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Voters' Pamphlet

General Election

NOVEMBER 4, 1958



Compiled and distributed by
MARK O. HATFIELD
Secretary of State

ARION 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 or city on election day.

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

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

You are a "service voter".
You are a "service voter if you are:

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

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

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

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

How a voter may obtain and use an absentee ballot.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

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

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

You are physically unable to go to the polls.

Application for the ballot may be

filed with, or mailed to the County Clerk at any time within 60 days before the election, September 5—October 30 (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, October 30-November 3, require additional statement that:

Voter is physically unable to get to the polls, or

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

On election day, require certificate of physical disability incurred on election day from:

Licensed practitioner of healing arts.

Authorized practitioner of Christian Science.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fails to vote in at least one 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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* Did not engage space in this pamphlet.

Measure No. 1

FIXING STATE BOUNDARIES

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 30, 1957, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Whereas the northern boundary of this state in the Columbia River has since statehood been a continuous source of confusion and dispute rendering law enforcement and administration difficult and vexing; and

Whereas there is a need to make the location of said boundary in the Columbia River more definite and certain; now, therefore,

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

That section 1, Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon [,] shall be bounded [as follows, to wit:]

[Begining (sic) one marine league at sea, due west from the point where the forty second parallel of North latitude intersects the same; thence Northerly at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States to a point due west, and opposite the middle of the North ship Channel of the Columbia River: thence Easterly to and up the middle channel of said River; and when it is divided by islands, up the middle of the widest channel thereof, and in like manner up the middle of the main channel of Snake River, to the Mouth of the Owyhee River; thence due South to the parallel of latitude forty two degrees North: thence West, along said parallel to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia River, and Snake River, concurrently with States and Territories of which Those Rivers form a boundary in common with this State.]

[But the Congress of the United States, in providing for the admission of this State into the Union, may make the said Northern boundary, conform to the act creating the Territory of Washington] *as provided by section 1 of the Act of Congress of February, 1859, admitting the State of Oregon into the Union of the United States, until such boundaries are modified by appropriate interstate compact or compacts heretofore or hereafter approved by the Congress of the United States.*

NOTE—Matter to be deleted from the existing constitutional provisions is indicated by brackets. Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

<p>FIXING STATE BOUNDARIES—Purpose: Repeals obsolete constitutional provision describing state boundaries. Authorizes modifying of existing state boundaries by interstate agreement with approval of Congress.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Measure No. 1 Fixing State Boundaries**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

This measure is designed to clear up long-standing doubt and confusion as to the exact location of the mutual boundary of the States of Oregon and Washington. Its effect would be, first, to amend an obsolete Oregon constitutional provision describing Oregon's northern boundary, and second, to authorize modification of Oregon's existing boundaries by interstate agreement.

When the Oregon Territory was organized on August 14, 1848, its boundaries roughly were described as ". . . all that part of the Territory of the United States which lies west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, north of the forty-second degree of north latitude. . ." In 1853, the area of the Oregon Territory was reduced by the formation of Washington Territory, and on February 14, 1859, Oregon was admitted into the Union as a state. The boundaries of the new State, as defined by Congress differed, however, from those set forth in the Oregon Constitution of 1857 in that the Congress cut off from the new state the area between the forty-sixth parallel and the Snake River, thereby conforming the northern boundary of the State of Oregon to the southern boundary of the Washington Territory. Through some oversight Oregon's Constitution has never been changed to conform to the Act of Congress admitting Oregon as a state. Measure No. 1 would accomplish this change.

That portion of Oregon's present northern boundary following the forty-sixth parallel is well defined and certain, but that portion of the northern boundary designated to follow the "middle channel" of the Columbia River has remained a source of considerable confusion and occasional dispute. Winds, tides and shifting sand and mud have periodically altered the location of boundary markers and the "middle channel" described in the Oregon and Washington Constitutions. Enforcement and administration of law have been difficult in a variety of situations, involving such matters as taxation, fish and game management, and workmen's compensation coverage.

No power is granted Oregon in its present Constitution to change or alter its boundaries. This Measure No. 1 permits modification of all of Oregon's existing boundaries by compact or agreement with other states, subject, however, to approval of the Congress of the United States. Such a compact or agreement modifying Oregon's boundary along the Columbia River by making it more definite and certain along specific surveyed lines has already been adopted by the 1957 Oregon and Washington legislatures and was approved by the U. S. Congress in July, 1958. That compact will become effective if this Measure No. 1 is adopted by the people of Oregon and if a similar measure is adopted by the people of Washington.

TOM LAWSON McCALL, Portland
PHIL F. BROGAN, Bend
BORDEN F. BECK, Portland

Measure No. 1 Fixing State Boundaries

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint
Resolution No. 4 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)**

When Oregon became a state 99 years ago, its northern boundary in the Columbia River was described as "the middle channel of said river, and when divided by islands, the middle of the widest channel thereof". This description was suitable in earlier days, but is wholly inadequate now.

The vagaries of nature and the endeavors of man have made it necessary to more closely determine an exact location of our boundary between Oregon and Washington. Flood waters of the Columbia have completely removed some islands, created new ones, and made new channels. The construction of Bonneville, The Dalles, McNary, and now John Day dams have covered other islands, created slack water pools and permanently changed shore lines.

By a directive of the 1955 Legislature, the Oregon Interstate Cooperation Commission was charged with the responsibility of making this determination. A similar action of the Washington Legislative Assembly resulted in the formation of the Oregon-Washington Boundary Commission.

Several meetings of the joint Commission were held at which all methods of describing a satisfactory delineation between the two states were considered. The best choice was a series of straight lines between accurately located points of latitude and longitude, generally dividing the river area equally between the two states. There was little change in the land claimed by the states; actually only one island became definitely located in Oregon, where Washington had laid claim to it years before.

The several departments and commissions of government in both Oregon and Washington with problems affected by the boundary location were consulted. All the County Courts of counties abutting the river on both sides were contacted. General approval of the plan was received before the committee made its final determinations.

An example of what the precise location of the boundary can mean, is the construction of The Dalles dam. Agreement on its placement was reached early in 1956. Contractors were able to proceed without the difficulties experienced at both Bonneville and McNary dams, where accidents during and after construction and tax claims by both states on over-lapping sections of McNary dam, are still to be resolved by the courts.

The compact drafted by the joint Commission was unanimously adopted by the Legislatures of both Oregon and Washington in 1957. Ratification by the Congress of the United States is required where the boundary location or its description is changed. Congress gave its approval in 1958.

This identical measure is being submitted to the voters in the State of Washington for their approval this year. An affirmative vote by both states is all that is needed to adopt this new and improved northern boundary for our state. We urge that you vote YES on Measure No. 1.

LEE OHMART, State Senator, Marion County

GEORGE ANNALA, State Representative, Hood River County

WAYNE TURNER, State Representative, Columbia County

Measure No. 2

INCREASING FUNDS FOR WAR VETERANS' LOANS

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 35, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 30, 1957, 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:

That sections 1 and 3, Article XI-A of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Notwithstanding the limits contained in section 7, Article XI of the Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed [four] six percent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the state for the purpose of creating a fund to be advanced for the acquisition of farms and homes for the benefit of male and female residents of the State of Oregon who served in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of not less than 90 days after mobilization therefor, and before the end of actual hostilities with any of the axis powers, or for a period of not less than 90 days between June 25, 1950, and [the cessation of the present national military emergency as determined and proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Oregon] *January 31, 1955*, and who are honorably discharged from such service, which fund shall be known as the "Oregon War Veterans' Fund." Secured repayment thereof shall be and is a prerequisite to the advancement of money from such fund.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to receive money from said fund except the following:

(1) Any person who resides in the State of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who served honorably in active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, for a period of not less than 90 days between September 1, 1940, and [September 2, 1945] *December 31, 1946*, who was either at the time of his enlistment, induction, warrant or commission a resident of the State of Oregon or who has been a bona fide resident of the State of Oregon for at least two years between the date of his separation from aforementioned service and December 31, 1950, and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service, or who has been furloughed to a reserve.

(2) Any person who resides in the State of Oregon at the time of applying for a loan from said fund, who served honorably in active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of not less than 90 days between June 25, 1950 and [the cessation of the present national military emergency as determined and proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Oregon] *January 31, 1955*, who was either at the time of his enlistment, induction, warrant or commission a resident of the State of Oregon or who has been a bona fide resident of the State of Oregon for at least two years after the date of his separation from aforementioned service, and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service, or who has been furloughed to a reserve.

NOTE—Matter to be deleted from the existing constitutional provisions is indicated by brackets. Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

INCREASING FUNDS FOR WAR VETERANS' LOANS—Purpose: To
2 increase from four percent to six percent of the assessed valuation
of all the property in the state as the maximum limitation on the
amount of state bonds that may be issued to raise funds to make
farm and home loans to World War II and Korean War veterans.

YES NO

(ESTIMATE OF INCREASED INDEBTEDNESS: The Constitution of Oregon now authorizes the borrowing on the credit of the State of approximately \$150,000,000 for farm and home loans to veterans. This amendment would increase the total authorized to approximately \$225,000,000. Interest on the additional \$75,000,000 would be approximately \$2,500,000 per annum. Loan repayments by veterans are expected to be adequate to pay the interest and retire any state bonds issued under the proposed authorization.)

Measure No. 2. Increasing Funds for War Veterans' Loans**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Senate Joint Resolution No. 35 was approved by the 1957 Legislature and referred to the people. It would amend Article XI-A, Section 1, of the State Constitution by increasing the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred by the state for the purpose of making loans to qualified veterans for the acquisition of farms and homes. Under present constitutional provisions, the state may borrow for this purpose in an amount not to exceed 4 percent of total assessed valuation of all property in the state. The proposed amendment would increase this to 6 percent of total assessed valuation.

This measure would also extend the closing date of the World War II veterans' active duty period from the present cutoff date of September 2, 1945 to December 31, 1946. This would make the World War II active service period for loan benefits conform with the period of active duty for other veterans' benefits. It would also conform with the date of termination of World War II hostilities as proclaimed by the President.

The existing state debt limit for the Department of Veterans' Affairs, under the 4 percent limitation and the 1957-1958 assessed valuation, is approximately \$86,000,000. The Department of Veterans' Affairs did reach this constitutional limit in the fall of 1957, and as a result, the veterans' loan program has been limited to the money received each month in veterans' loan repayments, or falling from a peak of more than \$5,000,000 in each of two months in the summer of 1957, to the current rate of about \$1,250,000 a month. Under the 1958-1959 assessed valuation, due primarily to an increased assessment ratio in Multnomah County, the debt limit has been increased to approximately \$150,000,000. Prospective state debt limit for this purpose under the proposed 6 percent limitation (based on estimated state assessed valuation for 1958-59) would be approximately \$225,000,000.

The 1957 session of the Legislature increased from \$9,000 to \$13,500 the amount of money a veteran could borrow for home acquisition; and increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000 the amount that could be borrowed for farm acquisition. At the same time, the loan limit was raised from 75 percent of appraised property value to 85 percent.

The Oregon veterans' farm and home loan program appears to be operating on a self-supporting basis. The favorable difference between the 4 percent interest charged to borrowers, and the cost of bonds to finance the program (currently 2.54 percent), has enabled the Department to pay the cost of administering the loan program, and other Department operations.

WILLIAM C. DYER, Salem
WILLIAM BADE, Portland
JOE DEVERS, Salem

Measure No. 2 Increasing Funds for War Veterans' Loans**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution
No. 35 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)**

The purpose of this amendment, submitted to the voters by the 1957 legislature, is two-fold:

1. It will make more money available for Oregon veterans' farm and home loans, thus insuring the continued operation of this tremendously successful lending program and at the same time contributing immeasurably to Oregon's economic growth. The program has been self-supporting and does not require a tax levy.

2. It will make the loan available to those veterans who entered military service at a later date during World War II, but who had 90 days or more of active duty before the date of the Presidential proclamation which marked the termination of hostilities.

As Article XI-A of the state constitution presently reads, the limit of bonds that may be issued to obtain funds for veterans' farm and home loans is four percent of the assessed value of the state. The Department of Veterans' Affairs, which administers the loan program, reached this limit a year ago and loans since that time have been limited to the amount of money received in borrowers' monthly loan repayments—less operating costs and payment of principal and interest on loan bonds.

While the new assessed value of the property of the state rose in August of this year, thus enabling the veterans' department to issue another block of bonds, such relief will be only temporary because of the continuing demand by veterans for state loans to purchase their own homes, and because of the large backlog of loan applications on hand as the result of the shortage of funds.

Passage of this measure to amend Article XI-A of the constitution will increase the limit of bonds that may be issued, from the present four, to six percent of the state's assessed value, and will make more funds available for veterans' loans.

The people of Oregon may well be proud of this farm and home loan benefit which they extended to the returning servicemen of World War II, and later extended to veterans of the Korean conflict. The program provided homes and farms for nearly 23,000 veterans since World War II, enabling them to become solid, tax paying members in their local communities throughout Oregon.

The veterans are repaying these loans at the rate of more than a million dollars a month, including interest. It is the interest they pay on their loans

which has enabled the program to pay its own way, in the matter of administrative expenses plus interest on bonds outstanding, and still build up a comfortable reserve fund.

It is because of the soundness of the program, both in its benefit to our war veterans and to the long-range economy of Oregon, that your legislative committee appointed to present this argument recommends the increase in the bonding limit to the new figure of six percent.

And because your legislative committee feels that the present cut-off date of 90 days' active duty prior to September 2, 1945, for World War II veterans' entitlement to the loan benefit is too restrictive, we recommend the proposed extension of this date to December 31, 1946, the date set by the Presidential proclamation as the termination of hostilities in World War II.

This amendment was advocated in resolutions passed by the 1958 conventions of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans. Your legislative committee also recommends

VOTE 2 X YES TO AUGMENT THE "OREGON WAR VETERANS' FUND."

DWIGHT H. HOPKINS, State Senator,
Baker, Union and Wallowa Counties

NORMAN R. HOWARD, State Representative,
Multnomah County

SAM WILDERMAN, State Representative,
Multnomah County

Measure No. 2. Increasing Funds for War Veterans' Loans**ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION****By the Committee Against Increasing State Debt****SHOULD WE GO \$75 MILLION DEEPER INTO DEBT
FOR AN "EMERGENCY" THAT DOES NOT EXIST?**

This would be a mistake every taxpayer might have to pay for!

The legislature set up the Oregon War Veteran program to help rehabilitate residents of this state who served in the armed forces during World War II and the Korean Conflict. It provided that Oregon Veterans, upon honorable discharge, would be granted an outright War Veterans' Bonus and would also be eligible for other veterans' benefits including a State Veteran Loan for the purpose of buying a home or a farm.

It was an emergency program. Its purpose was to help our war veterans make an orderly return and adjustment to civilian life and the program has been carried out with admirable efficiency.

BUT NOW THE "WAR EMERGENCY" IS OVER!

World War II was declared officially ended on December 31, 1946. The Korean Conflict was officially ended January 31, 1955. Certainly any residents of this state who were eligible veterans of these conflicts have long since returned to civilian life.

THIS ATTEMPT TO EXPAND A "SPECIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM" NOW—YEARS AFTER THE ORIGINAL NEED—IS A DELIBERATE MOVE TO PUT THE STATE OF OREGON IN THE MORTGAGE LENDING BUSINESS IN DIRECT AND UNFAIR COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. This would be an outright violation of one of the most fundamental concepts of our free enterprise economic system; namely, that State and Federal governments shall not engage in fields of economic endeavor that can be handled by private enterprise.

Today there are ample funds available to veterans for home financing through regular financial institutions throughout the state. In most instances these funds represent the savings and deposits of our people who expect a fair return on their money. Since mortgage lending is a major source of income for our financial institutions, it is grossly unfair for the State to use its credit, backed by its power to levy taxes, for the purpose of expanding a home financing operation in direct competition with its own people.

Federal GI loans are still available to qualified veterans and, significantly, these loans are made through private financial institutions—not in competition with them. For the State of Oregon to duplicate this assistance and expand its program in competition with private enterprise is a use of power far beyond the intent of the original legislation.

**THE WAR ENDED YEARS AGO AND THE POST-WAR
EMERGENCY IS PAST!**

It would be unfair to our taxpayers to add another \$75 million to our State debt; it would be unfair to private enterprise to expand and continue the State Veteran Loan program for years and years after the post-war adjustment period has ended.

**VOTE "NO" AGAINST INCREASING STATE DEBT BY \$75 MILLION
VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE NO. 2.**

Committee Against Increasing State Debt
Everett Mitchell, Secretary

Measure No. 3

SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 13, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 20, 1957, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 29, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 29. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services [a salary of six hundred dollars (\$600)] *salaries of \$1,200 per annum*, payable as provided by law. For each session of the legislature, they shall also receive the sum of 10 cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route [, and no other personal expenses]. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive [an] as additional [compensation] *salaries an amount equal to one-third of their annual [allowance] salaries as members.*

NOTE—Matter to be deleted from the existing constitutional provisions is indicated by brackets. Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

<p>SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS—Purpose: To amend Oregon Constitution by increasing salaries of state legislators from \$600 to \$1200 per year. (ESTIMATE OF COST: This amendment would increase the aggregate salaries of the 90 members of the legislature by \$54,800 per annum.)</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Measure No. 3 Salaries of State Legislators

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

State legislators in Oregon are now paid \$600 per year for their service to the state. They have had no raise in pay since 1950. Oregon legislative salaries are considerably lower than those paid by any of our neighboring states.

The proposed amendment to Sec. 29, Art. IV of the Oregon Constitution raises the salaries of legislators to \$1200 per year, just double the present amount, so that legislators can serve without the great financial sacrifice required at present.

The proposed amendment also removes from the constitution the specific prohibition against paying legislators any compensation for personal expenses. In the future, legislators could pass a law allowing themselves payment for daily expenses in addition to their salaries. This is common practice in many other states.

Oregon legislative sessions have been increasing in length during recent years. The 1957 session ran 128 days and the special session lasted 18 days. On this basis, our legislators received about \$8 per day for their work in our behalf.

ROBERT C. INGALLS, Corvallis
 GILES FRENCH, Moro
 MRS. W. D. HAGENSTEIN, Portland

Measure No. 3 Salaries of State Legislators**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution No. 13 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)

SALARIES OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Measure No. 3 submitted to the voters at the general election to be held on November 4, 1958, has for its purpose to amend the Oregon Constitution so as to increase the salaries of members of the State Legislature to \$1200 per year.

The present salary of a legislator in Oregon is \$600 per year. This, with the exception of a small mileage allowance for one trip to Salem from the legislator's home, is the total pay of an Oregon legislator.

Oregon legislators are paid less than the majority of the states in the nation. California is paying legislators \$6,000 a year plus \$14.00 a day expenses and is proposing to increase this amount. The state of Washington is presently paying its legislators \$1200 per year plus \$15.00 per day expenses.

Legislators, of course, voluntarily seek their positions. However, many legislators after having obtained experience are refusing to return to the State Legislature because they find they cannot afford to continue to serve.

The personal financial sacrifice which is presently imposed upon our legislators has deprived our State government of the services of many able community leaders who are unwilling or unable to assume such a burden.

True representation requires that it be possible financially for any person to serve in our State Legislature, regardless of his or her economic status. This measure is proposed so that, with more adequate compensation, a legislator may meet the major portion of his living expense during a legislative session.

