amendment to modernize and make flexible our state militia.

Senator Carl Francis
Representative Edward N. Fadeley
Representative Winton Hunt

Measure No. 2

FOREST REHABILITATION DEBT LIMIT AMENDMENT

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, May 19, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Section 1, Article XI-E of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 1. The credit of the state may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount which shall not exceed at any one time ~~3/4~~ ^{3/16} of 1 per cent of the ~~assessed valuation~~ *true cash value* of all the ~~taxable~~ property in the state *taxed on an ad valorem basis*, to provide funds for forest rehabilitation and reforestation and for the acquisition, management, and development of lands for such purposes. So long as any such indebtedness shall remain outstanding, the funds derived from the sale, exchange, or use of said lands, and from the disposal of products therefrom, shall be applied only in the liquidation of such indebtedness. Bonds or other obligations issued pursuant hereto may be renewed or refunded. An ad valorem tax outside the limitation imposed by section 11, article XI, of this constitution shall be levied annually upon all the ~~taxable~~ property in the state of Oregon *taxed on an ad valorem basis*, in sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such indebtedness and the interest thereon. The legislative assembly may provide other revenues to supplement or replace the said tax levies. The legislature shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions hereof. This amendment shall supersede all constitutional provisions in conflict herewith.

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

BALLOT TITLE

FOREST REHABILITATION DEBT LIMIT AMENDMENT—**Purpose:** Amends forest rehabilitation constitutional debt limit from ² 3/4 of 1% assessed valuation to 3/16 of 1% true cash value of all taxable property in state.

YES NO

Measure No. 2 Forest Rehabilitation Debt Limit Amendment**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The Oregon Constitution controls the amount of debt that can be incurred for forest rehabilitation and reforestation by the State. That limitation is currently expressed as $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of the assessed value of all taxable property in the State.

When the Constitution was adopted in 1859 it was assumed that all property would be assessed at true cash value. The local assessors chose, however, for a number of reasons, to assess at a fraction of true cash value. This practice allowed the assessor to increase or decrease the amount of indebtedness by increasing or decreasing the fraction at which he assessed. For example, the Multnomah County Assessor increased assessed value from 40% of true cash value in 1957 to 100% of true cash value in 1958. This action by one public official significantly increased the debt limits which could be incurred by the State. To eliminate the effects of such action, the 1959 Legislature enacted a statute requiring all counties, with certain exceptions, to assess at 25% of true cash value. Although a local assessor cannot now by arbitrary action affect the debt limits, the Legislature can do so by amending the definition of assessed value to 30, 40, 75 or 100% of true cash value.

To insure that bond limits will be on a uniform and dependable basis at approximately the current level, it is necessary to tie indebtedness controls to true cash value. However, since true cash value is 100% of all taxable property, and the vast majority of the counties are assessing at 25%, it is also necessary to reduce the indebtedness limit from $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% to $\frac{3}{16}$ of 1% or 25% of the present figure.

Thus, the intent of this amendment is to insure that the amount of indebtedness which can be issued for forest rehabilitation and reforestation will remain approximately the same, and not subject to change by either the Legislature or by local officials, but by vote of the people only.

SAMUEL B. STEWART, Portland
ROBERT M. HALL, Portland
FRED G. JOHNSON, Portland

Measure No. 2 Forest Rehabilitation Debt Limit Amendment

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

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

**UNANIMOUS LEGISLATURE REFERRED MEASURE NO. 2 TO
THE PEOPLE FOR APPROVAL**

Measure No. 2 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 7) is a clarifying amendment adopted unanimously by the Legislature to give the people exclusive control over bonded debt limits for forest rehabilitation as was intended when this portion of the Constitution was originally adopted.

**MEASURE NO. 2 DOES NOT CHANGE THE PRESENT DOLLAR
DEBT LIMIT FOR FOREST REHABILITATION**

Approval of Measure No. 2 by the voters will in no way increase the permissible bonded debt limit for forest rehabilitation. If any change occurs it will be a temporary slight reduction in the permissible debt limit.

**THE PURPOSE OF MEASURE NO. 2 IS TO GIVE THE PEOPLE THROUGH
THEIR VOTE COMPLETE CONTROL OVER CHANGES IN THE
BONDED DEBT LIMIT FOR FOREST REHABILITATION**

Approval of Measure No. 2 along with Measure No. 3 and Measure No. 4 will mean that any future changes in the bonded debt limit for forest rehabilitation, permanent roads, and power development can only be made when the people vote for such a change.

Approval of Measure No. 2 will take from governmental officials and the Legislature the accidental or intentional manipulation of the bonded debt limit for forest rehabilitation. Both governmental officials and the Legislature have increased and decreased the bonded debt limits in the Constitution by great amounts in recent years. This amendment is intended to keep this from happening again.

The present debt limit for forest rehabilitation is $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of Assessed Value.

Assessed Value is an arbitrary percent of True Cash Value (actual market value of all taxable property in the State of Oregon).

Assessed Value can be easily moved up or down by the Legislature or tax officials.

True Cash Value cannot be manipulated because it represents total market value of all taxable property in the State.

The proposed debt limit of $\frac{3}{16}$ of 1% of True Cash Value ties bonded debt limit to a base that cannot be changed.

**PEOPLE HAVE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED SIMILAR CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENTS**

In 1960, the voters approved constitutional amendments to the debt limits relating to veterans' loans and higher education which converted those limits to the true cash value basis. At the present election, you will be asked to approve this amendment to Article XI-E and also amendments in Measure No. 3 and Measure No. 4. If these amendments are approved, all debt limits in the Constitution expressed in percentages of property value will be on the true cash value basis.

**APPROVAL OF MEASURE NO. 2 AND MEASURES NO. 3 AND NO. 4
BY THE VOTERS WILL MEAN THAT ONLY THE PEOPLE BY
THEIR VOTE CAN CHANGE THE BONDED DEBT LIMIT FOR
FOREST REHABILITATION, PERMANENT ROADS, AND POWER
DEVELOPMENT.**

**DEFEAT OF THESE THREE MEASURES WILL MEAN THAT THE
VOTERS OF OREGON INTEND THAT THE LEGISLATURE AND
TAX OFFICIALS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO INCREASE OR
DECREASE THESE BONDED DEBT LIMITS.**

Your committee urgently request your YES vote on Measure No. 2.
Sen. Donald R. Husband, Rep. Richard Eymann, Rep. W. O. Kelsay

Measure No. 3

PERMANENT ROAD DEBT LIMIT AMENDMENT

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 19, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Section 7, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 7. The Legislative Assembly shall not lend the credit of the state nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, except in case of war or to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to build and maintain permanent roads; and the Legislative Assembly shall not lend the credit of the state nor in any manner create any debts or liabilities to build and maintain permanent roads which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities incurred for that purpose exceed ~~four~~ one per cent of the ~~assessed valuation~~ true cash value of all the property of the state *taxed on an ad valorem basis*; and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the state in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void and of no effect.

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

BALLOT TITLE

PERMANENT ROAD DEBT LIMIT AMENDMENT —Purpose:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
3 Amends constitutional debt limit for permanent road purposes from 4% assessed valuation to 1% true cash value of all taxable property in state.	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Measure No. 3 Permanent Road Debt Limit Amendment

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Oregon Constitution controls the amount of debt that can be incurred for building and maintaining of permanent roads by the State. That limitation is currently expressed as 4% of the assessed value of all taxable property in the State.

When the Constitution was adopted in 1859 it was assumed that all property would be assessed at true cash value. The local assessors chose, however, for a number of reasons, to assess at a fraction of true cash value. This practice allowed the assessor to increase or decrease the amount of indebtedness by increasing or decreasing the fraction at which he assessed. For example, the Multnomah County Assessor increased assessed value from 40% of true cash value in 1957 to 100% of true cash value in 1958. This action by one public official significantly increased the debt limits which could be incurred by the State. To eliminate the effects of such action, the 1959 Legislature enacted a statute requiring all counties, with certain exceptions, to assess at 25% of true cash value. Although a local assessor cannot now by arbitrary action affect the debt limits, the Legislature can do so by amending the definition of assessed value to 30, 40, 75 or 100% of true cash value.

To insure that bond limits will be on a uniform and dependable basis at approximately the current level, it is necessary to tie indebtedness controls to true cash value. However, since true cash value is 100% of all taxable property, and the vast majority of the counties are assessing at 25%, it is also necessary to reduce the indebtedness limit from 4% to 1%, or 25% of the present figure.

Thus, the intent of this amendment is to insure that the amount of indebtedness which can be issued for building and maintaining permanent roads will remain approximately the same, and not subject to change by either the Legislature or by local officials, but by vote of the people only.

SAMUEL B. STEWART, Portland
ROBERT M. HALL, Portland
FRED G. JOHNSON, Portland

Measure No. 3 Permanent Road Debt Limit Amendment**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

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

**UNANIMOUS LEGISLATURE REFERRED MEASURE NO. 3 TO
THE PEOPLE FOR APPROVAL**

Measure No. 3 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 4) is a clarifying amendment adopted unanimously by the Legislature to give the people exclusive control over bonded debt limits for permanent roads as was intended when this portion of the Constitution was originally adopted.

**MEASURE NO. 3 DOES NOT CHANGE THE PRESENT DOLLAR
DEBT LIMIT FOR PERMANENT ROADS**

Approval of Measure No. 3 by the voters will in no way increase the permissible bonded debt limit for permanent roads. If any change occurs it will be a temporary slight reduction in the permissible debt limit.

**THE PURPOSE OF MEASURE NO. 3 IS TO GIVE THE PEOPLE THROUGH
THEIR VOTE COMPLETE CONTROL OVER CHANGES IN THE
BONDED DEBT LIMIT FOR PERMANENT ROADS**

Approval of Measure No. 3 along with Measure No. 2 and Measure No. 4 will mean that any future changes in the bonded debt limit for permanent roads, forest rehabilitation, and power development can only be made when the people vote for such a change.

Approval of Measure No. 3 will take from governmental officials and the Legislature the accidental or intentional manipulation of the bonded debt limit for permanent roads. Both governmental officials and the Legislature have increased and decreased the bonded debt limits in the Constitution by great amounts in recent years. This amendment is intended to keep this from happening again.

The present debt limit for permanent roads is 4% of Assessed Value. Assessed Value is an arbitrary percent of True Cash Value (actual market value of all taxable property in the State of Oregon).

Assessed Value can be easily moved up or down by the Legislature or tax officials.

True Cash Value cannot be manipulated because it represents total market value of all taxable property in the State.

The proposed debt limit of .1% of True Cash Value ties bonded debt limit to a base that cannot be changed.

**PEOPLE HAVE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED SIMILAR CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENTS**

In 1960, the voters approved constitutional amendments to the debt limits relating to veterans' loans and higher education which converted those limits to the true cash value basis. At the present election, you will be asked to approve this amendment to section 7, Article XI and also amendments in Measure No. 2 and Measure No. 4. If these amendments are approved, all debt limits in the Constitution expressed in percentages of property value will be on the true cash value basis.

**APPROVAL OF MEASURE NO. 3 AND MEASURES NO. 2 AND
NO. 4 BY THE VOTERS WILL MEAN THAT ONLY THE PEOPLE
BY THEIR VOTE CAN CHANGE THE BONDED DEBT LIMIT FOR
PERMANENT ROADS, FOREST REHABILITATION AND POWER
DEVELOPMENT.**

**DEFEAT OF THESE THREE MEASURES WILL MEAN THAT THE
VOTERS OF OREGON INTEND THAT THE LEGISLATURE AND
TAX OFFICIALS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO INCREASE OR
DECREASE THESE BONDED DEBT LIMITS.**

Your committee urgently request your YES vote on Measure No. 3.

Sen. Anthony Yturri—Rep. Richard Eymann—Rep. W. O. Kelsay

Measure No. 4

POWER DEVELOPMENT DEBT LIMIT AMENDMENT

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 19, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Section 2, Article XI-D of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 2. The State of Oregon is authorized and empowered:

1. To control and/or develop the water power within the state;
2. To lease water and water power sites for the development of water power;
3. To control, use, transmit, distribute, sell and/or dispose of electric energy;
4. To develop, separately or in conjunction with the United States, or in conjunction with the political subdivisions of this state, any water power within the state, and to acquire, construct, maintain and/or operate hydroelectric power plants, transmission and distribution lines;
5. To develop, separately or in conjunction with the United States, with any state or states, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any political subdivision of this state, any water power in any interstate stream and to acquire, construct, maintain and/or operate hydroelectric power plants, transmission and distribution lines;
6. To contract with the United States, with any state or states, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any political subdivision of this state, for the purchase or acquisition of water, water power and/or electric energy for use, transmission, distribution, sale and/or disposal thereof;
7. To fix rates and charges for the use of water in the development of water power and for the sale and/or disposal of water power and/or electric energy;
8. To loan the credit of the state, and to incur indebtedness to an amount not exceeding ~~six~~ one and one-half percent of the ~~assessed valuation~~ true cash value of all the property in the state *taxed on an ad valorem basis*, for the purpose of providing funds with which to carry out the provisions of this article, notwithstanding any limitations elsewhere contained in **this Constitution**;

9. To do any and all things necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of this article.

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

BALLOT TITLE

POWER DEVELOPMENT DEBT LIMIT AMENDMENT —Purpose:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
4 Amends constitutional debt limit for power development purposes from 6% assessed valuation to 1½% true cash value of all taxable property in state.	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Measure No. 4 Power Development Debt Limit Amendment

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Oregon Constitution controls the amount of debt that can be incurred for power development by the State. That limitation is currently expressed as 6% of the assessed value of all taxable property in the State.

When the Constitution was adopted in 1859 it was assumed that all property would be assessed at true cash value. The local assessors chose, however, for a number of reasons, to assess at a fraction of true cash value. This practice allowed the assessor to increase or decrease the amount of indebtedness by increasing or decreasing the fraction at which he assessed. For example, the Multnomah County Assessor increased assessed value from 40% of true cash value in 1957 to 100% of true cash value in 1958. This action by one public official significantly increased the debt limits which could be incurred by the State. To eliminate the effects of such action, the 1959 Legislature enacted a statute requiring all counties, with certain exceptions, to assess at 25% of true cash value. Although a local assessor cannot now by arbitrary action affect the debt limits, the Legislature can do so by amending the definition of assessed value to 30, 40, 75 or 100% of true cash value.

To insure that bond limits will be on a uniform and dependable basis at approximately the current level, it is necessary to tie indebtedness controls to true cash value. However, since true cash value is 100% of all taxable property, and the vast majority of the counties are assessing at 25%, it is also necessary to reduce the indebtedness limit from 6% to 1½%, or 25% of the present figure.

Thus, the intent of this amendment is to insure that the amount of indebtedness which can be issued for power development will remain approximately the same, and not subject to change by either the Legislature or by local officials, but by vote of the people only.

SAMUEL B. STEWART, Portland
 ROBERT M. HALL, Portland
 FRED G. JOHNSON, Portland

Measure No. 4 Power Development Debt Limit Amendment

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

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

**UNANIMOUS LEGISLATURE REFERRED MEASURE NO. 4 TO
THE PEOPLE FOR APPROVAL**

Measure No. 4 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 6) is a clarifying amendment adopted unanimously by the Legislature to give the people exclusive control over bonded debt limits for power development as was intended when this portion of the Constitution was originally adopted.

**MEASURE NO. 4 DOES NOT CHANGE THE PRESENT DOLLAR
DEBT LIMIT FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT**

Approval of Measure No. 4 by the voters will in no way increase the permissible bonded debt limit for power development. If any change occurs it will be a temporary slight reduction in the permissible debt limit.

**THE PURPOSE OF MEASURE NO. 4 IS TO GIVE THE PEOPLE THROUGH
THEIR VOTE COMPLETE CONTROL OVER CHANGES IN THE
BONDED DEBT LIMIT FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT**

Approval of Measure No. 4 along with Measure No. 2 and Measure No. 3 will mean that any future changes in the bonded debt limit for power development, forest rehabilitation, and permanent roads can only be made when the people vote for such a change.

Approval of Measure No. 4 will take from governmental officials and the Legislature the accidental or intentional manipulation of the bonded debt limit for power development. Both governmental officials and the Legislature have increased and decreased the bonded debt limits in the Constitution by great amounts in recent years. This amendment is intended to keep this from happening again.

The present debt limit for power development is 6% of Assessed Value. Assessed Value is an arbitrary percent of True Cash Value (actual market value of all taxable property in the State of Oregon).

Assessed Value can be easily moved up or down by the Legislature or tax officials.

True Cash Value cannot be manipulated because it represents total market value of all taxable property in the State.

The proposed debt limit of 1½% of True Cash Value ties bonded debt limit to a base that cannot be changed.

**PEOPLE HAVE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED SIMILAR CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENTS**

In 1960, the voters approved constitutional amendments to the debt limits relating to veterans' loans and higher education which converted those limits to the true cash value basis. At the present election, you will be asked to approve this amendment to Article XI-D and also amendments in Measure No. 2 and Measure No. 3. If these amendments are approved, all debt limits in the Constitution expressed in percentages of property value will be on the true cash value basis.

**APPROVAL OF MEASURE NO. 4 AND MEASURES NO. 2 and NO. 3
BY THE VOTERS WILL MEAN THAT ONLY THE PEOPLE BY
THEIR VOTE CAN CHANGE THE BONDED DEBT LIMIT FOR
POWER DEVELOPMENT, FOREST REHABILITATION AND
PERMANENT ROADS.**

**DEFEAT OF THESE THREE MEASURES WILL MEAN THAT THE
VOTERS OF OREGON INTEND THAT THE LEGISLATURE AND
TAX OFFICIALS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO INCREASE OR
DECREASE THESE BONDED DEBT LIMITS.**

Your committee urgently request your YES vote on Measure No. 4.

Measure No. 5

STATE COURTS: CREATION AND JURISDICTION

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 34, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 19, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article VII (Amended) and to read:

Section 2b. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 23, Article IV of this Constitution, laws creating courts inferior to the Supreme Court or prescribing and defining the jurisdiction of such courts or the manner in which such jurisdiction may be exercised, may be made applicable:

- (1) To all judicial districts or other subdivisions of this state; or*
- (2) To designated classes of judicial districts or other subdivisions; or*
- (3) To particular judicial districts or other subdivisions.*

NOTE: Matter to be added is printed in *italics*.

BALLOT TITLE

STATE COURTS: CREATION AND JURISDICTION—Purpose: To amend Constitution by authorizing legislature to pass special laws as well as general laws creating lower State courts and defining and regulating their jurisdiction.

YES

NO

Measure No. 5 State Courts: Creation and Jurisdiction

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Measure No. 5 proposes a constitutional amendment which would add a new section to Article VII of the Oregon Constitution, relating to the courts, and modify section 23 of Article IV, relating to the powers of the Legislature with respect to court procedures.

Section 23 of Article IV prohibits the Legislative Assembly from passing any special or local law "regulating the practice in the courts of justice". This has been construed by the Supreme Court of Oregon to prohibit the Legislature from changing judicial practices or procedures in any particular county by name, and to require any such change to be made by a general law applicable to all counties in the state, or to all counties of a given class such as those having a population within stated limits. For example, if a particular county, for reasons peculiar to it, desires to have probate or juvenile jurisdiction transferred from the county court to the circuit court, or vice versa, the transfer could be accomplished only by a law applicable to all counties of the same general class, even though other counties in the same class may not desire the change. This rule has made it impossible in

some instances to make changes desired by a particular county merely because the change was not wanted by another county in the same population class.

