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voters' pamphlet

PHOTO BY EAST OREGONIAN, PENDLETON

STATE OF OREGON
GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 7, 1978

Compiled and Distributed by
Norma Paulus
Secretary of State

This Voters' Pamphlet is the personal property of the recipient elector for assistance at the Polls.

Information

Your official 1978 General Voters' Pamphlet is divided into separate sections for Measures, Partisan Candidates and Nonpartisan Candidates. An INDEX to both contents and candidates is located on the final page.

Material in the MEASURE section includes the complete text of each proposed measure, the shorter ballot title version, an impartial statement explaining the measure and its effect and any arguments filed by proponents and/or opponents. Oregon law allows the legislature to submit an argument in favor of any measure it refers to the people. Citizens may also file arguments by purchasing space for $300 or submitting a petition signed by 1000 electors. When no argument in favor or opposition appears, none was filed at the office of the Secretary of State by an interested party.

Statements and photographs in the PARTISAN and NONPARTISAN candidate sections are submitted by the candidates or their designated political committees. The required information on occupation, occupational and educational background and prior governmental experience has been certified by each candidate. The reason some candidate spaces are blank is because Oregon law does not allow the placement of material relating to candidates for different offices on the same Voters' Pamphlet page.

Miscellaneous voting aids—including district maps, precinct and polling place lists, voting instructions and a complete list of state-certified candidates—follow the third section.

The Voters' Pamphlet is compiled and edited by the office of the Secretary of State. One copy is mailed to every household in the state to be shared by all voting members of that household. Additional copies are available at the Capitol, post offices, courthouses and other public buildings.

BE A WELL-INFORMED VOTER. STUDY THE ISSUES. KNOW YOUR CANDIDATES.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

You may register to vote by mail or in person if:

1. You are a citizen of the United States.
2. You will be 18 or older on election day.
3. You are a resident of Oregon.
   IMPORTANT: You may **register** to vote if you meet the above qualifications, but you must be a resident of Oregon **20 days** before you may vote.

You must reregister to vote if:

1. Your address changes for any reason.
2. Your name changes for any reason. (NOTE: A person who has changed a name within 60 days before an election and has not reregistered may vote upon presentation of proof of name change. However, subsequent reregistration is required.)
3. You wish to change political affiliation.
   IMPORTANT: You cannot change political party affiliation within 20 days of the primary election.

YOU MUST BE REGISTERED 20 DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION IN ORDER FOR YOUR NAME TO BE INCLUDED IN THE POLL BOOK.

You may register and vote within 20 days of election day if:

1. You deliver to the appropriate county clerk or a person designated by the county clerk a completed voter registration form and obtain a "Certificate of Registration." IMPORTANT: If the county clerk receives your application more than ten days prior to election day, your certificate will be mailed to you. During the last ten days before the election you must obtain the certificate in person. Certificates are issued by the county clerk or designated representatives until 8 p.m. on the day of the election.
2. You present and surrender your certificate to your new precinct on election day and sign it in view of the election board clerk. The signed certificate shall be considered part of the poll book and your name will appear in the book at the next election.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

1. You are a registered voter, and
2. You live more than 15 miles from your polling place, or
3. You will be unable for any reason to attend the election.
4. You are a "service voter" or a spouse or dependent of a service voter. Service voter means a citizen absent from his place of residence and serving in the armed forces or merchant marines of the United States, or temporarily residing outside the United States and the District of Columbia.

You may apply for an absentee ballot by:

1. Submitting an application to the county clerk within 60 days preceding the election. "Service voters" may apply after January 1 of any election year. Applications from physically handicapped or "service voter" electors shall be valid for every election to be held during the calendar year in which the application is received.
2. The application must include:
   - Your signature.
   - Your address and precinct number.
   - A statement explaining why you will be unable to attend the election personally.
   - The address to which the ballot will be mailed.

YOU MUST RETURN THE VOTED ABSENTEE BALLOT TO THE COUNTY CLERK NOT LATER THAN 8 P.M. ON ELECTION DAY.

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PHOTO BY BEV COOKE, ENTERPRISE-COURIER, OREGON CITY

One of this state's oldest voters is Nellie Currin, 100, who has been voting consistently in every Oregon election since women were first given that right. Nellie now votes by absentee ballot in her Gladstone home and is shown here with a Clackamas County Election Department representative.

MEASURE NO. 1

Appellate Judge Selection, Running on Record

Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1977 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

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

Paragraph 1. Section 1, Article VII (Amended) of the Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section 10 to be added to and made a part of Article VII (Amended), such section to read:

Sec. 1. (1) The judicial power of the state shall be vested in one supreme court and in such other courts as may from time to time be created by law. The judges of the Supreme Court and such other courts as possess state-wide territorial jurisdiction, except circuit courts, shall be selected as provided by subsections (2) to (5) of this section. The judges of the circuit courts and such other courts as do not possess state-wide territorial jurisdiction shall be elected by the legal voters [*of the state or*] of their respective districts for a term of six years [*, and*]. All judges shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law, which compensation shall not be diminished during the term for which they are selected or elected.

(2) Notwithstanding section 16, Article V of this Constitution, when a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the Supreme Court or other court that possesses state-wide territorial jurisdiction, except a circuit court, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointing one person from those persons who are designated well-qualified for judicial office in a report presented to the Governor by a nonpartisan judicial nominating commission. The commission shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, three members of the Oregon State Bar appointed by the Governor from among recommendations of the Oregon State Bar selected as provided by law, and three persons not attorneys, appointed by the Governor, and whose qualifications shall be provided by law.

(3) Further provisions governing membership and procedures of the commission and the appointment of judges by the Governor shall be established by law.

(4) A person appointed as a judge under subsection (2) of this section shall hold office for a term extending until the first Monday in January following the date of the regular general biennial election next following the expiration of 24 months' service in his office or until his successor is selected and qualifies.

(5) Not later than 90 days before the date of the regular general biennial election immediately preceding the expiration of his term of office, a person holding the office of a judge of the Supreme Court or other court that possesses state-wide territorial jurisdiction, except a circuit court, whose initial selection is governed by this section, or who was elected or appointed to such office prior to the effective date of this constitutional amendment, may file with the Secretary of State a statement of his candidacy to succeed himself. If such statement is filed, at such election there shall be placed on the ballot the question, "Shall Judge (naming him or her) be elected to succeed (himself or herself, as appropriate) as judge of the (name of court)?", with an appropriate place provided on the ballot for the voter to indicate "YES" or "NO." No other person's name may be placed on the ballot as a candidate for election to the office. If a majority of those voting upon the question vote "YES," the judge shall be elected to succeed himself. If less than a majority so vote "YES," the office shall be vacant at the expiration of the judge's current term of office. A judge elected to succeed himself as provided in this section shall serve for a term of six years.