The people of Oregon desire and are deserving of the most intelligent and sincere legislators that can be elected. In order to elect and re-elect conscientious public servants, their compensation should provide this major portion of their living expense while serving at our State Capitol. The people are aware of this urgent need for an increase in legislative salaries and are urged to vote "YES" on Measure No. 3.

WARREN GILL, State Senator, Linn County

WILLIAM HOLMSTROM, State Representative, Clatsop County

RICHARD GROENER, State Representative, Clackamas County

Measure No. 4

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 11, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 21, 1957, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That sections 37 and 38, Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be repealed.

NOTE—Section 37, Article I, now reads as follows: "The penalty for murder in the first degree shall be death, except when the trial jury shall in its verdict recommend life imprisonment, in which case the penalty shall be life imprisonment." Section 38, Article I, now reads as follows: "All provisions of the laws of Oregon abrogated and repealed as in conflict with section 36, which section is herein repealed, are hereby revived as of full force and effect from and after the adoption of this constitutional amendment, subject to amendment by the legislative assembly."

BALLOT TITLE

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL—Purpose: To eliminate from **4** Oregon Constitution present provision for death penalty for first degree murder. Allows legislature to fix penalty.

YES
NO

Measure No. 4 Capital Punishment Bill

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Constitution of Oregon presently provides that the penalty for first-degree murder shall be death unless the trial jury recommends life imprisonment. The proposed constitutional amendment removes this section from the constitution and places the matter in the hands of the Legislature. If the amendment passes, the Legislature is thereby given power to fix the penalty for first-degree murder.

The Legislature has already indicated its decision on the matter of the penalty for first-degree murder by passing laws which will go into effect if this constitutional amendment passes. These laws provide that the penalty for first-degree murder will be life imprisonment with no possibility of parole for 15 years. These laws will impose the death penalty for the crime of treason against the state and for murder committed by persons serving life terms in the State Penitentiary. Therefore, the immediate effect of the passage of the amendment and the legislation which automatically goes into effect to repeal the death penalty in Oregon for first-degree murder.

To summarize: If this amendment is passed, the provision for capital punishment will be removed from the Constitution, the power to fix the penalty for first-degree murder will be given to the Legislature, and the death penalty for first-degree murder will be abolished. If this amendment is defeated, the death penalty for first-degree murder will remain in effect as part of the constitutional law of this State.

BROCK DIXON, Portland
WALTER D. NUNLEY, Medford
ROBERT BURTNER, Eugene

Measure No. 4 Capital Punishment Bill**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution No. 11 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)**

Relating to the Crime of Murder and the Punishment Therefor

WHAT DOES THIS RESOLUTION DO?

The resolution seeks to delete from the Oregon Constitution all reference to the punishment for murder in the first degree. This is the only crime for which the penalty is set forth in the Constitution. The punishment for all other crimes is prescribed by the Legislature.

WHAT IS THE LAW NOW?

Several degrees of criminal homicide are set forth in the law.

- (a) First degree murder—Punishment is death except where the jury recommends life imprisonment.
- (b) Second degree murder—Punishment life imprisonment.
- (c) Manslaughter—Punishment is by imprisonment for not more than 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$5,000.00.
- (d) Negligent Homicide—Punishment is imprisonment for not more than 3 years or a fine not to exceed \$2,500.00, or both.

In the case of first degree murder where the jury recommends life imprisonment, the person becomes eligible for parole in 7 years. In second degree murder, the person becomes eligible for parole in 7 years. Thus, there is no difference in the punishment for second degree and first degree murder where clemency is recommended.

WHAT WILL THE PUNISHMENT BE IF THE MEASURE IS APPROVED?

The legislature has already passed laws that will become effective immediately upon the approval of this Resolution by the people. Punishment prescribed by the legislature is as follows:

- (a) First degree murder—Punishment life imprisonment except for first degree murder committed while the accused was under a sentence of life imprisonment, in which case the punishment may be death or life imprisonment. Capital punishment would still be available in certain extreme cases.
 - (1) A person convicted of murder in the first degree would not be eligible for parole before 15 years, instead of 7 years under the present law.
 - (b) Second degree murder—Punishment would be imprisonment for not to exceed 25 years.
 - (1) A person convicted of second degree murder would be eligible for parole after 7 years, just as under the present law.
- (c) Punishment for manslaughter and negligent homicide remains the same as under the present law.

HISTORY OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Less than 200 years ago in England there were some 350 crimes punishable by death. Thirty-one foreign countries no longer have capital punishment. Seven states of the United States have abandoned capital punishment—Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and just this year Delaware. Prior to 1903, executions in Oregon were public demonstrations. Thereafter they took place at the penitentiary. In 1914, the people abolished capital punishment and it was brought back in 1920 by another vote of the people. The 1957 Legislature overwhelmingly voted to refer the question again.

WHY SHOULD THE LAW BE CHANGED?

- (a) The legislature, not the constitution, should prescribe the punishment for all crimes, including first degree murder.
- (b) Innocent men and women have been executed as the result of judicial error. In South Carolina only last July, James Fulton Foster was released after having been under sentence of death for almost 2 years for a murder he did not commit. An innocent person can be released from imprisonment but an innocent person executed cannot be released from the tomb. Society can be protected by imprisonment. Why risk a mistake that cannot be undone?
- (c) Society will better be protected under the new law. By far the greater number of convictions of first degree murder in Oregon are with recommendations of life imprisonment. Under the present law these people become eligible for parole in 7 years. Under the new law, such a person may not be considered for release from the penitentiary for 15 years, and then only on unanimous vote of the parole board after notice to the district attorney concerned and without the possibility of release from parole. Society is entitled to this additional protection.
- (d) The death penalty is unfairly and unevenly applied. Clarence Darrow once said that the death penalty is reserved for the poor and friendless. Nationwide less than 2% of the murderers are ever executed. Of this 2% negroes and immigrants make up by far the largest percentage.
- (e) The abolishment of capital punishment does not cause crime to increase. Five of the six states which, prior to this year, had abolished capital punishment were within the lowest 10 of the 48 states so far as murder rates are concerned. The sixth state, Michigan, ranked 19th. Experience conclusively demonstrates that the abolishment of the death penalty does not cause crime to increase.
- (f) The Oregon constitution requires that punishment should be appropriate to the crime. By making the penalty for second degree murder 25 years, and life penalty for first degree murder, proportionate punishment is established.
- (g) One of the basic provisions in our constitution is Article I, Section 15, stating, in effect, that the punishment of crimes shall be founded upon the principle of reformation and not vindictive justice. This humane provision is meaningless where capital punishment is imposed. Many convicted murderers are good parole risks and offer great hope of rehabilitation. Not one murderer paroled in Oregon has ever been recommitted for a crime of violence.
- (h) Each convicted murderer has a family who must and does share the shame and disgrace which follows a conviction. Why aggravate this punishment of the innocent members of the man's family by an execution where such is not necessary to protect society.

SUMMARY

The passage of this measure with the accompanying legislation will eliminate the basic wrongs under the present law, including the possibility of executing an innocent man, will provide better protection to the people of the State of Oregon and will make the administration of our criminal laws more equitable with no increase in the rate of crime.

DAN DIMICK, State Senator, Douglas County

ROBERT B. DUNCAN, State Representative, Jackson County

GEORGE LAYMAN, State Representative, Yamhill County

Measure No. 4 Capital Punishment Bill**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****By the Oregon Committee to Repeal the Death Penalty****CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: THE ISSUES****DOES FEAR OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT KEEP MEN FROM MURDERING?**

States with the death penalty average four times as many murders per 100,000 people as states without capital punishment (recent F.B.I. statistics). Michigan and North Dakota without the death penalty have lower murder rates than Illinois and South Dakota, similar states with the penalty. A recent British Royal Commission concluded that the abolition of capital punishment does not result in more frequent murders. Of the democracies in Western Europe, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and West Germany have abolished capital punishment, and we recognize these to be stable, law-abiding societies.

DO PAROLED MURDERERS KILL AGAIN?

Never in the history of Oregon has a paroled murderer been recommitted for any crime of violence.

IS THERE A GREAT PUBLIC EXPENSE IN KEEPING IN PRISON MURDERERS WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXECUTED?

Since 1903 we have executed only 57 people in Oregon. The current prison population is about 1500. A few more or less would not affect the budget in any major way.

DOES THE DEATH PENALTY EXACT A LIFE FOR A LIFE?

No! The famous Warden Lawes said that of those who could legally be executed only 2% are executed. The penalty is therefore discriminatory, and it is usually applied to low income and minority groups.

HAVE INNOCENT MEN BEEN EXECUTED?

Yes! Witnesses make mistakes in identification. They may be personally involved. They forget. Our trials are good but they are not perfect. Nothing less than perfection will do when a life is at stake. Death is final.

WHAT ABOUT THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ISSUES?

Our traditional teachings are clear, and we believe the conscience of the voter is sound.

SPONSORS

Jack Annand	Mrs. Roy A. Gage	Phil Reynolds
Claire A. Argow	Milton Goldsmith	David Robinson
Malcolm Bauer	Bishop Raymond Grant	Jack W. Self
Arthur Bone	Dr. Ross Griffith	Mrs. S. E. Skelley
Rev. Harold Glen Brown	Mrs. Warren Hunter	Dr. Willard B. Spalding
Ben Buisman	Dr. Ford Lewis	Dr. Richard H. Sullivan
Mrs. Cora Bamford	Dr. R. E. Lieuallen	Dr. Richard Steiner
Paul B. Bender	Miss Essie L. Maguire	Howard B. Somers
Johnny Carpenter	E. B. MacNaughton	Mrs. Howard B. Somers
Rev. William B. Cate	Dr. Lloyd Millhollen	Dr. Mark Talney
R. B. Chessman	Rabbi Julius J. Nodel	Rev. Raymond B. Walker
Charles Davis	Ben Padrow	Dr. John Wallen
Miss Elizabeth Ducey	Dr. Rex Putnam	Rev. Paul S. Wright
J. W. Forrester		

Measure No. 5

FINANCING URBAN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 36, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 27, 1957, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article IX of the Constitution and to read as follows:

Section 1c. The Legislative Assembly may provide that the ad valorem taxes levied by any taxing unit in which is located all or part of an area included in a redevelopment or urban renewal project may be divided so that the taxes levied against any increase in the true cash value, as defined by law, of property in such area obtaining after the effective date of the ordinance or resolution approving the redevelopment or urban renewal plan for such area shall be used to pay any indebtedness incurred for the redevelopment or urban renewal project. The legislature may enact such laws as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

NOTE—Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

FINANCING URBAN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS—Purpose:

5 Makes possible for property taxes levied against property included in an urban redevelopment or renewal project to be divided so that taxes levied against any increase in value of such property shall be used to pay any indebtedness incurred in carrying out the project.

YES

NO

Measure No. 5 Financing Urban Redevelopment Projects

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

If this measure is approved by the voters, it would authorize the legislature to enact an enabling statute under which municipalities could set aside any increase in property taxes resulting from the improvements due to an "urban renewal" program. The portion of taxes thus set aside would be used to repay any indebtedness the municipality assumed in undertaking the urban renewal program.

As an example, suppose that a piece of property is assessed at \$10,000. Suppose also that, because of an urban renewal project financed partly by the municipality and partly by the federal government, the assessed valuation of the property is increased to \$15,000. Assuming the same tax rate, the amount of taxes collected from the property would have increased 50 per cent. It is this increase that would be set aside to repay any indebtedness incurred by the municipality in financing the program.

Under terms of this measure, the county, school district, city and other taxing bodies would for a limited period of time derive taxes from this property on the basis of its old assessed value, just as if the urban renewal program had not been carried out. But the city or county which sponsored the renewal project could be authorized by the legislature to take its regular share of taxes plus all the increased amount of taxes made possible by the urban renewal program. The increase in taxes would be earmarked to retire urban renewal bonds. This distribution of taxes would continue until the municipality had been repaid for any debt it assumed in financing the urban renewal project. After that the regular formula for distributing tax money would be followed.

Municipalities would not be required to take advantage of these provisions. But they could. It is a "permissive" measure, not a "mandatory" one. Nor is it "self-enacting." The voters by approving this measure will simply give the legislature authority to pass such a law.

This method of financing urban renewal would mean that the cost of undertaking such a program would be repaid directly from the benefits which the program can be expected to provide.

WALTER W. R. MAY, Portland
HERMAN KEHRLI, Eugene
ROBERT B. FRAZIER, Eugene

Measure No. 5 Financing Urban Redevelopment Projects

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution No. 36 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)

This proposed constitutional amendment would authorize the legislature to adopt an enabling act permitting cities and counties with urban renewal projects to use the increase in taxes resulting from increased valuation to retire the debts incurred by the city or county in financing its share of the project.

Urban redevelopment and urban renewal programs have been authorized by Congress under the housing acts of 1949 and 1954 to help eliminate slums and to rehabilitate run-down or blighted urban areas. The federal government pays two-thirds of the cost of acquiring, clearing and replanning slum and blighted areas and participating cities or counties pay the remaining one-third of the cost. It should be noted that the urban renewal program calls for private development of the areas thus acquired.

When an urban renewal project is started the tax receipts from the area are usually low. Redevelopment of the area will generally increase the assessed value. The resulting increase in property taxes would be available to pay the local share of the program cost.

Enabling legislation of the type authorized here has been enacted in California and Washington. The effect of legislation authorized by the proposed constitutional amendment would be to make the financing of the local share more flexible, authorizing a self-liquidating financing plan.

ROBERT L. ELFSTROM, State Representative, Marion County
RICHARD E. GROENER, State Representative, Clackamas County
G. D. GLEASON, State Senator, Multnomah County

Measure No. 6

MODIFYING COUNTY DEBT LIMITATION

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 21, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 28, 1957, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 10, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10. No county shall create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of \$5,000 [, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion or to build or maintain permanent roads within the county]; *provided, however, counties may incur bonded indebtedness in excess of such \$5,000 limitation to carry out purposes authorized by statute, such bonded indebtedness not to exceed limits fixed by statute.* [and debts for permanent roads shall be incurred only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question, and shall not either singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities incurred for that purpose, exceed 6 percent of the assessed valuation of all property in the county; provided, however, that]

[either Crook or Curry county, or both, may issue warrants drawn on its treasurer to evidence debts and liabilities imposed on it by law and which the county is powerless to prevent and may issue bonds in an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the county to fund its warrants so issued whenever such bonds shall be authorized by a majority of the legal voters of the county voting on the question at any general election or a special election called and held for such purposes; provided further, that the county court may order a special election for said purpose and shall cause printed notices thereof, signed by the county clerk, to be posted at least twenty days before the date of the election, in like manner as notices of a general election are now posted, which notices shall particularly specify the amount of bonds proposed to be issued, the length of time they shall run, which shall not exceed twenty years, and the maximum rate of interest they shall bear, which shall not exceed the legal rate, and said court shall have printed for use at such election the same number of ballots, both official and sample ballots, as would be required by the election laws at a general election, said ballots to specify the amount of bonds to be issued, the length of time they shall run and the maximum rate of interest they shall bear, and said election shall be conducted by the regularly appointed election officials and in accordance with the general election laws, except as herein otherwise provided; provided further, that said bonds, when so authorized, may be sold by the county court for the best price obtainable and, subject to the limitations hereinabove set forth, shall be in such form as the county court may prescribe; provided further, that the county court shall each year, after the issuance of such bonds, levy a special tax in such an amount as may be necessary to pay the interest on said bonds and to retire the principal thereof at maturity, such tax to be in addition to all other taxes provided by law; provided further,]

[the county court of Linn county, Oregon, shall annually levy a tax equal to 2 mills on the dollar of taxable property of said county for the purpose of paying all warrants of said county outstanding December 31, 1921, with interest at the legal rate from the dates thereof to the date of payment, which tax shall be levied and collected as other taxes, kept in a separate fund and applied only to the payment of said warrants and accrued interest thereon, same to be paid in numerical order until all said warrants and accrued interest shall have been paid. When all said warrants and accrued interest shall have been paid, the power hereby conferred shall cease. Said tax may be in addition to and in excess of the limitations fixed by section 11, article XI, of the constitution of the state of Oregon; provided further, that]

[Benton county, upon the majority vote of the people thereof, voting thereon, may issue bonds not to exceed an amount equal to the amount of the warrants of said county outstanding on December 31, 1921, for the payment of which no funds were then available, and pay the unpaid expenses of said county from the proceeds of such bonds. Such election shall be called and held and such bonds shall be issued and sold in the same manner and according to the same procedure as provided in this section for holding of elections and the issuance and sale of bonds by Crook and Curry counties; provided further, that Klamath county, Oregon, upon the majority vote of the people thereof, voting thereon, may issue bonds not to exceed an amount equal to the amount of the warrants of said county outstanding on April 1, 1919, and all interest on same to date of said election, for the payment of which no funds were then available, the proceeds from the sale of such bonds to be devoted to paying the said outstanding warrants. Such election shall be called and held and such bonds shall be issued and sold in the same manner and according to the same procedure as provided in this section for holding of elections and the issuance and sale of bonds for Crook and Curry counties; provided further, that]

[Clackamas county, Oregon, upon the majority vote of the people thereof, voting thereon, may issue bonds not to exceed an amount equal to the amount of the warrants of said county outstanding on December 31, 1924, and all interest on same to date of said election, for the payment of which no funds were then available, the proceeds from the sale of such bonds to be devoted to paying the outstanding warrants. Such election shall be called and held and such bonds shall be issued and sold and the payment thereof provided for in the same manner and according to the same procedure as provided in this section for holding of elections and the issuance and sale of bonds and for the payment thereof for Crook and Curry counties; provided further, that]

[Curry county may, by resolution of its county court, after approval by a majority vote of the legal voters of the county voting upon the question at any general election or at a special election called and held for the purpose, ratify, validate and assume the payment of all warrants of the said county outstanding and unpaid on January 1, 1925, together with the interest accrued thereon, and may audit and allow all claims for labor and services performed for and on behalf of and for the benefit of the said county by order of its proper officers and for all materials and supplies furnished to or for the benefit of said county by order of its proper officers, prior to January 1, 1925, audit and allowance of which claims have been withheld by reason of the provisions and limitations of the constitution and statutes of Oregon, and may issue warrants for such claims when the same shall have been audited and approved; and the said warrants so issued, together with the other outstanding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, with the interest accrued upon all of the said warrants, may be paid in due course and regular order, as hereinafter

provided; for the purpose of paying the said warrants, with the interest accrued thereon, the county court of Curry county may, by appropriate resolution, issue bonds of said county in such amount as shall be sufficient for the purpose aforesaid, which said bonds shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate to be determined by the county court, but not exceeding 6 percent per annum, and shall mature serially at the rate of 10 percent of the entire issue per year, beginning with the sixth year; such bonds, if issued, shall be sold by the county court for the best price obtainable, but for not less than par and accrued interest; and the county court shall, if said bonds be issued, levy each year after the issuance thereof a special tax in such an amount as may be necessary to pay the interest on said bonds and to retire the principal thereof at maturity, which said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes provided by law, and may be in excess of the limitations established by section 11 of article XI of the constitution of Oregon; or the county court of Curry county may, for the purpose of paying the said warrants and the accrued interest thereon, levy annually until the same be fully paid a special tax not exceeding 10 mills on the dollar of taxable property of said county, which said tax, if levied, shall be levied and collected as other county taxes are levied and collected; and the proceeds of said tax levy shall be kept in a special fund and shall be applied only to the payment of the said warrants and the interest accrued thereon in the chronological order of their registration; and the said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes provided by law and may be in excess of the limitations established by the provisions of section 11 of article XI of the constitution of Oregon; the election for the purpose of voting upon the question of ratifying, validating and assuming payment of the said warrants and claims may be called and held in the same manner and upon the same procedure as is hereinabove in this section providing for the calling and holding of special elections in Crook and Curry counties.]