The present rule has also produced some unintended results. Classifications under section 23 of Article IV have been based, either wholly or partly, on population. Consequently, a change in the population of a particular county may automatically take that county out of its former class and place it in another without any change in the law itself. That happened recently as a result of the 1960 census when Clackamas County by an increase in population was placed in the same class as Marion County, although no one had proposed the change.

The proposed amendment would avoid the necessity for such artificial classifications and would enable the Legislature to give directly to each county or judicial district the court procedures and administration it desires without affecting those in any other county or district. This, and nothing more, is the practical effect of the proposed amendment.

GEORGE LAYMAN, Newberg
BOYD R. OVERHULSE, Madras
ROY F. SHIELDS, Portland

Measure No. 5 State Courts: Creation and Jurisdiction

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

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

This measure was proposed in order to permit the Legislature to use direct, simple and specific language in dealing with the differing requirements of the counties and judicial districts in Oregon, rather than to be forced to continue to use the indirect device of identifying such counties and districts by population.

The need for the amendment arises from the provision in Section 23 of Article IV of the Constitution which prohibits the Legislature from passing any special or local law with respect to court practice and procedure. This provision was part of the original Constitution adopted more than one hundred years ago, at a time when laws were few and problems were relatively simple. This is no longer the case. Changing conditions have required many new laws and court procedures, and variations in these procedures as between districts. For example, because of large population increases, some districts must have many judges, some of whom specialize in particular problems, such as domestic relations or juvenile matters. Other counties may share one judge who handles the whole wide range of judicial matters.

To deal with these changing needs, the Legislature has been forced to adopt the device of passing a general law, applicable only to counties or judicial districts having a certain population. Sometimes it is difficult to write such a "general law" because counties of such diverse character as Columbia, with an area of 646 square miles, and Malheur, with an area of 9,870 square miles, may fall into the same population class whereas local conditions may differ widely. Also, this population classification device has brought unforeseen results. In 1960, for example, Clackamas County unexpectedly acquired an extra, third judge, because the census figures put Clackamas County in the same population bracket as Marion County, a three-judge district.

This amendment should have been proposed long ago. It will enable the Legislature to do directly what it has been struggling for years to do indirectly; namely, to pass laws applicable only to one county or judicial district, laws which are responsive to local problems and needs. The measure has no opposition to our knowledge, and would eliminate wasteful confusion.

Senator Alfred H. Corbett
Representative George Van Hoomissen
Representative Sam Wilderman

Measure No. 6

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Proposed by the Fifty-first Legislative Assembly by House Bill No. 1753, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 31, 1961, and referred to the people as provided by section 1, Article IV of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 711

OREGON LAWS, 1961

(House Bill No. 1753, Fifty-first Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

Relating to the standard of time; amending ORS 187.110; and providing that this Act shall be referred to the people for their approval or rejection.

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

Section 1. ORS 187.110 as amended by chapter 415, Oregon Laws 1961 (Enrolled House Bill 1502) is amended to read:

187.110. ~~{(1)}~~ The standard of time for any given area of the State of Oregon to which Pacific Standard Time is applicable shall be the United States standard of time as established by the Congress of the United States for that particular area ~~{. However, the county court or the board of county commissioners of a county having a population of more than 300,000, according to the latest federal census, may adopt a statute, ordinance or order providing}~~ *except that from 1:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in April until 2 a.m. on the last Saturday in September the standard of time for {that county} any such area of this state shall be one hour in advance of the standard established for that particular {county} area by the Congress of the United States. No department of the state government and no county, city or other political subdivision shall employ any other time or adopt any statute, ordinance or order providing for the use of any other standard of time.*

~~{(2)}~~ *When any county court or board of county commissioners in any county having a population of more than 300,000, according to the latest federal census, has adopted a statute, ordinance or order providing for advanced time in such county, the county court or board of county commissioners in any county contiguous to such county may also adopt advanced time by the same means and for the same period. Counties*

separated from another county by a river shall be considered contiguous for purposes of this subsection.]

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

BALLOT TITLE

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME —Purpose: To establish daylight saving time in all parts of Oregon within the Pacific time zone from 6 last Sunday in April until last Saturday in September.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Measure No. 6. Daylight Saving Time

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Prior to 1961, Oregon law provided for "standard time" throughout the state during the entire year. In 1961, the legislature amended the existing law to allow Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Hood River and Columbia Counties to adopt "daylight time" from the last Sunday in April until the last Saturday in September of each year.

For the past two summers, these five counties adopted and have been operating under "daylight time". During this same period, communities in other counties throughout Oregon have either remained on "standard time" or have unofficially adopted some form of "daylight time".

Ballot Measure No. 6 would require all counties within the Pacific Time Zone (for all practical purposes, all of Oregon except Malheur County), to uniformly and lawfully establish the same "daylight time" period that has been legally adopted in the five above-named Oregon Counties.

A YES vote . . . for Ballot Measure No. 6 would provide "daylight time" during the summer months commencing in 1963.

A NO vote . . . for Ballot Measure No. 6 would continue the present law in 1963 unless altered by the legislature.

GEORGE R. ALLEN, Salem
 GEORGE DEWEY, Salem
 RICHARD D. LEE, Salem

Measure No. 6 Daylight Saving Time**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

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

The purpose of Ballot Title #6 is to provide UNIFORM TIME within the Pacific Time Zone.

At the present time many parts of Oregon are suffering serious economic loss because they are NOT ON the same time with the rest of the time zone. Unless this measure is successful, additional loss and confusion will be inevitable.

A YES VOTE will help keep jobs and payrolls.

A YES VOTE will end time confusion within Oregon and with our neighboring states.

A YES VOTE will give children added protection from danger while playing outside during the summer by providing less darkness during playtime.

Failure of this measure would lead to heavy financial losses to:

1. The lumber industry which loses up to 20% of its sales time with eastern markets due to present time differences.
2. The defense, communications and transportation industries which experience costly scheduling problems and loss of business due to Oregon's time mixup. Orders go to other states which open earlier.
3. Financial institutions, stock firms, and manufacturers in Oregon suffer because of lost business hours with out-of-state contacts due to Oregon's out of step time.

A YES VOTE is a vote FOR UNIFORMITY. It will promote Oregon's future economic growth.

Senator Alice Corbett
Representative Kessler Cannon
Representative Ed Whelan

Measure No. 7

**CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PERCENT LIMITATION
AMENDMENT**

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) During the fiscal year following the creation of a new tax-

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

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

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

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL SIX PERCENT LIMITATION AMENDMENT—

7 Purpose: Prevents loss of tax base. Fixes election date for exceeding six percent limitation. Exempts expenditures required by state law from present \$5,000 county debt limitation.

YES

NO

Measure No. 7 Constitutional Six Percent Limitation Amendment

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Ballot measure No. 7 proposes the amendment of Section 11, Article XI, of Oregon's constitution dealing with limitation on property tax levies.

BACKGROUND

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

An existing taxing unit which does not levy a tax within its base limitation at least once in each three consecutive years loses its base and cannot

thereafter levy a tax, except for bonded debt service, without voter approval of a specific levy or a new base.

CHANGES SOUGHT

The passage of ballot measure No. 7 would permit an existing taxing unit to preserve its tax base without making at least one levy in every three consecutive years. The base would be computed on the highest levy made in the last three years in which a levy was actually made rather than the highest levy in the three years immediately preceding the current year, making it unnecessary for a taxing unit to levy a tax solely for the purpose of protecting its tax base.

CHANGES IN WORDING

In addition to the foregoing substantive change, the measure makes several changes in the wording and arrangement of Section 11, Article XI, including the elimination of a provision relating to county debt limits, which became redundant when the \$5,000 limit contained in Section 10 of the same Article was amended by voter approval in 1958. Your committee is of the opinion that these changes in wording, arrangement and content are changes in form only and do not change the meaning of the existing section.

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

Measure No. 7 Constitutional Six Percent Limitation Amendment

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

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

SJR 33 is the same proposition as that submitted to the voters in the 1962 Primary Election but with those changes which most authorities thought objectionable now eliminated.

It proposes this significant change in the six percent limitation provision of the Oregon Constitution. Presently, the Constitution provides that a tax base shall be the total amount of tax lawfully levied in any one of the three immediate prior years plus six percent thereof. SJR 33 would change this to provide that the base would be six percent plus the amount levied in any of the three prior years **IN WHICH A TAX WAS LEVIED.**

This change will produce two beneficial results:

1. Taxing units will no longer levy unnecessary taxes mainly for the purpose of maintaining a tax base. This will save the people money.
2. Those units of government which through the exercise of economy or otherwise have not levied a tax during the three immediate prior years will not be penalized by losing their tax base.

SJR 33 also eliminates the \$5,000 debt limitation imposed on counties as it pertains to unbonded indebtedness that may be imposed on counties by the Constitution or statutes of the state. It is felt that the present six percent limitation, plus provisions of the local budget laws, give adequate protection to the counties without this provision.

Senator Boyd Overhulse
Representative Clarence Barton
Representative Victor Atiyeh

Measure No. 8**RESTRICTING COMMERCIAL FISHING ON
COLUMBIA RIVER**

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 5, 1962, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution.

A BILL

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

Section 1. In any waters of the State of Oregon, over which the state has jurisdiction, concurrent or otherwise, *Salmo gairdnerii* commonly known as steelhead trout is hereby declared to be a game fish.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any individual, firm, association, copartnership or corporation to catch, buy, sell, ship, store or process steelhead trout in the State of Oregon except as may be herein expressly provided or under such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission under authority herein expressly granted.

Section 3. Each year during the month of March the Fish Commission of Oregon in conjunction with the Oregon State Game Commission, and after consultation with the State Department of Fisheries of the State of Washington and the Washington State Department of Game, shall calculate the total run of summer run steelhead anticipated to enter the Columbia River during that particular calendar year; and such calculation shall be publicly announced. For the purposes of this Act, summer run steelhead shall be considered to be those steelhead in or moving through the Columbia River System during the months of May, June, July, August and September.

Section 4. Whenever the catch of steelhead by any legalized fishery authorized by law or the rules and regulations as promulgated by the Fish Commission of Oregon, in the Columbia River, has taken ten per cent of the calculated run of summer run steelhead, the Fish Commission of Oregon acting as a commission or by and through its director, shall declare any commercial fishery authorized by the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Washington State Department of Fisheries of the State of Washington closed completely for all species in the Columbia River until the 30th day of September of that calendar year.

(a) The Fish Commission of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission in order to implement this section shall demand such reports as in their estimation are necessary to determine a date of

closure, from all fishermen, buyers, packers, processors or fish handlers within the Columbia River System.

(b) All fish buyers, packers, processors, fish handlers or storage houses storing any steelhead trout shall within seven days from the date of the declared closure report to the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission, on forms prescribed by said commissions, the number and pounds of all fish in their hands and possession as of the date of closure and as of the date of the report; and the Fish Commission of Oregon and the State Game Commission shall make such rules and regulations as shall be required for the orderly disposal of the steelhead trout then in possession of the persons making the reports; and no transportation of any of said fish shall be made without a permit first having been received from the Oregon State Game Commission. Such permit authorizing the shipment of said steelhead trout shall limit the shipment as to both time and distribution, whether said steelhead trout be processed, frozen or in a whole state.

Section 5. Any steelhead trout taken during any commercial fishery as may be authorized under the terms of this act or under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Oregon State Game Commission and the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Washington State Department of Fisheries may be sold, stored, processed or shipped in the regular channels of commerce at such times and under such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission acting jointly on such rules and regulations.

Section 6. Any person, firm, corporation, association or copartnership who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or who shall aid, abet or assist in the violation thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail in the county in which such offense is committed, for not less than 30 days nor more than one year or by a fine of not less than \$100.00 or more than \$1,000, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(a) All fines imposed as provided in this Act shall be handled and disbursed in accordance with ORS 496.715.

(b) Any and all nets, boats, motors, appliances, vehicles, trucks, automobiles or other craft used in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be seized by any member of the Game Commission and the Fish Commission, by the Game Director, Directors of the State Fish Commission, any State police officers or other officers charged with the enforcement of the game laws of the State of Oregon, and may be forfeited.

(c) If forfeited, such property shall be turned over to the Oregon State Game Commission by order of the court at the time of passing sentence or for forfeiture of bail for the violation.

(d) The Game Commission may dispose of such property in any

manner it deems proper but any moneys derived from the sale of such property shall be deposited in the State Game Commission Fund.

Section 7. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 8. If any section or provision of this Act shall be unconstitutional, or for any other reason held invalid, the invalidity of such section or provision shall not affect the validity of this Act as a whole or any other section, provision or part thereof not charged to be unconstitutional or invalid.

BALLOT TITLE

RESTRICTING COMMERCIAL FISHING ON COLUMBIA RIVER— 8 Purpose: Declares steelhead game fish. Prohibits all commercial fishing on Columbia River until September 30 each year after 10% of summer run steelhead has been caught.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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Measure No. 8 Restricting Commercial Fishing on Columbia River**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 8 entitled "Restricting Commercial Fishing on the Columbia River" declares the steelhead trout to be a game fish and prohibits all commercial fishing for any species of fish in the Columbia River until September 30th of each year, after ten per cent of the estimated summer run of steelhead has been caught. This estimate is to be made by the Fish Commission of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission after consultation with the commercial fishing and game agencies of the State of Washington. Summer run steelhead are designated as any steelhead moving through the Columbia River during the months of May, June, July, August and September. The Fish Commission of Oregon, when it has ascertained through the medium of reporting procedures provided for in the Act, that ten per cent of the calculated steelhead run has been taken, shall declare "any commercial fishery" authorized by the Fish Commission of Oregon and State Department of Fisheries of the State of Washington "closed completely for all species in the Columbia River until the 30th day of September of that calendar year."

The Act provides penalties for violation including fines from \$100 to \$1,000; imprisonment from 30 days to one year; and confiscation of all gear, boats, vehicles, trucks, automobiles; and any other appliances used in violation of the provisions of the Act.

Section 5 provides that any steelhead trout, apart from and in addition to the summer run of steelhead in the Columbia River may be handled commercially if the fishery is authorized by the terms of the act or under rules and regulations promulgated by the Oregon State Game Commission, the Fish Commission of the State of Oregon and the Washington State Department of Fisheries.

The effect of this measure as calculated by its hypothetical application to actual fishing operations on the Columbia River for a four-year period 1957 to 1960 inclusive, would be to halt all commercial fishing in the Columbia River for all types of salmon and other fish from approximately July 1 to September 30 of each year. On the basis of this calculation the commercial fishery would lose, in addition to approximately 472,000 pounds of steelhead annually, some 3,000,000 pounds of other food fish, altogether about 50 per cent of the annual production of the river fishery. However, the closure date can vary either way, due to the fact that the fishery would be permitted until 10 per cent of the calculated run of summer run steelhead have been taken.

This act would also have the effect of allowing a greater escapement of the summer run steelhead toward the spawning areas. Also it would increase the number of summer run steelhead for the sports fishery on the Columbia and its tributaries.

The Act would restrict commercial fishing and would not apply to sports fishing.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Salem
ALLAN L. KELLY, Portland
JAMES H. CELLARS, Astoria

Measure No. 8 Restricting Commercial Fishing on Columbia River**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by Make Steelhead a Game Fish, Inc.**

This measure will make steelhead trout a game fish in Oregon, as it is in the states of California, Washington and Idaho. Any bill to make steelhead a game fish has the effect of limiting commercial fishing for salmon and steelhead thus making more fish available for spawning and sports fishing. All anadromous fish runs in the Columbia River, over the years, have been on the decline and increased conservation is necessary. The governors of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, after joint meetings, have recognized the precarious state of the runs and have recommended drastic measures to insure increased escapement.

As a result of these meetings, the sports anglers bag limits have been reduced in all three northwest states as well as shorter seasons in some areas. Sports fishermen take the steelhead by very inefficient gear, doing well to average one steelhead for every ten days of fishing as estimated by the Oregon State Game Commission.

Throughout the history of this country, it has become public policy to favor a personal use cropping of fish and game over commercialization by a few. Particularly in the West, ownership of the fish and game has been established as vested in the public. Preference for personal use cropping of a public-owned resource, where a resource is limited, is the accepted American way. The only commercial harvest of fish and game customarily permitted is where such harvest takes production that should be harvested but can not by the public.

Mr. Robert Meigs, Chief of the Fishery Management Division of the Washington State Game Department, states that the value of steelhead as an economic asset is \$3.10 per pound. The commercial fisherman receives an economic value of approximately 25 cents per pound. Since the commercial taking of anadromous fish was stopped on the Oregon coastal streams, the fish per mile counts have greatly increased and steelhead ARE making a great comeback in the coastal streams.

We waited too long in the case of the buffalo, carrier pigeon and other species. They are nearly extinct because the commercial taking of the game destroyed the resource. Don't let this happen to the greatest and gamest fish in the West—the steelhead trout.

This measure will NOT put a lot of people out of work, as only a small percentage of the seafood processed by the cannery-workers is from the Columbia River. Very few commercial fishermen make their main living from the industry. To most, it is an extra job.

Another item of importance is that in 1960, sport anglers paid \$1,528,340.00 for licenses and tags which helped to propagate these fine fish at NO cost to the taxpayers. At the same time, commercial fishermen paid \$200,637.17 in license and poundage fees with \$1,829,208.35 (taken from the Oregon Fish Commission Biennial Report) more being drawn from the general fund (your tax dollars) to support the Fish Commission. Thus, the Oregon taxpayer put out approximately \$9.00 for every dollar received in revenue from commercial fishing, while the sports fishery paid it's own way at no cost to the taxpayer. The sports catch of steelhead is well regulated by the Oregon Game Commission in an effort to protect these fish.

Vote #8 YES, to preserve a great natural resource that provides recreation to thousands of Oregon citizens. Don't let steelhead trout become extinct like many other game and fish resources did under the continued onslaught of commercial interests. Steelhead trout belong to ALL the PEOPLE. Protect YOUR property—VOTE #8 YES.

MAKE STEELHEAD A GAME FISH, INC.

H. O. Bresee, Secretary

Measure No. 8 Restricting Commercial Fishing On Columbia River

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Submitted by Salmon For All, Inc.

VOTE NO

On Ballot Measure No. 8

(The steelhead Bill that is actually a "Steal" Bill)

The SPONSORS OF THIS MEASURE are asking YOU to give them some 400,000 pound of steelhead each year, and at the SAME TIME deprive the Commercial Fishermen and consumers of some

THREE MILLION POUNDS

of other fine food fish such as Chinook, Silver, Blueback Salmon, sturgeon and shad. It would reduce total fish production in the Columbia by a staggering 50%.

The sponsors are saying that this is just a bill to make Steelhead a game fish in Oregon, BUT

THEY DO NOT TELL YOU

THAT Oregon's commercial fishermen already have been deprived of their rights to harvest steelhead except for a 100-day period in a 130-mile stretch of The Columbia, or

That the Steelhead pleasure angler fishes the Columbia river 365 days in the year and has the sole privilege of fishing steelhead in all the other rivers and bays of the State.

THEY DO NOT TELL YOU

THAT if this "Stealhead Bill" had been applied to the commercial fishery in the Columbia River during the four years 1957-1960, that fishery would have been closed down for the months of July, August, and September of each year, not JUST FOR STEELHEAD but for ALL FISH OF ANY SPECIES, leaving the industry just 61 days per year compared with the anglers' 365 days.

That passage of this measure would bring about an acute shortage of Columbia River salmon that would cause you to pay higher prices in the grocery store, if it were available at all.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT the Oregon Supreme Court changed the original title of this measure from "Restricting Commercial Fishing for Steelhead" to "Restricting Commercial Fishing on the Columbia River" on pleadings that impact on commercial fishing as a whole is much greater than on steelhead fishing.