SECTION 10. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall become operative on July 1, 1979. This section shall expire and stand repealed on July 2, 1979.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general biennial election held throughout the state.

BALLOT TITLE

1 APPELLATE JUDGE SELECTION, RUNNING ON RECORD—Purpose: Amends constitution to provide new selection, reelection method for judges of Supreme Court, Appeals Court, and Tax Court judge. Governor fills vacancy from "well-qualified" list submitted by nonpartisan nominating commission consisting of Chief Justice plus three lawyers, three laymen appointed by Governor pursuant to law. Appointed judges serve until second general election after appointment. Incumbent judges reelected for six years by "yes" vote majority in general election; if majority vote "no," office becomes vacant.

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 1

Explanation

This measure, if adopted, would amend the Oregon Constitution to change the procedure for selecting judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Oregon Tax Court—and of any other court, except the circuit court, with state-wide territorial jurisdiction. The amendment would become operative on July 1, 1979.

Present Law. Judges of state courts are now nominated at primary elections or by an assembly of electors in convention. Those nominated are on the general election ballot.

Present law gives voters the opportunity to nominate and elect Supreme Court judges, Court of Appeals judges and the Oregon Tax Court judge from a choice of candidates. However, frequently there is only one candidate for nomination or election.

A vacancy in the office is filled by appointment by the Governor. The appointee serves until a judge is elected at the next general election and sworn into office.

Proposed Change. Under the proposed constitutional amendment, the voters will not nominate or elect Supreme Court judges, Court of Appeals judges or the Oregon Tax Court judge. All these judges will be appointed by the Governor.

The names of these appointed judges will then appear on the ballot uncontested. Voters may vote "yes" or "no" on whether the appointed judge should be elected for a 6-year term. When seeking reelection, the judge will also be unopposed with the voters again given the opportunity to vote "yes" or "no."

If more than half of the voters vote "yes," the judge will be elected for another term. If less than half vote "yes," the office will become vacant at the end of the judge's current term and the Governor will appoint a new judge.

When there is a vacancy in the office of judge of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals and judge of the Oregon Tax Court, the Governor will fill the vacancy by appointment. The appointee will serve for at least two years and then be subject to election to serve another term or not as described above.

The Governor must fill a vacancy by appointment from a list of persons named "well-qualified for judicial office" by a judicial nominating commission. The nominating commission will be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, three lawyers appointed by the Governor from among those recommended by the Oregon State Bar and three non-lawyers appointed by the Governor.

The legislature will establish further rules relating to the nominating commission and the Governor's appointment of judges if this proposed amendment is passed by the voters.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Senator Keith Burbidge	Secretary of State
Representative Gary Wilhelms	Secretary of State
Senator Blaine Whipple	President of the Senate
Representative Hardy Myers	Speaker of the House
Father Bill Hamilton	Members of Committee

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 1

Argument in Favor

Oregon's proud history of judicial honesty, competency and fairness will be best served by passage of Ballot Measure 1.

Oregon and Oregonians have never been satisfied with having just "good" government. We want the best. With this measure we now have our finest opportunity in years to make our judicial system, and thus "good" government, better.

Ballot Measure 1, if adopted, would change the procedure for the election or re-election of judges to the Oregon Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Tax Court.

Politics would be taken out of the process, greater certainty in the selection of qualified judges would result, and the voters would have firmer control of our judicial system.

That's why we need Measure 1. That's why your "yes" vote makes sense.

Under our current election system, personalities, not the judge's record, dominate. That usually means "politics as usual" to get elected.

The candidate with the highest name familiarity, not necessarily the highest qualifications, usually wins. And small, highly interested groups provide the financing.

With Measure 1, these shortcomings will be eliminated.

Judges will run on their record for election or re-election. Judges will have to convince 50 percent of the voters that their record is good enough to justify our returning them. The record will do the talking, and personality contests that demand political financing will be eliminated.

Should a judicial vacancy occur, the Governor will fill that vacancy by appointing one person from a list of qualified people recommended by a non-partisan judicial nominating commission. The nominating commission will consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, three attorneys, and three non-attorneys.

With a knowledgeable commission involved in the selection process, we will have our best assurance of getting the highest qualified individuals appointed to fill vacancies on the bench.

With enactment of Measure 1, our ability to control government will be strengthened. Our choice as to who will serve will be maintained and our ability to make sound voter decisions increased.

Thus, Oregon's well-deserved reputation for excellence in government will not only be upheld by our "aye" votes . . . it will be enhanced.

Vote "yes" on Measure 1.

Joint Legislative Committee Members	Appointed By
Senator Lenn Hannon	President of the Senate
Representative Sandy Richards	Speaker of the House
Representative Bill Rutherford	Speaker of the House

This Committee was appointed to provide legislative argument in support of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 255.465.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 1

Argument in Opposition

VOTE NO TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHT TO ELECT JUDGES.

Ballot Measure 1 is a proposal which will take the right to select their judges away from the people. It proposes instead to place this power into the hands of an anonymous and politically nonresponsible group.

VOTE NO—IT MAKES GOOD SENSE FOR JUDGES TO HAVE AN OPPONENT SO VOTERS CAN HAVE A CHOICE.

The judiciary, at both trial and appellate levels, is a consistent and highly significant voice in the formulation of public policy. As such it must be representative of and accountable to the people of this state, and the only way this accountability can be guaranteed is through the present election process by which outstanding Oregon judges have been selected for decades.

VOTE NO—PEOPLE POLITICS IS BETTER THAN BAR POLITICS.

The labeling by some persons of Ballot Measure 1 as "The Merit System" selection of judges is a misnomer. Actually, there are no studies which demonstrate that judges selected by so-called special committees are of any better quality than those elected with or without opposition. Those persons in favor of this measure fail to realize that instead of eliminating politics from judicial selection, the plan moves the election process to a different and smaller political arena—one which provides for elitist control of the judiciary by establishing an undemocratic and secret selective committee.

VOTE NO—KEEP JUDGES ACCOUNTABLE TO YOU, NOT TO POLITICIANS AND LAWYERS.

In its progressive nature, the State of Oregon has removed the less savory side of party politics from its judicial election process by making the judicial race a non-partisan one. Our present system assures that judges are immune from political party pressure and special interest.