[Provided, That the adoption of this proposed amendment shall not be considered as a repeal of the proposed amendment to this section of the constitution proposed by this session of the legislature permitting the counties of Klamath and Clackamas to issue bonds as provided in such amendments, and that all of such amendments shall become a part of the constitution if approved by the people.]

NOTE—Matter to be deleted from the existing constitutional provisions is indicated by brackets. Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

MODIFYING COUNTY DEBT LIMITATION—Purpose: Authorizes legislature to fix maximum limitation on county bonded indebtedness incurred in carrying out purposes prescribed by law.

YES
NO

Measure No. 6 Modifying County Debt Limitation

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The present Section 10 of Article XI of the Oregon Constitution provides that the maximum indebtedness of any county shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000.00 except to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or build or maintain roads.

At present the voters of any other unit of government, such as cities, port districts, hospital districts, water districts, sanitary districts, etc. may authorize the issue of bonds subject to general restrictions prescribed by the legislature. However, counties in effect are prohibited by the constitution from issuing bonds for any purpose other than road construction. This amendment would remove this restriction and allow the voters to authorize county bonds subject to the limitations set forth by the legislature.

The adoption of this amendment would not in itself, however, permit any bonds to be issued; it only permits the legislature to pass an enabling act setting forth the conditions and restrictions under which the voters in the respective counties may authorize bonds.

The objective of this amendment is to enable counties to issue bonds for such capital projects as courthouses, roads, bridges, parks, etc. and also to use the assessment procedures now available to cities under the "Bancroft Act". The inability to use these assessment procedures in areas outside city limits is currently restricting the proper financing of improvements in such areas. The need for this authority is the primary reason for submitting this change in the Constitution.

CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR., Portland
ROBERT M. HALL, Portland
PHILIP HAMMOND, Portland

Measure No. 6 Modifying County Debt Limitation

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution No. 21 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)

The intent of this resolution is to amend Section 10 Article XI of the state constitution to permit counties to incur bonded indebtedness in the same manner as other political sub-divisions of the state such as cities, school districts, port districts, etc.

Under the present section of the state constitution counties can only have a total bonded debt of \$5,000.00, regardless of the size or wealth of the County. As an example: County A wishes to build a new Court House. Under present law it could not go into debt to build this facility, but would need to put such costs on the current tax rolls—either within the 6% tax limitation, or by special levy approved by the voters of the county. Under the proposed amendment the county could build this Court House (just like a school district can build a new school house) by getting the voters of the county to approve a bond issue for the funds to pay for such new facility; and then retire the bond issue over a period of years and spread the tax over this longer period. The proposed amendment would include the construction of county roads, and put this particular type of indebtedness within the limitation of the total bonded indebtedness allowable in such county; and would REPEAL the present provision where debt can be incurred by the county voters for the CONSTRUCTION of permanent roads up to an amount equal to 6 percent of the assessed valuation of all property in the county.

BEN MUSA, State Senator, Wasco County
CARL BACK, State Representative, Curry County
HARRY C. ELLIOTT, State Representative, Tillamook County

Measure No. 7

SPECIAL GRAND JURY BILL

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 23, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 29, 1957, 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:

That section 18, Article VII (Original) of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be repealed; and that section 5, Article VII (Amended) of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. In civil cases three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. The Legislative Assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment. But provision may be made by law for drawing and summoning the grand jurors from the regular jury list at any time, separate from the panel of petit jurors, for empanelling more than one grand jury in a county and for the sitting of [the] a grand jury during vacation as well as session of the court [, as the judge may direct]. No person shall be charged in any circuit court with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor defined or made punishable by any of the laws of this state, except upon indictment found by a grand jury; provided, however, that any district attorney may file an amended indictment whenever an indictment has, by a ruling of the court, been held to be defective in form. *Provided further, however, that if any person appear before any judge of the circuit court and waive indictment, such person may be charged in such court with any such crime or misdemeanor on information filed by the district attorney. Such information shall be substantially in the form provided by law for indictments, and the procedure after the filing of such information shall be as provided by law upon indictment.*

NOTE—Section 18, Article VII (Original), now reads as follows: "In civil cases three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. The legislative assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors; five of whom must concur to find an indictment. But provision may be made by law for drawing and summoning the grand jurors from the regular jury list at any time, separate from the panel of petit jurors, and for the sitting of the grand jury during vacation as well as session of the court, as the judge may direct. No person shall be charged in any circuit court with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor defined or made punishable by any of the laws of this state, except upon indictment found by a grand jury; provided, however, that any district attorney may file an amended indictment whenever an indictment has, by a ruling of the court, been held to be defective in form. Provided further, however, that if any person appear before any judge of the circuit court and waive indictment, such person may be charged in such court with any such crime or misdemeanor on information filed by the district attorney. Such information shall be substantially in the form provided by law for

indictments, and the procedure after the filing of such information shall be as provided by law upon indictment".

NOTE—Matter to be deleted from the existing constitutional provisions is indicated by brackets. Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

SPECIAL GRAND JURY BILL —Purpose: To authorize the legislature to enact laws permitting the calling of a special grand jury.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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Measure No. 7 Special Grand Jury Bill

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Oregon Constitution now provides that no citizen may be tried for a crime unless he is indicted by a grand jury or waives such indictment. The Grand Jury is a basic part of our judicial system. The Grand Jury consists of seven jurors selected from the regular jury panel in each county. Its job is to screen the evidence against persons accused of crime to determine whether there is enough evidence to justify holding them for trial. In addition to these duties the Grand Jury may also have assigned to it long and complicated special investigations, to determine whether certain persons or certain situations justify criminal prosecutions.

At present the Constitution provides for only one Grand Jury in a county. Consequently, when a Grand Jury undertakes an unusual investigation it has a difficult time handling the regular run-of-the-mill cases involving common crimes which are presented to it from day to day. This proved to be true in Multnomah County in recent years.

This measure will authorize the legislature to provide by law for special Grand Juries to handle special matters in addition to regular Grand Juries to handle routine matters. In this way important investigations will not become sidetracked by routine matters, and routine investigations can be processed without delay. It will also permit the use of a special Grand Jury to consider charges involving law enforcement officials in any particular county. This will avoid the situation in which a Grand Jury is asked to consider charges against an official who is himself in charge of the conduct of the Grand Jury.

This measure also rearranges for purposes of convenience and clarity sections of the Constitution dealing with indictments, but makes no change in existing constitutional law except to allow the use of more than one Grand Jury.

JOHN C. BEATTY, JR., Portland
 EUGENE E. MARSH, McMinnville
 MANLEY B. STRAYER, Portland

Measure No. 7 Special Grand Jury Bill

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution
No. 23 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)**

A "yes" vote on the proposition submitted by Senate Joint Resolution No. 23 will do away with a cause of delay in criminal investigations by permitting the use of more than one grand jury at a time.

The Constitution now provides for only one grand jury in a county. The occasional need for an extra grand jury was clearly shown during the 1956-57 vice investigation in Multnomah County. Then, some prisoners arrested on charges unrelated to those investigations had to wait more than six months before the grand jury had time to consider their cases and decide whether there was sufficient evidence even to bring a criminal charge against them. Normally this would be done almost immediately.

Injustice to the innocent and delay resulting in loss of evidence needed to convict the guilty can be avoided by using a special grand jury where long investigations need exclusive attention. Passage of this measure will make that possible.

The only other change made by this proposition is purely technical. Section 5 of Amended Article VII of the Constitution, as adopted in 1910, was identical with Section 18 of the Original Article VII. In 1927 the voters approved an amendment to Section 18 of the Original Article, which had never been repealed. This measure makes the same amendment, allowing waiver of indictment and plea to an information, to Section 5 of the Amended Article VII, and repeals Section 18 of the Original Article, since it then would be completely repetitious.

CARL H. FRANCIS, Senator, Yamhill County
JOSEPH S. CREPEAU, State Representative, Lane County
JOHN D. MOSSER, State Representative, Washington County

Measure No. 8

AUTHORIZING DIFFERENT USE OF STATE INSTITUTION

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 41, filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 29, 1957, 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:

That sections 1 and 3, Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be repealed, and that the following sections be enacted in lieu thereof:

Section 1. The permanent seat of government for the state shall be in Marion County.

Section 2. (1) All public institutions of this state, other than public institutions located outside Marion County prior to November 1, 1958, shall be located in Marion County; except that an Act of the Legislative Assembly which is ratified by a majority of the votes cast thereon at the next general election held after passage of such Act may order the location of any public institution to be outside Marion County.

(2) The Legislative Assembly may alter, reduce, enlarge or terminate the use or purpose of any public institution located outside Marion County at any time after 10 years from the date of the general election at which the location of the institution outside Marion County was ordered.

NOTE—Section 1, Article XIV, now reads as follows: "The Legislative Assembly, shall not have power to establish a permanent seat of Government for this State:— But at the first regular session after the adoption of this Constitution the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the submission to the electors, of this State, at the next general election thereafter. (sic) the matter of the selection of a place for a permanent seat of government, and no place shall ever be the seat of government under such law, which shall not receive a majority of all the votes cast on the matter of such selection."

Section 3, Article XIV, now reads as follows: "The seat of government when established as provided in Section 1, shall not be removed for a term of twenty (20) years from the time of such establishment, nor in any other manner than as provided in the first Section of this Article. All the public institutions of the State, not located elsewhere prior to January 1, 1907, shall be located in the county where the seat of government is, excepting when otherwise ordered by an Act of the Legislative Assembly and is ratified by the electors of the State at the next general election following such Act, by a majority of all the votes cast on the question of whether or not such Act shall be ratified."

NOTE—Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

AUTHORIZING DIFFERENT USE OF STATE INSTITUTION—

8 Purpose: Authorizes the legislature to alter, reduce, enlarge or terminate the use or purpose of any state institution located outside Marion County any time after 10 years from the date of the election which located the institution.

YES

NO

Measure No. 8 Authorizing Different Use of State Institutions

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The first two sections of Article 14 of the Oregon Constitution deal with the location of the seat of government, and the manner in which it can be changed. Section 3 provides that all public institutions shall be located where the seat of government is located (Marion County) except when a change is ordered by an act of the Legislature and ratified by the voters of the state.

House Joint Resolution 41 does not affect the location of the seat of government for the state. It does not change the requirement that all public institutions shall be located in Marion County and can only be moved or established outside of Marion County by an act of the Legislative Assembly when ratified by a majority of the voters of the State of Oregon. The Resolution submitted on the ballot would change Article 14 in only one respect. It provides that the Legislature may later, reduce, enlarge or terminate the use or purpose of any state institution located outside of Marion County. This can only be done by the Legislature after ten (10) years from the date of the general election at which the institution was located outside Marion County by a vote of the people.

This amendment would allow the Legislature to close an institution outside of Marion County which was no longer of use in its original capacity or to change the function of the institution. As an example, if this Resolution is adopted the Legislature could change the use of a tuberculosis hospital located outside Marion County to some other type of hospital or to a correctional institution or to any other use the Legislature thought advisable.

GEORGIA B. PATTERSON, Hillsboro
OTTO R. SKOPIL, JR., Salem
JOHJ P. MISKO, Oregon City

Measure No. 8 Authorizing Different Use of State Institution**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 41 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)**

Ballot Measure No. 8 (SJR 41) proposes to modify the Oregon Constitution by giving to the legislature needed freedom to deal with changing conditions affecting state institutions, without the necessity of a referendum vote by the people.

Under the Constitution as now written, Article XIV requires state institutions to be located in Marion County where the capitol is situated, unless " * * * otherwise ordered by an act of the legislative assembly * * * ratified by the electors of the state * * * ." This "Marion County clause" has been interpreted strictly to mean that even a slight modification in the use of an institution must be referred to the people for their decision. This is a time-consuming process requiring, first, a legislative act, which is then referred to the people for vote one and one-half years later, and then another delay for the legislature to consider a budget after popular approval is given. Because of uncertainty and delay, this could lead to over-building of state institutions.

SJR 41 proposes to amend the Constitution to read that at any time after ten years from the date of the general election at which the location of an institution outside Marion County was ordered, the legislative assembly may alter, reduce, enlarge, or terminate the use or purpose of any such institution.

Your committee feels this is a desirable modification of the State Constitution, giving needed flexibility to the legislature, yet retaining ancient safeguards which sought to prevent trading votes for an institution in one area for votes for an unneeded institution in another area.

Passage of Ballot Measure No. 8 (SJR 41) is also desirable to permit the legislature to deal with a current problem. We have three state tuberculosis institutions in Oregon, two of which are located outside of Marion County. During the past ten years in particular, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of hospital beds needed for tuberculosis patients, due to treatment with recently developed drugs and the application of newer types of surgical techniques. It is now expected that at least one out of the existing three tuberculosis hospitals can be closed in 1959. The legislature should be granted authority to permit enlargement or change of use of the terminated institution, otherwise the state will have to wait an additional two years before the abandoned facility can be put to some other beneficial use by the state. This added flexibility should permit operation of state institutions with greater economy.

Our committee is aware of no argument against the bill except the argument proposed by a number of people who feel the Marion County clause should be eliminated entirely from the Oregon Constitution, instead of merely liberalized.

We strongly urge passage of Ballot Measure No. 8 authorizing different use of state institution.

ALFRED H. CORBETT, State Senator, Multnomah County
R. E. SCHEDEEN, State Representative, Multnomah County
LEON S. DAVIS, State Representative, Washington County

Measure No. 9

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 30, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 3, 1957, 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:

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

Section 2a. The Legislative Assembly or the people may by law empower the Supreme Court to:

(1) Appoint retired judges of the Supreme Court or judges of courts inferior to the Supreme Court as temporary members of the Supreme Court.

(2) Appoint members of the bar as judges pro tempore of courts inferior to the Supreme Court.

(3) Assign judges of courts inferior to the Supreme Court to serve temporarily outside the district for which they were elected.

A judge or member of the bar so appointed or assigned shall while serving have all the judicial powers and duties of a regularly elected judge of the court to which he is assigned or appointed.

NOTE—Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES

—Purpose: To authorize the Supreme Court to appoint temporary judges to the Supreme Court and lower courts and to assign lower court judges to serve temporarily outside of the district for which they were elected.

YES

NO

9

Measure No. 9 Temporary Appointment and Assignment of Judges**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Article VII and Article VII Amended of the Constitution of Oregon are concerned with the establishment, regulation and conduct of the various courts within the state judicial system.

In an effort to cope with the increased work load of the courts that has resulted from the population increase and resulting increase in litigation, the 1957 Legislature has proposed a Constitutional Amendment to Article VII Amended to authorize the Supreme Court to appoint retired judges of the Supreme Court, or present judges of lower courts, as temporary members of the Supreme Court. By another provision, the amendment would permit the Supreme Court to appoint lawyers of the Oregon State Bar as temporary judges in lower courts within the state. Approval of the amendment would also allow the Oregon Supreme Court to assign lower court judges for temporary service in districts outside of those for which they were elected.

Oregon Courts, like those of many other states, presently suffer from overcrowded dockets due to the increased number of lawsuits brought before them. Particularly is this increased burden evident in the Oregon Supreme Court, where litigants must usually wait almost two years before their cases are presented and an additional two or three months before a decision is rendered. This proposed amendment would allow a temporary increase in the number of justices on the Supreme Court to reduce the backlog of cases awaiting hearings, permit a shifting of circuit judges from districts in which the docket might be current to one in which there was a serious backlog of matters awaiting judicial action and allow the Supreme Court to appoint competent Oregon lawyers to sit temporarily as Circuit Court judges.

ROBERT F. HARRINGTON, Coos Bay
HARRY J. HOGAN, The Dalles
SYDNEY L. CHANDLER, Florence

Measure No. 9 Appointment of Temporary Judges**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 30 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)**

This measure proposes to amend Article VII of the Oregon Constitution. It has a twofold purpose: first, to provide for maximum use of the state's present judicial manpower, and second, to provide a means of relieving temporary congestion in court dockets by the use of temporary judges without creating additional regular judgeships. If adopted, the amendment would permit more economical and efficient administration of justice.

The amendment would accomplish these purposes by (a) permitting retired Supreme Court judges, and judges of the circuit court, to sit temporarily as judges of the Supreme Court; (b) authorizing appointment of members of the bar to act temporarily as judges of the circuit courts; and (c) permitting the assignment of trial judges to serve outside their home districts.

Docket congestion in the Supreme Court, and in some of the circuit courts, has become a problem of serious public concern. This is due mainly to the rapid increase in the state's population and the consequent increase in the volume of business coming before the courts. The resulting delays in some instances have almost amounted to a denial of justice. Every recent session of the Legislature has received insistent demands for additional regular judgeships. Some new judges have been added in districts in which the increase in business appeared to be permanent. But in some of the courts the congestion is only temporary, and the problem can be solved by using temporary judges until the court catches up with its work. Again, in some districts there is normally not enough work to keep one judge busy, while in other districts there is too much work for one judge to handle properly. By temporary assignments of judges to serve outside their home districts, these work loads can be more evenly balanced and cases disposed of more promptly without increasing the total number of circuit judges. The public should not be saddled with the added expense of permanent additional judgeships to meet temporary problems.

The use of temporary judges is not new in Oregon. The Legislature in 1921, and again in 1955, provided that circuit judges could be called to serve temporarily as judges of the Supreme Court; but in 1956 this legislation was declared to be invalid under the Constitution as it now reads. The Legislature has enacted statutes providing for the assignment of circuit judges to serve temporarily outside their home districts, and for the appointment of temporary judges of the circuit court. However, the state never has enjoyed the full benefits of this legislation because of limitations and uncertainties which the proposed amendment will remove. Upon approval of the amendment the Legislature, or the people through the initiative, will be in position to enact workable statutes to accomplish the very desirable purposes indicated above.

The proposed amendment was unanimously indorsed by the bi-partisan Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Administration and seems to have no serious opposition from any source. In the public interest, it should be adopted so as to permit the prompt enactment of the remedial legislation so urgently needed.

DONALD R. HUSBAND, State Senator, Lane County
BERKELEY LENT, State Representative, Multnomah County
GEORGE LAYMAN, State Representative, Yamhill County

Measure No. 10

STATE POWER DEVELOPMENT

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by Senate Joint Resolution No. 40, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 3, 1957, 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:

That section 2, Article XI-D of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

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

[1. To] (1) Control [and/or develop] the water power within the state [;].

(2) *Develop water power and thermal and nuclear power within the state.*

[2. To] (3) Lease water and water power sites for the development of water power [;].