DO YOU KNOW

- THAT this measure would destroy hundreds of jobs and thousands of dollars in taxable wealth in the state that is desperately in need of more job opportunities and payrolls, as well as an increased tax base.
- THAT this measure would practically eliminate the salmon canning industry in this state, an industry that has made the nation and many other parts of the world aware of Oregon as the producer of the finest salmon in the world.
- THAT these economic factors cited above will, at least indirectly, affect your pocketbook and that of every other Oregon citizen.

ARE YOU AWARE

- THAT neither the Oregon Fish Commission nor the Oregon Game Commission has endorsed this bill.
- THAT the Oregon Fish Commission, established by the law for the purpose of protecting the food fish resources of the state, has refused repeated requests for regulations halting commercial fishing for steelhead on the grounds that there does not exist adequate evidence that such regulations are necessary.
- THAT the proposed tremendous curtailment of fishing for ALL salmon species will make it difficult as well as prohibitively expensive, for Oregon citizens who do not have the TIME, MONEY, HEALTH or INCLINATION to fish for salmon themselves, to enjoy one of the State's premiere natural resources.
- THAT over TWO-THIRDS of the steelhead involved in this measure will go into the creels of Washington and Idaho anglers.

NO CONSERVATION

- THAT this is not a steelhead CONSERVATION bill. The steelhead runs in the Columbia River are in a healthy condition.

AND FINALLY

Are you aware that the real goal of this measure is to so decimate the commercial fishery that its complete destruction, giving total monopoly of the big Columbia River fishery resources into sole control of the anglers, can be easily accomplished.

BEFORE YOU VOTE

BE SURE YOU ARE FULLY INFORMED

WE INVITE YOUR INVESTIGATION—OR QUESTIONS

SALMON FOR ALL, Inc.

James H. Cellars, Treasurer
P. O. Box 60
Astoria, Oregon

Measure No. 9

**LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 5, 1962, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Sections 2 and 6, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, are repealed; and the Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating new sections to be added to and made a part of Article IV of the Constitution and to read:

Section 6. The Senate shall consist of at least 30 Senators, but the Legislative Assembly by law may fix the number of Senators at more than 30 but not more than 35. The number of Senators shall be fixed and apportioned by law among senatorial districts by the Legislative Assembly at the regular session next following the year in which the final population figures for counties in this state resulting from a federal decennial census become available, as follows:

(1) Step 1. Divide the total population of the state by 30 (the minimum number of Senators provided by this section). The result is the Senator population unit.

(2) Step 2. Divide the population of each county by the Senator population unit. If the result is one or more whole numbers, the county is a senatorial district and is entitled to one Senator for each whole number. However, a county having a population equal to or more than a Senator population unit may be combined with one contiguous county having a population less than one-half of a Senator population unit to form a senatorial district if such combination is desirable for reasons of geographic location, lines of communication and community of interest, and such senatorial district is entitled to one Senator for each whole number resulting from division of the population of the senatorial district by the Senator population unit.

(3) Step 3. Of the number of Senators remaining to be apportioned after apportionment under Step 2, one shall be apportioned to each Senatorial district among senatorial districts consisting of one county having a population less than a Senator population unit but more than one-half of a Senator population unit, and among senatorial districts having a population more than one-half of a Senator population unit and consisting of two or more contiguous counties each having a population less than a Senator population unit.

(4) Step 4. Divide the population of each senatorial district by the Senator population unit. If the result is one or more whole numbers plus a fraction of more than one-half, the senatorial district is entitled to one additional senator; but if the number of senatorial districts entitled to one additional Senator under this Step 4 is more than the number of Senators remaining to be apportioned after apportionment under Step 3, preference shall be given to the senatorial districts having the largest population per Senator apportioned to such senatorial districts under Steps 2 and 3. If a senatorial district consisting of two counties combined under Step 2 is entitled under this Step 4 to an additional Senator, the county having a population equal to or more than a Senator population unit shall be a separate senatorial district entitled to the number of Senators apportioned to the senatorial district consisting of two counties under Step 2, and the senatorial district consisting of two counties shall be a separate senatorial district entitled only to the additional Senator apportioned under this Step 4.

Section 6a. Except as provided in section 6b of this Article, The House of Representatives shall consist of 65 Representatives. The minimum number of Representatives fixed by this section shall be apportioned by law among the representative districts by the Legislative Assembly at the regular session next following the year in which the final population figures for counties in this state resulting from a federal decennial census become available, as follows:

(1) Step 1. There are 30 representative districts. Each representative district is entitled to one Representative. The representative districts and the county or counties constituting each district are as follows:

Districts	Counties
1st	Clatsop
2nd	Columbia
3rd	Tillamook
4th	Washington
5th	Yamhill
6th	Multnomah
7th	Clackamas
8th	Lincoln
9th	Polk
10th	Benton
11th	Marion
12th	Linn
13th	Lane
14th	Douglas
15th	Coos
16th	Curry
17th	Josephine
18th	Jackson
19th	Hood River

Districts	Counties
20th	Wasco
21st	Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow
22nd	Umatilla
23rd	Union and Wallowa
24th	Jefferson and Crook
25th	Baker
26th	Deschutes
27th	Lake and Harney
28th	Wheeler and Grant
29th	Malheur
30th	Klamath

(2) Step 2. Divide the total population of the state by 65 (the minimum number of Representatives fixed by this section). The result is the district population unit.

(3) Step 3. Subtract the district population unit from the population of each representative district. The result, if any, is the district surplus population.

(4) Step 4. Add the district surplus population and divide the total by 35 (the minimum number of Representatives remaining to be apportioned after apportionment under Step 1). The result is the Representative population unit.

(5) Step 5. Divide the district surplus population of each representative district by the Representative population unit. A representative district is entitled to one additional Representative for each whole number resulting from such division.

(6) Step 6. Of the minimum number of Representatives remaining to be apportioned after apportionment under Step 5, one shall be apportioned to the representative district having the largest fraction of a whole number resulting from the division under Step 5, one to the representative district having the second largest fraction of a whole number resulting from the division under Step 5, and so on until the number of Representatives remaining to be apportioned is exhausted.

Section 6b. Any representative district established by section 6a of this Article is entitled to one additional Representative if the district has a population per Representative apportioned to it under an apportionment of Representatives more than four times as large as the population per Representative of the representative district having the smallest population per Representative under the apportionment. An apportionment of Representatives shall include any additional apportionment under this section. Representatives apportioned under this section are in addition to the minimum number of Representatives fixed by section 6a of this Article.

Section 6c. (1) The Supreme Court, upon the petition of any qualified elector of this state filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court before August 1 of the year in which the Legislative As-

sembly enacts an apportionment measure, hereby is vested with original jurisdiction to review any such measure so enacted.

(2) If the Supreme Court determines upon such review that the measure complies with this Constitution, it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion before October 1 of the same year. The measure becomes operative upon the date of the opinion.

(3) If the Supreme Court determines upon such review that the measure does not comply with this Constitution, it shall so declare by written opinion before October 1 of the same year. The measure is null and void upon the date of the opinion. The opinion shall specify with particularity wherein the measure fails to comply with this Constitution. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to prepare an apportionment of Senators and Representatives in compliance with this Constitution, using the measure as a guide and departing therefrom only where necessary to comply with those particulars specified in the opinion. The Secretary of State shall prepare and send such apportionment to the Supreme Court before November 1 of the same year. If the Supreme Court determines upon review that such apportionment complies with this Constitution, it shall file the apportionment with the Governor before December 1 of the same year. The apportionment becomes law upon the date of the filing.

(4) If the Supreme Court determines upon review that the apportionment prepared and sent to it by the Secretary of State under sub-section (3) of this section does not comply with this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall return it to the Secretary of State before December 1 of the same year, together with a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the apportionment fails to comply with this Constitution. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to correct the apportionment in those particulars specified and in no others, and to file the corrected apportionment with the Governor before December 15 of the same year. The Secretary of State shall correct and file the apportionment in accordance with the opinion. The corrected apportionment becomes law upon the date of filing.

Section 6d. (1) If the Legislative Assembly fails to enact any apportionment measure before July 1 of the year of the regular session next following the year in which the final population figures for counties in this state resulting from a federal decennial census become available, the Secretary of State shall prepare an apportionment of Senators and Representatives in compliance with this Constitution. The Secretary of State shall file such apportionment with the Governor before August 1 of the same year. The apportionment becomes law upon the date of filing.

(2) The Supreme Court, upon the petition of any qualified elector of this state filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court before September 1 of the same year, hereby is vested with original jurisdiction to review any apportionment law so prepared and filed by the Secretary of State.

(3) If the Supreme Court determines upon such review that the apportionment law complies with this Constitution, it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion before November 1 of the same year. The apportionment law becomes operative upon the date of the opinion.

(4) If the Supreme Court determines upon review that the apportionment law does not comply with this Constitution, the apportionment law is null and void, and the Supreme Court shall send it to the Secretary of State before November 1 of the same year, together with a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the apportionment fails to comply with this Constitution. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to correct the apportionment in those particulars specified and in no others, and to file the corrected apportionment with the Governor before December 1 of the same year. The Secretary of State shall correct and file the apportionment in accordance with the opinion. The corrected apportionment becomes law upon the date of the filing.

Section 6e. (1) Until the operative date of the apportionment next following the year in which the final population figures for counties in this state resulting from the next federal decennial census become available, the Senators and Representatives are apportioned as follows:

(a) The senatorial districts, the county or counties constituting each district and the number of Senators to which each district is entitled are as follows:

NUMBER OF SENATORS

Districts	Counties	
1st	Marion	2
2nd	Linn	1
3rd	Lane	3
4th	Douglas	1
5th	Jackson	1
6th	Josephine	1
7th	Coos and Curry	1
8th	Polk and Marion	1
9th	Yamhill	1
10th	Washington	2
11th	Clackamas	2
12th	Multnomah	9
13th	Benton	1
14th	Clatsop and Columbia	1
15th	Tillamook and Lincoln	1
16th	Hood River and Wasco	1
17th	Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Wheeler, Jefferson and Crook	1

Districts	Counties	
18th	Deschutes and Lake	1
19th	Klamath	1
20th	Umatilla	1
21st	Union, Wallowa and Baker ..	1
22nd	Grant, Harney and Malheur ..	1

(b) The representative districts, the county or counties constituting each district and the number of Representatives to which each district is entitled are as follows:

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

Districts	Counties	
1st	Clatsop	1
2nd	Columbia	1
3rd	Tillamook	1
4th	Washington	3
5th	Yamhill	1
6th	Multnomah	17
7th	Clackamas	4
8th	Lincoln	1
9th	Polk	1
10th	Benton	1
11th	Marion	4
12th	Linn	2
13th	Lane	5
14th	Douglas	2
15th	Coos	2
16th	Curry	1
17th	Josephine	1
18th	Jackson	3
19th	Hood River	1
20th	Wasco	1
21st	Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow	1
22nd	Umatilla	2
23rd	Union and Wallowa	1
24th	Jefferson and Crook	1
25th	Baker	1
26th	Deschutes	1
27th	Lake and Harney	1
28th	Wheeler and Grant	1
29th	Malheur	1
30th	Klamath	2

(2) Any Senator elected or appointed to the office of Senator for a term expiring on the second Monday in January 1967 shall continue, for the duration of his term, to hold office as Senator, representing the district designated in paragraph (a) of subsection

(1) of this section in which is located the county in which he resided at the time of his election or appointment; except that:

(a) The two Senators representing the former first senatorial district (Marion County) for terms expiring on such day shall continue to hold office and shall represent the first senatorial district (Marion County) designated in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section until the expiration of their terms.

(b) The Senator representing the former eighth senatorial district (Washington and Yamhill Counties) for a term expiring on such day shall continue to hold office and shall represent the ninth senatorial district (Yamhill County) designated in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section until the expiration of his term.

(c) The Senator representing the former tenth senatorial district (Benton and Polk Counties) for a term expiring on such day shall continue to hold office and shall represent the thirteenth senatorial district (Benton County) designated in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section until the expiration of his term.

(3) Notwithstanding section 4 of this Article, the new Senator representing the twelfth senatorial district (Multnomah County), the Senators representing the eighteenth senatorial district (Deschutes and Lake Counties) and the Senator representing the twentieth senatorial district (Umatilla County), as designated in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, who are elected at the regular general election held throughout the state in 1964 shall hold office for a term expiring on the second Monday in January 1967.

(4) This section is repealed when the apportionment next following the year in which the final population figures for counties in this state resulting from the next federal decennial census become available becomes operative.

Section 6f. The amendments to this Constitution proposed by this initiative petition shall not become operative until the day of the regular general election held throughout the state in 1964, except that they shall be operative prior thereto for the purpose of nomination of candidates to be voted upon for the office of Senator or Representative at such regular general election. This section is repealed on the second Monday in January 1965.

BALLOT TITLE

<p>9 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Changes legislative apportionment formula. Creates 30 permanent representative districts. Permits enlargement of Senate to 35. Enlarges House to 65 or more. Provides for enforcement.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Measure No. 9. Legislative Apportionment Constitutional Amendment**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

This measure is on the ballot by initiative petition and seeks to amend provisions of the Oregon Constitution dealing with legislative apportionment.

In 1952, the people adopted a Constitutional amendment which created enforcement provisions to insure that the Legislature properly carries out its duty to apportion itself every 10 years substantially on the basis of population. If the Legislature fails to apportion, or apportions improperly, the duty to reapportion is placed upon the Secretary of State. Apportionments by either the Legislature or the Secretary of State are subject to review by the Oregon Supreme Court.

In 1961, following the federal Census, the Legislature enacted an apportionment measure which was subsequently held by the Oregon Supreme Court to be invalid. The Secretary of State was then required to make the present apportionment. This initiative is the result of dissatisfaction on the part of some with this apportionment.

The present formula gives slightly more representation in both houses to the less populous counties. The greatest variation in population per representative among the legislative districts is approximately 2 to 1.

The proposed amendment will make the following changes, effective after 1970:

1. The Senate may vary in size from 30 to not more than 35 Senators and the present formula of apportionment according to population will remain substantially unchanged.

2. The House of Representatives will be increased in size from 60 to 65 or more Representatives. Thirty of these seats are allocated one each to 30 Representative Districts, which will remain unchanged irrespective of population changes. The remaining seats in the House are allocated according to population. It is specified that the greatest variation in population per Representative shall not be more than 4 to 1, as compared to the present 2 to 1.

3. A temporary apportionment is established until after the federal Census of 1970. It enlarges the Senate to 35 members and the House to 65 members and specifies the districts. The distribution of the House seats is all generally in accordance with the formula described above.

The proposed amendment retains the present enforcement provisions.

The probable effect of this amendment will be to give somewhat more emphasis in the House of Representatives to representation from sparsely settled counties and to make some Representative Districts not so large in area as is now the case.

MALCOLM BAUER, Portland
RUDIE WILHELM, JR., Portland
JOHN C. BEATTY, JR., Portland

Measure No. 9 Legislative Apportionment Constitutional Amendment

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**Submitted by Citizens Committee For Representative Government
By INITIATIVE PETITION OF 56,248 OREGONIANS**

Measure #9 DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT

FEDERAL COURTS DIRECT THE STATES TO FAIRLY APPORTION their legislatures to eliminate gross inequities, and to apportion regularly according to their constitutions.

OUR BI-PARTISAN AMENDMENT GUARANTEES FAIR AND EQUITABLE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT—on the basis of population as required by the Oregon Constitution while giving consideration and representation to all areas of Oregon so that each individual and each area is properly and equitably protected in the Oregon Legislature.

VOTE YES—#9

Apportionment as #9 proposes is necessary for all Oregon's welfare. If we do not adopt this reasonable and fair representation plan, the Federal Courts will dictate a plan for the people of Oregon.

PRESENT EVILS THAT WILL BE CORRECTED BY MEASURE #9 ARE:

1. MANY OREGON CITIZENS LOST THEIR OPPORTUNITY FOR REPRESENTATION—In this election 29 counties of unequal population are tied together with this bad result; the vote of the populous counties is diluted, and the vote of less populous counties is buried.

2. AMONG POPULOUS COUNTIES ENTITLED TO MORE JUST REPRESENTATION ARE: Washington, Multnomah, Umatilla, Yamhill, Klamath, and Benton.

For example: (a) Umatilla's 44,352 people lost their only Senator.

(b) Deschute's 23,100 people lost their only Representative.

MEASURE #9 WILL CORRECT THESE INEQUITIES

VOTE YES, MORE NEARLY ASSURE:

ONE MAN—ONE VOTE

CONTINUE THE SUPREME COURT REVIEW.

STRENGTHEN AND CLARIFY THE ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE.

THE MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE AUGUST 16, 1962, ENDORSES BALLOT MEASURE #9

"IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT IS CLOSER TO THE INTENT OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION, AND THE INTENT OF THE 1952 AMENDMENT, than is the interpretation of the 1962 plan given down by the Court—TO FAIR-MINDED PEOPLE, IT IS A FAIR AND WORKABLE COMPROMISE, which "liberals" and "conservatives" alike can support in good conscience."

THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN ASKS: (May 14, 1962, Editorial)
 "IS CEILING NECESSARY?"

" . . . If lightly settled areas are to be adequately represented in the Legislature at no disadvantage to populous areas, there must be enough seats to give the wide-open spaces at least minimum representation and leave a remainder large enough to accommodate populous areas on a proportionate basis . . . The House could easily accommodate say, 65 or so (the recommendation is that each House have an uneven number of seats) without unreasonably diluting representation or bursting out of the present chamber."

VOTE YES—#9

THIS IS ALL OREGON PLAN:

1. ASSURES every county its fair share of representation.
2. RESTORES Constitutional population representation to all parts of Oregon.
3. PROTECTS minority rights to minimum representation in the House by only combining counties with relatively equal population; consistent with geography, common interests and lines of communication.
4. ESTABLISHES a new step-by-step procedure directing exactly how an apportionment shall be made.

VOTE YES—#9

IF YOU WANT THE INTERESTS OF YOUR COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRLY REPRESENTED in the State Legislature . . .

IF YOU CARE WHO SPENDS YOUR TAX DOLLAR . . .

IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION . . . and

IF YOU WANT YOUR STATE CONSTITUTION MORE EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED . . .

VOTE YES—#9

E. B. Lemon, Corvallis, J. Robert Jordan, Portland, Co-chairmen
 Lon Stiner, George J. Annala and fellow Oregonians from all 36 counties.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE for REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
 George J. Annala, Secretary
 1024 S. W. Sixth Avenue
 Portland, Oregon

Measure No. 9 Legislative Apportionment Constitutional Amendment

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Submitted by Bipartisan Committee to Retain Equal Representation

OREGON LEADS THE NATION!

Membership in the Oregon Legislature is more fairly apportioned—according to POPULATION—than in any other state in the nation.

Ballot measure No. 9 would change the Oregon Constitution to take away equal representation!

If this unfair amendment is passed it would radically alter Oregon's Constitution. It would mean minority rule in Oregon instead of majority rule. It would grant unfair over-representation to areas of low population at the expense of densely populated areas which would become seriously under-represented. It would drop Oregon from the head of the list as the state with the most representative government in America.

The Declaration of Independence states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." This cherished ideal that each man is equal and is thus entitled to an equal vote and to equal representation in the legislature has been part of the Oregon Constitution ever since Oregon was admitted to statehood over 100 years ago.

But from 1911 to 1952 the Oregon legislature refused to reapportion itself despite U.S. census figures which showed substantial population changes. In 1952 a successful initiative petition, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans, amended the Oregon Constitution to compel apportionment of the legislature according to population.

Adoption of measure No. 9 would be a giant step backwards. It would repudiate the good work done by the League of Women Voters, the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans who secured equal representation according to POPULATION for all Oregon citizens in 1952. It would inflict taxation without representation.