VOTE NO:

1. TO KEEP OREGON'S OPEN STRAIGHTFORWARD SYSTEM OF ELECTING JUDGES.
2. IF YOU WANT TO RETAIN YOUR VOICE IN THE SELECTION OF YOUR JUDGES.
3. IF YOU WANT JUDGES TO BE ACCOUNTABLE TO YOU.
4. IF YOU WANT JUDICIAL ELECTIONS TO PROVIDE A CHOICE, RATHER THAN TO BE GOVERNED BY A SECRET NONRESPONSIBLE AND ELITIST COMMISSION.
5. IF YOU WANT TO ALLOW YOUR JUDGES TO COME FROM ALL AVENUES OF LIFE, RATHER THAN TO BE JUST THE WELL-BORN.

Submitted by: Harl Haas & John Ray
600 Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 1

Argument in Opposition

VOTE NO ON MEASURE NO. 1

APPOINTMENTS BY POLITICIANS PERPETUATE THEIR OWN POWER

A person receiving a gift is beholden to the giver. Appointed judges become a part of the political apparatus.

AN APPOINTED JUDGE BECOMES AN INCUMBENT

An incumbent receives advantages over any new candidate for a judgeship. This head start restricts opportunity and excludes new people from your courts. The result—a court dynasty.

DON'T BE MISLED!

Keep your rights to vote for all public officials.

You can't remove an appointed official.

DON'T ESTABLISH A JUDICIAL BUREAUCRACY OVER WHICH YOU POSSESS NO CONTROL.

This measure would allow appointment of Tax and Appeals court judges by the governor from lists approved by an appointed committee of persons you don't know, you can't see, you can't reach, and you can't elect!

IF YOU'RE SMART ENOUGH TO ELECT A GOVERNOR AND A LEGISLATURE, WHY WON'T THEY ALLOW YOU TO ELECT JUDGES?

VOTE NO ON MEASURE NO. 1!

Submitted by: WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Mary Arenz, Treas.
P.O. Box 19353
Portland OR 97219

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 1

Argument in Opposition

Measure 1 asks Oregon voters to surrender their effective right to elect the judges who sit in judgment over them—judges of the Oregon Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Tax Court.

Measure 1 transfers the voters' present right to elect judges to attorney-politicians of the Oregon State Bar and political appointees of the Governor.

Measure 1 is "elitist" or aristocratic.

It is based on the false premise that the "Great Unwashed" mass of Oregon voters are too stupid to know what is good for them.

This lawyer rejects the claim that while all persons are equal, lawyers are more equal than the voters and therefore should fill three of the seven seats of the proposed "Judicial Nominating Commission."

Under the present system most Oregon judges are appointed, then run for election and re-election. If qualified, they do not have opposition or, with the aid of lawyers, defeat the rare challenger.

The system works well in part because a governor must appoint a qualified judge. If he does not, the political hack or crony will be defeated by a qualified challenger.

Thus, not one Oregon Supreme Court or Court of Appeals incumbent was challenged in the May 23, 1978 primary election. All are unopposed on the Nov. 7 general election ballot.

Measure 1 would make virtually impossible the replacement of a political hack or unfit judge because there would be no challenger to run against the incumbent and expose a bad record.

There is no evidence that the present Oregon system produces inferior judges. To the contrary, Oregon has a strong appellate bench.

There is no evidence that states with the equivalent of Measure 1 obtain judges better than Oregon judges.

See, for example, Watson & Downing, "The Politics of The Bench and The Bar," (1969) and Atkins, "Merit Selection of State Judges," 50 Florida Bar Journal 203 (1976).

Our courts exercise ever-growing power over our economic and political rights and liberties. Therefore, it is ever more vital that judges remain effectively accountable to the voters.

If voters are "conned" into approving Measure 1, one more vital part of our representative democracy will have been lost to those who run and benefit from Big Government.

Oregonians—retain your rights!

Vote "NO" on Measure 1.

Submitted by: Henry Kane
220 Park Plaza West
Beaverton, Or. 97005

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 2

Authorizes Senate Confirmation of Governor's Appointments

Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1977 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

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

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

SECTION 4. (1) The Legislative Assembly in the manner provided by law may require that all appointments and reappointments to state public office made by the Governor shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

(2) The appointee shall not be eligible to serve until confirmed in the manner required by law and if not confirmed in that manner, shall not be eligible to serve in the public office.

(3) In addition to appointive offices, the provisions of this section shall apply to any state elective office when the Governor is authorized by law or this Constitution to fill any vacancy therein, except the office of judge of any court, United States Senator or Representative and a district, county or precinct office.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state.

BALLOT TITLE

2 AUTHORIZES SENATE CONFIRMATION OF GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS—Purpose: Proposed constitutional amendment authorizes legislation requiring confirmation by the State Senate of all appointments and reappointments to state public office by the Governor, including vacancies in elective office except judges, United States Senator or Representative, and district, county and precinct offices. Appointees are not eligible to serve until and unless confirmed as required by law.

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 2

Explanation

This measure would amend the Oregon Constitution to add a new part. That part would allow the Legislative Assembly to require that the Governor's appointments to state public office be approved or disapproved by the Senate. A person could not serve until approved and if not approved could not serve at all. The new part also applies to the Governor's appointments to fill vacancies in state elective offices but does not apply to judges, United States Senators and Representatives and district, county and precinct offices.

Present procedure. Presently, the Senate has statutory authority to approve or disapprove of the Governor's appointments where required by law. Between sessions, the Senate acts through a committee. During a session, the entire Senate approves or disapproves of the appointments. A person may serve while awaiting approval. However, another appointment must be made if either the committee or the full Senate disapproves of the appointment. The Senate's authority does not cover the Governor's appointments to vacant state elective offices.

Proposed change. The proposed change would place the Senate's confirmation authority in the Oregon Constitution instead of the statutes. The Legislative Assembly would then have to enact new statutes governing the specific appointments and the manner of confirmation during the interim between sessions.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Senator Stephen Kafoury	Secretary of State
Representative Dave Frohnmayer	Secretary of State
Senator Cliff Trow	President of the Senate
Representative Glen Whallon	Speaker of the House
Senator John Powell	Members of Committee

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 2

Argument in Favor

". . . A DESIRABLE CHECK IN THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES."

That's how the Eugene Register-Guard described Ballot Measure 2 earlier this year. It would give constitutional authority to the State Senate to review the Governor's appointments to important public offices.

It's similar to the power given the U.S. Senate by the U.S. Constitution.

The Governor would still make all appointments to office. Ballot Measure 2 would not change the Governor's ability to choose the people he wanted in public office.