[3. To] (4) Control, use [,] and transmit [, distribute,] *electric energy.*

(5) *Sell and [or] dispose of electric energy [;] on a wholesale basis to others for resale and make direct sales to industries using load limits of 10,000 kilowatts or more.*

[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) *Develop water power and thermal and nuclear power within the state or adjacent states, separately or in conjunction with:*

(a) *The United States.*

(b) *Any other state or states.*

(c) *Political subdivisions of this state or any other state.*

(d) *Private industry.*

(7) *Acquire, construct, maintain and operate hydroelectric plants and dams and any other facilities, works or structures necessary or appropriate for the use, operation or maintenance of such plants or dams.*

(8) *Acquire, construct, maintain and operate thermal and nuclear power plants and any other facilities, works or structures necessary or appropriate for the use, operation or maintenance of such plants.*

(9) *Acquire, construct, maintain and operate transmission lines.*

[6. To] (10) Contract with the United States, with any state or states, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any political subdivision of this state, or with any private industry, for the purchase or acquisition of:

(a) *Water [,] and water power.*

(b) *[and/or] Electric energy for use, transmission, [distribution,] sale*

and [/or] disposal [thereof;] , *subject to the limitation of subsection (5) of this section.*

[7. To] (11) 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, or both [;] .

[8. To] (12) [Loan] *With prior approval by the Legislative Assembly, loan* the credit of the state [,] and [to] incur indebtedness to an amount not exceeding [six] 10 percent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the state, 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] (13) Do any and all things necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of this Article.

NOTE—Matter to be deleted from the existing constitutional provisions is indicated by brackets. Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

10 STATE POWER DEVELOPMENT—Purpose: Empowers the state to acquire and develop water, thermal and nuclear power generating facilities. State may develop electrical energy for transmission and sale on wholesale basis or directly to industries using 10,000 kilowatts or more.

YES
NO

Measure No. 10 State Power Development

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

In 1932 Oregon voters approved a constitutional amendment, Article XI-D, authorizing the state to borrow up to 6 per cent of the total assessed valuation of all property in the state to develop and control, to acquire, build, maintain and operate water power sites, power plants, transmission and distribution lines, to fix rates and to market power, and to cooperate with the United States, states and political subdivisions in these matters, under an elected board or commission of three members. The Article further provided that the legislature may enact enabling legislation to carry out its provisions.

In the middle 1930s enabling legislation was introduced to implement the amendment but referendum and initiative measures failed of ratification by the voters. Until the 1957 Legislature approved and submitted to the voters through Senate Joint Resolution No. 40 a proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article XI-D, no other laws have been passed or initiative measures placed on the ballot to implement the constitutional authority in state power development.

The changes that would be made by the proposed amendment are:

1. The state power commission's authority to borrow money for its operations would become subject to prior approval by the Legislature.
2. Sale of power by the commission would be limited to a wholesale basis, for resale only; except that direct sales would be permitted to industries using load limits of 10,000 kilowatts or more.

3. The commission's authority in the acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of transmission lines and systems would be limited to primary lines, excluding distribution lines.

4. In addition to its authority to issue revenue bonds without specific limit, the commission's authority to issue general obligation bonds would be increased from 6 per cent of the state's total assessed valuation (or from \$129,606,241 as of January 1, 1957) to 10 per cent of the total (or to \$216,010,402 as of the same date).

5. The commission would be authorized to develop and control, acquire, construct, maintain and operate thermal (steam) and nuclear power facilities in addition to hydroelectric facilities.

6. The commission would be permitted to cooperate in power development and management programs, with any private industry as well as with the United States, other states, and political subdivisions in Oregon and elsewhere.

ROY F. BESSEY, Portland
ROBERT W. ROOT, Medford
ALBERT L. McCREADY, Portland

Measure No. 10 State Power Development

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Submitted by the Legislative Committee provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 40 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)

Since 1932 Article XI D has been a part of our Constitution. This provided for the establishment of a State Power Development Commission. Nearly everyone agrees that the establishment of this commission would help Oregon get its fair share of federal power under the provisions of the preferential treatment now in effect. However, the powers granted are so broad that it has prevented enabling legislation to pass the legislature.

SJR 40 is a bi-partisan effort of the legislature to make Article XI D workable and acceptable to all concerned. It extends some of the provisions of the Constitution and attempts to limit some of the objectionable features. It was drawn up with the help and advice of both public and private power interests.

On the broadening side, it extends the powers of the commission so that the State of Oregon could enter the field of thermal and nuclear power development as well as hydroelectric power. While this may be somewhat in the distant future, no one can fortell when it may become economically feasible to use thermal power. New techniques may be discovered any day that would make thermal power development even cheaper than water. power. It would enable the commission to join with the federal government, other states, subdivisions of states, public or private power companies or industry to develop power sites as well as purchase and sell power wholesale, and acquire, construct, maintain and operate transmission lines.

Examples of what the commission could do—either on its own or with others:

- Had it been in existence, it could have joined the federal government in building and operating Hells Canyon Dam.
- It could join with the State of Washington, any of its subdivisions or any agency to build John Day Dam.
- It could join with the Pacific Northwest Power Company, the federal government or others in building Mountain Sheep, Pleasant Valley Dam or any other proposed dams on the Snake River.
- It could join with industry or others to build atomic or thermal power plants.

SJR 40 raises the present 6% limitation on indebtedness which can be incurred to 10% of the assessed property value but provides that the legislature must approve the amount of bonds issued. This assures the people of Oregon that the Commission will not issue bonds recklessly but only with the approval of the elected representatives of the people in the legislature. This is now done with bonds issued by the Highway and other commissions. It is intended that the Commission will operate on the revenues raised from the sale of power and will become self-sustaining without cost to the taxpayers. It may even bring a new source of revenue to the state. At least it will bring new industry and new taxpayers here.

Both public and private power interests objected to the state selling power at retail and SJR 40 takes the state out of this field. The commission is empowered, however, to sell electric energy to wholesale customers including public agencies, cooperatives, and private utilities and large industries using 10,000 kilowatts or more load and to fix rates and charges therefore.

It is felt that if the voters approve this amendment there will be no more serious objection from any source to the creation of this important commission and that with this commission established many new industries will be attracted to Oregon to use our cheap power.

Oregon has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the establishment of a State Power Development Commission. The approval of SJR 40 by the voters will open the way for the legislature to pass the necessary legislation to accomplish this purpose. Let's really build Oregon industrially!

WALTER J. PEARSON, Multnomah County
SHIRLEY FIELD, Multnomah County
CLINTON HAIGHT, JR., Baker County

Measure No. 10 State Power Development**ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION****By the Oregon AFL-CIO****VOTE NO ON MEASURE No. 10****DEFEAT THIS AMENDMENT TO OUR CONSTITUTION
IT PROVIDES NO HELP FOR OREGON'S POWER-STARVED
INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION!**

This attempt to amend Article XI-D of the State Constitution must be defeated for the following very basic reasons.

Oregon must develop and expand her potential for an abundance of low-cost hydroelectric power in order to attract new industry. Only an ever-expanding industrial plant can provide fulltime jobs for Oregon people. Under this proposed amendment such expansion would be impossible.

This amendment would prohibit the state from selling power to any prospective industry requiring less than 10,000 kilowatts. Thus most industries could not be served. This seriously limits Oregon's power market. With this limitation it would be extremely difficult to sell electric revenue bonds to finance Oregon's needed power development.

The constitution already provides adequate controls for state financing. **WHY BLOCK OREGON'S INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES? DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN! VOTE NO ON MEASURE No. 10.**

Ballot Measure No. 10 contains another unreasonable restriction. It prohibits the sale of electric revenue bonds unless each issue has the prior approval of the legislature. This means that every power development project in Oregon would become a political football. While the legislature wrangled, the state would be powerless.

Our State Constitution now provides the machinery for Oregon to develop low cost electric energy necessary to assure Oregon's economic growth. This amendment would cripple that machinery. **DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN!**

DON'T WRECK OREGON'S FUTURE! VOTE NO ON MEASURE No. 10

OREGON AFL-CIO

JAMES T. MARR, Executive Secretary

By the Oregon State Grange**KEEP YOUR SHARE OF OREGON'S FUTURE****Vote NO on Measure No. 10**

Very simply this measure takes away from us, the people of Oregon, the vital control we now have over our water and hydroelectric resources. This amendment to the Oregon constitution will limit our right to benefit from the development of our water resources.

Measure No. 10 creates nothing. The next legislature should set up a workable state power commission as now authorized in the constitution. Then the people of Oregon can exercise effective control and enjoy the full benefits from our water resources.

Under the provisions of this proposed amendment, it would be impossible for the legislature to set up an effective state power commission.

Measure No. 10 imposes restrictions which would make the sale of the commission's bonds extremely difficult. If the commission cannot finance its operation, it could serve no constructive purpose.

A major reason why we need an effective state power commission is so that we in Oregon can get our full share of lowcost federal power to attract new industries and provide new jobs. Under the federal preference clause Oregon is limited in getting its share of Federal power because it lacks the

necessary machinery. The state legislature should set up this much needed state power commission at the earliest opportunity.

Measure No. 10 would make it impossible for Oregon to have an effective state power commission.

We need job opportunities and new industry. Industry needs low-cost power. Oregon can have low-cost power. Oregon should build power plants of its own. Oregon should get its fair share of federal power. The machinery for doing these jobs has been long authorized by our Constitution.

WE DON'T NEED THIS DESTRUCTIVE AMENDMENT.

LEAVE OUR CONSTITUTION ALONE! VOTE NO ON MEASURE NO. 10!

OREGON STATE GRANGE

ELMER McCLURE, Master

MILDRED NORMAN, Secretary

By Senator Lee V. Ohmart and Representative E. A. Littrell

The question before Oregon voters in ballot Proposition No. 10 is whether they want to amend the constitution to authorize the state government to increase Oregon's tax-supported bonded debt by one-quarter BILLION dollars, and also play into the hands of those who crave to transfer the power plants and transmission systems of Oregon's \$400,000,000 private electric companies to public ownership and political control.

Three times the voters have said "NO" to legislative and initiative proposals to establish or finance a State Power Commission. The last scheme was rejected 2 to 1. This spring an initiative bill to put the state into the power business failed.

A Power Commission could only establish a "political middleman" between the generators supplying Oregon and the electric distributors who serve 84% of Oregon consumers. Proposition No. 10 will not correct inequities of the discriminatory preference clause. That requires Congressional action.

And where could a Power Commission build any new hydroelectric projects? All major sites on the Columbia's main stem have been developed, are under construction or active investigation. This also is true of Snake River sites adjacent to Oregon. There are no major sites available within Oregon. This leaves only the valued coastal fish-producing streams for a new state agency to block.

The danger in this amendment lies in its proposal to increase the total general obligation bonds a Power Commission could issue, from the present limit of 6% to a new high of 10% of the total valuation of assessed property in Oregon, plus UNLIMITED MILLIONS in revenue bonds.

Oregon has ample supplies of low-cost power. Its utilities are active in a record-breaking 7,000,000-kw regional power development program. Oregon electric rates for homes are less than half the national average. And Oregon's Department of Planning and Development has publicized that Oregon industry enjoys "the LOWEST delivered power rates in the nation!"

Voters should vote "NO" on the constitutional amendment in Proposition No. 10. It could only give impetus to establishment of a new debt creating agency, and could provide nothing not already available to Oregon electric consumers.

E. A. LITRELL, State Representative
140 Greenway Circle, Medford, Oregon

LEE V. OHMART, State Senator
520 N. 14th Street, Salem, Oregon

Measure No. 10 State Power Development**ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION****By the Oregon Electric Consumers' Council**

Vote NO on Measure No. 10

Every consumer, every housewife, every workingman, every businessman has a real stake in our water and power resources. They are our heritage. We all must realize that today the abundance or scarcity of low cost electric energy largely governs the rate of industrial and agricultural productivity. It determines the abundance of job opportunities and our standard of living.

OREGON needs an expanded power supply for industry, for year-round jobs and for better living.

The people of Oregon in 1932 enacted Article XI-D of the Oregon Constitution to permit the people of the state of Oregon to control their water and power resources. This authority has been dormant waiting for a progressive legislature to put it into effect.

Measure No. 10, if passed will seriously weaken this authority so that the legislature will be unable to act with full effectiveness. There is no doubt that the import of this misconceived amendment was not understood by the members of the legislature. Most of those legislators who voted for the bill after further study have now publicly opposed passage of this ballot measure No. 10.

The bill did not receive proper hearing before legislative committees. The measure was introduced late in the session and printed copies of the final draft were not available to legislators on final passage.

BEWARE OF THIS HASTY ACTION. VOTE NO ON Measure No. 10.

This amendment restricts the State from selling power direct at wholesale rates to most of the industries we want to attract. It prohibits the State from selling power to industries which use less than 10,000 kilowatts. We want to attract new industry of all sizes including the vast majority which use less than 10,000 kilowatts.

Ballot measure No. 10 in effect states that an intermediate agency must erect a TOLL GATE on the transmission lines and generators built and operated at public expense before we as consumers can buy our own power. It sets up the discredited partnership arrangement so that the benefits to the workingman, the consumer and the small businessman are severely limited.

If this measure passes, it will be impossible for the State of Oregon to provide large quantities of low-cost power to attract new industries to our state.

**OUR PRESENT CONSTITUTION IS SOUND AND WORKABLE
IT PROTECTS THE PUBLIC INTEREST
DON'T RIP AWAY THIS PROTECTION
VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE NO. 10.**

OREGON ELECTRIC CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

Larry Bauer, Newport, Oregon

Lee Wooden, Jewell, Oregon

Harley Libby, Jefferson, Oregon

Senator Dan Dimick, Roseburg, Oregon

Jack Churchill, Portland, Oregon

Measure No. 11

COUNTY HOME RULE AMENDMENT

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 22, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 3, 1957, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

That section 9a, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be repealed; and that the Constitution of the State of Oregon be amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article VI of the Constitution and to read as follows:

Section 10. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law a method whereby the legal voters of any county, by majority vote of such voters voting thereon at any legally called election, may adopt, amend, revise or repeal a county charter. A county charter may provide for the exercise by the county of authority over matters of county concern. Local improvements or bonds therefor authorized under a county charter shall be financed only by taxes, assessments or charges imposed on benefited property. A county charter shall prescribe the organization of the county government and shall provide directly, or by its authority, for the number, election or appointment, qualifications, tenure, compensation, powers and duties of such officers as the county deems necessary. Such officers shall among them exercise all the powers and perform all the duties, as distributed by the county charter or by its authority, now or hereafter, by the Constitution or laws of this state, granted to or imposed upon any county officer. Except as expressly provided by general law, a county charter shall not affect the selection, tenure, compensation, powers or duties prescribed by law for judges in their judicial capacity, for justices of the peace or for district attorneys. The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this Constitution hereby are further reserved to the legal voters of every county relative to the adoption, amendment, revision or repeal of a county charter and to legislation passed by counties which have adopted such a charter.

NOTE—Section 9a, Article VI now reads as follows: "Whenever the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon shall provide by law the means and method therefor, the legal voters of any county in this state by majority vote of such electors who shall vote thereon at any legally called election, hereby are authorized to adopt a county manager form of government, and thereupon any and all of the county offices, whether the same shall be provided for by the constitution or otherwise provided by law, may be abolished and their powers and duties vested in an elective commission and a county manager elected or appointed in the manner provided by law."

BALLOT TITLE

COUNTY HOME RULE AMENDMENT—Purpose: Authorizes the voters in any county to adopt charter to provide for the exercise of authority over matters of county concern. Initiative and referendum powers also are reserved to the legal voters of counties adopting a charter.

11

YES

NO

Measure No. 11 County Home Rule Amendment**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Measure No. 11 would permit any county to adopt a charter by vote of the people. A county charter could determine such matters as the size and composition of the county governing body, the number and type of county departments, the method of selecting county officials, and the extent and manner of exercising county legislative powers.

It cannot be foreseen at this time specifically what changes in organization, functions, powers or procedures the voters of any county would authorize in their county government. Measure No 11 merely makes the adoption of a county charter constitutional. Subsequently, the legislature must pass enabling legislation, and a charter must be drafted and approved by the voters of a county before any county can adopt any changes under the amendment.

A county charter could not supersede any provision of the constitution or general state law as to matters of state concern, and a county which adopted a charter would have to fulfill all duties and requirements imposed upon it by the constitution and laws. However, the voters of any county could settle questions of county organization, functions, powers and procedures which are of concern only within a county by adopting, amending or repealing a local charter, instead of by seeking state legislation.

The proposed amendment repeals the present constitutional provision authorizing adoption of the county manager form of government. No county has adopted the manager plan since it was first authorized in 1944. However, should the voters of any county wish in the future to adopt the manager plan, or any modification of it, they could do so under the provisions of Measure No. 11.

Measure No. 11 requires that no charter affect the selection, tenure, compensation, powers or duties of judges in their judicial capacity, justices of the peace, or district attorneys. This is to insure uniformity in the organization of the judicial branch of government.

Measure No. 11 is called a "county home rule" amendment because its effect would be to permit the voters of individual counties to determine certain matters now controlled by the state legislature or state constitution. Under this amendment, a county could by charter be authorized to exercise legislative power over matters of county concern, whereas currently it can only adopt ordinances on a specific subject if the state law expressly permits it to do so.

To the extent that counties actually adopt charters, there would be less uniformity of county organization, functions, powers and procedures than there now is. The amendment would permit one county to change its form of organization, render different services, or adopt new procedures, while another county might make no change or might make different changes.

In general, the net effect of the amendment would be to permit more local determination and flexibility in county government than is now possible.

VERNON BURDA, The Dalles
HUGH MCGILVRA, Forest Grove
KENNETH C. TOLLENAAR, Portland

Measure No. 11 County Home Rule Amendment

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by House Joint Resolution
No. 22 of the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly (1957)**

Oregonians have recognized for years that county government operates in a straight-jacket of state controls which has prevented many needed improvements. This County Home Rule Amendment will make possible county self-government.

County government could be much better if the people of each of the 36 counties could tailor their courthouse organization to meet their own conditions. Oregon's 36 counties range from 2,500 population to more than a half-million. Some are huge in area; some are small and compact. Yet all are required to operate under substantially the same requirements of the present Constitution.

The County Home Rule Amendment would make it possible for a county to consolidate or divide functions of courthouse officials in the interest of economy or efficiency. Some might like to share costs or facilities or personnel with adjoining counties. Counties with major suburban problems have found their county government lacking in authority to cope with these problems under present restrictions.

The County Home Rule Amendment, when adopted, will be a long step toward bringing county government closer to the people. It is our chance this year to do something about over-centralization of control of our localities by state government.

The County Home Rule Amendment does not affect or apply to our judicial system.

After long study, both houses of the 1957 Legislature approved this bipartisan resolution by heavy majorities of both Democratic and Republican members. It had been recommended by an Interim Committee of the 1955 Legislature.

The County Home Rule Amendment will be enacted if a majority of Oregon voters cast 'YES' ballots in the November 1958 Election.

MONROE SWEETLAND, State Senator, Clackamas County

ROBERT A. BENNETT, State Representative, Multnomah County

ROY FITZWATER, State Representative, Linn County

Measure No. 12

**AUTHORIZES DISCONTINUING CERTAIN STATE
TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS**

Proposed by the Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly by Senate Bill No. 439, filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1957, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 695

OREGON LAWS, 1957

(Senate Bill No. 439, Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

Relating to certain tuberculosis hospitals and including but not limited to provisions authorizing the discontinuance, in whole or in part, of such hospitals as tuberculosis hospitals; 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. As used in this Act, "board" means the Oregon State Board of Control.

Section 2. The Oregon State Board of Control may, in its discretion, discontinue:

- (1) The Eastern Oregon Tuberculosis Hospital as a tuberculosis hospital, in whole or in part.
- (2) The University State Tuberculosis Hospital as a tuberculosis hospital, in whole or in part.