Oregon is now recognized as having the most fairly apportioned legislature in the nation. Why? Because the present apportionment of the Oregon legislature, approved unanimously by the Oregon Supreme Court, provides for representation on the basis of one man, one vote—membership in the legislature is apportioned among the various districts of the state according to the population of each district.

Measure No. 9 is a scheme to change the Constitution to apportion the legislature according to AREA as well as population. Acres of sagebrush would be given the same consideration in this measure as Oregon citizens. And the legislative districts would be frozen into the Constitution so that future changes in population could only reduce the representation given to people, while the representation given to acres would never change.

Each citizen of Oregon is entitled to equal representation! The treasured principle of representation according to population should be preserved in Oregon's Constitution. Our present Constitution should not be changed!

Ballot measure No. 9 is unfair to Oregon and unfair to you!

KEEP DEMOCRACY IN OREGON!

VOTE #9 NO!

BIPARTISAN COMMITTEE TO RETAIN EQUAL REPRESENTATION

Mrs. Wm. S. McLennan, Executive Secretary
7101 S.E. 36th Avenue, Portland, Oregon

Measure No. 10

REPEALS SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION LAW

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 5, 1962, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution.

A BILL

Relating to school reorganization; creating new provisions; amending ORS 327.115 and 332.010; and repealing ORS 327.069, 330.505, 330.510, 330.515, 330.520, 330.523, 330.526, 330.528, 330.530, 330.533, 330.535, 330.540, 330.545, 330.550, 330.552, 330.555, 330.560, 330.565, 330.570, 330.575, 330.580, 330.585, 330.587, 330.590, 330.595, 330.598, 330.601, 330.603, 330.605, 330.607, 330.609, 330.610, 330.620, 330.625, 330.630, 330.632, 330.635, 330.640, 330.645, 330.650, 330.660, 330.670, 330.680, 330.690, 330.700, 330.710, 330.720, 330.730, 330.740, 330.750, 330.760, 330.770, 330.775, and 330.780.

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

Section 1. As used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Administrative school district" means a district organized under ORS 330.505 to 330.780.

(2) "Recreated school district" means a district existing at the time an administrative school district was formed which was discontinued by such formation to become part of the administrative school district and which is recreated as a school district with the same boundaries it had prior to the formation of the administrative school district.

(3) "Unified school district" means a district in which grades 1 through 12 are taught under a single or consolidated administration and which has the same boundaries as the Administrative school district from which the unified school district is formed.

Section 2. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section all administrative school districts shall be declared on the effective date of this Act unified school districts operating under the classification of size established under ORS 330.020.

(2) All administrative school districts which prior to their formation operated as county unit systems shall after the effective date of this Act operate under ORS chapter 333 governing county unit systems.

(3) A unified school district or a county unit system created by this section is successor to the administrative school district and shall retain all assets and assume all liabilities of whatever kind acquired and assumed by the administrative school district to which it succeeds.

Section 3. (1) The number of members of the district school board for either the unified school district or for the county unit system shall be the same as the number of members of the school board of the administrative school district.

(2) The school board of directors of the administrative school district shall continue to hold office as the district school board for the new unified district or county unit system until the expiration of their terms.

(3) If the administrative school district had been zoned under ORS 330.690, the directors shall continue to be elected from such zones. However, the district school board may adjust the boundaries of zones not more often than once a year so that the zones shall be as nearly equal in school census population as is feasible except that in urban areas two or more zones may have a common boundary.

Section 4. (1) Within the two years immediately following the effective date of this Act, the school board of any unified school district created under section 2 of this Act shall hold a special election upon presentation of a petition requesting such election and signed by a number equal to 10 percent or 50, whichever is the lesser number, legal school voters to determine whether the unified school district shall be dissolved and the districts from which the administrative school district was formed shall be recreated. The election shall be held not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the petition is presented to the district school board. The special election shall be conducted as provided in sections 5 to 9 of this Act.

(2) Only one special election on the question of dissolving the unified school district shall be held within any 12-month period.

(3) All expenses for the special election provided under subsection (1) of this section shall be paid by the unified school district.

(4) The special election shall be conducted and the votes canvassed in accordance with the laws governing school elections except as otherwise provided in this Act.

Section 5. (1) For the purposes of the special election provided by section 4 of this Act, the district school board shall divide the unified school district into precincts corresponding to the boundaries of the school districts from which the administrative school district was formed.

(2) At least one polling place shall be located within each such precinct at such place as the district school board shall determine.

(3) The district school board shall appoint one election board for each election precinct established under subsection (1) of this section.

Section 6. Prior to the holding of the special election provided in section 4 of this Act, the district school board shall hold at least one general, public meeting within the district at which any legal school voter or any real or personal property taxpayer of the dis-

trict shall be eligible to speak. At such meeting the district school board shall provide general information on the subject of the special election and shall answer questions from legal school voters or taxpayers.

Section 7. (1) The clerk of the district school board shall post notices of the special election provided by section 4 of this Act in at least three conspicuous public places within each precinct at least 20 days before the special election.

(2) The clerk of the district school board of any school district in which a special election is to be held and in which a newspaper is published shall cause to have published notice of the special election provided by section 4 of this Act in one or more of the newspapers published in the district and having a general circulation in the district. If no newspaper is published in the district, the notice shall be published in some newspaper designated by the district school board and having circulation in the school district. The notice shall be published once a week for the two successive weeks immediately preceding the special election.

(3) The notices required by subsections (1) and (2) of this Act shall contain a statement of:

(a) The purpose for which the special election is held and an explanation of the unified first class school district and the re-created school district.

(b) The designation of the time and date of the special election and the location of the polling place to which legal school voters in the precinct may go to vote.

Section 8. Before the election authorized by section 4 of this Act is held, the clerk of the district school board shall arrange the ballots and have them printed in substantially the following form:

VOTE FOR ONE

Mark X for district
for which vote cast

Recreated districts with same boundaries
as districts which existed immediately
before formation of administrative
school district

Unified district with same boundaries
as present district

Section 9. (1) The votes cast in each precinct shall be counted separately.

(2) If the majority of all the votes cast by the legal school voters residing within the precinct favor a unified school district, that precinct shall be counted as favoring a unified district. If the

majority of precincts within the district favor a unified district, the district shall remain a unified school district.

(3) If the majority of all the votes cast by the legal school voters residing within the precinct favor the recreated school district, that precinct shall be counted as favoring formation of the recreated school districts. If the majority of precincts within the district favor formation of the recreated school districts, the unified school district shall be dissolved into recreated districts.

(4) In case of a tie vote between precincts, the issue of the election shall be decided in favor of the precinct or precincts which have the greater total number of votes cast in the special election in relation to the number of voters eligible to vote in the precinct or precincts in the special election.

(5) As soon as possible after the canvassing of the votes in the special election, the district school board shall give notice of the results of the special election and deliver the ballots and tally sheets to the rural school board of the county in which the district is located. The rural school board shall proclaim the results of the special election as soon as possible thereafter.

Section 10. If the result of the special election is to dissolve the unified school district, all school districts in the unified school district existing at the time the administrative school district was formed, and which were discontinued by such formation, are recreated with the same boundaries as each such district had immediately prior to the date the administrative school district was formed on the date specified in section 13 of this Act.

Section 11. (1) In any district which has voted in the special election authorized by section 4 of this Act to establish recreated school districts, the rural school board shall call an election to elect a district school board of directors for each recreated school district. Such election shall be held within 30 days after the result of the special election has been announced by the rural school board.

(2) Each recreated school district shall be entitled to the number of directors provided in ORS 332.010 for a district of the class in which the recreated school district is classified under ORS 330.020.

(3) The nomination and election of the recreated school district board shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions governing school elections generally except that such election shall be held at the time specified in subsection (1) of this section. Subject to section 12 the newly elected school board of directors shall take office when the recreated school district comes into existence.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law, the term of office of school board members of the unified school district shall terminate on the date when the recreated school district formed from part of the territory of the unified school district comes into existence.

(5) All expenses for the election provided by subsection (1) of

this section shall be paid by the recreated school district whose election it is.

Section 12. During the period following their election and prior to the date the recreated school district comes into existence, the school board for the recreated school district may take such action as is essential in order that the recreated school district may carry out its required functions when it comes into existence, including the preparation and adoption of a budget for the recreated school district and the reference of questions relating to the budget to the legal school voters of the district. Expenditures of the board under this section shall be charged to the unified school district from which the recreated school district was formed.

Section 13. (1) If the election at which the recreated school district is created is held between July 1 and April 30, inclusive, the new recreated school district shall come into existence effective on July 1 next following the election.

(2) If the election at which the recreated school district is created is held between May 1 and June 30, inclusive, the new recreated school district shall come into existence effective on July 1 of the following year.

Section 14. (1) (a) "Assets" include all school property and moneys belonging to the unified school district at the time of its discontinuance.

(b) "Liabilities" include all debts for which the unified school district in its corporate capacity is liable at the time of its discontinuance.

(2) The boards of directors of the recreated school districts and the unified school district shall immediately after the election provided by section 11 of this Act make an equitable division of the then existing assets and liabilities between the recreated school districts.

(3) In case of failure to agree within 20 days of such election, the matter shall be decided by a board of arbitrators chosen by the directors of the recreated school districts and the unified school district. The decision of the board of arbitrators shall be final, except that it may be reviewed as the decisions of other inferior tribunals are reviewed. The board of arbitrators shall consist of three members who shall select their own chairman. Each member of the board of arbitrators shall be entitled to his actual and necessary expenses while acting in his official capacity. Expenses thus incurred shall be equally apportioned among the recreated school districts.

(4) In determining assets, school property shall be valued at its present cash value by a qualified appraiser. The assets and liabilities shall be divided between the recreated districts in proportion to the last assessed value of the real and personal property of each

district. The recreated school district or districts retaining real property shall pay the other recreated districts concerned such sums as are determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Section 15. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 of this Act, when no division of the assets and liabilities of the unified school district between the recreated school districts has been made prior to the date on which the recreated school districts come into existence under section 13 of this Act, the recreated school districts shall continue to be operated as a unified school district under the joint supervision of the boards of directors of the unified school district and the recreated school districts until such time as a division of assets and liabilities is made.

Section 16. Any determination by any court with respect to the adjustment of property, assets, debts and liabilities among the districts or areas involved shall not otherwise affect the validity of the creation of any district or districts under the provisions of this Act.

Section 17. A recreated school district shall bear the same relationship to union high school districts as it bore immediately prior to the formation of the administrative school district except as the laws regulating the relation of union high school districts to other school districts may have been changed by amendments to the law made subsequent to the date on which the administrative school district was formed.

Section 18. (1) Each unified school district shall retain the same school district number it held as an administrative school district.

(2) Each recreated school district shall be given the same number it held prior to becoming part of the administrative school district whenever possible.

Section 19. All general laws relating to the public school system, school districts and the powers and duties of county and district officials in relation thereto are applicable to all districts created under the provisions of this Act except as otherwise provided in this Act.

Section 20. ORS 327.115 is amended to read: 327.115 Any unexpended unobligated funds remaining in the accounts established under ORS 327.065, 327.068, (327.069) and 327.100 shall, at the end of the fiscal year next following the year during which the surplus was established, be added to the amount of the Basic School Support Fund to be apportioned the following year.

Section 21. Any unexpended unobligated funds remaining in the account established by ORS 327.069 shall, on the effective date of this Act, be added to the amount of the Basic School Support Fund to be apportioned the following year. However, neither the repeal

of ORS 327.069 or the transfer of funds under this section shall affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or liability or obligation to pay to the state or any school district or payment exacted or required by law to be made or authorized by said repealed statute and the rules, regulations and orders, if any, promulgated thereunder and in effect at the time of such repeal, unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

Section 22. ORS 332.010 is amended to read: 332.010 (1) The officers of first, second and third class districts shall consist of five directors except as provided in ORS (330.505 to 330.595 and 330.610 to 330.780 and) 332.450 *and subsection (1) of section 3 of this 1962 Act.** All district officers shall be elected by ballot. The term of office of all district school officers shall begin on July 1 following the day of election. They must qualify by taking the usual oath of office within 30 days after their election and before assuming the duties of their office. They shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. No person shall be eligible to a district office who is not at the time of his election a legal voter for a school officer in such district.

(2) No director shall receive any compensation for services as a member of a district school board other than reimbursement for reasonable expenses actually incurred on school business outside of the district of which he is a director and within the State of Oregon.

Section 23. ORS 327.069, 330.505, 330.510, 330.515, 330.520, 330.523, 330.526, 330.528, 330.530, 330.533, 330.535, 330.540, 330.545, 330.550, 330.552, 330.555, 330.560, 330.565, 330.570, 330.575, 330.580, 330.585, 330.587, 330.590, 330.595, 330.598, 330.601, 330.603, 330.605, 330.607, 330.609, 330.610, 330.620, 330.625, 330.630, 330.632, 330.635, 330.640, 330.645, 330.650, 330.660, 330.670, 330.680, 330.690, 330.700, 330.710, 330.720, 330.730, 330.740, 330.750, 330.760, 330.770, 330.775 and 330.780 are repealed.

*NOTE: Matter in *italics* is new language.

BALLOT TITLE

10 REPEALS SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION LAW—Purpose: Repeals school district reorganization law. Establishes unified districts. Reinstates former county unit systems in place of administrative districts. Authorizes elections to reinstate former districts.

YES

NO

Measure No. 10. Repeals School District Reorganization Law**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The ballot measure would repeal the 1957 school reorganization act and would have the following effect on the administrative school districts formed under the act:

- A. 80 of the 82 existing administrative school districts would be declared unified school districts and Hood River #1 and Morrow County #1 would be declared county unit systems.
- B. 50 of the 82 existing administrative school districts, which were originally unified school districts, would not be materially affected by the Legislation.
- C. 30 of the existing administrative school districts would be subject to an election, if residents within the district filed a petition, to determine whether they remained a unified district, or whether the unified district would be dissolved and the former districts included within the administrative district at the date it was created would be re-created.
- D. Board members of administrative districts would continue as board members of new unified districts or county unit systems until expiration of their terms.
- E. Newly created unified districts or county unit systems would retain all assets and assume all liabilities of the administrative school district.
- F. Within two years the school board of any unified district created under the provisions of the Act shall hold a special election upon presentation of a petition signed by 10% or 50, whichever is the lesser number, of the legal school voters, to determine whether the unified district shall be dissolved and the districts from which the administrative school district was formed shall be re-created. Prior to the special election the school board shall hold a public meeting to provide information on the subject of the special election. For the special election the district board shall divide the unified school district into precincts corresponding to the boundaries of the school districts from which the administrative school district was formed.

If a majority of all the votes cast within a precinct favor a unified district, and a majority of the precincts within the district favor a unified district, the district shall remain a unified district.

If a majority of all the votes cast within a precinct favor the re-created school district, and a majority of the precincts within the district favor formation of the re-created district the unified district shall be dissolved into re-created districts.

In case of a tie vote between precincts, the issue of the election shall be decided in favor of the precinct, or precincts, which have the greater total number of votes cast in the special election in relation to the number of voters eligible to vote in the precinct or precincts.

- G. Act provides method and procedure for adjustment of assets and liabilities and election of directors in re-created districts.
- H. Re-created school district shall bear the same relationship to union high school districts as it bore immediately prior to the formation of the administrative school district.
- I. Act provides that unexpended and unobligated funds in Reorganization Appropriation revert to Basic School Support Fund.

MARY L. HINTZ, Salem
C. W. POSEY, Portland
STUART H. COMPTON, Salem

Measure No. 10 Repeals School District Reorganization Law**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by Committee For Repeal of School Reorganization Law**

VOTE 10 YES—to do away with the present compulsory 1957 school district reorganization law.

In 1952 the voters voted no to compulsory school reorganization. In 1957 the legislature over-ruled the people's vote and forced the reorganization law upon the school districts of the state.

Since 1957 almost half a million dollars has been appropriated from the basic school support fund to enforce this unpopular law.

The 1957 reorganization law does not affect only so-called small inefficient schools—elementary school districts containing 4 or 5 thousand pupils are being pushed into reorganization with other large districts.

FACTS ABOUT THE REPEAL LAW VOTE 10 YES FOR REPEAL

It will stop FORCED reorganization by repealing the 1957 compulsory reorganization law but it will NOT repeal the pre-1957 voluntary consolidation laws. Districts can consolidate if the voters wish.

It will return local control to the school districts.

Will save the \$70,000 appropriated every year to enforce the reorganization law.

Will return your automatic right to vote on any consolidation involving your school district.

Will change existing Reorganized districts in name only unless the people of the districts involved vote otherwise.

The county units to be formed under the repeal law were voted in originally as county units by the people of these districts. They did not vote for reorganization but were declared reorganized by the State Board of Education.

There are 43 Union High School and 3 county high school districts in the state. People living in these districts are providing education for their children through all 12 grades and also keeping local control. Repeal will protect these districts.

Repeal will let the residents of each district decide for themselves how big their district shall be and where their children shall go to school.

FACTS ABOUT THE 1957 COMPULSORY REORGANIZATION LAW

It gives control of every school district in the state to the State Board of Education which is an appointed board.

The state can be made just one school district.

All school boards in the state except one can be abolished.

If a reorganized district is formed from several districts and has a population of more than 40,000, no new board will be elected. The board of the largest original district is the board of the reorganized district.

Consolidated districts and Union High districts, voted in by the people, have been split up arbitrarily by reorganization plans. This law is designed to destroy the Union High School district.

Local schools can be, and have been, closed under this law against the wishes of the people whose children go to them. The law states that board and room can be furnished a child instead of transportation. Districts can be made so large that children will have to live in dormitories away from home because it will not be practical to haul them back and forth.

Already some children are traveling between 30 and 40 miles one way to school.

After July 1, 1962 any district in the state can be consolidated with a reorganized administrative district without a vote by the people of the districts concerned.

You must decide who will control the schools: The Voters, Parents, Tax-payers—or—the appointed State Board of Education.

VOTE 10 YES TO REGAIN CONTROL OF YOUR SCHOOLS

Committee For Repeal of School Reorganization Law

Mary I. Hintz, Chairman

Measure No. 10. Repeals School District Reorganization Law**ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION**

Submitted by various School Board members

Ballot Measure No. 10 is a threat to the continued provision of quality education to Oregon children. It should be opposed by the voters in all areas of the state. Efficient organization of school districts is of concern to everyone since over one-third of our school support money is provided out of state funds which are collected from all areas of the state. Our population is mobile, and your children may be attending a school next year with students that are this year attending schools in other areas.

First, this ballot measure would repeal the 1957 school district reorganization law. This law merely provides a procedure for the systematic study of the efficiency and effectiveness of our school districts and for the submission to the voters of proposed plans of reorganization. No districts may be forced to consolidate against the will of the majority of those voting.

Second, this measure provides that 50 voters (or 10 per cent of the registered voters, whichever is the lesser number) may seek the dissolving of existing school districts that have been reorganized into administrative school districts under the provisions of the 1957 reorganization law.

THIS BALLOT MEASURE IS UNDEMOCRATIC. It would allow a MINORITY of voters within an administrative district to destroy the district and to return to the school organization that existed before the present districts were created. This undemocratic procedure provides that the votes shall be counted within the old districts with a majority of districts (not voters) determining the outcome. Thus, voters from an elementary district with 100 voters would have the same voice in the final outcome as 3,000 voters in another elementary area. In case of a tie, districts with the largest PERCENTAGE of eligible voters who voted would decide the issue rather than the largest number of voters.