The Senate would only have the power to confirm or reject the Governor's appointments, a power it now has by statute.

BALLOT MEASURE #2 IS A GOOD IDEA

Each year the Governor appoints hundreds of people to important policy-making offices, boards, and commissions like LCDC, Tri-Met and the State Board of Education. Ballot Measure 2 will insure that the Governor's appointees are qualified, unbiased and honest. Questions concerning possible conflicts of interest, past experience and geographic representation are important, and the Senate's review helps answer them.

BALLOT MEASURE #2 CONTINUES THE OREGON SYSTEM

The Oregon Legislature has traditionally played a strong role in the appointment process. Ballot Measure 2 will formalize that role in the Oregon Constitution. Look at the record:

- 1859 to 1872. Oregon Legislature made almost all appointments.
- 1872. Legislature gave Governor power to appoint six directors of University of Oregon, with **"advice and consent of the Senate."**
- 1891. Legislature grants more appointment powers to the Governor, with **"advice and consent"** provisions for many positions.
- 1929. Legislature forms Senate Committee on Executive Appointments for better review of Governor's appointments.

BALLOT MEASURE #2 DESERVES YOUR "YES" VOTE

Ballot Measure 2 will prevent abuses of power by any Governor in appointments to public office. Oregonians should include this traditional power of the Legislature in the Oregon Constitution. Just like our founding fathers, we should guard against the concentration of power in one person.

VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 2

Joint Legislative Committee Members	Appointed By
Senator Dick Groener	President of the Senate
Representative Bill Grannell	Speaker of the House
Representative Tony Van Vliet	Speaker of the House

This Committee was appointed to provide legislative argument in support of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 255.465.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 2

Argument in Opposition

Ballot Measure No. 2 is a bad idea, badly done, for the wrong purposes, at the wrong time, in the wrong way.

The Oregon Constitution, from its beginning, reserved all power to the people, unless specifically given to a governmental department. That remains a good idea. Under our Constitution, the legislative department makes the laws, and the executive department implements them. The legislature should have all of the tools it needs to enact essential legislation, but not to act as an executive.

The trouble with Ballot Measure No. 2—even if it were a good idea to have the legislature enter the executive appointment picture—is that it raises more questions than it answers. And some of them are very disturbing:

1. If the legislature may "provide by law" for Senate confirmation of executive appointments, is there no role for the House of Representatives?

2. If the Senate is not in session, which is the fact for 75% of the time, who confirms appointments—a committee, a clerk, or a computer?

3. Do we really want to subject every single governmental appointment to "state public office" to legislative confirmation? Even the Governor's personal staff? And what is "state public office"—an undefined term forever?

4. Why is confirmation determined "in the manner provided by law" in paragraph (1) of the resolution, then changed to "in the manner required by law" in paragraph (2)? What is the intended difference between "provided" and "required"? If there is no difference, why the word change?

The Oregon Constitution should not be tinkered with here on a change of fundamental significance to the balance of governmental power. Ballot Measure No. 2 would permit a few senators or their staffs, representing few, if any, of the people of Oregon, to frustrate the executive appointments of a governor elected statewide by all the people. Now is not the time to shift the power of government away from all of the people to the representatives of a handful of Oregonians.

We must be ever alert to the potential for silent abuse of governmental power. Ballot Measure No. 2 would encourage that potential abuse. We urge a "No" vote.

Walter F. (Walt) Brown
State Senator, District 13

L. B. Day — Ted Hallock
Harl Haas — Arden E. Shenker

Submitted by: Richard A. (Dick) Wilson, Sr.
Coordinator, Oregon State
Council of Senior Advocates
P.O. Box 3048
Salem, Ore. 97302

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 3

Vehicle Registration and Fee Increase Referendum

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Referendum Petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

AN ACT

Relating to motor vehicle license fees; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 481.135, 481.140, 481.145, 481.190, 481.205, 481.210, 481.235, 481.450, 767.820 and 767.825.

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

NOTE: Sections 1 and 2 were deleted by amendment. Subsequent sections were not renumbered.

Section 3. If House Bill 3262 becomes law, ORS 767.820, as amended by section 1, chapter ——, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 3262), is further amended to read:

767.820.

MILEAGE TAX RATE TABLE "A"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)	Fee Rates Per Mile (Mills)	
0 to 6,000	[*1.5*]	2.0
6,001 to 8,000	[*2.5*]	3.0
8,001 to 10,000	[*3.5*]	4.0
10,001 to 12,000	[*4.5*]	5.0
12,001 to 14,000	[*5.5*]	6.0
14,001 to 16,000	[*6.5*]	7.0
16,001 to 18,000	[*8.0*]	9.0
18,001 to 20,000	[*9.0*]	10.5
20,001 to 22,000	[*10.5*]	12.0
22,001 to 24,000	[*11.5*]	13.5
24,001 to 26,000	[*13.0*]	15.0
26,001 to 28,000	[*14.0*]	16.0
28,001 to 30,000	[*15.0*]	17.0
30,001 to 32,000	[*16.5*]	18.5
32,001 to 34,000	[*17.5*]	19.5
34,001 to 36,000	[*18.5*]	21.0
36,001 to 38,000	[*20.0*]	22.5
38,001 to 40,000	[*21.5*]	24.5
40,001 to 42,000	[*22.5*]	25.5
42,001 to 44,000	[*24.0*]	27.0
44,001 to 46,000	[*25.5*]	28.5
46,001 to 48,000	[*26.5*]	30.0
48,001 to 50,000	[*28.0*]	31.5
50,001 to 52,000	[*29.0*]	33.0
52,001 to 54,000	[*30.5*]	34.5
54,001 to 56,000	[*31.5*]	35.5
56,001 to 58,000	[*32.5*]	36.5
58,001 to 60,000	[*34.0*]	38.0
60,001 to 62,000	[*35.0*]	40.0
62,001 to 64,000	[*36.0*]	41.0
64,001 to 66,000	[*36.5*]	41.5
66,001 to 68,000	[*37.5*]	42.5
68,001 to 70,000	[*38.0*]	43.0
70,001 to 72,000	[*38.5*]	43.5

72,001 to 74,000		[39.0]	44.0
74,001 to 76,000		[39.5]	44.5
76,001 to 78,000		[40.0]	45.0
78,001 and over	Add 0.5 mill per ton or fraction of ton		