Section 3. Upon discontinuance of a hospital, in whole or in part, as a state tuberculosis hospital under the authority provided in section 2 of this Act, the board may:

- (1) Designate the use to which the hospital or the discontinued portion thereof shall be put by the board or any other state agency.
- (2) Operate the discontinued state tuberculosis hospital as a state institution for some other purpose.
- (3) Transfer all or part of the patients being treated or cared for therein to other state tuberculosis hospitals.

(4) Transfer the real and personal property of such hospital, or any part thereof, to another state institution or other state agency. The board may fix an appropriate charge to be paid by the state institution or other agency for such property and such amount shall be paid into the General Fund. If none of the state institutions or other state agencies have need of or use for any of such real or personal property the board may sell or dispose of such real and personal property upon the best terms obtainable and the net proceeds of the sale of such property shall be credited to the General Fund.

Section 4. If a hospital is discontinued entirely as a state tuberculosis hospital under the authority provided in section 2 of this Act, the board may use such portion of any unexpended and unobligated appropriation made prior thereto for the operation and maintenance of the hospital, as the board shall deem necessary, in the operation and maintenance of the state institution

designated to replace the discontinued hospital. If a hospital is discontinued only in part as a state tuberculosis hospital, the board shall determine the amount of any unexpended and unobligated appropriation made prior thereto for the operation and maintenance of the hospital that shall be retained for the operation and maintenance of the remaining part of the tuberculosis hospital and shall use only the remainder of such unexpended and unobligated appropriation in payment of the cost of operation and maintenance of the state institution designated to replace the part discontinued.

Section 5. (1) This Act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state. * * *

Approved by the Governor, June 13, 1957

Filed in the Office of Secretary of State, June 13, 1957

BALLOT TITLE

AUTHORIZES DISCONTINUING CERTAIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS—Purpose: To permit the Board of Control to discontinue using the Eastern Oregon and University State Tuberculosis Hospitals, in whole or in part. Board could designate the use for any other state institution or agency.

12

YES

NO

Measure No. 12 Authorizes Discontinuing Certain State Tuberculosis Hospitals**EXPLANATION****By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

The resident population of the three tuberculosis hospitals operated by the State of Oregon has been decreasing steadily during the past four years. Consequently, the State of Oregon soon must consider the possibility of consolidating these institutions, keeping in mind the best interests of economical operation, control of tuberculosis, and the welfare of patients.

The Legislative Assembly may legally alter the function of the Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital in Salem; but it is prevented from modifying use of the Eastern Oregon Tuberculosis Hospital at The Dalles, and the University State Tuberculosis Hospital in Portland, because these two institutions were created under that provision of the state constitution which requires approval, by a vote of the people, for the creation of any new state institution to be located outside of Marion County. The 1957 Legislative Assembly considered this problem and proposed, through Measure No. 12, to authorize the Board of Control, in its discretion, to discontinue the hospitals at The Dalles and Portland, either in whole or in part, to transfer the patients being cared for in those institutions to other facilities, to designate the use to which the vacated facilities shall be put, and to operate the plants as state institutions serving another purpose. It has not yet been determined definitely which of the three hospitals would continue to serve as a tuberculosis hospital.

Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton has issued an opinion to the effect that the legislature cannot legally delegate authority to the Board of Control to change the function of any state institution since this is a function of the legislature. Therefore, before the Board of Control can change the function of a state institution, the legislature must first act and, in the case of institutions located outside of Marion County, the people must approve the necessary change. Once the people have approved this action, the 1959 Legislative Assembly can then change the function of any of the three tuberculosis institutions, and the Board of Control can then be empowered to carry out the legislative intention without waiting to refer the matter again to the people.

Favorable action on Measure No. 12 will give the legislature complete flexibility insofar as all three tuberculosis hospitals are concerned. This flexibility is considered highly important since the tuberculosis load in our hospitals is continually decreasing and ultimately one institution, not necessarily the largest, will be able to take care of the load and thus make the other institutions available for other purposes.

The intent of Measure No. 12 can also be achieved by the passage of another referendum on the November ballot which is the constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to alter, reduce, enlarge or terminate the function of an institution located outside of Marion County, any time after ten years from the date of its authorization.

MALCOLM BAUER, Portland
ELWIN J. IRELAND, Molalla
WENDELL VAN LOAN, Corvallis

Measure No. 12 Authorizing Discontinuing Certain State Tuberculosis Hospitals**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by the Legislative Committee Provided by Chapter 695, O. L., 1957**

Chapter 695, Oregon Laws 1957, was introduced at the request of the State Board of Control which is charged with the duty of operating state institutions, including hospitals. During the past ten years in particular, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of hospital beds needed for tuberculosis patients, due to treatment with recently developed drugs and the application of newer types of surgical techniques. It is now expected that at least one out of the existing three tuberculosis hospitals can be closed in 1959. It was this decrease that caused the Board of Control to ask the introduction of Chapter 695.

Under Article XIV of the Oregon Constitution, state institutions must be located in Marion County where the capitol is situated, unless " * * * otherwise ordered by an act of the legislative assembly * * * ratified by the electors of the state * * * ." This "Marion County clause" has been interpreted strictly to mean that even a slight modification in the use of an institution must be referred to the people for decision.

Chapter 695 purports to give to the Board of Control discretion to deal with each of the tuberculosis hospitals located outside of Marion County; namely, The Eastern Oregon Tuberculosis Hospital located at The Dalles, and The University State Tuberculosis Hospital located at the medical school in Portland.

Section 2 states the Board of Control may in its discretion discontinue either of these hospitals as a tuberculosis hospital, in whole or in part.

Section 3 states that upon discontinuance of a hospital as a state tuberculosis hospital the Board may designate the use to which the hospital or discontinued portion shall be put by the Board or any other state agency, including operation as a state institution for some other purpose. This bill also gives certain other authority to the Board of Control in connection with the transfer of patients and unexpended funds.

An Opinion of the Attorney General given April 24, 1958, after the adjournment of the legislature, has recently discussed this bill. The Opinion holds that because of restrictive language in the Constitution the State Board of Control cannot be given discretionary power to decide either (1) to discontinue a tuberculosis institution, or (2) to expand its use. Hence, the bill, even if approved by popular vote, will have only limited application.

Fortunately, the broader purposes originally intended by the bill, that is, giving greater flexibility in deciding the use to which state tuberculosis institutions can be put, can be accomplished by the passage of SJR 41 which is also on the ballot this year. SJR 41 would change the Constitution to permit the legislature (as opposed to the Board of Control), without popular referendum, to change the use of any institution after the passage of ten years from the date of the general election at which the location of the institution outside Marion County was approved. Because of the ruling of the Attorney General on Chapter 695, we feel it particularly important SJR 41 should be approved.

ALFRED H. CORBETT, State Senator, Multnomah County
GRACE O. PECK, State Representative, Multnomah County
ARTHUR P. IRELAND, State Representative,
Washington-Yamhill Counties

Measure No. 13

PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE IN LEGISLATURE

Proposed by Initiative Petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1958, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Relating to persons eligible to serve in legislature.

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

That Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and the same hereby is amended by adding a Section 8 to read as follows:

ARTICLE XV

Section 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 article III and section 10 article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, a person employed by the State Board of Higher Education, a member of any school board or employee thereof, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislative Assembly and such membership in the Legislative Assembly shall not prevent such person from being employed by the State Board of Higher Education or from being a member or employee of a school board.

NOTE—Matter to be added is printed in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE IN LEGISLATURE—Purpose:
Amends Oregon Constitution to permit employes or members
of a school board or the Board of Higher Education to serve
as members of the legislature.

13YES NO

Measure No. 13 Persons Eligible to Serve in Legislature

EXPLANATION

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

The Oregon Constitution now prohibits any person from holding more than one remunerative public office and forbids persons charged with official duties in one department from exercising function in another save as provided in the constitution. Because of this, employes of school districts and of the State Board of Higher Education may not serve as members of the Legislative Assembly and retain their positions as teachers or school employes. Likewise members of school boards cannot retain their offices and serve as legislators.

The proposed amendment would make it possible for school board members, employes of school districts, and employes of the State Board of Higher Education—which would include teachers—to serve as legislators without sacrifice of their other positions; and for members of the Legislative Assembly to serve in such positions without relinquishing their legislative offices.

School employes may now serve as legislators by taking a leave of absence from their teaching or other positions, drawing no salary from such positions while absent. These persons, by reason of the present constitutional prohibition, must resign as legislators in order to resume their school jobs. Thus they are not in position to serve on interim committees or at special sessions or continue to draw salary as legislators. The proposed amendment would enable such persons to serve as legislators on the same basis as the other eligible citizens of the state.

Three classes of persons concerned with public education will be affected in this way if the amendment is adopted:

1. Public school employes, including teachers, will be able to serve in the Legislative Assembly and return to their school positions without having to resign as legislators.

2. Members of school boards will be able to serve as legislators and retain their school board offices.

3. Employes of the State Board of Higher Education, including members of the faculties, will also be eligible to serve as legislators and retain their other positions.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Salem
C. S. EMMONS, Albany
WALTER E. ERICKSON, Portland

Measure No. 13 Persons Eligible to Serve in Legislature**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR****Submitted by Oregon Education Association**

By voting 13 X YES you can make it possible for some of our outstanding Oregon citizens who are elected to the state legislature to teach in our public schools, serve on school boards and maintain positions in our colleges and universities.

Interpretations of the Oregon constitution currently stop legislators, who serve at law-making only a short time every two years, from maintaining their legislative office and holding positions as school board members or teachers. We feel confident that the framers of our constitution did not expect this interpretation and that the public now sees no sense in it.

The Oregon state legislature meets for a period of approximately four months starting in January of the odd numbered years. A teacher who might be elected to the legislature and serve his state would receive no salary from a school district or from the State System of Higher Education for this period.

Why should legislators who desire to teach or serve on school boards receive only one-half salary for their legislative service? 13 X YES will correct this situation.

The Oregon Supreme Court held in September, 1957, that a member of the state legislature cannot hold a teaching position in the public schools without resigning his position as a member of the legislature.

The Attorney General of Oregon in October, 1953, ruled that a member of the legislature cannot serve as a school board member.

A member of the legislature cannot teach in the State System of Higher Education without resigning from the legislature even though such teaching is on a part time basis by a person who is privately employed and bringing his practical knowledge to the classroom for the benefit of students.

Teachers in Oregon can now serve in the legislature, but they must serve for one-half the salary paid other legislators if they wish to continue teaching. 13 X YES will remedy this situation.

Republican Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland said on May 4, 1958, "It is not only permissible but highly desirable" that school teachers serve in the Maryland legislature if they have the inclination and are elected.

13 X YES is supported by the Democratic Party of Oregon.

13 X YES is SUPPORTED by SECRETARY OF STATE MARK O. HATFIELD. He says, "I am in complete accord with the purposes of the initiative in order that teachers may assume full citizenship privileges in giving of their talents to the whole constituency of Oregon."

13 X YES is SUPPORTED by GOVERNOR ROBERT D. HOLMES. He says, "Oregon's teaching profession has much to offer our legislative branch of government. We need to eliminate the legal restrictions which prevent educators from exercising the full rights of American citizenship and making their valuable contribution."

60,661 registered voters in Oregon helped initiate this measure. The most signatures ever gathered for a single cause in Oregon.

13 X YES will bring more democracy to Oregon.

TOM POWERS, President, Oregon Education Association
1530 S. W. Taylor Street, Portland 5, Oregon

**STATEMENT OF
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF OREGON
YOU AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON**

YOU, the people of Oregon, have increasingly shown your confidence in the Democratic party of our state. You have done this because you became weary of Republican big business rule; weary of watching your state government and national representation reflect the interests of the private utilities, the absentee owners of many Oregon businesses and a few very rich local interests instead of YOUR INTERESTS.

YOU support the Democratic party because its policies are clear, its principles are right, and its candidates are people of outstanding ability, independence of mind, honesty and courage.

You elected U. S. SENATOR RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, CONGRESSWOMAN EDITH S. GREEN, and STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER NORMAN O. NILSEN in 1954.

YOU watched their performance in office, and approving it because they kept their word to you, elected in 1956, U. S. SENATOR WAYNE L. MORSE, re-elected CONGRESSWOMAN GREEN, and elected three additional great Democrats: CONGRESSMAN CHARLES O. PORTER, CONGRESSMAN AL ULLMAN, AND GOVERNOR ROBERT D. HOLMES.

YOU repudiated 20 unproductive Republican years of state control in Oregon. YOU elected a majority of DEMOCRATS to the state legislature. YOU rejected private utility domination of Oregon. YOU made it clear you were tired of seeing big money buy your birthright and that of your children.

YOU have in 1958 the opportunity to re-affirm your judgment. GOVERNOR HOLMES, LABOR COMMISSIONER NILSEN, CONGRESSWOMAN GREEN, CONGRESSMEN PORTER AND ULLMAN, AND our new candidate for Congress, ROBERT Y. THORNTON have PROVED THEIR WORTH TO YOU. You need not GUESS. THE RECORD IS CLEAR. OREGON HAS NEVER BEEN MORE ABLY, MORE DEVOTEDLY, MORE COURAGEOUSLY, AND MORE HONESTLY REPRESENTED THAN DURING THESE PAST FEW YEARS BY YOUR OUTSTANDING DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC SERVANTS.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

DO YOU WANT CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION OR DESTRUCTIVE INACTION?

In the 1956 Voters' Pamphlet the Republican party promised you Peace, Prosperity and Progress. You have had none of these things. Never has our nation been in worse shape internationally. Never before have we Americans been reduced to second place in education, scientific development and national security. Never have we had such inflation and such consumer prices. AND WE HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY IN A RECESSION. Moreover, we have not had national progress in CONSERVATION, ATOMS FOR PEACE-TIME USES, HYDRO-POWER AND NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TOLD YOU WHAT IT WOULD FIGHT FOR AND IT PROCEEDED TO FIGHT FOR THOSE THINGS.

GOVERNOR HOLMES HERE IN OREGON HAS FOUGHT CONSISTENTLY AND DAILY TO ASSIST OREGON'S ECONOMY.

YOUR INCOME TAXES WERE REDUCED. BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT WAS INCREASED. FARMERS AND BUSINESSMEN WERE GIVEN TAX RELIEF. COLLEGE TEACHERS' SALARIES WERE INCREASED AND OREGON STOPPED LOSING ITS BEST TEACHERS TO OTHER STATES. FARMERS AND TIMBER PEOPLE WERE ASSISTED BY BETTER RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND A NEW INTEREST IN THEIR PROBLEMS. PERSONAL INTEREST AND ATTENTION WERE GIVEN TO WELFARE PROBLEMS, TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE AGED, TO THOSE OF RETARDED CHILDREN AND THE MENTALLY ILL. A DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WAS ESTABLISHED.

GOVERNOR HOLMES PERSONALLY BROUGHT ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE OPERATING ENGINEERS.

BUT MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANY ONE ITEM IS THE FACT THAT OREGON STATE GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE WERE RETURNED TO THE PEOPLE.

The same kind of action marked the office of NORM NILSEN, and the same devotion and intelligence and independence marked the performance of OREGON'S DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION — MORSE, NEUBERGER, GREEN, PORTER AND ULLMAN. The same philosophy of service to the people motivates ROBERT Y. THORNTON.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

Here are some things you should know about "the fresh new look of the Republican party" in Oregon. The Republicans have NO "NEW LOOK" . . . THEY JUST HAVE A VERY YOUNG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We prefer to talk about the DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES but we think you ought to know that the PRIVATE UTILITY LOBBY PUT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for governor in the race, despite his pledged word to his fellow Republicans that he would not enter. We think you ought to know that the same people who worked for repudiated Republican candidates in 1954 and 1956 are working for this year's Republican candidate. His face is new, but the faces of those who dominate him are tiresomely familiar.

We think you ought to know that if the Republican gubernatorial candidate should win, he will appoint the new Secretary of State—a man you don't choose or even know. We think you ought to know that the Republican candidate was elected to his present office for four years and that he broke a promise implicitly made to you when he decided to try for another job in the middle of his business term.

We think you ought to know that the Republican candidate for governor never led anything; that he has never stated a platform, outlined an issue, or taken a firm and unmistakable stand on anything of importance.

IF YOU VOTE REPUBLICAN YOU VOTE TO GO BACKWARDS . . . YOU VOTE TO CONTINUE THE GIVE-AWAY OF OREGON SO BRAZENLY PURSUED BY THE REPUBLICANS FOR 20 YEARS. BUT . . .

THE RECORD OF GOVERNOR HOLMES, THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE STATE SENATE, THE RECORD OF OREGON'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, THE RECORD OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL . . . ALL DEMOCRATS . . . MEAN OREGON MOVES FORWARD!

Again, let us remember the records. PERFORMANCE . . . NOT MEANINGLESS PROMISES: TESTED ABILITY . . . NOT EXPENSIVELY ADVERTISED GLAMOR: PUBLIC SERVICE . . . NOT PRIVATE GAIN.

In this year of 1958—a year of domestic and international crisis—the DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON PROUDLY PRESENTS A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICE, AND A LIST OF CANDIDATES AT ALL LEVELS WORTHY OF YOUR CONTINUED TRUST AND LOYALTY.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

PRINCIPLES OR EXPEDIENCY?

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON, never dependent on a few large and self-interested contributors, has built itself on the idea that the American people like ideals, that they want to vote for good men and women who will speak out in terms all human beings understand, and with independence, courage and candor.

WE SHALL CONTINUE to do this.

OUR candidates are not coat-tail candidates. THEY DO WORK TOGETHER, THEY DO SUPPORT EACH OTHER ON MAJOR MATTERS BECAUSE THEY SHARE IDEALS, PRINCIPLES, CONVICTIONS ABOUT GOVERNMENT BEING FOR THE PEOPLE.

In contrast, who speaks for the Republican party of Oregon? In his run for office in 1956 the Republican gubernatorial candidate rode on President Eisenhower's coat-tails, but this year he seems scarcely to know the President's name. In 1954 the Republican gubernatorial candidate wanted to abolish the Board of Control; in 1956 he hedged by suggesting it ought to be reformed. In this election year he likes it the way it is. Why is that? The Republican gubernatorial candidate said back in 1954, "I prefer private power to public power." He still does, but, without going on record before the Congress, he is trying to seem a little public-power minded this year. Now why do you suppose he's "changed"? When the issue of Portland State College first came up, he was private-school minded and no supporter of Portland State. This year he says its just the other way 'round.

We shan't labor the point—but we do suggest that ALL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS BE EXAMINED IN LIGHT OF THE RECORD, AND THAT VOTERS TRY TO DECIDE WHICH CANDIDATES SPEAK FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OPENLY AND WHICH ONES TRY TO PRETEND THAT THEY ARE NOT REALLY REPUBLICANS AT ALL!

Then for contrast . . .

READ THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD OF ACTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENT, PROGRESS FOR THE FUTURE, AND VOTE DEMOCRATIC.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

November 4, 1958, is a day of decision for all citizens of Oregon. Voters casting ballots will determine whether our state government is to be returned to the Republican party—the party of responsibility and the party for all the people—or whether it is to be given again into the hands of the powerful few whose aims seem to be personal gain and the advancement of special interests.

WE HAVE SEEN GOVERNMENT OF THE FEW FOR THE FEW

After 20 years of solid Republican administration, the voters in November, 1956, (by a slight majority) handed the reins of government to the Democrats. In the short period since we have seen government of the few for the few.