THIS BALLOT MEASURE IS UNWORKABLE. If a district were to be dissolved, the assets and liabilities of the existing district would have to be divided among the districts that would be recreated. This would be an almost impossible task. Some districts have closed old schools, built new ones, consolidated bus fleets, and changed the school system to include junior high schools. It would be impossible to divide a junior high school among 12 elementary districts in a fair and equitable manner, as would be required in one district if disorganization were to take place. One elementary area would be forced to assume a 900 capacity junior high school when its total enrollment in all grades prior to consolidation was 1,200 students.

THIS BALLOT MEASURE COULD DESTROY OUR EDUCATION PROGRAM. These administrative districts have worked hard to develop the best possible educational program for the children within the district. Curriculums have been broadened to meet the educational needs of citizens within our complex society. Special programs have been developed for the variety of interests and abilities of children. Excellent schools have been built. A minority of voters could undo these accomplishments.

Frank Bash, Medford
Howard L. Cherry, Portland
David E. Densley, Richland
Jack Duff, Pendleton
Eugene H. Fisher, Elkton
Lloyd H. Griggs, Cottage Grove
Bert W. Hagen, Bend
Ted Jacob, Tillamook

Frederick T. Martin, Morrow County
Richard E. Miller, Eugene
Thomas L. Scanlon, Portland
Francis I. Smith, Portland
Arthur G. Stangland, Astoria
Sedley L. Stuart, David Douglas
Ray C. Swanson, Lane County
Bert J. G. Tousy, Durham

Measure No. 10 Repeals School District Reorganization Law**ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION****Submitted by Oregon Education Association**

Ballot Measure #10 is a backward step in Oregon education. It will deprive the citizens of one method for the planning and development of efficient, orderly and educationally sound school districts.

A NO VOTE should be cast on this measure if you are in favor of continuous improvement in Oregon's school system.

Ballot Measure #10 will prohibit Rural School Boards, or a minimum of ten legal school voters residing within a particular territory, from initiating changes for the improvement of school district organization under the 1957 School District Reorganization Act.

Ballot Measure #10 will change the administrative structure in Hood River County School District #1 and Morrow County by a statewide vote REGARDLESS OF THE WISHES OF THE VOTERS IN THOSE TWO COUNTIES.

Passage of Ballot Measure #10 could lead to chaos and confusion in thirty well-organized and well-administered school districts. It would allow a minority of voters within an administrative district to destroy the district. It would be impossible to divide up a junior or senior high school building among a number of smaller districts.

Passage of Ballot Measure #10 could lead to the destruction of the curriculum and specialized education programs for thousands of school children in Oregon.

Ballot Measure #10 makes no provision for the continued employment of thousands of teachers in school districts that may become dissolved. This will lead to unrest, uncertainty, lowered staff morale and loss of teachers to other states.

Ballot Measure #10 could lead to a large number of overlapping property tax districts—duplicate transportation systems—duplicate educational services—duplicate building programs—duplicate administrative programs and services—all resulting in higher property taxes.

A NO VOTE on Measure #10 will assure the continuation of Oregon's fine school program. This is no time to return to the HORSE and BUGGY days. Vote NO on a measure that will negatively affect the education of thousands of children.

A sound school system that shows constant improvement is necessary to guarantee our free, democratic form of government.

Avoid the confusion and doubt that will be created by passage of this measure. VOTE NO ON MEASURE #10.

OREGON EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1530 SW Taylor Street

Portland 5, Oregon

C. W. Posey, Executive Secretary

Robert Van Houte, President

STATEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

IT'S UP TO YOU

You have a real stake in this year's election, and you have the power to do something about it.

Your stake is the fact that the men and women who will make and administer your laws for the next 2, 4 and 6 years will be chosen; and your power is your right to vote.

It is especially important for you who do not have a strong lobbying group working for you to use the power of the ballot, for this is the only way you can get representation.

Throughout history, most men's rights have been controlled by the rich, by people whose privilege of ruling was inherited rather than earned, and by people who put together strong police or military force.

In this country where, as in no other, you have the final word, you can have more control over your own life, but only by voting.

Whom should you vote for?

EVERY SEAT IMPORTANT

FIRST, you should vote for someone for every position on the ballot, not just for the "big" offices. Very often your most vital interests are effected by local government and by the Legislature. One person will win each contest, but only if you vote will it be the person who most nearly represents you.

PARTY OF THE PEOPLE

SECOND, if you are one who cannot "pull strings" to promote your interest, you should vote for Democrats.

As a general rule, candidates listed as Democrats have chosen this label because they are first of all concerned about all the people. These Democratic candidates take a fierce pride in caring about people in every walk of life, and make it their business to work for the greatest number.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ODDS

SO when you vote for a Democrat for any office, the odds are that you will be helping to elect a person who will be devoted to the well-being of all.

If you voted against a Democrat or left blank spaces on your ballot, you would go against the odds that you would get government designed to serve you rather than the special interests.

A PLATFORM FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRATS in Oregon, believing in the people's right to know exactly what they stand for, have in recent years held statewide conventions to discuss the problems of the day and offer solutions to them.

The result has been a detailed platform giving a clear picture of what you can expect if you elect Democrats to public office.

On the next two pages is a summary of that platform for your consideration. Copies of the full platform are available free of charge from the Democratic Party of Oregon, 429 Governor Building, Portland, Oregon.

(Continued on following page)

SUMMARY

EDUCATION: We support federal aid to education, and state financing of 50% of the operational costs of local schools, in order to provide the highest attainable quality of education for all our people through improved instruction and strengthening of special education programs.

HEALTH AND WELFARE: We support President Kennedy's health insurance plan for the aged, and the Kennedy rehabilitation program to help people move off welfare rolls into productive work. We support a comprehensive search into causes of family break-ups, juvenile and adult anti-social behavior, and physical and mental illness, and we urge bold, positive programs to help people overcome these problems and lead more useful lives.

LABOR: We favor pay for working people in line with the value of goods and services they produce, and working conditions suitable to their dignity. Thus, we support a state minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour for men and women, a 40-hour work week, and federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation. We oppose any major departure from Oregon's industrial accident insurance system.

CIVIL RIGHTS: We reaffirm our wholehearted support of equal treatment of all persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religious beliefs or sex.

AGRICULTURE: We support programs to increase demands for agricultural products and to reduce supply to a point where the price the farmer receives will bring a fair return, and allows the government to withdraw from excessive price support and storage programs. This will greatly reduce the cost of government.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: The present Department of Planning and Development has done little to upgrade our economy. We urge an immediate inventory of our industrial resources, development of plans to use them effectively, and coordination of action with cities and counties to carry them through, followed by a full-scale promotional effort to publicize our industrial capabilities.

NATURAL RESOURCES: We reaffirm our historic stand for long-range, comprehensive planning to preserve and develop our water, fish, timber, public lands, recreation facilities, minerals and wildlife resources for the benefit of all the people rather than for a few special interests. We further urge protection and development of our human resources through a Federal Youth Conservation Corps, State Youth Forest Camps, and the education and training of workers displaced by automation.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

POWER: We applaud the Kennedy Administration's return to development of our resources to produce and market low-cost power—development blocked by the last Republican Administration. We urge new federal dams, an intertie with California markets for surplus power, use of Hanford power now being wasted, and formation of a state power agency with preference rights to reserve power for Oregon development and to protect the people from private monopoly control.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION & OPERATIONS: Government must be so organized that the will of the citizenry is carried out efficiently and economically. We therefore favor government reorganization including abolition of the Board of Control, and we support annual legislative sessions, registration of lobbyists, and other means of making government more responsive.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: We urge legislation to help local governmental units solve problems in such areas as planning, transportation, sewage, airports and water and air pollution.

TAXATION: We favor the principle of taxation based upon ability to pay. We oppose a general sales tax. We recognize that income is the ultimate source of all tax revenue and that a direct approach to taxation is the most desirable.

FOREIGN POLICY: We believe that world peace can be assured through international law, gradual disarmament with inspection safeguards, and development of economic self-sufficiency among all nations. We therefore urge increased use of the World Court, support for the United Nations as a world forum and peace force, all-out efforts to reach agreement upon cessation of nuclear testing, and encouragement of such programs as the Peace Corps, Alliance for Progress, Food for Peace, and student exchanges.

Until these desirable objectives are accomplished we realize that we must maintain a strong defense and maintain our policy of opposition to communist aggression.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY: Recognizing that many, indeed most, of the above programs and benefits can be achieved only if we are willing to pay for them, we affirm our willingness to make the necessary sacrifices to obtain these programs and benefits.

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The election year of 1962 is important to all Oregonians. Each voter on November 6 must decide which party he wants to control his government, and thus control important aspects of his life affecting his happiness and livelihood.

Because freedom and opportunity for the individual is vital in our society, and because local leadership in solving problems best serves all the people, we believe Republican candidates by their beliefs and their records deserve election this year.

A GREAT TEAM FOR OREGON

Governor Mark Hatfield has compiled an outstanding record during his first term, in fields of industrial development, labor relations, education, conservation of natural resources, government economy and executive leadership, which demand his reelection.

U. S. Senate candidate Sig Unander has a proven record of integrity and service to Oregon as State Treasurer, and to the nation as Vice Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board, and believes in less talk and more work in Congress.

Labor Commissioner candidate Pat Blair is an experienced labor laws administrator, labor-management representative and union member who desires the Bureau of Labor to serve the interests of all working men.

Congressman Walter Norblad seeks reelection after serving with distinction for nine consecutive terms from the First District. He is an influential senior member of the powerful Armed Services Committee.

Congressional candidate Robert Chandler offers a brilliant newspaper career and a keen knowledge of issues in Eastern Oregon's Second District.

Congressional candidate Stanley Hartman has brought to the Third District of Multnomah County new vigor and real concern with the people's problems.

Congressional candidate Carl Fisher has been a leader in the Oregon Legislature, and has both enthusiasm and sound judgment to serve the Fourth District well.

These men, an outstanding lineup of legislative candidates, and all Republican leaders in Oregon, offer their beliefs in the following:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The Republican Party of Oregon stands for Freedom, for Opportunity, for Responsibility. It believes in a limited form of government, based upon Constitutional principles, that seeks as its goal the maximum extension of individual liberty. It rejects the philosophy which assumes that government is responsible for all aspects of the citizen's well-being. Republican philosophy rests on the doctrine that the individual has God-given rights and dignity and that government's role is that of servant, not of master.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF OREGON

BELIEVES in the individual's right and capacity to govern himself, to set his own goals and make his way toward them without the restraints of dictatorship or paternalism.

BELIEVES that government should do only those things for the people which they cannot do as well for themselves.

BELIEVES in providing adequate aid for the aged, ill, unemployed and needy and in assisting the restoration of such persons so far as possible to productive citizenship.

BELIEVES that human rights cannot exist without the individual's right to keep and manage the rewards of his own efforts and asserts that any government that confiscates its citizens' possessions through excessive taxation and spending violates a fundamental freedom.

BELIEVES in fiscal responsibility through careful management of the people's tax money and the protection of citizens' savings, pensions and insurance from erosive inflation.

BELIEVES in maintaining the separation of the powers of government, with an effective system of checks and balances to protect the rights of the people and prevent the acquisition of dictatorial power by any branch of government.

BELIEVES that continued growth of federal bureaucracy smothers individual liberties and that the role of local and state governments must be revitalized to preserve our republican form of government.

BELIEVES that in order to provide employment, good working conditions and a higher standard of living for all, it is essential to have a tax, labor and business climate that will assure adequate wage and profit levels and permit our industries to expand and be competitive at home and abroad.

BELIEVES that it is properly government's role to promote equality of opportunity for each individual and for all individuals, regardless of race, creed or national origin, in such areas as education, employment, housing and public accommodations, but it is not proper for government to attempt to force all persons into the same mold or to impose upon them uniformity of condition.

BELIEVES that attempting to solve our economic and social problems through give-away programs destroys individual initiative and self-reliance and tends to corrupt the moral fiber of the nation.

Democrat

WAYNE MORSE
For United States Senator



"AS ALWAYS, PRINCIPLE ABOVE POLITICS"

President John F. Kennedy says of him: "a great Senator who helps keep the West free. . . . Today, more than ever, he holds a position of responsibility and leadership in the Senate."

Former President Harry Truman calls him: "my good friend and colleague, Wayne Morse, a great public servant, a man of honor and integrity and one who can be pointed out in the future as everything a Senator of the United States should be."

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Senator Morse is a member of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, Labor and Education, Small Business and Aging. He has, for 18 years, been in the forefront of the struggle to maintain peace with freedom, assure the best education for our boys and girls, decent social security for the retired, and wise use of natural resources.

PERMANENT WEALTH FOR OREGON

Since 1945, when almost no federal funds were available for Corps of Engineers public works in Oregon, Wayne Morse has fought and won for Oregon millions of dollars for wealth-producing projects. Each year he has voted for and obtained for the people of Oregon, increases in annual appropriations which helped bring into Oregon over \$700 million in Corps of Engineers projects alone since 1945.

- In 1951, he persuaded President Truman to go ahead with construction of The Dalles dam. Today, 1,900,000 kw of low-cost power flows into homes and industries of the area from the completed dam.

- By 1960, continuous effort of Senator Morse had resulted in authorization and construction funds for John Day, Cougar, Hills Creek and Green Peter dams as integrated parts of the Bonneville distribution system. His early fight succeeded in preventing power giveaways on these four great projects.

- The Morse amendment to the 1960 military construction bill paved the way for exchange of Boardman property from the Navy to the State of Oregon for industrial use.

- In 1961, his conferences with Health, Education and Welfare Department officials led to selection of Oregon State University as the site for a \$2½ million water pollution control laboratory.

TIMBER AND JOBS

Since 1947, when Wayne Morse's first bill providing \$25 million for access roads into national forest timber became law, he has fought for improvement of this road system in every session of Congress.

This year, \$40 million is authorized for timber access roads with good prospects that an added \$20 million will be provided.

In February, 1962, he obtained a ruling from the Justice Department which can result in new access to 4 million acres of commercial timber in the national forests.

CONSERVATION

Since Wayne Morse's early sponsorship of wilderness preservation, his outstanding record in support of water, soil, forest, range and wildlife conservation has been unsurpassed in the Senate.

In the last two years, he obtained \$2½ million in special appropriations to restore burned ranges.

This year, he brought the Bureau of Land Management together with ranchers of Eastern Oregon to work out a national model for range rehabilitation which will more than double the capacity of millions of acres to support livestock and game, without severe cuts in grazing during rehabilitation. He then obtained a \$2 million appropriation to get the program started this year.

Oregon needs Senator Morse in the Senate. The Nation needs Senator Morse in the Senate. His voice, his brains, his energy, his courage, his integrity, his statesmanship must not be lost at this critical time. Send this great Oregonian back to the Senate to serve Oregon and the Nation.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican

SIG UNANDER
For United States Senator



**SIG UNANDER—
MAN OF ACTION**

The people of Oregon have already seen Sig Unander in action—as their two-term State Treasurer and later as Vice-Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board. They like what they see—a public official who attacks his job with enthusiastic energy, skill, and the sincerity of a man whose career is public service.

Sig Unander will get ACTION FOR OREGON because he will work hard for the things Oregon needs: new job and business opportunities, resource and recreational development, protection for our lumber and agriculture, and a fair share of federal defense spending.

Sig Unander believes he can gain more

for Oregon by teamwork than by obstructionism, by hard work than by endless speeches, and by concentrating on Oregon's problems rather than inflating taxes through increased federal control.

SIG UNANDER—MAN OF DEDICATION

TO OREGON . . . Grandson of a pioneering lumberman, Sig Unander was born to the Oregon tradition of action. Like the men who made Oregon's history, Sig Unander has taken up the challenge of our own time on behalf of Oregon's future.

TO PUBLIC SERVICE . . . Sig Unander, whose roots are deep in the rugged, enterprising heritage of Oregon, has long been dedicated to active public service. A graduate of Stanford University in political science and the Stanford Graduate School of Business in finance, he stands foremost among Oregon's "new breed" of vigorous men—men who will CONTROL the problems of the state and nation, not be controlled by them.

TO HIS COUNTRY . . . In action in World War II, Sig Unander earned decorations from four Allied countries for his distinguished service with U. S. Army Intelligence and as a General Staff officer. During his rise in grade to Lieutenant-Colonel, he saw service in Italy, the D-Day invasion of Africa and in the Southwest Pacific.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

SIG UNANDER—MAN OF PROVEN ABILITY

Acclaimed for his record in private industry, Sig Unander is respected for his constructive endeavors in the field of investments and property management.

Acclaimed for his record as a two-term State Treasurer, he proved his fiscal responsibility and dedication to the people of Oregon.

Acclaimed for his Federal Government experience, Sig Unander served as a top official of the Eisenhower Administration; his position of Vice-Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board ranked just below that of Cabinet officer. He established close working relationships with Senators and other government officials. He will go to work for us as a statesman AMONG statesmen . . . with people who know and respect his brilliance, his experience, his personal and political integrity, and the spirit of intelligent cooperation that gets things done in Washington.

SIG UNANDER—MAN OF WORK, NOT TALK

Sig Unander believes that Oregon voters expect ACTION rather than speeches from their elected representatives. He declares, "Oregon, with its TALKING Senator, is lagging behind in many areas, while representatives of other states are getting defense contracts, job opportunities, and other vital benefits for their states."

Washington's WORKING Senators won \$2 billion a year in defense spending—California more than \$12 billion—but Oregon gets less than 1% of this amount!

Military procurement in Washington is THIRTY TIMES what Oregon gets; military payrolls are seven times as much.

Sig Unander states, "These figures are a matter of record. It's no secret that jobs, payrolls and opportunities are going to Oregon's adjoining states. It is a tragic fact that in Oregon today, our young people must leave their homes, families and friends to seek jobs in other states."

UNANDER ON THE ISSUES

Sig Unander is a man of strong convictions which he expresses clearly and forcefully. He will not change these convictions for personal advantage, nor will he straddle the fence to please all interests. He believes:

ON OREGON INDUSTRY . . . "Vigorous action is needed NOW to expand Oregon industry and broaden our employment base. Our do-nothing Senator has let the timber industry wither away, and defense spending go to other states. Progress demands that we get out of the backwoods and into the forefront of nationwide industrial development."

ON MEDICAL CARE . . . "Medical care for our aged is a MUST. Any nation that can support three-quarters of the globe can provide for its own citizens. But any responsible program must encourage self-help through private insurance; government support should be reserved for the needy. In those cases, we must cover ALL basic needs, including doctors' care."

ON AID TO EDUCATION . . . "Federal aid to education is not needed in Oregon. Our educational standards are already among the nation's highest; under a federal program we would pay out more than we would receive back. New classrooms and better salaries for teachers are a state and local responsibility."

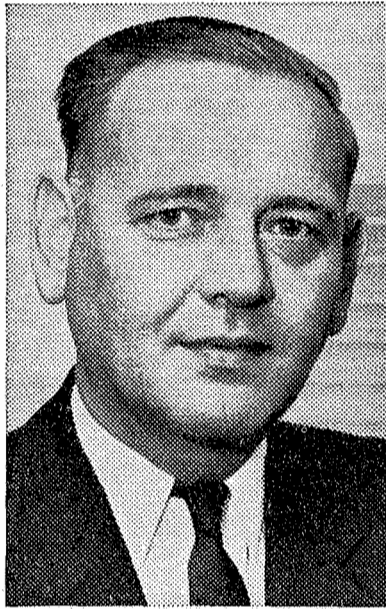
ON RED CHINA . . . "It is unthinkable that we should accept Red China into the United Nations as long as it remains an outlaw nation advocating war to achieve communist domination."

Born: Portland, 1913. Married Vivian Martin, 1950. Two children: Sigfrid, Jr., 10 years; Astrid, 7 years.