MILEAGE TAX RATE TABLE "B"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)	Fee Rates Per Mile (Mills)	
0 to 6,000	[6.0]	6.5
6,001 to 8,000	[8.0]	8.5
8,001 to 10,000	[9.5]	10.0
10,001 to 12,000	[11.5]	12.5
12,001 to 14,000	[13.5]	14.5
14,001 to 16,000	[15.5]	16.5
16,001 to 18,000	[17.5]	18.5
18,001 to 20,000	[19.5]	21.0
20,001 to 22,000	[21.0]	23.0
22,001 to 24,000	[23.5]	25.5
24,001 to 26,000	[25.0]	27.0
26,001 to 28,000	[26.5]	29.0
28,001 to 30,000	[28.5]	31.0
30,001 to 32,000	[30.5]	33.0
32,001 to 34,000	[32.5]	35.0
34,001 to 36,000	[34.0]	37.0
36,001 to 38,000	[35.5]	38.5
38,001 to 40,000	[37.5]	40.5
40,001 to 42,000	[39.0]	42.0
42,001 to 44,000	[40.5]	44.0
44,001 to 46,000	[42.5]	46.0
46,001 to 48,000	[44.5]	48.0
48,001 to 50,000	[46.0]	50.0
50.001 to 52,000	[48.0]	52.0
52,001 to 54,000	[50.0]	54.0
54,001 to 56,000	[52.0]	56.0
56,001 to 58,000	[53.5]	57.5
58,001 to 60,000	[54.5]	59.0
60,001 to 62,000	[55.5]	60.0
62,001 to 64,000	[57.0]	61.0
64,001 to 66,000	[58.0]	62.5
66,001 to 68,000	[59.0]	63.5
68,001 to 70,000	[60.0]	65.0
70,001 to 72,000	[61.5]	66.0
72,001 to 74,000	[62.0]	67.0
74,001 to 76,000	[63.0]	68.0
76,001 to 78,000	[64.0]	69.5
78,001 and over	Add 1.0 mill per ton or fraction of ton	

FLAT FEE TABLE "C"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)	Flat Fee	
0 to 6,000	$[35]	40
6,001 to 8,000	[50]	55
8,001 to 10,000	[65]	70
10,001 to 12,000	[75]	85
12,001 to 14,000	[90]	100
14,001 to 16,000	[115]	130
16,001 to 18,000	[140]	160

FLAT FEE TABLE "D"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)	Flat Fee	
0 to 6,000	$[140]	150
6,001 to 8,000	[165]	180
8,001 to 10,000	[195]	210
10,001 to 12,000	[230]	250
12,001 to 14,000	[255]	275
14,001 to 16,000	[285]	305
16,001 to 18,000	[325]	350

Section 3a. If House Bill 2140 becomes law, then on the effective date of chapter —, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 2140), section 7, chapter ____, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 2140), is repealed and ORS 767.820, as amended by section 3 of this Act, is further amended to read:

767.820.

MILEAGE TAX RATE TABLE "A"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)	Fee Rates Per Mile (Mills)	
0 to 6,000	[2.0]	1.5
6,001 to 8,000	3.0	
8,001 to 10,000	4.0	
10,001 to 12,000	[5.0]	4.5
12,001 to 14,000	[6.0]	5.5
14,001 to 16,000	[7.0]	6.5
16,001 to 18,000	[9.0]	8.0
18,001 to 20,000	[10.5]	10.0
20,001 to 22,000	[12.0]	11.0
22,001 to 24,000	[13.5]	12.5
24,001 to 26,000	[15.0]	14.0
26,001 to 28,000	[16.0]	15.0
28,001 to 30,000	[17.0]	15.5
30,001 to 32,000	[18.5]	17.5
32,001 to 34,000	[19.5]	18.0
34,001 to 36,000	[21.0]	19.5
36,001 to 38,000	[22.5]	21.0
38,001 to 40,000	[24.5]	22.5
40,001 to 42,000	[25.5]	23.5
42,001 to 44,000	[27.0]	25.0
44,001 to 46,000	[28.5]	26.5
46,001 to 48,000	[30.0]	28.0
48,001 to 50,000	[31.5]	29.5
50,001 to 52,000	[33.0]	30.5
52,001 to 54,000	[34.5]	32.0
54,001 to 56,000	[35.5]	33.0
56,001 to 58,000	[36.5]	34.0
58,001 to 60,000	[38.0]	35.5
60,001 to 62,000	[40.0]	37.0
62,001 to 64,000	[41.0]	38.0
64,001 to 66,000	[41.5]	38.5
66,001 to 68,000	[42.5]	39.5
68,001 to 70,000	[43.0]	40.0
70,001 to 72,000	[43.5]	40.5

72,001 to 74,000		[*44.0*]	41.0
74,001 to 76,000		[*44.5*]	41.5
76,001 to 78,000		[*45.0*]	42.0
78,001 and over		Add 0.5 mill per ton or fraction of ton	

MILEAGE TAX RATE TABLE "B"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)		Fee Rates Per Mile (Mills)	
0 to 6,000		[*6.5*]	7.0
6,001 to 8,000		[*8.5*]	9.5
8,001 to 10,000		[*10.0*]	11.0
10,001 to 12,000		[*12.5*]	13.5
12,001 to 14,000		[*14.5*]	16.0
14,001 to 16,000		[*16.5*]	18.5
16,001 to 18,000		[*18.5*]	20.5
18,001 to 20,000		[*21.0*]	23.0
20,001 to 22,000		[*23.0*]	25.5
22,001 to 24,000		[*25.5*]	28.0
24,001 to 26,000		[*27.0*]	29.5
26,001 to 28,000		[*29.0*]	31.5
28,001 to 30,000		[*31.0*]	33.5
30,001 to 32,000		[*33.0*]	36.0
32,001 to 34,000		[*35.0*]	38.0
34,001 to 36,000		[*37.0*]	40.0
36,001 to 38,000		[*38.5*]	42.0
38,001 to 40,000		[*40.5*]	44.0
40,001 to 42,000		[*42.0*]	46.0
42,001 to 44,000		[*44.0*]	48.0
44,001 to 46,000		[*46.0*]	50.0
46,001 to 48,000		[*48.0*]	52.5
48,001 to 50,000		[*50.0*]	54.5
50,001 to 52,000		[*52.0*]	57.0
52,001 to 54,000		[*54.0*]	59.5
54,001 to 56,000		[*56.0*]	61.5
56,001 to 58,000		[*57.5*]	63.5
59,001 to 60,000		[*59.0*]	64.0
60,001 to 62,000		[*60.0*]	65.5
62,001 to 64,000		[*61.0*]	67.0
64,001 to 66,000		[*62.5*]	68.0
66,001 to 68,000		[*63.5*]	69.5
68,001 to 70,000		[*65.0*]	71.0
70,001 to 72,000		[*66.0*]	72.0
72,001 to 74,000		[*67.0*]	73.0
74,001 to 76,000		[*68.0*]	74.5
76,001 to 78,000		[*69.5*]	76.0
78,001 and over		Add [*1.0*]	1.5 mill per ton or fraction of ton