Oregon's Democrat party today is the captive of a small but all-powerful special interest group. Behind-the-scenes advisors dictate moves made by the Governor and other Democrat leaders.

These same special interest groups have supplied certain members of the Democrat party with campaign funds (from as far away as Los Angeles) and they must therefore demand a voice in the operation of our government. Once any man is captive of such a powerful, moneyed group he cannot break away.

SPECIAL INTERESTS SEEK AND GAIN FAVOR

Legislation and governmental activity in our state for two years has been directed toward advancement of one segment of our population while the overall good of the state has been ignored.

Oregon is at the crossroads. Voters must cast their ballots for Republican candidates who will serve all of the people or relinquish all control and let the bosses take charge.

A STUDY OF CANDIDATES TELLS THE STORY

Study the men and women who seek your vote. Republican candidates have long records of community service. They ask for elective office now as a means of further serving their state. They will campaign and serve as a civic duty in order that all Oregonians may share in the fruits of their studies and labors.

The continuance in office of unqualified men who campaign on the achievements of others and who are not proven in civic work will do untold damage to our state.

OREGON'S ECONOMY TOTTERS UNDER DEMOCRAT RULE

The downward trend in our economy which we have seen in the past two years must be reversed. A frugal, wise system of spending the tax dollar must be brought into effect. The confusion and vacillation we have seen repeatedly in the Governor's office must cease.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

MARK HATFIELD—A MAN WITH THE ANSWERS

We urgently need the services of Mark Hatfield as our Governor. And we must further give him the backing of a qualified Labor Commissioner in Lyle McCauley, a responsible, hard-working majority in the Legislature and capable Republicans in our many County offices to help him carry out his dynamic program.

Mark Hatfield is young, vigorous and has solid plans and a comprehensive program for the advancement of all segments of our economy. Farmers, wage-earners, businessmen, students and senior citizens look to him with hope.

They know he is unfettered. Mark Hatfield and the Republican candidates for the Legislature, Labor Commissioner and County office are not captives of any special interest group.

A Republican Governor and Legislature will end the awesome disrespect for tax dollars which the Democrats have shown for two years.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP WILL TAKE US FORWARD

During 20 years of Republican administration Oregon advanced steadily and in two short years under a confused administration the prospect of a golden future has been dimmed. We face again the dark ages. The current state administration solves no problems, but turns plaintively to Washington in hope of finding solutions. The current state Democrat administration has no answers. Rather it blames someone else for its total inability to handle even minor problems.

TOP REPUBLICANS FILE FOR CONGRESS

Nationally we should work to give President Eisenhower the support of a friendly Republican majority in Congress as a means of ending the political bickering which has blocked so many of his forward-looking programs.

Four outstanding men seek the support of all voters. They are:

WALTER NORBLAD—1st District. A veteran of 7 consecutive terms, a man who holds seniority over three-fourths of the members of Congress. A senior member of the powerful Committees on Armed Services and Committee on Committees. Congressman Norblad brings credit to both himself and Oregon.

MARION WEATHERFORD—2nd District. A successful farmer, former school teacher and expert on problems of the Upper Columbia River Basin. Marion Weatherford will make no wild promises, but will work diligently and fill the vacuum which has existed since election of his opponent.

JOHN JOHNSTON—3rd District. A naval veteran with experience on the Washington scene. John Johnston is qualified to represent all citizens of his district and will bring a new approach and find new answers to the problems of his district.

PAUL GEDDES—4th District. A former State Senator who is highly respected by all who know him, Paul Geddes will work hard for the citizens of his district. A fine lawyer, with a background of public service, he will spend his time on the job—not on hunting headlines.

(Continued on following page)

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary)

TRAINING—EXPERIENCE QUALIFY McCAULEY

One of the most highly qualified men ever to file for the office of Labor Commissioner is Lyle McCauley, a labor conciliator by profession.

He has worked for many years as a labor-management specialist and has a thorough knowledge of commercial and industrial labor contracts. Study his record. He merits your support.

LET'S EXAMINE THE DEMOCRAT RECORD IN OREGON

As a candidate for Governor, Bob Holmes promised repeal of the temporary 45% surtax passed in 1955.

What he and his Democrat legislature did was repeal the 45% surtax in name only and substitute a 51% super surtax which they intended to make a permanent part of your tax bill.

That 51% Democrat super surtax immediately started building a surplus expected to reach approximately 74 million in 1957.

When public indignation mounted, Governor Holmes spent 100 thousand dollars of your tax money for a special session of the legislature.

He originally proposed that the special session return approximately 17 million of the 74 million surplus expected by a meager tax cut only 6%. This meant that the average taxpayer would have been forced to accept a tiny token tax cut while the Democrat politicians would retain a surplus of approximately 50 million for a political slush fund. They also proposed that the cut would apply for only a single year.

Republicans meanwhile demanded and fought for a tax cut of 30%, which would have meant a substantial tax saving for the average taxpayer. The Republicans further insisted that the 30% cut be permanent. The Governor fought the Republican proposal and even threatened a veto if the 30% cut were passed.

With Democrat leaders threatening to adjourn the session without any tax cut, and faced with the Governor's threat of a veto, Republicans compromised on a cut of approximately 20% across the board with permanent property tax relief.

CARELESS ADMINISTRATION

One of the most damaging blows ever dealt to the economy of Oregon came as a result of a reckless liberalization of unemployment compensation laws under the Holmes administration.

Business both large and small staggered under an increase of as much as nine times when massive unemployment in Oregon depleted the fund which is normally enough to carry the state through periods of unemployment.

Contributing to the swift depletion of the fund was the action of the Democrat-controlled 1957 legislature which relaxed qualifications and increased maximum payments to the danger point.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

In an effort to wriggle out of this problem, Governor Holmes dramatically announced he would solve the problem and secured a 14 million loan from the federal government. His own Democrat Attorney General later informed him that this loan was illegal and the money was returned.

NO MAN IS ABOVE THE LAW

Because the Governor is personally opposed to capital punishment, he has set aside the findings of juries and the courts where capital punishment has been ordered and has commuted sentences of those so convicted.

The fact that capital punishment is provided by law and the Constitution of Oregon apparently means nothing to him.

Moreover, he has failed to faithfully carry out the provisions of law which require periodic visitations to the institutions under the Board of Control.

PRESS RELEASES VERSUS HARD FACTS

The answer of Bob Holmes to every state problem is another press release and a request for help from Washington. No Governor has issued so many. No Governor has praised himself so much.

His press releases tell of what he will do about jobs, but Oregon has the worst unemployment of any state in the Union, except Michigan which is controlled by the same influence.

His press releases tell of what he will do to attract new industry, but this is all talk. We are not getting industry. A leading Oregon industrialist said: "The Oregon climate toward industry is definitely unfriendly."

His press releases tell of his "action" in offering the services of the state in a major strike. He may claim credit for settling the strike, but he timidly entered the picture only after Secretary of State Mark Hatfield much earlier urged him to take positive action. At no time did he utilize the services of the state Labor Conciliator he recommended in his inaugural address.

Despite his press releases, the economic climate created by his administration has seen more strikes this year in Oregon than we have had in a decade.

Press releases cannot hide these facts: During the Holmes administration and a Democrat-controlled Congress in Washington, our economy has sagged. There are fewer jobs and business opportunities in Oregon. There is less understanding between management and labor. Taxes have gone up under Holmes and if he is re-elected they will continue to go up. These conditions make it increasingly difficult to attract new payrolls.

Under Governor Bob Holmes the future of the state is looking down instead of up. This is the record.

You can help protect Oregon's future

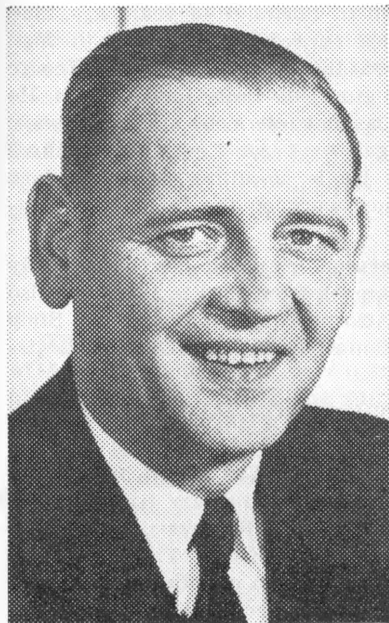
ELECT RESPONSIBLE REPUBLICANS—A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR—
 REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN—A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE
 AND REPUBLICANS TO COUNTY OFFICE

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
 James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Republican

WALTER NORBLAD

For Representative in Congress, First Congressional District



Representative Walter Norblad, now in his seventh consecutive term, is the dean of the Oregon Delegation in the U. S. House of Representatives.

He has all important seniority over three-fourths of the membership of the House and yet is younger by four years than the age of the average member. No Oregon House Member in a dozen years or so has had the Congressional and Committee seniority Norblad holds.

Any new Member elected from Oregon would reach his position if he served continuously to the year 1972.

He is third ranking Member of the powerful 37 member Armed Services Committee; member of the Committee on Committees, and the Special Committee on the Central Intelligence Agency.

Since he has been a member of the Armed Services Committee, Oregon has been receiving a more equitable share of the defense dollar: specifically in the

new nine million dollar SAGE installation in Benton County; the ten million dollar BOMARC Base to be built at Camp Adair; the two and one-half million dollar Air Force Base at Hebo, and the multi-million dollar mooring basin at Clatskanie and Svensen in Clatsop County.

Norblad's other accomplishments include the establishment of the Regional Post Office in Portland; completion of the Columbia River Bar Project; transfer of the Yamhill Locks property to the County; the Fort Clatsop Memorial Park; the Yaquina project, and many others.

He is a graduate of the University of Oregon, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Jurisprudence Degrees. Served three terms in the Legislature and seven consecutive terms in the U. S. House of Representatives. He was awarded a combat decoration for service with the Air Force in World War II.

"DON'T TRADE A GOOD RECORD FOR A PROMISE."

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat

ROBERT Y. THORNTON**For Representative in Congress, First Congressional District****BOB THORNTON IS WELL TRAINED**

Born in Portland 48 years ago, Bob Thornton earned his own way through Stanford, the U. of Oregon and George Washington University Law Schools. He began as law clerk to a U. S. Judge, did legal work for Congress for three years. He is co-author of a standard reference work on the "U. S. Constitution."

Thornton practiced law successfully in Tillamook from 1939 to 1952, was also City Attorney, and served as State Representative in the Oregon Legislature.

BOB THORNTON HAS EXPERIENCE

Thornton served five years in the Army in World War II. In private life he takes regular military training with the Salem Army Reserve unit. A Japanese language officer, Thornton holds

a key reserve assignment in Army Intelligence. He is a member of the board of directors of the Salem YMCA; an active member of the Oregon and American Bar Assn., American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Elks, I.O.O.F., Eagles, and Kiwanis. Married to the former Dorothy Haberlach of Tillamook, they have one son, Tom. All are active members of the Episcopal Church.

BOB THORNTON IS WELL LIKED

In 1952 Thornton was elected Oregon Attorney General. He promptly set up a nonpolitical career system for the State's 48 full-time lawyers. In 1956, standing on his program of clean government and nonpolitical handling of the Attorney General's office, he was reelected by a large margin.

Thornton draws wide support from both major political parties. In 1952 and again in 1956, he carried this Republican area by more than 10,000 votes.

**OREGON NEWSPAPERS EXPOSE
RECORD OF THORNTON'S OPPONENT**

"In the 12 years he (Norblad) has served, his name is attached to no legislation or bills of consequence, or even for any item of major importance

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

to his district . . . The Statesman will not support him in his current campaign for renomination." —THE OREGON STATESMAN, Salem. (Edited by former Governor Charles A. Sprague)

" . . . He has had a long free ride in Congress and has failed to produce leadership and effectiveness for Oregon . . . We think he has been coasting too long. . . . He did not vote on some of the most important legislation of our times. . . . It is time for a change . . ." —THE OREGONIAN.

"He has lived it up with junkets that Congressmen less sure of reelection would not have dared to make. His labors—if they can be called that—in Congress have been restricted to his comfort and convenience."—THE CAPITAL PRESS, Salem.

" . . . Mr. Norblad unfortunately was in Europe . . . when many important measures were up for debate and vote." —THE EUGENE REGISTER-GUARD.

THE PRESENT CONGRESSMAN HAS REPEATEDLY VOTED AGAINST THE INTEREST OF THE AVERAGE CITIZEN

Thornton's opponent voted AGAINST adequate inflation controls; AGAINST public power development funds; AGAINST REA and rural telephone loans; AGAINST the public housing program; AGAINST adequate Federal aid to schools; AGAINST the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill. On the other hand he voted FOR the Tidelands oil giveaway; FOR the "bargain basement" sale of Gov't-owned rubber plants and atomic power patents to Big Business. He also voted FOR the questionable "Banker's Highway Bill," and FOR the bill to lower excess profits taxes on the big corporations.

THORNTON WILL BE ON THE JOB

Bob Thornton will be an outstanding Representative. He is noted for hard work. In addition to his experience in Washington, D.C., and his first-hand knowledge of Oregon's laws and needs, he has the warm human understanding and personal interest in his home district that make a man a good Congressman.

THORNTON WILL WORK IN CONGRESS FOR:

- A new, positive, hard-hitting program for waging cold warfare against the Kremlin, including use of surplus crops for foreign aid instead of hard-earned American dollars.
- Federal programs that will stimulate year-around employment in Oregon.
- Public development of full water resources without sacrificing our fisheries.
- Elimination of discriminatory freight rates that handicap Oregon producers.
- Economy in government. Non-essential Govt. spending can and must be cut.
- A "fair break" for the wage earner, the individual farmer and small businessman.

ELECT BOB THORNTON—A FULL-TIME CONGRESSMAN

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Republican

MARK HATFIELD**For Governor**

Secretary of State Mark Hatfield has added a new, fresh and dynamic quality to state government in Oregon.

Because he has kept himself free from obligation to selfish interests, he has been able to say what he thinks, fight for the things he believes in and take a frank and honest stand on issues.

His warm friendliness, his modest manner, his exceptional skill in public affairs and his independence from political pressures, have earned him a unique place in the confidence and affection of the people of Oregon.

Early in his career in the legislature, he was pointed out as a man "who someday will make Oregon a great governor." His constructive record since, in the House, later in the Senate and now as Secretary of State have justified that prediction. Mark Hatfield has demonstrated the ability, the integrity and the political courage to become one of Oregon's great governors.

THE JOB AHEAD . . . IN MARK HATFIELD'S OWN WORDS

"During my campaign I have outlined fourteen objectives for the next four years. These are the things I believe we need to create a better, brighter future for ALL the people of the state.

"At the head of the list are:

"MORE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. That's No. 1. New opportunities in small business, the professions and all other occupations will follow new jobs and payrolls created by expanding industry and new industry.

"A NON-PARTISAN PROGRAM FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT. Let's take power out of politics and build united and non-partisan support for a program to assure Oregon a fair and equitable share of federal power; maximum development of our power potential; and comprehensive development and use of our water resources.

"AN EQUITABLE AND STABLE TAX PROGRAM. Taxes should be kept to the essential needs of an alert and progressive state government. We should eliminate the huge surpluses that are an invitation to reckless spending. We should eliminate the inequities that are driving capital and industry away from Oregon and handicapping small business and the farmer.

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"A FAR-SIGHTED PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION. It should guarantee every Oregon student the opportunity for an education equal to the demands and opportunities of a missile age but, at the same time, assure that taxes for education will be wisely spent.

"A RECREATIONAL PARADISE. Let's make Oregon the ideal state in which to live because of unmatched opportunities for outdoor living in our forest areas, along our coast and on our streams and lakes. Let's fully develop our resources of game, fish and wildlife.

A GOVERNOR FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Mark Hatfield's statesmanlike approach to public questions and his insistent demand for fairness to everyone has won for him wide support that crosses party lines. The people of his own county—who know him best—have three times elected him to the legislature and each time he has led the ticket in both the primary and general elections. In 1954, the Democrats of Marion County gave him an unsolicited Democratic nomination.

Thousands of roll call and committee votes in the legislature since 1951 indicate his attitudes on vital issues. Economies with tax funds he has achieved as Secretary of State show his ability as an administrator and his concern that full value is received for the dollar expended. His rare leadership qualities have been repeatedly demonstrated—at Iwo Jima and Okinawa in World War II where he led amphibious assault boats, as a dean on a university faculty, as a junior first citizen of the capital city, as chairman of the state and federal affairs committees of both legislative assemblies, as three term moderator of his Baptist church and in many other ways.

Mark Hatfield's candidacy for Governor was filed by the seldom-used petition method whereby hundreds of citizens from 10 representative counties endorsed his entry into the field. More than 723 individuals made contributions to the campaign treasury, an Oregon primary record.

No man in the state today is in a better position to weld together the support of ALL the people of Oregon for his constructive program.

AN UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS

MARK HATFIELD is of humble origin that gives sincerity and understanding to his concern for the well-being of those fighting against adversity or the problems of age. He was born in Dallas, Oregon, the son of C. D. Hatfield, a railroad construction blacksmith, and Dovie Odom Hatfield, a former school teacher. He married the daughter of a Portland longshoreman.

In the legislature, Mark Hatfield was known for his piercing analysis of legislation, intolerance of sham and subterfuge, his independence in voting and his effectiveness in debate. He was one of the hardest workers in the legislature devoting long hours to committee work as chairman in each assembly of the key State and Federal Affairs Committee, vice-chairman of the Committee on Education and a member of committees on natural resources, public health and elections.

Both as a legislator and as Secretary of State, Mark Hatfield's devotion to the improvement of state institutions for the tubercular, mentally ill, deaf, penal and blind is widely known. His years of study and his practical knowledge of public administration are effectively demonstrated as Secretary of State by changes to improve the economy and efficiency in the audits, accounting, elections and buildings and grounds division of that office.

Whether in the service of his country or in community activities and state government, the name of Mark Hatfield is associated with responsibilities undertaken with initiative and understanding and with jobs well done.

"THE ABILITY, FAIRNESS AND POLITICAL COURAGE TO BE ONE OF OREGON'S GREAT GOVERNORS"

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat

ROBERT D. HOLMES
For Governor

COURAGEOUS
HONEST
RESPONSIBLE
DECISIVE
MATURE

TESTED, BOLD LEADERSHIP

In less than two years GOVERNOR ROBERT D. HOLMES has written a record that has won the respect and confidence of ALL Oregonians, and that has given them new reason to believe in their futures. HELP HIM GET ON WITH THE JOB . . . RE-ELECT BOB HOLMES.

OREGON'S "BEST SALESMAN" . . . GOVERNOR HOLMES' LEADERSHIP won national stature for Oregon when he was elected to the National Governors' Conference Executive Board his first half-term in office. He is in line for chairmanship of Western Governors' Conference when re-elected. STRONG PERSONAL LEADERSHIP IN WORKING TO BRING OREGON INTO THE PICTURE OF ALASKA'S NEW DEVELOPMENT. FIRST GOVERNOR TO GO TO NEW STATE TO WORK ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

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(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

THE TEST OF LEADERSHIP: A RECORD OF LEADERSHIP

AGGRESSIVE ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, starting at grass-roots and community level.