UNANDER for ACTION for OREGON!

UNANDER FOR SENATOR COMMITTEE
Robert L. Elfstrom, State Chairman

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Republican**WALTER NORBLAD****For Representative in Congress, First Congressional District**

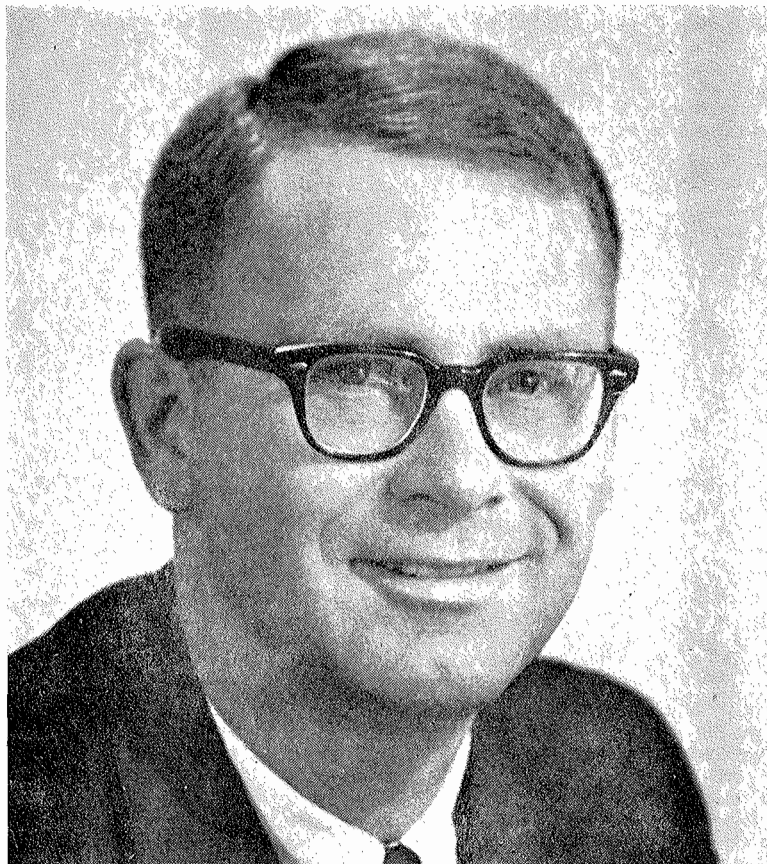
- RESIDENCE:** Resided in Oregon 52 years.
- EDUCATION:** Graduate Astoria High School; University of Oregon (Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Jurisprudence); graduate work Harvard Law School.
- POLITICAL:** Representative in Oregon Legislature, 1935-39; elected to Congress nine consecutive terms.
- MILITARY:** U.S. Army, 1942 to 1945 combat intelligence officer 8th Air Force; awarded air medal for voluntary combat flights including initial Normandy invasion landings.
- IN CONGRESS:** Is a senior member of the powerful Armed Services Committee, and Committee on Committees, and advisor to United States delegation on World Disarmament Conference. Although his age is that of average Member of Congress, he has seniority over eighty percent of the membership and this seniority, plus his background and training, qualify him to actively and effectively represent you in Congress. Mr. Norblad in 1936 married Miss Elizabeth Bendstrup of Astoria and formerly of Yamhill County. They have one son, 23 years old.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat

R. BLAINE WHIPPLE

For Representative in Congress, First Congressional District



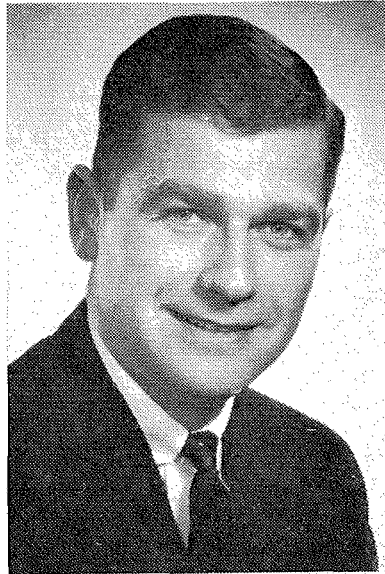
Will work for Oregon's economic growth—new payrolls; expanded tourist industry. SUPPORTS "MEDICARE" FOR SENIOR CITIZENS. Will work to help our vital lumber industry; will vote for abundant low-cost power. ENDORSES JOB PROGRAM FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Favors nuclear test ban; favors disarmament with inspection
Supports maximum development and multiple use of Oregon's resources; favors sound conservation principles.

Blaine Whipple is a warm, friendly, new political personality with a reputation for hard work and accomplishment. Self-supporting since age 15. Worked his way through both the Universities of Oregon and Minnesota. Washington county resident. Veteran. Self-employed. Member: Grange, Farmers Union, Washington County Public Affairs Forum.

BLAINE WHIPPLE WILL BE A WORKING CONGRESSMAN

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican**MARK HATFIELD**
For Governor

When Governor Hatfield entered office, he set forth a two-term, action program to build payrolls and progress for Oregon. What Mark Hatfield has accomplished is in evidence throughout the state.

A MATTER OF RECORD

Governor Mark Hatfield has brought to Oregon new jobs, new industry to keep our economy rolling. A vastly better state health and welfare program has been instituted. Educational facilities and opportunities were expanded. The fields of agriculture, labor-management relations, conservation and development of natural resources have the mark of improvement during his first term as governor. By efficient and competent state administration, Mark Hatfield has held the tax line in the face of a national trend towards rising costs. Services for the people have been expanded within the existing tax structure. His appointments have been confirmed by the voters when they have been put to the test of the ballot box. Without exception, his vetoes have been upheld by the legislature. And with but one exception, all appointees going before the senate have met with favorable advise and consent. These achievements are a matter of record.

MAN WITH A PLAN

Governor Hatfield has drawn the blueprints to gear Oregon to the competition of the Space Age, to meet the increasing demands of an increasing population. He has exercised far-sighted leadership in planning for a decade of development, spearheading a comprehensive outline for Oregon's greatest era. In natural resources, in park development, in recreation, in human resources, in education and social concern, in transportation and public safety, and in the economy—the challenges and obligations of leadership are clearly defined in documents which chart our future.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

PAYROLLS AND PROGRESS

No man has done more than Mark Hatfield to marshal public and private efforts for full and best development of Oregon, knowing that an expanding economy means jobs, that jobs mean keeping and attracting the brain power and skills of present and future citizens. In the past year alone, more than 10,000 new jobs were created by 100 new industries and expansions. Such results testify to acceleration of Oregon's economic progress in the Hatfield administration. Volume of research work conducted in Oregon has more than doubled. This, in turn, will lead to new industries, products and payrolls.

Working closely with local groups and local industry, Governor Hatfield has encouraged establishment of economic development organizations in more than thirty Oregon communities. He has led delegations of Oregon business leaders in calls on eastern, midwestern and California industrial firms.

BUILDING CONFIDENCE IN OREGON

On four occasions when negotiations between labor and management have broken down and economic hardship prevailed for both individuals and the businesses from which they derive their income, Governor Hatfield successfully brought about settlements of the disputes. A climate of confidence on both sides of the table was achieved as labor and management realized that here was a man of stature they could trust because he sided only with the public interest. Business organizations have honored him with resolutions and salesmanship awards. Labor has given him high praise, several unions have endorsed him for re-election, and one—the United Steelworkers—has made him an honorary member.

MARK OF COURAGE

Not one to be a "wet-finger-in-the-wind" administrator who timidly seeks to find which way the political winds are blowing, Governor Hatfield has made courageous decisions, letting the chips fall where they may. He waded into welfare reforms, bringing about work relief projects, tighter fiscal controls, working relations with associated agencies such Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Employment and Veterans' Affairs to provide better services. He did not hesitate to veto a record number of bills in 1959. Called upon to make a record number of major government appointments, he executed this responsibility impartially. Important appointments to head boards and commissions and serve in the judiciary have gone to highly qualified personnel regardless of party affiliation. He named the first woman circuit judge in the state's history. He has gone to Washington to testify on matters affecting Oregon, has met with the congressional delegation on a frequent basis, has given credit where credit is due irrespective of political affiliation.

He has been a governor of all the people. This is the test. He has been above the petty bickering and sniping that characterizes too many political campaigns. His administration has been a leadership of trust, confidence, respect and dignity.

HIS WORDS BECOME DEEDS

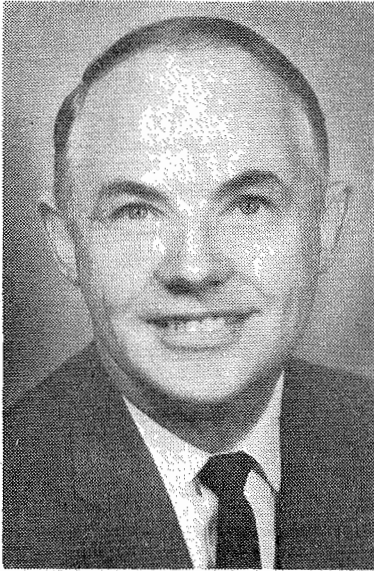
Governor Mark Hatfield, an administrator of rare ability, a man of intellect, humane understanding and unusual devotion to the public good, can continue to guide Oregon on the march to full development started in his first term.

Mark Hatfield does more than say it. He does it. His record as a legislator, as Secretary of State, as Governor reveals him as a man who makes his words live in deeds. His dynamic administration has given Oregon a new spirit of confidence for a decade of development. Oregon's future needs Mark Hatfield for a second term.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat

ROBERT Y. THORNTON
For Governor



Oregon is in the economic doldrums. This was clearly revealed by the "Saturday Evening Post" feature article. Unemployment and the need for more jobs are our greatest problems. It is time to get in step with our prosperous neighboring states—to put in a new team and get Oregon moving ahead. In short, Oregon needs a working Governor!

Robert Y. Thornton's positive 18-point program as Governor stresses:

He will work toward attracting new industries with more jobs and payrolls, but with more attention than the present Governor to safeguarding and perpetuating Oregon's priceless heritage of unmatched scenic beauty, clean beaches, pure rivers, fish, wildlife and fresh air.

Vigorous expansion of markets for Oregon products through an export promotion division which we need but do not have.

Thornton will appoint a Lumber Economic Commission to meet with U.S. and Canadian authorities to bring about a healthier economic position for our lumber industry.

A more equitable share of the market price for the farmer, and support for President Kennedy's Democratic program vital to Oregon's prosperity and the well-being of our citizens, including Medicare under Social Security.

BOB THORNTON WILL DO MORE FOR OREGON

Thornton is widely recognized for his top-flight administration of the Oregon Justice Department. He and his bipartisan staff have been upheld in over two-thirds of their cases going to the Supreme Court—a better record than the combined average of the state's Circuit Judges. Thornton's pioneer Welfare Recovery Division collects over \$40,000 a month from non-supporting fathers and fraud cases.

Thornton has a deep interest in helping people. As Attorney General he led the fight to eliminate "health insurance" racketeering and drive organized prostitution out of the state. His delinquency-prevention program for young people has brought him nation-wide approval.

PROTECT OUR RESOURCES

Bob Thornton is free to fight for power development and low cost power rates which are now bringing new industry to Washington cities but not to Oregon. Hatfield's Public Utility Commissioner, by contrast, has granted handsome rate increases to the private utilities.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

It is obvious that Mr. Hatfield is not concerned with what we are trying to preserve: Our wonderful Oregon way of living. He was all set to lease all of Oregon's off-shore oil lands to a single great corporation, without competitive bidding or safeguards to protect our beaches from oil derricks and industrial blight—because he wants to get credit for industrial development in Oregon at any price—including a giveaway of the people's property. Thornton stopped his secret deal with a legal opinion protecting the people's rights.

Our young people are a great natural resource. We must protect their future heritage, the school lands, from this type of giveaway, so that we can afford to keep pace with technological know-how in our schools and in graduate work.

GOVERNOR SHOULD SET A GOOD EXAMPLE

The present Governor who seeks re-election spent 130 days of his first two years junketing at state expense outside the state, mainly campaigning for a national office for himself.

Bob Thornton says: "The governor's office should not be used to promote the next political ambition of the office holder. Nor should state employees be made to work as political agents for any candidate—they should serve the state."

Examples of improper expenses: \$13,800 a year for Travis Cross, the Governor's state-paid political press agent; \$13,320 a year for his personal attorney (in violation of Oregon law); appointing the Secretary of State as his personal campaign manager.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT? TAX CUTS?

The present Governor won office on vote-catching promises of tax cuts and economy—but instead he immediately increased the state budget, asked for and got a hefty increase in his tax-free "expense account," then proceeded to double the cost of his office staff. He has used up the \$32 Million surplus.

TAX CUTS? The only tax cuts went to the large timber corporations and land speculators when he signed into law 3 bills shifting this burden on to the farmers, homeowners, and businessmen. These increases will show up on your October tax statements.

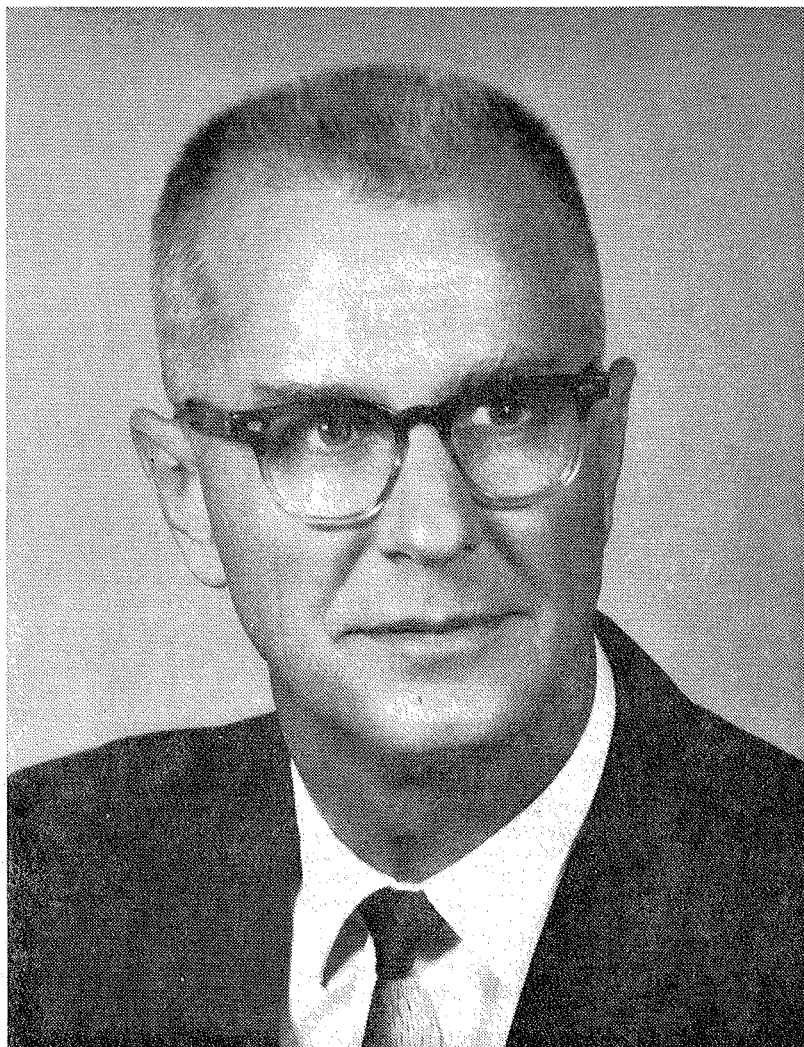
GOVERNOR THORNTON FOR THE PEOPLE

Working people and small business will have an able champion of their interests with Thornton as governor, not a chief executive tied to special interests. Thornton opposes the sales tax, right-to-work law, 3-way insurance bill.

Can Oregon afford 4 more years of drifting while its governor is out of the state campaigning for personal advancement? We need instead a man like Thornton with wide experience in Federal government. He will work well with our Congressional delegation and the National Administration to get Oregon back on the track.

With Thornton we can end the one-party monopoly of the 3 top state offices with its attendant opportunity for cover-ups and private deals, and restore our state government to its basic purpose: Service to all the people. Once we elect him, we will have in GOVERNOR THORNTON a hard-working, hard-hitting, tremendously effective leader for our state. Thornton will do more for Oregon!

(Personal: Bob Thornton was born and raised in Portland. Married to the former Dorothy Haberlach, Tillamook, they have one son, Tom. All are active members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Salem.)

Independent**ROBERT WAMPLER****For Governor****HONESTY-WORK-ECONOMY IN STATE GOVERNMENT**

Robert Wampler, Independent Candidate for Governor, is anxious to return the office of Governor to an office working for the people of Oregon.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Wampler for Governor Committee)

NEED FOR A CHANGE

Robert Wampler's grave and mounting concern over the attitude and actions of the current administration—its failures—its complacency—its wrongheadedness—its do-nothing policy—these reasons, coupled with the overwhelming desire to do something to bring the needed change, is why Robert Wampler solicits your vote.

NO PRIVATE COMMITMENTS

As an Independent Candidate, Robert Wampler is without the luxury of the political machinery of a major party. Nor is he owned by a political party—or a special interest group. He is his own man—humble—but not overwhelmed. His commitment is to the whole people of Oregon.

FOR HONEST STATE GOVERNMENT

Robert Wampler is against new provisions of State Government which eliminate voters' rights. He will demand a complete investigation of policy and expenditures of the Welfare Commission. His administration would sponsor legislation for a trucker 3 percent load tolerance.

Daylight saving time legislation would receive his veto unless first accepted by the voters of the State. Robert Wampler would divorce game law enforcement from the State Police, and encourage tourism by honest game law enforcement from trained officers.

Robert Wampler would insist upon the immediate resignation of the present superintendent of State Police, and demand a policy of sound enforcement of criminal law. He would instill moderation and education in the enforcement of traffic violations.

Robert Wampler believes some activities now classified as gambling should be legalized, including pinball machines in private clubs, church bingo, and community festival give-aways. He would crack down on organized gambling and prostitution now operating and eliminate this prime means of corrupting both public officials and private citizens.

Robert Wampler promises to be a working Governor.

HIS GOAL—A BETTER OREGON

Robert Wampler is a forty-six year old lifelong Oregonian, was educated in the public schools of Portland and the "College of Experience". In 1946 he married the former Marjorie York of Tillamook, and they reside at 12626 S. E. 91st Avenue, Portland, (Clackamas County) Oregon, with daughter Karen, age fifteen, and Robert H. Jr., age seven. His nearly twenty-two years in law enforcement has presented ample opportunity to observe first hand the administration of State Government. Robert Wampler promises to restore three vital ingredients to the State of Oregon:

HONESTY—WORK—ECONOMY

The people of our State deserve no less.

WAMPLER FOR GOVERNOR COMMITTEE
Ralf Erlandson, Chairman
1108 Main St., Milwaukie, Oregon

(This information furnished by Wampler for Governor Committee)

Republican

ALFRED (PAT) BLAIR
For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor



(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Resides at 1453 Narcissus Crt. N.W. . . . Salem.
Married . . . five children . . . four in school in Salem.
Labor Relations Consultant and Manager of Cascade Employers Assn., Inc.
Resident of Pacific Northwest since 1941 and Oregon since 1947.
Fifteen years experience in all phases of Oregon's Industrial Relations Problems. Former Executive Secretary, Federated Trades Assembly of Duluth, Minnesota, as well as Secretary of the Labor Temple Association and Manager of the Duluth Labor World.
Former Minnesota State Boiler Inspector and Administrator of the Minnesota State Labor Laws. (Presently a holder of a National Board Boiler Inspectors Certificate under the National Boiler Code Authority.)
Member of: Portland Elks Lodge #142.
North Salem Kiwanis Club.
St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
Operating Engineers International Union.
Western Conference of Labor Relations Executives.