FLAT FEE TABLE "C"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)		Flat Fee	
0 to 6,000		$40	
6,001 to 8,000		[*55*]	50
8,001 to 10,000		[*70*]	65
10,001 to 12,000		[*85*]	80
12,001 to 14,000		[*100*]	95
14,001 to 16,000		[*130*]	120
16,001 to 18,000		[*160*]	150

FLAT FEE TABLE "D"

Declared Combined Weight Groups (Pounds)		Flat Fee	
0 to 6,000		$[*150*]	165
6,001 to 8,000		[*180*]	195
8,001 to 10,000		[*210*]	230
10,001 to 12,000		[*250*]	270
12,001 to 14,000		[*275*]	300
14,001 to 16,000		[*305*]	335
16,001 to 18,000		[*350*]	380

Section 4. If House Bill 3262 becomes law, ORS 767.825, as amended by section 2, chapter —, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 3262), and section 1, chapter —, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 2818), is further amended to read:

767.825. (1) In lieu of the fees prescribed in ORS 767.815, carriers may pay an annual fee on each motor vehicle operated by them the combined weight of which does not exceed 18,000 pounds. The fees may be paid on a quarterly basis on or before the first day of each quarter. Quarterly periods shall commence January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. For operations commencing after the beginning of a quarter one-third the amount of the quarterly payment shall be paid for each month or partial month remaining in the quarter. The fees shall be determined by finding the fee rate applicable to the appropriate combined weight group appearing in flat fee tables "C" and "D".

(2) A carrier may be relieved from payment of the fee provided in subsection (1) of this section for any quarter on a motor vehicle which is not operated, if the identification plate or marker for the motor vehicle is surrendered to the commissioner on or before the fifth day of the quarter for which relief is sought.

(3) In lieu of other fees provided in ORS 767.815, carriers engaged in operating motor vehicles in the transportation of logs, poles or piling, [*or in the operation of motor vehicles equipped with dump bodies and used in the transportation of sand, gravel, rock, dirt, debris, cinders, asphaltic concrete mix, metallic ores and concentrates or raw nonmetallic products, whether crushed or otherwise, when moving from mines, pits or quarries*] may pay annual fees for such operation computed as follows:

(a) [*Ninety-nine*] **One dollar and twelve** cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(b) [*Two dollars and eighty*] **Three dollars** cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on those motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel any fuel other than gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(c) Any carrier electing to pay fees under this method may, as to vehicles otherwise exempt from taxation, elect to be taxed on the mileage basis for movements of such empty vehicles over public highways whenever operations are for the purpose of repair, maintenance, servicing or moving from one exempt highway operation to another.

(4) The annual fees provided in subsection (3) of this section may be paid on a monthly basis. Any carrier electing to pay fees under this method may not change his election during the same calendar year in which the election is made, but may be relieved from the payment due for any month on a motor vehicle which is not operated. A carrier electing to pay fees under this method shall report and pay these fees on or before the 10th of each month for the preceding month's operations. A monthly report shall be made on all vehicles on the annual fee basis including any vehicle not operated for the month.

(5) (a) In lieu of the fees provided in ORS 767.805 to 767.815, motor vehicles with a combined weight of less than 46,000 pounds and that are being operated under an apportioned farm license as defined in subsection (2) of ORS 481.225 may pay annual fees for such operation computed as follows:

(A) Ninety-nine cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(B) One dollar and sixty-five cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on those vehicles using as a propulsion fuel any fuel other than gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(b) The annual fees provided in this subsection shall be paid in advance but may be paid on a monthly basis on or before the first day of the month. A carrier may be relieved from the fees due for any month during which the motor vehicle is not operated for hire if a statement to that effect is filed with the commissioner on or before the fifth day of the first month for which relief is sought.

(6) (a) In lieu of other fees provided in ORS 767.815, carriers engaged in the operation of motor vehicles equipped with dump bodies and used in the transportation of sand, gravel, rock, dirt, debris, cinders, asphaltic concrete mix, metallic ores and concentrates or raw nonmetallic products, whether crushed or otherwise, when moving from mines, pits or quarries may pay annual fees for such operation computed as follows:

(A) Ninety-nine cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(B) One dollar and eighty cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on those motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel any fuel other than gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(b) Any carrier electing to pay fees under this method may, as to vehicles otherwise exempt from taxation, elect to be taxed on the mileage basis for movements of such empty vehicles over public highways whenever operations are for the purpose of repair, maintenance, servicing or moving from one exempt highway operation to another.

Section 4a. If House Bill 2140 becomes law, then on the effective date of chapter ——, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 2140), section 9, chapter ——, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 2140), is repealed and ORS 767.825, as amended by section 4 of this Act, is further amended to read:

767.825. (1) In lieu of the fees prescribed in ORS 767.815, carriers may pay an annual fee on each motor vehicle operated by them the combined weight of which does not exceed 18,000 pounds. The fees may be paid on a quarterly basis on or before the first day of each quarter. Quarterly periods shall commence January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. For operations commencing after the beginning of a quarter one-third the amount of the quarterly payment shall be paid for each month or partial month remaining in the quarter. The fees shall be determined by finding the fee rate applicable to the appropriate combined weight group appearing in flat fee tables "C" and "D."

(2) A carrier may be relieved from payment of the fee provided in subsection (1) of this section for any quarter on a motor vehicle which is not operated, if the identification plate or marker for the motor vehicle is surrendered to the commissioner on or before the fifth day of the quarter for which relief is sought.

(3) In lieu of other fees provided in ORS 767.815, carriers engaged in operating motor vehicles in the transportation of logs, poles or piling, may pay annual fees for such operation computed as follows:

(a) One dollar and [*twelve*] **eight** cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(b) Three dollars **and sixty-four** cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on those motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel any fuel other than gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(c) Any carrier electing to pay fees under this method may, as to vehicles otherwise exempt from taxation, elect to be taxed on the mileage basis for movements of such empty vehicles over public highways whenever operations are for the purpose of repair, maintenance, servicing or moving from one exempt highway operation to another.

(4) The annual fees provided in subsection (3) of this section may be paid on a monthly basis. Any carrier electing to pay fees under this method may not change his election during the same calendar year in which the election is made, but may be relieved from the payment due for any month on a motor vehicle which is not operated. A carrier electing to pay fees under this method shall report and pay these fees on or before the 10th of each month for the preceding month's operations. A monthly report shall be made on all vehicles on the annual fee basis including any vehicle not operated for the month.