INCOME TAX REDUCTION AND TAX AID to agriculture and business. FIRST INDEPENDENT, OBJECTIVE TAX STUDY FOR OREGON—long needed, long asked for, now DONE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

INCREASED SALARIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION with result that Oregon is keeping and attracting top-flight educators to its colleges and universities. INCREASE . . . FOR FIRST TIME . . . IN BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT, with resulting tax relief for counties.

ACTION TO PROMOTE OREGON AGRICULTURE through new industrial uses of products and real research programs.

ACTION TO HELP OREGON'S FOREST INDUSTRY through better use of timber resources and research.

PERSONAL LEADERSHIP IN WELFARE, OLD AGE, AND RETARDED CHILDREN PROGRAMS.

DISTINGUISHED LEADERSHIP IN ADVANCING CIVIL RIGHTS.

OUTSTANDING EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS . . . JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS THAT HAVE WON UNIVERSAL APPROVAL AND PRAISE. ACTIVE COOPERATION WITH OREGON'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION . . . STRONG ACTION ON REVISIONS IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION, REGIONAL POWER DEVELOPMENT, KLAMATH INDIAN TIMBER LEGISLATION, FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION, HIGHWAY AND ROAD DEVELOPMENT, ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT, AND PORT AND HARBOR DEVELOPMENT.

STRONG PERSONAL LEADERSHIP IN BRINGING ABOUT SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, with the result that construction goes forward and labor is at work.

ACTION, ACCOMPLISHMENT, ASSURANCE FOR THE FUTURE . . . That is the record of GOVERNOR ROBERT D. HOLMES.

Republican

LYLE E. McCAULEY**For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

LYLE E. McCAULEY, 54, LABOR CONCILIATOR, QUALIFIED BY OREGON STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, seeks your support. He is qualified by EDUCATION and EXPERIENCE.

WHO IS HE? Mac is a native Oregonian, born in Portland, raised in Seaside, attended O.S.C. He has worked hard since a boy. Like many great Americans, Mac started out as a newspaper boy.

From that beginning he has become one of the top industrial relation specialists in Oregon. Mac has worked as a day laborer on Oregon highway projects, retail clerk, furnace stoker, and other jobs from dishwasher to musician.

He has been married for 27 years to the former Alice Zielke of Salem and has a daughter, Shirley, who is a 1958 graduate of the University of Oregon. He has also lived in Portland, Clatskanie, Mist, Astoria, and for the past ten years has lived in Salem.

WHAT HAS McCAULEY DONE? Successfully operated his own business for 8 years in Portland during the depression and was administrator for two of the world's largest Engineers and Builders. Since 1940 he has been in human relations, working for U. S. government and private businesses.

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(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Mac has permanent Federal civil service status and was Purchasing Officer for Maritime Administration during the Suez crisis.

He is an industrial relations consultant specializing in labor-management problems and has participated in the formulation of policies which have resulted in harmonious relationships between both groups.

As a labor conciliator he always achieved a satisfactory agreement endorsed by both labor and management.

In addition to this work, Mac has continued study courses from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. He is a graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in Emergency Management of the National Economy in Industrial Relations (labor stability, labor turnover, the work week, wage policies, National Labor Relations Board Rules, Minority Groups, Discriminatory Practices, Railway Labor Act and Taft-Hartley Act).

McCAULEY BELIEVES wholeheartedly in the American system of free enterprise. He believes that labor and management must be partners in the economic, social and cultural growth of America, and that both must be devoted to the same goal: Security as a way of life, with fair compensation for all.

McCAULEY SHOULD BE ELECTED LABOR COMMISSIONER because he is the best qualified man in Oregon! He has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge and understanding of labor-management problems.

McCAULEY has been fully approved by both labor and management as an impartial administrator and interpreter of industrial relations issues. The fact that McCauley is supported by all segments of Oregonians is demonstrated by his record as a vote getter in the primary when he won 21 out of 36 counties and came within 2% of the vote cast for his opponent with a primary expenditure of \$144.29.

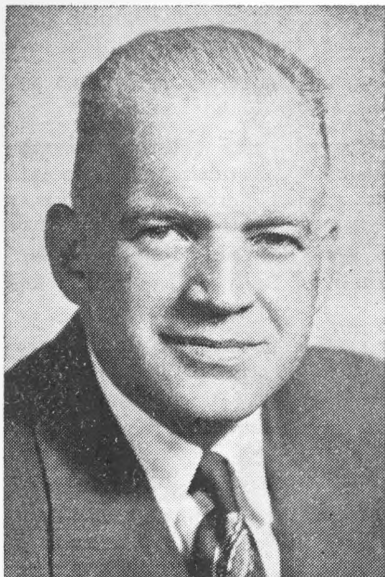
WHAT ARE HIS AFFILIATIONS? Mac belongs to Ex-News Boys Association, Navy League, Mason, Oregon State Alumni Association, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, Executive Reserve, Methodist and Al Kader Band.

McCAULEY SAYS: "I believe the office of Labor Commissioner should be taken out of politics and made non-political or an appointive career, similar to the office of Director of U. S. Labor Conciliation and Mediation Service."

LYLE McCAULEY IS THE ONE MAN WHO, AS LABOR COMMISSIONER, CAN DO THE MOST GOOD FOR ALL OREGONIANS—YOU, ME, EVERYBODY!

ELECT: LYLE E. McCAULEY—experienced in Labor-Management Relations—Industrial Relations and Labor contracts—as your Labor Commissioner.

Democrat

NORMAN O. NILSEN**For Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor****BACKGROUND OF SUCCESS WITH PEOPLE:**

- INCUMBENT COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
- BUSINESSMAN, Fullman Plumbing Co., Portland
- ACTIVE UNION MEMBER for 25 years, Klamath Falls and Portland
- U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 2 years
- STATE DIRECTOR OF APPRENTICESHIP, 5 years

RECOGNIZED LEADER:

Executive Board, International Association of Governmental Labor Officials
 Chairman, Salem Labor-Management Committee of the United Fund
 Labor Committee Chairman, State Heart Fund
 National Governors' Sub-Committee on Civil Rights

SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FIRST TERM AS COMMISSIONER OF LABOR:

- . . . Increased Minimum Wages for Women and Minors
- . . . Expanded Services for Employers, Expanding and New Industry
- . . . Strengthened Civil Rights Laws and Administration
- . . . Newly Created State Conciliation Service for Industrial Harmony
- . . . Reactivated Research and Information Service
- . . . Modernized Office Methods and Field Organization
- . . . Personalized Service to Wage Earners with Problems
- . . . Equal Treatment for All

**RE-ELECT AN OUTSTANDING COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
 NORMAN O. NILSEN**

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

MEET NORM NILSEN . . .

Dear Fellow Voter:

NORMAN O. NILSEN has breathed new life into the Bureau of Labor during his first term as Labor Commissioner. I would like for you to meet him.

The story of his life and contributions to Oregon has storybook qualities. Like his grandfather and other ancestors before, Norm's father was lost at sea—off the coast of Oregon in 1925.

An orphan at 16, young Norm seemed destined to follow the sea, too, but decided instead to learn the plumbing trade, in which he progressed from apprentice to superintendent and then to employer.

Respected by his fellow workers, Norm was elected to office in his local union while working in Klamath Falls and served his fellow members in his free time while working at the trade.

During the early part of WW II, Norm Nilsen exchanged his pipe wrenches and blueprints for a briefcase with the U. S. Department of Labor. This work was interrupted by two years as a volunteer with the Navy in the South Pacific and was followed by five years as Director of Apprenticeship in the Oregon Bureau of Labor.

Experience as an employer and businessman was the next step, and in 1954 Norm Nilsen was elected Oregon State Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor.

He and his wife, Dorothy, have a son, age 19, and a daughter, age 11, and are active in the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, the PTA and other civic and fraternal organizations.

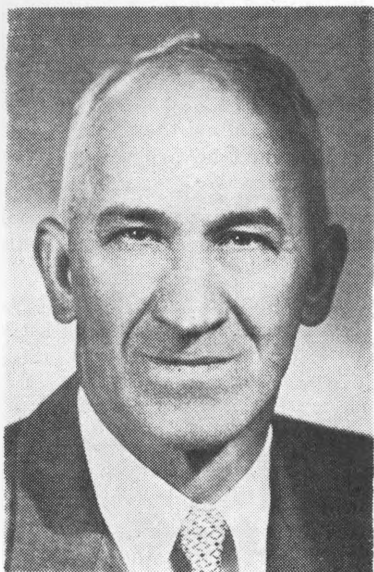
Leaders of both Industry and Labor are endorsing NORMAN O. NILSEN for re-election because he has been and will continue to be an outstanding Commissioner. He has made the Bureau of Labor truly responsive to the needs of Oregon working men and women. He deserves re-election.

Sincerely yours

JOHN GILLARD, Chairman, Re-elect
Norman O. Nilsen Committee

RE-ELECT A PROVEN ADMINISTRATOR DEVOTED TO JUSTICE AND
HARMONY IN EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS . . .
COMMISSIONER NORMAN O. NILSEN

Republican

EDDIE AHRENS**For State Senator, 1st District, Marion County**

Eddie Ahrens served in the 1955 and 1957 legislative sessions as the first representative outside of the city of Salem in Marion County since 1940. In the 1955 session he was vice chairman of the Agricultural Committee and also served on the Livestock, Forestry and Mining, and Elections and Reapportionment Committees. In the 1957 session he was vice chairman of Elections and Reapportionment Committee and also served on the Agriculture and Livestock and Forestry Committees. The knowledge and experience gained in the 1955-1957 sessions qualifies him to serve the people of Marion County to a greater degree.

Although he was born in Nebraska he has lived in Marion County on a farm near Turner since he was ten years of age. He and his brother have carried on an aggressive farming program specializing in seed crops and purebred sheep which they have exported to many foreign countries and have also shipped rams all over the United States. His practical experience in agriculture and livestock enables him to understand the problems of the rural people.

Eddie Ahrens has been active in many community, county and state organizations, among them: past president and now director of American Romney Breeders Association, four years as regional director of Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, member of Marion County A.A.A., Marion County Fair Board, committee member of Bureau of Land Management, Salem Chamber of Commerce as director and serving on the Agricultural Committee.

He is especially interested in preserving and improving our soils for future generations and believes the improvement and preservation of our natural resources should be of concern to both our urban and rural people.

Eddie Ahrens is deeply concerned about the Tax situation and contends that a new tax base is necessary to help the growing school problems and to correct the inequities of the property tax. During the 1957 Special Session of the Legislature he fought to give a thirty per cent reduction in taxes rather than the ten per cent advocated by Governor Holmes.

He is married and has a daughter, Patricia, attending college. He has been an active member of St. Mark Lutheran Church in Salem for many years and sincerely believes in the freedom of religion.

If elected Senator he again pledges his services and sincere consideration of all problems in behalf of the people of Marion County and the State of Oregon.

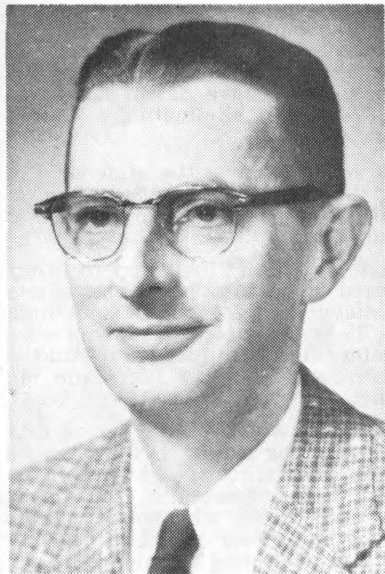
Eddie Ahrens has kept faith with the voters of Marion County, does not owe allegiance to any lobby group so is free to serve all the people of our County and State.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat

JOHN G. O'BRIEN

For State Senator, 1st District, Marion County



The John G. O'Brien story—

He was born on an Iowa farm Nov. 17, 1910. His parents were of good, old Irish stock.

At the age of three he lost his hearing from a fall and has not heard the spoken word since. He can speak and read the lips, needing an interpreter only occasionally.

O'Brien's formal education began in a one-room schoolhouse. High school was completed at the Iowa School for the Deaf. In 1932 he received his B.A. degree from Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.

Immediately thereafter he began a teaching career that extended for 17 years in Schools for the Deaf in Montana, Indiana and Oregon.

Since 1949 O'Brien has been a linotype operator for The Statesman-Journal Publishing Company. Also he is affiliated with the International Typographical Union.

O'Brien's family consists of his wife, two sons, 21 and 12, and one daughter, 18. They are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

His civic responsibilities include offices in the Oregon and National Associations of the Deaf. On numerous occasions he has represented his association before legislative committees, thereby gaining a fundamental knowledge of legislative procedures.

John G. O'Brien says:

"Working with and for the physically handicapped for 25 years has been my greatest pride, joy and achievement. If elected, I sincerely hope to continue this humanitarian work for all Oregon citizens as well as all types of physically handicapped.

"In light of the above, I feel I have the courage, confidence and resourcefulness to do a competent job as state senator from Marion County."

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Republican

ROBERT (BOB) WHITE**For State Senator, 1st District, Marion County**

While most public officials just talk about high taxes, Bob White as Mayor of Salem, did something about them. A firm believer in economy in government, he worked with the City Council and City Manager to save Salem taxpayers \$100,000—without eliminating a needed city service.

Bob White believes the same kind of savings can be achieved on the state level and will work hard to accomplish it. In his own words:

"High taxes don't just happen. They are passed when the people elect those who believe in big spending and high taxes. Taxes will continue to increase until voters elect men pledged to end the whole philosophy of big taxes and big spending.

"Certainly, we should recognize that this is a growing state and that it costs money for good schools, highways, institutions and other essentials. But that is all the more reason why non-essentials should be cut. Four years on the city council and two terms as Salem's mayor

have sharpened my interest in getting more from our tax dollars."


Bob White's aggressive leadership in government, business and civic activities has been recognized by election to positions of major responsibility. At 42, he is completing his second term as Mayor of Salem; has served as president of the City Council, the City Planning and Zoning Commission, the League of Oregon Cities, the Oregon Feed and Seed Dealers Association and the Salem Kiwanis Club.

His experience as a partner in Jenks-White Seed Co.—which pioneered and developed a national and international market for Oregon seeds—and on his own farm south of Salem, has developed a real appreciation and understanding of farm problems and what is required to revitalize the family-size farms in Oregon.

Born in Salem, 1916, he attended Salem Schools, and attended O.S.C., where he majored in agriculture. In World War II, he served in the China-Burma-India theater. He was married in 1937 to Martha Robertson. They have four children, all in Salem Public Schools. Active in many civic activities, he has worked in the Y.M.C.A., United Fund, Hospital and other drives, is vice-president of Salem General Hospital and Director of the Alumni Association of Oregon State, among many others. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason and a Shriner.

For action on our tax problems and for alert, progressive legislation for all the people of the state, the people of Marion County will be well represented by Bob White in the state senate.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat**RALPH A. WILSON****For State Senator, 1st District, Marion County**A black and white portrait of Ralph A. Wilson, a middle-aged man with short, light-colored hair, wearing glasses, a white shirt, a dark tie, and a patterned suit jacket. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

Ralph A. Wilson, Marion county farmer and state soil conservation leader, is a native of the Eola Hills and has lived all of his 51 years in Marion and Polk Counties.

Wilson attended school in the Popcorn district of Polk County and graduated from Salem High School in 1926.

Wilson has both business and farm experience upon which to base legislative judgment. In 1941 he became a partner with W. L. Phillips, Harris Lietz and the late Paul Wallace in the Valley Tractor Co. He sold his interest in 1950 to devote full time to farming.

Except for the years in the farm equipment business, Wilson has spent his life in farming, first in the Eola Hills, and more recently in the Bethel district, where he operates a balanced grain, grass seed, pasture and sheep farm.

Wilson has reached statewide prominence through his soil conservation work, having served for two years as president of the State Association of Conservation Districts, which includes some 56 districts representing 80% of the state's farm land. He has been on the board of the Santiam Soil Conservation District for 7 years and was its chairman for 4 years.

Wilson is a charter member of the Trinity Methodist Church for which he has been a lay leader. He is a member of the church board and chairman of its building committee. A member of the Bethel school board for 18 years, he was its chairman for 6 terms. He has served as A.S.C. committeeman for 8 years. He is a member of The Farmers Union, the Macleay Grange and is a Mason and a Shriner.

Ralph Wilson says that "It is my purpose, if elected, to give the people of Marion county honest, fair and attentive service in the Senate of the State of Oregon. The population growth, industrial expansion and changing agriculture of Marion county and of Oregon as a whole require sympathetic and forward looking understanding and judgment. I will do my best."

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Democrat

HERB CARTER

**For State Representative
12th District, Marion County**



HERB CARTER IS EXCELLENTLY TRAINED . . .

Born in Weiser, Idaho 38 years ago, Herb Carter worked his way through Willamette University and the Willamette University Law School.

Herb Carter has served in three previous sessions of the Oregon Legislature as legal counsel to several key legislative committees, including Roads and Highways Committee; Labor and Industries Committee; and State Institutions Committee.

HERB CARTER HAS EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE . . .

Herb Carter has actively been engaged in the successful practice of law for the past 15 years in Salem, Oregon.

His background of experience and service as an active member of Parent-Teacher organizations, as well as his past membership on the Salem School

Bond Election Committee, gives him a practical understanding of today's problems in the field of education.

Herb Carter's active participation in community affairs and local service clubs assures that he will not lose sight of Marion County's stake in the Oregon future.

HERB CARTER IS A REALIST . . .

As a homeowner, Carter realizes the need for an equitable distribution of the tax load over an already hard-hit Oregon economy. **HERB CARTER FEELS THIS IS AN ISSUE OF TOP PRIORITY FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.**

HERB CARTER IS A FAMILY MAN . . .

He and Mrs. Carter have two boys and two girls. This assures that Carter has a vital stake in his and your family's future and welfare. **HERB CARTER WILL WORK FOR YOU.**

HERB CARTER HAS THE ABILITY AND SOUND PERSONAL JUDGMENT TO GIVE YOU AND MARION COUNTY EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Republican

WILLIAM W. CHADWICK
For State Representative
12th District, Marion County



Born in South Dakota and came to Oregon in 1899.

Now resides at 1390 Winter Street, N. E. Married and has two daughters and seven grandchildren.

Owens and operates seventy-five acre farm in the Waldo Hill area east of Salem, raising fruits and nuts.

Managed and operated general merchandise stores at Grays River and Knappton, Washington for twelve years.

Returned to Salem in 1923 and organized the Chadwick Hotel system with headquarters in Salem.

Now operating the Senator Hotel at Salem and the Jackson Hotel at Medford.

President of Salem Chamber of Commerce	1937
President of Oregon State Hotel Association	1936 & 1947
Director of The American Hotel Association	1947-1948
King Bing of the Salem Cherrians	1946
President of the Salem Kiwanis Club	1944
Mayor of City of Salem	1939-1942
Vice President League of Oregon Cities	
Member of the Oregon House of Representatives	1943-1945-1947
	1949-1953-1955
Delegate to the Republican National Convention, San Francisco	1956

In the 1955 Legislature he was Chairman of the Rules and Resolutions Committee and on the State and Federal Affairs and Ways and Means Committees. In past sessions was Chairman three times of the Local Government Committee. Has also served on Tax, Veterans Affairs, Commerce and Labor Committees.

Will work to hold down state expenditures, where possible.