I BELIEVE . . .

That the Bureau of Labor should be changed to a Department of Labor & Industry, and that the position should be filled by appointment by the Governor or the Board of Control.

That the functions of the Department should be publicized thru the efforts of the Commissioner.

That the Department should encourage, not hinder, the education of our young people in the field of apprenticeship and vocational training without restriction as to trade or classification of employment.

That the program of retraining of persons displaced thru automation be incorporated into a similar program of trade and vocational schooling.

That special provisions of employment be provided for super-annuated persons under the senior citizens law that they, too, might retain or find gainful employment.

That the selection of teachers and supplying of training facilities should be vested in the Department of Education with the Department acting as an advisory and coordinating agency.

That the various State industrial inspection services be combined to facilitate the work and to eliminate or minimize the duplication of effort and travel.

That competent representatives of the Department be stationed in strategic locations to better serve the needs of labor and industry.

That the Department should develop a spirit of cooperation between Labor and Management by providing complete facilities for the handling of labor disputes generally and Public Interest disputes specifically in order to stop costly work stoppages, thereby giving Oregon a healthy industrial and agricultural climate.

That the Commissioner render full assistance and cooperation in the field of migratory and agricultural employment rather than accentuating the police powers of the Department.

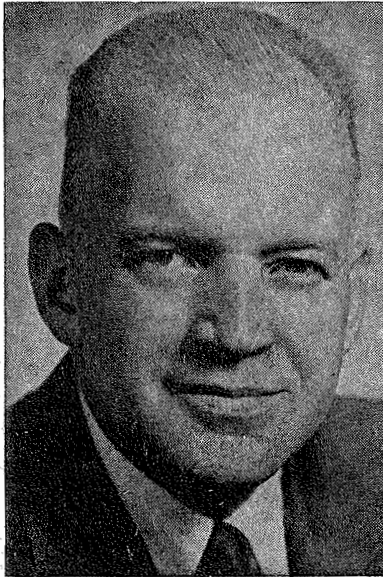
That the Commissioner develop an educational and informational service for management with regard to all laws and regulations that apply and including the counseling of those in need of such information.

That the Commissioner render assistance and advice to legislators and State officials in regard to the obsolescence of present laws and new legislation needed to deal fairly and equitably with problems in the field of labor relations.

That the Commissioner will guard against the use of rules and regulations that tend to circumvent or expand the specific intent of the laws of the State of Oregon.

TO THESE PRINCIPLES I PLEDGE MYSELF WITHOUT RESTRAINT.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

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

NORM NILSEN, your present Commissioner of Labor

... first elected in 1954

... re-elected by 100,000 votes in 1958

asks re-election on his record of progress for Oregon's working people.

- **BUSINESSMAN**, Fullman Plumbing Co., Portland
- **UNION MEMBER**, Klamath Falls and Portland, 29 years
- **GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATOR**, U.S. Department of Labor, 2 years
State Director of Apprenticeship, 5 years
Commissioner of Labor, 8 years

NORM NILSEN was born in Norway and came to Oregon as a youth. He worked his way up from an apprentice to a journeyman plumber and a partner in a plumbing and heating business. He taught school at Benson Tech in Portland, and served in the Navy in the South Pacific during World War II. He is married and the father of two children.

AS COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, NORM NILSEN HAS:

- Improved job opportunities for senior workers
- Extended Civil Rights laws and administration
- Improved the working conditions of migrant farm laborers
- Established the State Conciliation Service for labor-management harmony
- Improved electrical inspection—so that Oregon's rate of electrically-caused fires is down to one-third the national average

NORM NILSEN: RECOGNIZED LEADER

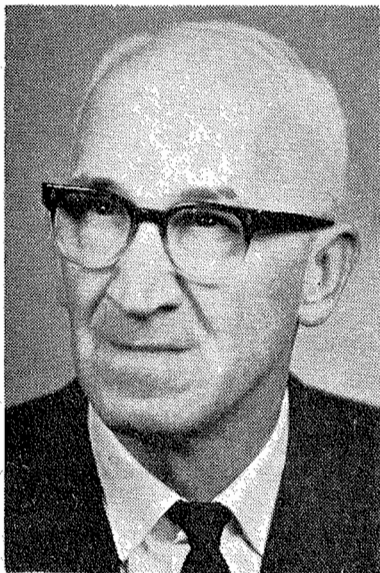
- President, International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, 1959
- Guildsman Award, 1947; Freedom Award, 1958; Brotherhood Award, 1962

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican

EDDIE AHRENS

For State Senator, First District, Marion County



Eddie Ahrens has served you well for seven years in the State Legislature. In 1954 he entered politics with the firm conviction that he could serve his County and State in behalf of the rural people of Marion County. He has conscientiously served in two sessions and one special session in the House of Representatives where he was appointed on the Agriculture Committee as vice-chairman; on the Elections Committee as vice-chairman and on the Forestry and Mining Committee.

In 1958 he was elected to the Senate and again served on the Agriculture Committee and also on the Elections, Rules and Veterans Affairs Committees. In 1960 he served on the Fish and Game, Agriculture, Commerce and Utilities and Rules Committees.

Eddie Ahrens has proven himself to be sound in his judgment on all issues and has always taken a conservative attitude in behalf of the taxpayer's interests but a progressive and forward looking stand in the ultimate good and growth of the State.

He is currently serving on the Agriculture Interim Committee, the Local Government Interim Committee and on the Fiscal Committee, giving him a well-rounded knowledge of the conditions and problems of our State.

His affiliations with numerous organizations have given him insight in County and State affairs and made him cognizant of the wants and needs of his constituents. Among the organizations in which he has been active are: The Oregon Farm Bureau, Purebred Sheepbreeders, Romney Breeders Assn., Pacific Woolgrowers, Marion County Agriculture Conservation Committee, Marion County Fair Board, Salem Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of St. Marks Lutheran Church and the Masonic Lodge.

He has lived his entire lifetime in Marion County and so has a background of the history of our State. Having been a taxpayer all of his life he has a deep concern about the ever growing property taxes which are becoming intolerable and are not based on the ability to pay.

His voting record proves consistently his belief in less government and fewer laws.

Eddie Ahrens is dedicated to serve the people of his County and State faithfully and sincerely for the good of the majority, being ever mindful that the liberty of the individual must be preserved.

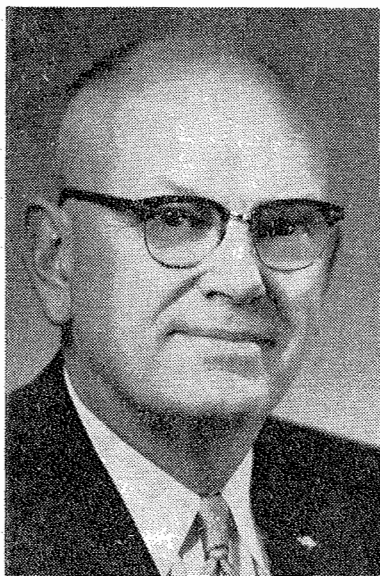
His slogan is: Continued sincere and faithful service to all people as your rural senator.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Republican

ROBERT L. (BOB) ELFSTROM

For State Senator, First District, Marion County



Few men in the legislature command the respect and have the influence of Marion County's Bob Elfstrom.

He will take to the Senate the seasoned leadership developed during six sessions in the House—leadership that led to his election as Republican floor leader in the 1959 session and that won the confidence and trust of Republicans and Democrats alike.

He will continue in the Senate his determined fight against big spending and big taxes. "Taxes will be the most important issue of the 1963 session," Elfstrom says. "We began the last session with a surplus of 35 million dollars. I introduced a bill that would have set aside 10 million of this surplus as a cushion against future requirements. Instead, appropriations were made that used up the entire surplus. Unless legislators are elected this year who are economy minded, it will be necessary to raise taxes between 30 and 40 million dollars just to maintain the present rate of spending," Elfstrom said.

In the 1957 session, Elfstrom worked for a 30% cut in income taxes, which the majority later compromised at a 20% cut. In the 1959 session, he voted against the Democratic proposal for a 12 million dollar increase in income taxes, an increase that was later repealed by vote of the people. His work for tax economy goes back to his record as Mayor of Salem, when millage taxes were cut 10% during his administration without sacrificing city services.

He has had a major role in House action—particularly legislation affecting fish and game regulations, liquor control and highways. He has served continuously as a member of the Committee on Highways that has initiated legislation of great importance to Marion County. Backed by his experience as chairman of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, he has worked persistently as Chairman of the Committee on Alcoholic Control to preserve the integrity and effectiveness of liquor control.

Named Salem's "First Citizen" (1951), Bob Elfstrom's distinguished public service has included, among others, Director of the Y.M.C.A. and Salem Community Chest, Chairman 1952 Marion County March of Dimes, President of the Rotary Club, President of the Cascade Area Boy Scouts, Trustee of Willamette University, Elder and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church. A successful businessman for 28 years, he heads the contracting firm of Elfstrom & Eyre, Inc.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat

MARY E. EYRE**For State Senator, First District, Marion County****PERSONAL DATA:**

MARY E. EYRE has roots deep in Marion County where she has lived for 58 years with interests and associations as wide as the county. Her father was farmer, stock-buyer and founder of rural youth activities whose name is perpetuated by the George W. Eyre Trophy given in 4H Club work. Other family connections have been with banking and postal service. She is a product of local schools but has done advanced work in other states and has travelled in Canada, Mexico and Europe. She pays taxes on property and on income—and prefers the latter.

MARY E. EYRE has been actively associated with many organizations and has given freely of her time, effort and leadership to Knight Memorial United Church of Christ, Marion County Historical Society, national and Oregon education associations, National Council

for the Social Studies, American Association of University Women, League of Women Voters, Marion County Tuberculosis and Health Association, American Civil Liberties Union, American Association for the United Nations, Salem Art Association, Y.W.C.A.

PUBLIC SERVICE:

MARY E. EYRE has truly made a career of teaching. Since graduation from Willamette University she has taught school for forty-four years with the success that brought to her in 1962 the Willamette Alumni Citation "in recognition of outstanding achievements and services which reflect honor upon Willamette University".

MARY E. EYRE has interpreted, explained and given life to history and government, economics and sociology of state and nation so effectively that her teaching is proudly acknowledged by public officials, legislators, other teachers, professional men and women.

For nineteen years, she was chairman of her department at North Salem High School, concerned with curriculum planning, working frequently with the State Department of Education for the whole state. Choice and purchases of books and supplies kept her aware of the budget limitations of a public institution.

Retired at age 65, this year (1962), she aspires to performance of her oft repeated admonition that government is everyone's concern.

PRESENT GOALS:

- Service to state and party through participation in the essential features of a democratic system.
- Service to the principles of good government in the reorganization of the Oregon Constitution.
- Service to young people by helping to improve our schools, libraries, museums and parks.
- Service to all citizens by study and careful evaluation, without pre-commitments of selfish interest, of the problems of our resources and institutions.
- Service to herself by continuing in constructive activity.

(This information furnished by the Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Democrat

CLIFFORD W. FERGUSON**For State Senator, First District, Marion County**

FERGUSON, native of Iowa, Oregon resident, homeowner and taxpayer, (familiar with crippling taxes upon farms and homes of Marion County), has had **EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE** in State and Federal government.

FERGUSON, an Attorney in good standing before U.S. SUPREME COURT and several state supreme courts, enjoys reputation of being a capable counsel versed in procedure; legal, parliamentary and legislative. Ferguson served in the Oklahoma Legislature.

FERGUSON, (1955), awarded U.S. Civil Service Commission's highest rating-grade as **GENERAL HEARINGS EXAMINER**. Ferguson was Senior Regional Attorney, U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission seven years; prior to coming to Oregon was General Commerce Attorney for State of Utah. Ferguson served, (1952-1959), as Counsel-Director, PUC, Oregon for Com-

missioners Heltzel and Morgan. He was awarded **OUTSTANDING** ratings annually by both commissioners for public service.

FERGUSON was prominent in national freight rate hearings in behalf of Oregon agriculture and lumber industry. Commissioner HOWARD MORGAN recommended Ferguson's appointment to Oregon-Washington Governor's Freight Rate Committee, (1958), organized to bring restoration of competitive-level freight rates enabling Oregon farmers to market products in big eastern markets, Oregon lumbermen to compete with Canadian lumber. Election of Hatfield ended remedial actions at State level by Ferguson.

Ferguson, on behalf of Governor PAUL PATTERSON, helped organize first GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE to deal with RAIL MONOPOLY PRACTICES damaging Oregon economy. It's success under Patterson and Holmes is well known. During past several years despite failure of RAILS to adjust freight rates, and keep Oregon Agriculture competitive in Eastern markets and OREGON lumber competitive with CANADIAN lumber, little, if any, official action has been taken at state level.

FERGUSON was recommended by Governor Patterson for appointment as Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

FERGUSON, a veteran, was awarded Army Commendation Ribbon. Member Honorary Reserve. Past Commander veteran organizations. Past President PTA. (local). Ex-member OREGON STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

FERGUSON FAVORS: (1) Increased Basic School Support, Relief of Taxes on Farms, Homes; (2) Strong State Civil Service Code (STOP PLAYING POLITICS WITH STATE JOBS AND RETIREMENTS); (3) Medical Aid to aged and retired WITHOUT STIGMA OF PAUPER'S LABEL; (4) Freight Rate relief to revive MARKETING Oregon agricultural products and Lumber; (5) Fair TEACHER'S rights program; (6) Abolishment of law permitting State Contracts with State legislators; (7) Legislation to protect public RAIL CROSSINGS.

FERGUSON opposes: Discrimination by Race, Creed or National Origin.

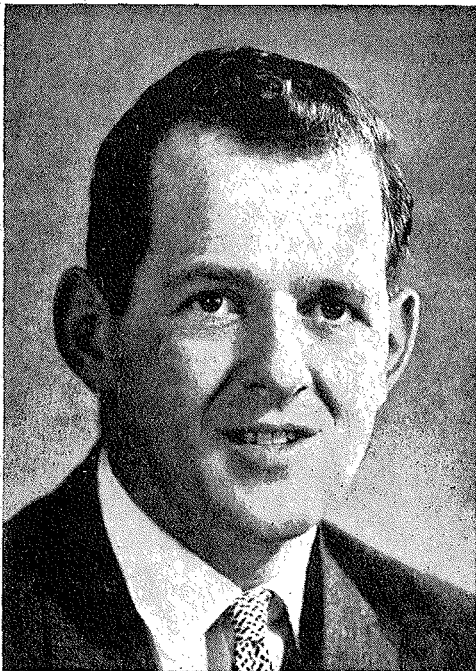
(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;

E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Democrat

CORNELIUS C. BATESON

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County**



RE-ELECT BATESON

•

ABLE

•

VIGOROUS

•

A RECORD OF
RESPONSIBLE
LEGISLATION FOR
MARION COUNTY

RE-ELECT BATESON. In the 1961 Legislature, under Bateson's sponsorship, many bills of importance and value to Marion County were passed. He was vice-chairman of the committees on Agriculture and Livestock, and Financial Affairs, a member of the Local Government Committee, and is now a member of the Legislative Fiscal Committee.

BATESON, a graduate of Salem High School and Stanford University, owns and operates a fruit, vegetable and grain farm in the Salem area. He is a director of Blue Lake Packers, Inc., a volunteer fireman, vice-president of the East Salem Rotary Club, a member of Farmers' Union, Farm Bureau, American Legion, Active 20-30 Club and the First Congregational Church of Salem. He is a director of Oregon Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association and former overseer of the Macleay Grange. Bateson was named "Outstanding Young Farmer" for 1961 by the Oregon Junior Chamber of Commerce.

As a legislator, Bateson has a record of responsible legislation in the fields of education, agriculture, taxation and state employee benefits. His record of service to the people's interest is one of which every Marion County Citizen can be proud.

..... RE-ELECT BATESON

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican

RUSSELL F. BONESTEEL**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County**

Few men have greater familiarity with the problems and potential of the Marion County area than Russell F. Bonesteele, a candidate for the House of Representatives.

A long-time resident of Salem, he has served with distinction as Mayor of Salem since 1958 and prior to that was Alderman for four years.

During his service as Mayor, the Salem-Marion County-Polk County area was awarded the coveted All-America Area award by Look Magazine. In helping win this award, Russell Bonesteele worked closely with and developed excellent relationships with such state leaders as Governors Bob Holmes and Mark Hatfield, leading officials of Marion and Polk Counties, and School District officials.

Although the All-America Area award for Marion and Polk Counties was the hallmark of Russell Bonesteele's service as Mayor, those who know Salem are well aware of the fact that even

though city services were kept at a high level, he stayed within the budget.

As a civil servant of wide experience, Russell Bonesteele is keenly aware of the fact that government must not live beyond its income. He feels that tax dollars should be spent wisely on necessary programs and that frills and foolishness are no more practical for governmental unit than in a home budget, witnessed by the fact that he has held the line on City Government taxes.

Russell Bonesteele would approach the problems of State Government with this realistic outlook. One of the great advantages he would have in the State Legislature would be the ability to accept heavy responsibilities at the outset. He has had far more than normal experience in getting things done through cooperation.

Where many first-term legislators are forced to spend wasteful hours learning legislative procedure, Russell Bonesteele will be able to step immediately into positions of responsibility and perform with decision and dispatch.

A vote for Russell Bonesteele is a vote for integrity and experience.

His background is, of course, not restricted to familiarity with the functions of city, state and county government. He has had wide business experience (Bonesteele Sales & Service) since 1917 in Salem.

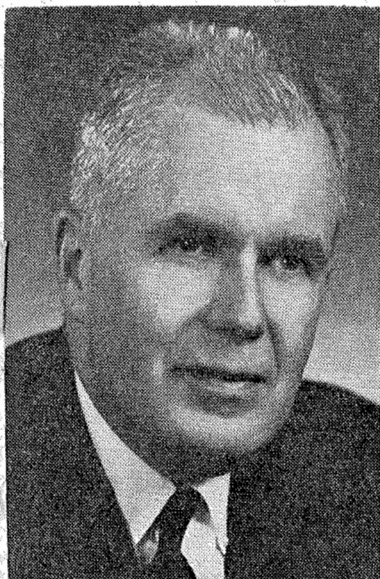
Russell Bonesteele is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Salem Memorial Hospital, the League of Oregon Cities, the Commercial Bank of Salem and Belcrest Memorial Park.

He has also served in the Rotary Club, the American Legion (after service in World War I) the Elks, Masons and Shrine.

"My record as Mayor of Salem is your guarantee of efficient service."

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Republican

MORRIS K. CROTHERS**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County**

Morris Crothers has the ability, the drive and the political courage to do the job you want done in the legislature.

With a keen, penetrating mind, he likes the challenge of debate. He has strong convictions which he expresses with an earnestness and sincerity that wins confidence and trust. He usually wins—because he knows what he is talking about. He likes to work with difficult problems, insists upon prompt action when a decision has been reached and cannot be swayed by pressure.

Typical of the man, he gave up the security of conventional medical practice to take a postgraduate course in the London School of Tropical Medicine. He then spent five years on the staff of a hospital at Fatehgarh, India, where for years he was the only American doctor. After his return to America and his appointment as medical director of one of the largest munitions plants, he waived his exempt draft status, entered the Navy and became a medical officer on a ship that served in the Okinawa campaign.