(5) (a) In lieu of the fees provided in ORS 767.805 to 767.815, motor vehicles with a combined weight of less than 46,000 pounds and that are being operated under an apportioned farm license as defined in subsection (2) of ORS 481.225 may pay annual fees for such operation computed as follows:

(A) Ninety-nine cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(B) One dollar and sixty-five cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on those vehicles using as a

propulsion fuel any fuel other than gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(b) The annual fees provided in this subsection shall be paid in advance but may be paid on a monthly basis on or before the first day of the month. A carrier may be relieved from the fees due for any month during which the motor vehicle is not operated for hire if a statement to that effect is filed with the commissioner on or before the fifth day of the first month for which relief is sought.

(6) (a) In lieu of other fees provided in ORS 767.815, carriers engaged in the operation of motor vehicles equipped with dump bodies and used in the transportation of sand, gravel, rock, dirt, debris, cinders, asphaltic concrete mix, metallic ores and concentrates or raw nonmetallic products, whether crushed or otherwise, when moving from mines, pits or quarries may pay annual fees for such operation computed as follows:

(A) Ninety-nine cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(B) [*One dollar and eighty*] **Two dollars and eighteen** cents for each 100 pounds of declared combined weight on those motor vehicles using as a propulsion fuel any fuel other than gasoline on which has been paid to the State of Oregon the gasoline tax provided by law.

(b) Any carrier electing to pay fees under this method may, as to vehicles otherwise exempt from taxation, elect to be taxed on the mileage basis for movements of such empty vehicles over public highways whenever operations are for the purpose of repair, maintenance, servicing or moving from one exempt highway operation to another.

SECTION 4b. The amendments to ORS 767.825 by section 1, chapter ——, Oregon Laws 1977 (Enrolled House Bill 2818), take effect on January 1, 1978.

Section 5. ORS 481.135 is amended to read:

481.135. (1) All vehicles required by this chapter to be registered, except motor trucks, truck tractors, truck trailers, semitrailers, trailers for hire, motor busses, bus trailers, electric vehicles used for commercial purposes, armored cars, wreckers, tow cars, hearses and ambulances, and except vehicles otherwise provided for in this chapter, shall be registered for a period of [*24*] **12** consecutive calendar months.

(2) There are 12 registration periods, each of which shall start on the first day of a calendar month and end on the last day of the [*24th*] **12th** month from date of beginning. The periods shall be designated, in accordance with the ending date, as follows:

(a) January 31, first period.
(b) February 28 or 29, second period.
(c) March 31, third period.
(d) April 30, fourth period.
(e) May 31, fifth period.
(f) June 30, sixth period.
(g) July 31, seventh period.
(h) August 31, eighth period.
(i) September 30, ninth period.
(j) October 31, tenth period.
(k) November 30, eleventh period.
(L) December 31, twelfth period.

(3) A vehicle that has once been registered for any of the above-designated periods shall, upon reregistration, be registered for the period bearing the same number.

(4) The vehicles excepted from subsection (1) of this section, other than trailers for hire which are part of a fleet of trailers, shall be registered for a calendar year or, when permitted by ORS 481.205, for a period of 12 consecutive calendar months or for one or more calendar quarters.

(5) Trailers for hire which are part of a fleet of trailers as provided in ORS 481.215 may be registered for a period of either 12 or 60 consecutive calendar months. The owner of the fleet may elect the registration period he desires.

Section 6. ORS 481.140 is amended to read:

481.140. Subject to subsection (2) of ORS 481.145:

(1) All vehicles required to be registered, other than campers, travel trailers and those vehicles excluded by ORS 481.135, which are operated for the first time upon the public highways of this state during any given month are subject to registration and payment of fees for the [*24-month*] **12-month** period ending [*two years*] **one year** from the last day of the first month of operation.

(2) All campers and travel trailers which are registered for the first time are subject to registration and payment of fees for the [*24-month*] **12-month** period ending [*two years*] **one year** from the last day of the month the camper or travel trailer is subject to registration.

(3) When a travel trailer assessed under the ad valorem tax laws of this state as a mobile home ceases to be used as a permanent home, it shall be registered and licensed as a travel trailer for the [*24-month*] **12-month** period commencing on January 1, prior to the end of the last tax year for which the vehicle was subject to ad valorem taxation.

(4) All trailers for hire which are part of a fleet of trailers as provided in ORS 481.215 and which are registered for the first time are subject to registration and payment of fees, according to the registration period elected under subsection (5) of ORS 481.135, for a:

(a) 12-month period ending one year from the last day of the month the trailer for hire is subject to registration.

(b) 60-month period ending five years from the last day of the month the trailer for hire is subject to registration.

Section 7. ORS 481.145 is amended to read:

481.145. (1) The division is empowered and authorized to administer ORS 481.135 and 481.140 and to effect and enforce all administrative regulations, including the proration of fees, necessary to accomplish the enforcement of those sections.

(2) The division may initially register a vehicle for less than a [*24-month*] **12-month** period, or for more than a [*24-month*] **12-month** period, not exceeding a maximum of a [*30-month*] **15-month** period, and prorate the fee on a monthly basis, when in its opinion such fractional registration tends to fulfill the purpose of the monthly series registration system. However the division may initially register a trailer for hire which is part of a fleet of trailers as provided in ORS 481.215 for a maximum 60-month period.

Section 8. ORS 481.205 is amended to read:

481.205. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the annual [*and biennial*] license fees prescribed in ORS 481.205 to 481.225 and 481.450 shall be paid to the division upon the registration or upon the annual [*or biennial*] renewal of a registration of a motor vehicle, camper, trailer or semitrailer. The fee prescribed by subsection (5) of this section shall be paid upon the registration of a motor vehicle, camper, trailer or semitrailer and at other times when a reflectorized plate is issued.

(2) (a) License fees for vehicles described in subsections (2) and (3) of ORS 481.210 may be paid on an annual registration basis, or on a quarterly registration basis for not to exceed three quarters, which annual or quarterly license period shall commence at the beginning of any calendar quarter. However, license fees for vehicles registered under ORS 481.645 shall be paid on an annual registration basis from January 1 to December 31, inclusive. For the privilege of making registration on a quarterly basis, an additional fee of $1 shall be added to the license payment.

(b) License fees for trailers for hire which are part of a fleet of trailers as provided in ORS 481.215 may be paid either on an annual registration basis or a five-year registration basis as provided in ORS 481.215.