With his past experience we feel that he can be of service to Marion County and the State of Oregon.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
 James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat

DARYEL W. DONALDSON**For State Representative
12th District, Marion County**

Salem businessman and war veteran leader.

Donaldson, who has lived in Salem since 1931, was born in a log cabin in Teton City, Idaho. He graduated from Salem High School and attended Capitol Business College here before entering the U. S. Marine Corps in World War II.

He has been active in Democratic politics in Oregon as Marion County Campaign Manager for Joe Carson, Jr., in 1954 in his bid for the governorship, and as Campaign Manager of Marion County Veterans for Morse, 1956. He has been active in veterans affairs, is Past Commander of Capitol Post No. 9 and member of 40/8, and is a member and past president of the Hollywood Lions, also active in United Fund and Boy Scout work.

In 1940 Daryel Donaldson was married to Fawn Mitchell of Salem, and has three sons, Daryel Lee, Douglas and Gregg. He resides with his family at 2015 N. 17th Street, Salem.

IF ELECTED HE WILL:

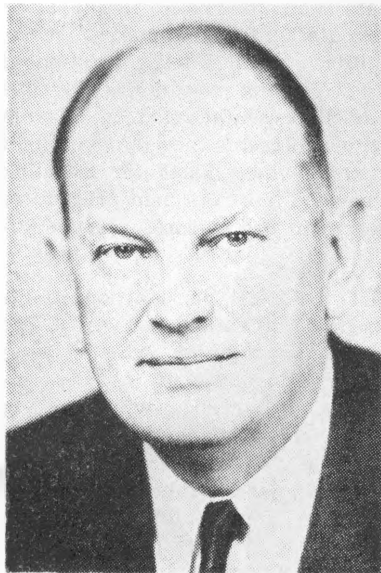
1. Introduce legislation to lighten the burden of the personal property tax on small businessmen and farmers.
2. Fight for adequate traffic laws to protect our citizens and property from irresponsible and reckless drivers.
3. Fight for suitable benefits for disabled veterans and widows and orphans.
4. Work for legislation for the conservation of all our natural resources and wildlife.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Republican

ROBERT (BOB) ELFSTROM

For State Representative
12th District, Marion County



"The big decision to be made in the 1959 session", says Bob Elfstrom, "is whether the trend toward big spending and big taxes started in the 1957 session will be continued or reversed. The session will start with a surplus of some \$50,000,000 which can either be used to cut taxes or for new and bigger spending. I shall insist the surplus be used to keep taxes down."

Elfstrom was one of the leaders of the 1957 special session in the fight for a 30% income tax reduction, in place of the meager 6% tax cut originally proposed by Governor Holmes.

Bob Elfstrom's concern for economy in government and lower taxes is not new. During his two-term administration as Mayor, Salem's millage tax was cut 10% without sacrificing city services. His constructive program for Salem led to his election as President of the League of Oregon Cities.

Through four legislative sessions, Bob Elfstrom has given Marion County effective representation. He has had a major role in House action—particularly legis-

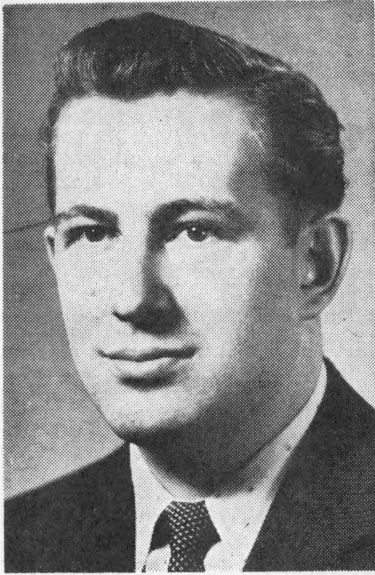
lation affecting highways, fish and game regulations and liquor control. He has worked consistently to preserve the integrity and effectiveness of liquor control, both as former Chairman of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission and as a member of the Alcoholic Control Committee in the House. In these and other fields, Bob Elfstrom has been effective because he has earned the respect, cooperation and support of colleagues in both parties.

Named Salem's "First Citizen" (1951), Bob Elfstrom's service has included, among others, Director of the Y.M.C.A., Salem Chamber of Commerce, Salem General Hospital and Salem Community Chest, Chairman of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, Chairman 1952 Marion County March of Dimes, President of Rotary Club, President of Cascade Area Boy Scouts, Trustee of Willamette University, Westminster Foundation and San Francisco Theological Seminary, Elder and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Mason, Shriner and Elk. A Salem businessman for 26 years, he heads the very successful contracting firm, the R. L. Elfstrom Company.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Republican

DOUGLAS HEIDER
For State Representative
12th District, Marion County



DOUG HEIDER is a Marion County candidate with business experience whose reputation for character, diligence, and ability is well known throughout the area. Among candidates for the House of Representatives from Marion County he represents the younger, small businessman whose ideas for effecting economies and more efficient procedures in government are so sorely needed today.

DOUG HEIDER, in addition to his other high qualifications for office, has a rare gift for speaking, whether it is from the public platform, in conversation with a customer, or with working men and women. Oregon needs more young people who will devote a part of their time to government. He feels that the House of Representatives must be made up of a truly representative cross-

section of the citizenry, taking into consideration economics, age, experience.

DOUG HEIDER, who has never before sought public office but who feels it is an obligation of citizenship to serve in whatever capacity he is qualified for, is a graduate of Salem schools, attended University of Oregon, and graduated in political science at Willamette University.

He is a native of Marion County. He is a combat veteran of the U.S. Air Force, earning the Air Medal during 23 missions. Heider is area governor Toastmasters International and is past president of the Capitol Toastmasters Club, and has been active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is married and the father of two children. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

DOUG HEIDER believes that we must restore sound government, government that is responsible to all the people of Oregon instead of the few. He also believes we must return to an intelligent, responsible fiscal policy with an equitable distribution of the tax burden, and a balanced budget. He believes we must stop the spiraling cost of government the present administration has begun.

We can achieve good government if we but elect young, able, enthusiastic candidates such as DOUG HEIDER.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee,
 James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

● **Republican**

WINTON J. HUNT

**For State Representative
12th District, Marion County**



Winton J. Hunt was one of the effective members of the Marion County legislative delegation in the 1957 Session. During the regular session his business experience earned him a membership on the Financial Institutions Committee, and the committee on Commerce and Utilities. His military record placed him on the Military Affairs Committee, while his legal education qualified him as a member of the standing Legislative Counsel Committee.

Winton J. Hunt, during the Special Session of 1957, was a leader of the minority group that demanded a 20% reduction in the income tax rates. Were it not for this militant minority the piddling 6% reduction asked by the governor would have prevailed. When the 20% reduction did become law all of the people, including those of labor, agriculture, and business were relieved of

part of the 51% tax increase passed by the Democrats in the Regular Session.

Winton J. Hunt has given many years to public service. He is currently chairman of the Woodburn Planning Commission and a member of the Marion County Fair Board. He has served on the Red Cross, March of Dimes drive, the United Fund drives. He is a member of Salem Elks, Woodburn Post No. 46, American Legion, Rotary, Boy Scouts, and Knife and Fork. In the business world he heads the insurance firm of Jno P. Hunt & Son in Woodburn.

Winton J. Hunt predicates his political philosophy on "Liberty, Equality and Justice for All the People". He **REJECTS** the idea of political bosses with all the resultant graft and corruption. He **BELIEVES** in the dignity of the individual and the right of the individual to fair and just treatment by government under law.

His slogan: **GOOD LEGISLATION for ALL the PEOPLE**

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat

ROSE MARIE LOCKHART
For State Representative
12th District, Marion County



Rose Marie Lockhart was born in Colorado and is a graduate of Loretto Heights Academy, Denver. She and her husband, Gale Lockhart, reside at 585 Ben Vista Drive, Salem.

Prior to World War II Mrs. Lockhart operated her own fuel business in Portland. During the war she was payroll and adjustment supervisor for Kaiser Shipyards. She has worked in the records section of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and S. P. & S. Railroads.

Mrs. Lockhart has had extensive experience in community, church and school activities and is particularly concerned with legislation in the field of child welfare and problems of older citizens. Under her name of Rose Flaherty, she was widely acclaimed for her fine soprano

voice. She was selected to sing at Franklin D. Roosevelt's first campaign appearance in Oregon and as soloist on the Marian Congress national network programs.

Rose Marie Lockhart is a Democrat who will consider the welfare of the people of Marion County and of Oregon before, and above any selfish interests and can add wide experience and mature judgment to the Oregon Legislature.

She will work for you and calls special attention to these pledges to the voters as part of her platform:

Social legislation for children and older citizens.

More job opportunities for people over forty.

Expansion of Oregon Industrial Development Department.

"Sell" Oregon to boost the tourist industry.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Democrat

DELBERT L. McDONOUGH

**For State Representative
12th District, Marion County**



DEL McDONOUGH is a candidate who can effectively represent the average citizen of this county, because he is one of them. Employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad for the past fifteen years, he is familiar with the very real problem of stretching a moderate income to provide an adequate standard of living in the face of rising prices and high taxes.

DEL McDONOUGH, 38, was born in Portland and educated in Salem schools. He served three years in the U.S. Army and is presently an active member of the Air Force Reserve.

A property owner, DEL McDONOUGH lives at 495 Rural Ave., S., in Salem with his wife and three children—two teen-age daughters and an eleven year old son.

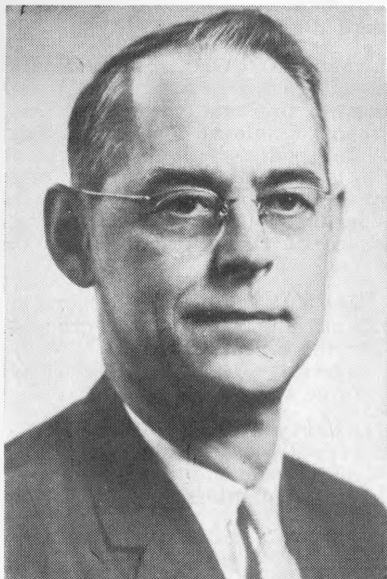
DEL McDONOUGH BELIEVES . . .

- That all state departments should be equally responsible to the Department of Finance and Administration for their expenditures.
- All state boards and commissions should be returned to Salem, as required by law.
- Compulsory automobile liability insurance is essential for the protection of responsible drivers.
- A sales tax is not the answer to our tax problems.

As your representative, DEL McDONOUGH will endeavor to translate these principles into reality. The only interest he will serve is human interest.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Nonpartisan

KENNETH J. O'CONNELL**For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 2**

Kenneth J. O'Connell, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon, is impartial, vigorous, dedicated. He has an outstanding legal background for judicial service. At the University of Wisconsin he received degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Juridical Science. As a young lawyer he worked with the American Law Institute in making a study of existing American law. As a professor at the Oregon Law School he taught in many fields of law and is recognized as an expert in the law of property. His experience in legal writing is extensive. In addition to his work in legal education Justice O'Connell has been engaged in the general practice of law and has acted as consultant for lawyers throughout the state.

Appointed Chairman of the Statute Revision Council by the late Governor Paul Patterson he worked strenuously and successfully for complete revision of the Oregon Code. For this activity Justice O'Connell was awarded the Oregon State Bar's plaque for outstanding contribution to the profession of law in 1953.

He is married and the father of two teen-age children. He has participated in community affairs.

Of Justice O'Connell Governor Holmes said: "His long record of devotion, not only as a professor but in Code revision, gives him the particularly keen understanding of law needed in our highest court."

It is because of his integrity, intellectual ability and energy that members of both political parties enthusiastically seek to retain Justice O'Connell on the Court.

RETAIN JUSTICE O'CONNELL COMMITTEE

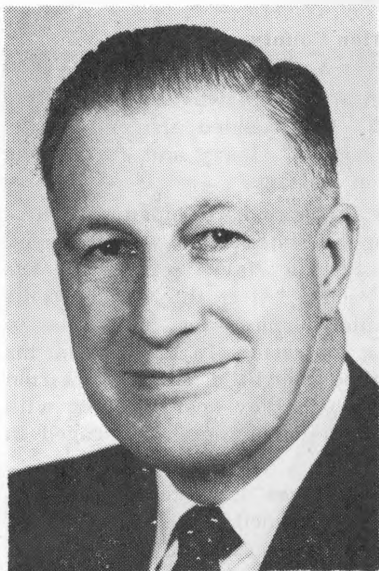
William F. Bernard	John F. Kilkenny	Mrs. David Shaw
Wallace P. Carson	Philip B. Lowry	Manley Strayer
Harvey H. DeArmond	Warren A. McMinimee	Monroe Sweetland
Lawrence T. Harris	Donald S. Richardson	Walker M. Treece
C. Allan Hart	Robert L. Sabin	William Walsh
Harry J. Hogan	Dwight L. Schwab	Wendell Wyatt
Ernest M. Jachetta	Herbert M. Schwab	Anthony Yturri

J. O. Bailey and Orval N. Thompson, Co-Chairmen

● Republican

REX HARTLEY

For County Judge, Marion County



In his seven years of service as County Judge, Rex Hartley has consistently worked for the best interest of all of the people of the county by careful attention to the details of county government coming under the jurisdiction of the Court in order to achieve the maximum effective service with the budget money available.

Included in the outstanding and progressive achievements under Judge Hartley are:—

1. Construction of the new Court-house and of the new County Shop without incurring indebtedness.

2. Development of a long-range county road program, based on a rating system which weighs use, volume of traffic and the economic value of the route to the community, so as to insure fair distribution of road funds in all parts of the county on a priority list based on provable facts.

3. Creation of a County Parks and Recreation Commission to provide for present and future needs, and to attract tourists. More than 170 acres of County-owned land already have been set aside as permanent parks.

4. Development of a program for improved economical services to the public through inter-governmental cooperation on all levels.

5. Establishment of the County Planning Commission in order to assure the most effective and highest economic use of land, and to protect homes and farm land.

6. Prosecution of a reappraisal program to equalize tax burdens, consistent with present day property values.

Judge Hartley is chairman of the Roads and Highway Committee of the National Association of County Officials; member of the State Board of Forestry, representing all Oregon counties, and is past president and an active member of the Oregon Association of County Officials.

Rex Hartley was a member of the board of directors of Ankeny School for fifteen years, before becoming County Judge. In 1955 the Marion County Education Association awarded him the plaque for "the most outstanding contributions to education by a citizen."

Rex Hartley was born in Marion County and since 1931 he has owned and operated the family farm in Ankeny Bottom and has a national reputation for the excellency of his quarter horses, and has developed an outstanding producing herd of white-faced Hereford cattle.

He is past master of both the Ankeny Grange and of the Marion County Pomona Grange. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Oregon Quarter Horse Association.

In 1929 he married Miss Esther Berven.

He is a member of the Salem Kiwanis Club and is active in Masonic and Eastern Star orders.

RE-ELECT JUDGE REX HARTLEY

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat

RALPH E. ROBERTSON**For County Judge, Marion County**

Ralph Robertson was born in Salem in 1912. He attended elementary and high school in Albany and engineering school in Chicago.

After six years as foreman and engineer for the State Highway Department, he joined the Navy, serving in the South Pacific. After the war's end he went into business for himself as a trucking contractor. In 1947 he and his wife Irene bought a farm in Marion County which they operate along with his construction equipment engaged in road work.

Robertson was appointed to the Jefferson city council in 1949 and then elected to two consecutive terms in 1950 and 1952. He served as chairman of the street and police committee, and as a member of the budget committee. He belongs to the American Legion, Elks, Maccabees and other civic groups.

ELECT a man who has proven his responsibility to his fellowman whether it be moral or financial. One who likes and has a genuine fondness for working with people, and has proved his ability and integrity in his own personal life.

He is aware of many of the social and economic problems facing the County Court, and has the ability to cope with them.

"The County Judge must actively supervise the workings of County Government." Robertson states, "I pledge myself to work to get the full value out of every tax dollar spent."

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

Republican

HENRY AHRENS

For County Commissioner, Marion County



Henry AHRENS has been active for many years in rural, county, state and government work. He has done very successful and efficient work in all of his undertakings. Mr. Ahrens and his brother have been very aggressive in their farming operations at Turner.

He is especially interested in better government, improving county work in all departments. He believes our county and governmental agencies must be linked together for public services and lowering costs.

Marion county is growing rapidly in population and Mr. Ahrens believes our tax situation needs must be studied carefully.

Henry Ahrens has been active in many civic and rural organizations for the betterment of county and state.

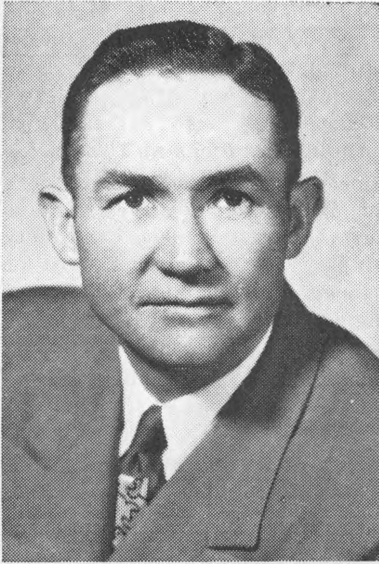
He is a member of the Veterans of World War 1. Served on the Marion County

Agriculture Adjustment Act. Is President of the Turner Center Marion County Farm Bureau Federation. Past president of the Marion County Livestock Association. Past member Salem Cherrians. Member California Wool Growers, Pacific Wool Growers, Western Oregon Livestock Assn., Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders Association. Is present manager of the Marion County Fat Lamb and Wool Show and State Dog Trials. Did Government surveying on the triple A program. Advisory member of the Turner School Board. Has been affiliated with Boy Scout work.

All these activities give him a knowledge of needs throughout the county. He is married and has one son six years old. Is an active member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. His past records in county and state show that he is very capable and if elected he pledges careful consideration of all problems and as a heavy taxpayer will try to get the most out of your tax dollar.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee; James F. Short, Chairman, Mrs. Frederic W. Young, Secretary.)

Democrat

PAT McCARTHY**For County Commissioner, Marion County**

Pat McCarthy owns and has operated a farm near St. Paul since 1935. As a landowner and taxpayer he is as anxious as you to receive the full value of every tax dollar. As a farm operator he has had considerable experience in handling personnel as well as purchasing and marketing. Being the father of a growing family of eight children, Pat McCarthy is deeply interested in Marion County's future and is concerned with its advancement and progress.

Pat McCarthy pledges more personal interest and closer attention to County affairs. Everyone shall receive a fair, courteous and impartial hearing. Prompt attention shall be paid to complaints. Pat McCarthy believes that the County Commissioner is there to serve the people. He has always taken an active interest in civic, fraternal and farm

organizations. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the St. Paul Flax Growers Association. He is a Past Grand Knight of the local council of the Knights of Columbus. He was elected and served as Sergeant-at-Arms for the House of Representatives for the past two sessions. McCarthy is chairman of the St. Paul Union High School Board and has been on the Board for the past ten years.

Pat McCarthy has resided in Marion County for 39 years. He is 45 years old, a graduate of St. Paul High School and was a student of business administration at Portland University.

Pat McCarthy believes that the growth of the county in population and industry is constantly creating new problems. Electing McCarthy would bring to the County Court a young, vigorous and aggressive worker, familiar with these problems, who would dedicate himself to their solution.

We urge you to consider the background and qualifications of the candidates for this office.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Dave Epps, Chairman, Lloyd Rea, Secretary.)

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