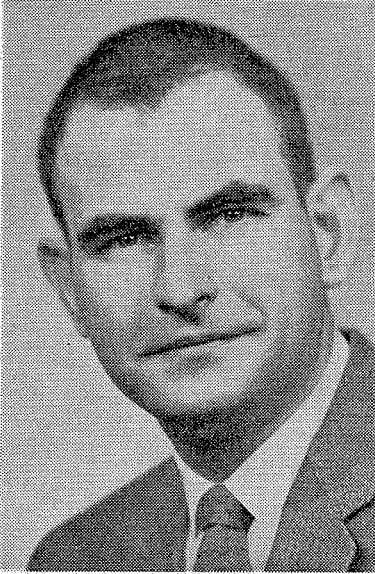
Typically, too, he began medical practice in Salem in a small office back of Mootry's Drug Store. Today, his extensive practice is housed in one of the city's most modern clinics where he is associated in practice with his brother.

When asked why he became a candidate, Dr. Crothers says: "A doctor sees the problems of the average individual and the average family from an intimate, trusted and confidential position. The understanding he gains of their problems should be reflected in the legislature. Furthermore, as the quality and cost of medical care becomes a greater and greater problem, particularly for the elderly, we should have legislators who know this problem firsthand and who have a sincere desire to achieve top medical care at a cost people can afford." Dr. Crothers has been a pioneer in the field of prepaid medical care.

The family lives in Salem where their youngest daughter, Susan, is a student at Parrish Jr. High School. An older daughter, Mrs. Robert Quinn, is the wife of a Beaverton dentist and a former teacher in Salem schools. A son, Donald, is a graduate of North Salem High, Yale University and Cambridge University (England) and is continuing his studies at the University of California. Dr. Crothers is a member of the American College of Surgeons, has served as head of the staff of the Salem General Hospital, is a member of the Presbyterian Church where he served on the Board of Elders, is a past president of Oregon Physicians' Service and of the Western Conference of Prepaid Medical Service Plans, is a Mason and has served in many community activities.

CROTHERS FOR REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE
Clarke Brown, Chairman

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat**L. B. DAY****For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County**

**LEADERSHIP
RESPONSIBILITY
OBJECTIVITY**
in
STATE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Day is a resident of Marion County; married; a graduate of Willamette University in Political Science and attended the University of Nebraska. Served four years in the U. S. Navy during the Korean War. Is a Member of Organized Labor, Member of the Board of Directors of the Marion-Polk County United Fund, past member of the Young Democrats.

Mr. Day believes in responsible government to meet the needs of the people and not self interest groups; recognizes that State and County Governments must seek solutions to the increasing school drop-out problem and the presence of large numbers of unskilled labor. He believes that education should be geared to future needs as well as present; knows the need to stimulate and establish more diversified industry and business to stimulate job opportunities in the State of Oregon; to provide agriculture with a means of increasing income and to give immediate tax relief by reduction and reappraisal of the entire property tax structure in the State of Oregon, Thus

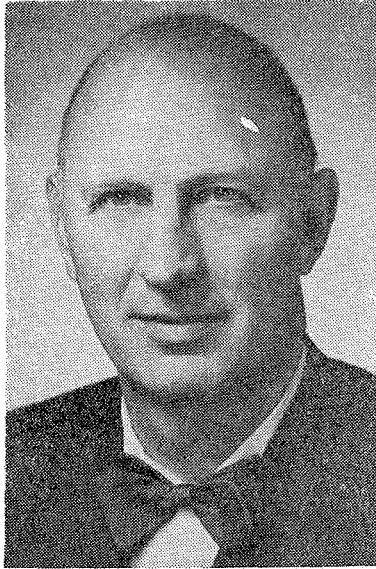
MAKE YOUR VOTE PAY—VOTE FOR L. B. DAY, DEMOCRAT

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican

WINTON J. HUNT

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County**



"The big question in the 1963 session," says Win Hunt, "will be taxes and whether or not the state budget can be maintained without any new tax being levied." WINTON J. HUNT, an experienced, effective representative of three sessions, is well qualified to represent the people of Marion County in the role of legislative "watchdog." The record shows his aggressive efforts to keep taxes down and to prevent the legislature from getting into deficit spending. He believes government should be progressive, alive, and alert to the best interests of the people, but that government should restrict its interference in the lives of its citizens, doing only that which the people cannot do for themselves.

Even more with the explosive growth forecast for Oregon, WINTON J. HUNT believes the state should remain in the forefront in its EDUCATIONAL programs; that more than ever the principle of 50% state support for schools should be expedited to reduce TAXES on property.

In the past, Marion County has been well represented by WIN HUNT, members of both political parties having found he represents all of the people without discrimination. The reelection of WINTON J. HUNT to the legislature will insure continued effective representation for Marion County.

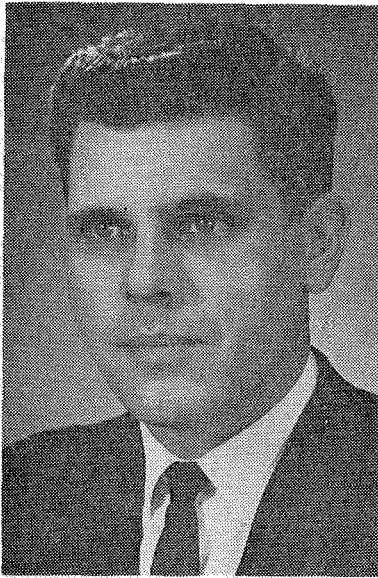
He is a native of Woodburn and the owner of the insurance firm of Jno P. Hunt and Son. He is a member of Salem BPOE, Knife and Fork Club, Woodburn Rotary, and Woodburn Post No. 46 of the American Legion.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat

RICHARD F. MAY

**For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County**



ECONOMY: "Thrifty administration; . . . strict husbanding of resources." Webster.

Since 1932, our Federal and state governments, strongly influenced by progressive Democratic leadership, have provided an increasing number of essential services for our citizens—services which necessarily could be provided only by government. However, continually increasing costs and an increasing demand upon governmental agencies for services have resulted in a corresponding increase in the taxpayers' burden. These services, which have become so fundamental to the proper maintenance of our way of life, cannot be eliminated, but they can be re-evaluated to assure that they are serving their intended purposes, that flagrant abuses are prevented or eliminated, and that the taxpayers' dollar is

being spent in the best way possible. This desired economy can be achieved only through effective legislation.

As a practicing attorney, Richard F. May is qualified to represent the residents of Marion County in seeking adequate and effective legislation. Thirty-one years old, he attended elementary and secondary schools in Stayton, Albany and Portland, and after serving four years with the U. S. Air Force received Bachelor of Business Administration and Doctor of Jurisprudence degrees from the University of Portland and Willamette University respectively. He is married and lives with his family (six children) in Woodburn where he is a partner in a law firm. He is a member of St. Luke Parish in Woodburn and serves as Advocate to the local council of the Knights of Columbus. He is active in the Woodburn Jaycees and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Marion-Polk Democratic Club.

Richard F. May believes that the people of Marion County are entitled to aggressive representation which will benefit the ENTIRE county, and, if elected, he will devote his energies to that end.

"Effective government at greater economy for the taxpayer."

MAY FOR REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE
Bob Ebenal, Chairman
404 Tooze Street
Woodburn, Oregon

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican

FLOYD UTTER
For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County



TO THE VOTERS OF MARION COUNTY:

"WE MUST LIVE WITHIN OUR MEANS." This Floyd Utter sets as a standard for state government administration. Floyd Utter was raised on the simple theory that you cannot spend more than you take in and remain solvent. This philosophy is his position on all State Government fiscal problems.

The 1963 legislative session must face the difficult problems resulting from Oregon's growth. Some problems which Floyd Utter feels must be answered include taxation and financial issues, educational policies, medicare for the aged, and constitutional revision.

Floyd Utter pledges NOT TO VOTE for any tax increases. His mature judgment and years of experience are needed by the people of Marion County now during this crucial period of state government.

Floyd Utter has the support of numerous citizens and many friends irrespective of party affiliation. His record of civic service is assurance of honest, fearless, and forceful fight for all legislation which is in the public interest. Floyd Utter's only interest in being elected is to serve the people of Marion County and the State of Oregon.

Marion County will elect four representatives. Floyd Utter asks for one of your votes.

(This information furnished by the Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat

MRS. TOM (MARGUERITE) WRIGHT
For Representative in the Legislative Assembly
Eleventh District, Marion County



OUR HOUSE DELEGATION NEEDS THE WOMAN'S TOUCH: THE RIGHT WOMAN IS MRS. TOM (MARGUERITE) WRIGHT!

Every family in Marion County has a stake in the election of Mrs. Wright. Housewife, mother of four, she understands the problems of people in all walks of life. With dignity, with good humor, with quiet courage, Mrs. Wright is well-qualified to serve. She was encouraged by Senators Richard and Maurine Neuberger to enter politics.

EXPERIENCED—Former Oregon Statesman editorial writer, now women's editor of the Capital Press, Mrs. Wright has held many other jobs, including bean-picking. Her authoritative, behind-the-scenes knowledge of how state government works was gained on the job in the State Education Dept., as press secretary for Atty. Gen. Bob Thornton, as legislative representative for groups interested in humanitarian laws, as columnist for ten Oregon newspapers

during the last legislative session. Mrs. Wright knows first-hand how the Legislature works.

UNAFRAID—As a successful candidate in the primary, Mrs. Wright campaigned fearlessly on the issues, and won endorsement by both Salem dailies, Statesman and Capital Journal. She earned the trust and loyalty of citizens of both parties who believe she will work, honestly and faithfully, for the best possible legislation affecting the well-being of every family. By her example of candor and courage to stand up and be counted on the most controversial issues, Mrs. Wright already has performed a public service in helping inform the voters.

RESPONSIBLE—Mrs. Wright's record of civic service proves she can work well with people and knows how to get things done. She won a "Woman of Achievement" award from a professional journalism fraternity and was cited as an outstanding University of Oregon alumni by Mortar Board. Now vice president of the Salem Art Association (Bush House), she is former vice president of the Presbyterian Church women's assoc., member of the Brotherhood Week Committee, formerly worked for PTA, YWCA, Red Cross, League of Women Voters, etc.

TRUSTWORTHY—Mrs. Wright will work for better education on all levels, including vocational training; stricter drug regulations, credit policies people can understand, medicare, mental health, fair insurance practices especially in health insurance, care for retarded children, highway safety enforcement, wholesome food regulations, a better break for working mothers, and other proposals in areas important to families with children and retired people.

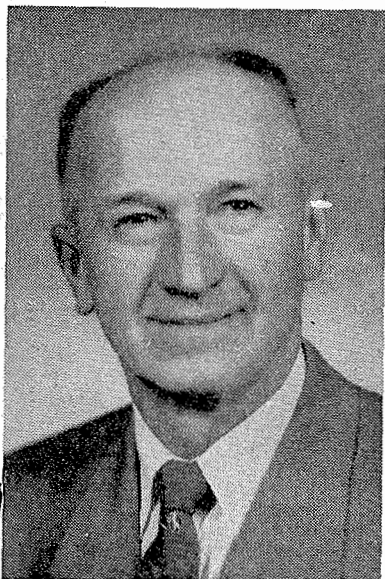
YOU CAN BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT WHEN YOU VOTE WRIGHT!

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican

HENRY AHRENS

For County Commissioner, Marion County



Henry Ahrens, as one of your present county commissioners, is seeking re-election to this same position. He has been a prominent farmer and purebred sheep breeder since 1929 with his brother Eddie on their farm near Turner.

He is very active in many civic and rural organizations for the betterment of county and state. He is also very interested in schools and educational problems. He has been connected with the State Fair for twenty-five years, serving as State Fair Commissioner from 1952 to 1957. He is a member of the Veterans of World War I and the American Legion and played with the famous Salem American Legion Drum Corps. Member of Salem Kiwanis Club, Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, Pacific Wool Growers, Western Oregon Livestock Association, Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders, Cub Scout Commissioner. Has served as director of the American Romney Breeders Association, Marion County Lamb Show manager for twenty

years, was President Marion County Livestock Association two years, was President of the Santiam Soil Conservation District for four years, served on the Marion County Agricultural Adjustment Act, past member Salem Cherrians, did Government surveying on the triple A program.

Mr. Ahrens is an active member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, is married and has one son, John, who is ten years old.

He is present chairman of the Board of Equalization of Marion County, and Chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the Association of Oregon Counties. Besides agriculture it involves taxes, County Fair Boards, parimutuel money for premium purposes, livestock, predatory animal control, farm zoning and many other problems. He is now serving on the County Health Board, and is a member of the County Welfare Commission. Mr. Ahrens co-operates one hundred percent with all other county elected officials.

He has worked very diligently to save the taxpayers money and has tried to serve honestly and fairly all of the people of Marion County who have come to him with their problems. He will continue to serve the county in the future as he has in the past.

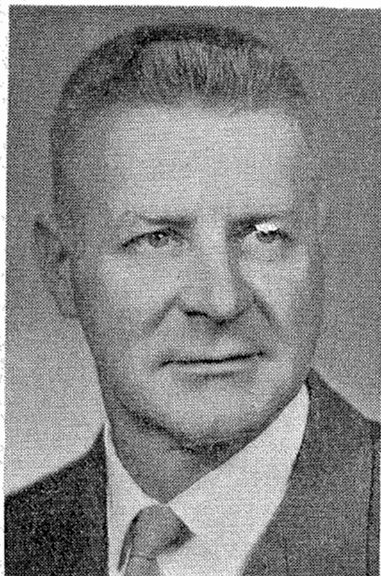
He believes in the freedom and the right of all citizens to vote for their county, state and federal officials.

Sincere consideration of all problems. Dedicated to save the taxpayers' money.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat

WALTER J. BREITENSTEIN
For County Commissioner, Marion County



DUTIES and POWERS of MARION COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board acts upon all bills contracted for by the county; has charge of roads and bridges, their construction and maintenance; manages county-owned buildings and property; levies county taxes; appoints election officials; establishes election precincts and designates polling places; issues rural dance hall licenses; passes upon applications to sell liquor outside of cities and fills temporary vacancies in the legislature. The Commissioners are members of the County Public Welfare Commission which administers the old age assistance law and other assistance programs. —With these powers it is important to elect board members that are qualified and dedicated to do the job to the best of their ability.

Walter J. Breitenstein is a native of Marion County, Oregon, 44 years old, reared on a farm and educated in Marion County schools, plus army schooling. Army I Q tests placed his education rating among the top 40% of the men tested.

Walter J. Breitenstein is presently a Knight of Columbus, School Board member and chairman of the Bentgrass Association. His life-time occupation has been in farming and in the lumbering industry.

Walter J. Breitenstein is a farm and home owner, residing with his wife and 7 children on Rt. 1, Sublimity.

Walter J. Breitenstein has staunch convictions on prime county issues:

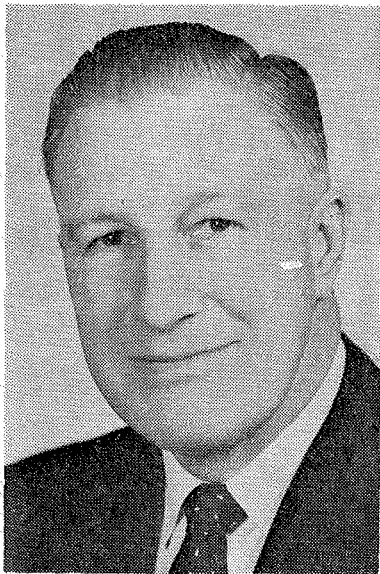
1. The budget should continue to be balanced.
2. The welfare and assistance programs deserve studious consideration.
3. Property taxes should not be increased.
4. New concepts of government that are likely to be beneficial and advantageous to the common good are worthy of study.
5. Harmonious cooperation between departments and close city-county liaison is essential.
6. Marion County has vast potentialities; in its citizens, its industries, its natural resources and its position in the state, all needing good government administration.

Walter J. Breitenstein firmly believes in the dignity of man, and that government should be made to benefit people and their rights.

For fair, intelligent and efficient administration of Marion County government; elect, **WALTER J. BREITENSTEIN** to the **MARION COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

Republican

REX HARTLEY**For County Commissioner, Marion County**

With the support of County Judge Rex Hartley, the Marion County Court on August 14, 1961, in accordance with State Statutes, adopted an order reorganizing itself as a County Board of Commissioners, consisting of three commissioners, effective January 1, 1963. Judge Hartley has served continuously since January 1951, being reelected twice.

Although the title has been changed, Judge Hartley is, in effect, seeking the election in order to be in a position to continue his progressive program for the improvement of local County government so Marion County will continue its economic and cultural growth.

Achievements in which Judge Hartley played a leading role:

1. Reforms in Marion County Budget procedure to assure sound fiscal management.
2. Creation of Marion County Parks and Recreation Commission for development of recreation facilities.
3. Development of a long range Marion County Road program to meet the increasing needs for adequate transportation.
4. Establishment of a Youth Forest Camp program.
5. Establishment of a Marion County Planning Commission.
6. Completion of a reappraisal program to equalize tax burdens.
7. Construction of a modern Courthouse, to meet Marion County needs of the future, and the new County Shop, without incurring indebtedness.
8. Appointment of Marion County Home Rule Charter Committee.
9. Establishment of a County Surplus Food Distribution Center.
10. Maintenance of an effective County Civil Defense organization.

In addition to serving as chairman of the Marion County Board of Health; the Marion County Welfare Commission and the Marion County Budget Committee, Judge Hartley also serves the interests of the County as Chairman of the State Board of Forestry, member of the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments, of the Association of Oregon Counties committee on Urban Affairs, and on Forestry and Grazing; of the National Association of County officials committee on Roads and Highways.

Judge Hartley's collateral activities which contribute to the economic and cultural growth of the County include:—General Chairman, Marion County Agricultural Planning Council; Member of White House Conference on National Education; member of the Salem Area Chamber of Commerce.

Since 1924, Judge Hartley has been in active cooperation with Oregon State University in developing County Extension work. He is an active supporter of the County-wide 4-H Club program.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Phillip J. Roth, Chairman, Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Secretary)

Democrat

H. P. "RUSTY" TEETS
For County Commissioner, Marion County



Howard P. Teets, widely known as "Rusty", as he was nick-named when he was five years old, is a man who has devoted much of his time and effort to civic affairs, local, and state wide.

Rusty Teets firmly believes that honesty and a genuine interest in the people he represents ought to be the major requirement of every public official.

He believes in county business being administered in the best interests of the people.

He knows that the office of County Commissioner is a full-time job which requires constant attention and alertness to the changing times. Mr. Teets will take an active part in helping to secure more industry for Marion County as this would aid the economy by helping to ease the unemployment situation, as well as the tax load on the individual taxpayer.

Rusty Teets has always been regarded by his associates and by the citizens generally as a man of real character and integrity, who has shown extraordinary ability in harmonizing divergent groups and in getting officials and community leaders to cooperate and pull together for the common good. We are sure that a majority of the people of Marion County believes that a man of this caliber is needed on the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. Teets assures a real interest in any suggestions for the betterment of the county, and will give prompt consideration to any complaints, as a commissioner's duty is to serve the people to the best of his ability.

He has been instrumental in the formation of the Keizer Fire District, Scout Troop 41, Keizer Water District, and various other organizations.

Due to his ability and experience, he was elected to serve in 1958 and 1962 as President of Oregon Rural Fire Protection District Association, a state wide organization which he helped form in 1950. He was also selected as Fireman of the Year in Marion County in 1958.

Mr. Teets is a member of Lake Labish Barracks 1515, VFW Post 661, Past Master of Keizer Lodge A.F. & A.M., Keizer Improvement District, and other groups.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 E. D. Spencer, Chairman, Al Weeks, Secretary)

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