(3) In no case shall any registration fees, or any portion thereof, be less than $10, except for the registration of disaster units, as the term is used in paragraph (d) of this subsection, motor bicycles and motorcycles. [*Biennial*] **Annual** license fees for these vehicles are as follows:

(a) Motor bicycles, $6.

(b) Motorcycles, $6.

(c) Motorcycles with sidecar, $10.

(d) Motor vehicles or motor trucks commonly known as disaster units which, when in use, are manned by volunteers, which are operated without profit, which are not licensed under ORS 481.125, and which are used for disaster and emergency relief only, $2.

(4) (a) Any motor vehicles at least one-half the age of the automobile manufacturing industry in the United States, such industry defined as having begun in the year 1900, which is maintained as a collectors' item and used for exhibitions, parades, club activities and similar uses, but not used primarily for the transportation of persons or property may be issued a permanent license valid for the life of such motor vehicle.

(b) The fee for the permanent license provided for in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be $20.

(5) The fee for each reflectorized vehicle number or identification plate issued shall be 50 cents and for each set of two plates issued shall be $1.

(6) (a) Any motor vehicle of special interest which is maintained as a collectors' item and used for exhibitions, parades, club activities and similar uses, but not used primarily for the transportation of persons or property may be issued a permanent license valid for the life of such motor vehicle.

(b) The fee for the permanent license provided for in paragraph (a) of this subsection and ORS 481.295, shall be $35.

(c) As used in this subsection, "motor vehicle of special interest" means an American or foreign-made motor vehicle which is at least 25 years old on the date application for registration is made, or any replica of such motor vehicle constructed substantially from original parts.

(7) A person who violates any provision of this section commits a Class D traffic infraction.

Section 9. ORS 481.210 is amended to read:

481.210. (1) [*Biennial*] **Annual** license fees for the following vehicles are: (a) Electric vehicles used for pleasure equipped with four wheels, $50; equipped with two or three wheels, $20.

(b) Vehicles not otherwise provided for in ORS 481.205 to 481.225, 481.460 or 481.490 **that are owned by persons under 65 years of age**, $20.

(c) Vehicles not otherwise provided for in ORS 481.205 to 481.225, 481.460 or 481.490 that are owned by persons 65 years of age or older, $12.50. The fee provided in this paragraph shall apply with respect to only one vehicle per person. Where a vehicle is registered to more than one person, the fee provided in this paragraph shall be allowed if one of the persons is 65 years of age or older.

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 481.205 to 481.255, 481.460 or 481.490, annual license fees for motor trucks, truck tractors, armored cars, wreckers, motor busses, tow cars, self-propelled mobile cranes, hearses and ambulances are as follows, based upon combined weight in pounds:

8,000 or less	[*$ 10*]	$20
8,001 to 10,000	35	
10,001 to 12,000	40	
12,001 to 14,000	45	
14,001 to 16,000	50	
16,001 to 18,000	55	
18,001 to 20,000	60	
20,001 to 22,000	65	
22,001 to 24,000	70	
24,001 to 26,000	75	
26,001 to 28,000	80	
28,001 to 30,000	85	
30,001 to 32,000	90	
32,001 to 34,000	95	
34,001 to 36,000	100	
36,001 to 38,000	105	
38,001 to 40,000	110	
40,001 to 42,000	115	
42,001 to 44,000	120	
44,001 to 46,000	125	
46,001 to 48,000	130	
over 48,000	130	plus $5 for each 2,000 pounds or portion of 2,000 pounds in excess of 48,000 pounds.

(b) The weight of a camper shall not be considered as a load in determining the combined weight of a motor vehicle which may be subject to this subsection.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 481.205 to 481.225 or 481.460 and 481.490, annual license fees for truck trailers, bus trailers and semitrailers are as follows, based upon combined weight in pounds:

8,000 or less	$ 10	
8,001 to 10,000	20	
10,001 to 12,000	25	
12,001 to 14,000	30	
14,001 to 16,000	35	
16,001 to 18,000	40	
18,001 to 20,000	45	
20,001 to 22,000	50	
22,001 to 24,000	55	
24,001 to 26,000	60	
26,001 to 28,000	65	
28,001 to 30,000	70	
30,001 to 32,000	75	
32,001 to 34,000	80	
34,001 to 36,000	85	
36,001 to 38,000	90	
38,001 to 40,000	95	
40,001 to 42,000	100	
42,001 to 44,000	105	
44,001 to 46,000	110	
46,001 to 48,000	115	
over 48,000	115	plus $5 for each 2,000 pounds or portion of 2,000 pounds in excess of 48,000 pounds.

(4) When vehicles listed in subsections (2) and (3) of this section are registered under ORS 481.645 after the expiration of:

(a) The first quarter of the registration year, three-fourths of the annual license fee shall be paid.

(b) The first half of the registration year, one-half of the annual license fee shall be paid.

(c) Three-fourths of the registration year, one-fourth of the annual license fee shall be paid.

(5) Annual license fees for fixed load vehicles having a weight of 3,000 pounds or less are $10 and annual fees for fixed load vehicles having a weight in excess of 3,000 pounds are $25.

(6) In order to register a fixed load vehicle for the minimum fee of $10, the owner shall have the vehicle weighed on a scale approved by the State Sealer of Weights and Measures or his deputy and present a certificate of weight including the cab, chassis and fixed or permanent load of such vehicle. If the owner does not submit a certificate of weight, the division shall register such vehicle for the maximum fee of $25.

(7) Annual license fees for electric vehicles used for commercial purposes are the same as fees paid for motor trucks, provided by subsection (2) or (3) of this section or by ORS 481.225, plus 50 percent of such fee.

Section 10. ORS 481.235 is amended to read:

481.235. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the number plates or identification plates assigned as provided in ORS 481.230 shall remain with the vehicle for the period of registration mentioned in the application therefor.

(2) The division may select permanent number or identification plates consisting of a main plate and a yearly sticker bearing the last two numbers of the [*last*] year [*of the period*] for which the license is issued, in which event the main number or identification plate assigned, or the numerals, letters or characters thereon, shall remain with the vehicle as long as the vehicle is required to be licensed in this state, and the yearly sticker shall remain with the vehicle for the period of registration mentioned in the application therefor.

(3) The division may allow registration plates to be transferred to another vehicle upon receipt of an application therefor, together with a fee of $5, this fee to be in addition to the regular registration fee.

(4) (a) In the event of the loss, destruction or mutilation rendering illegible a number, identification or yearly sticker, the owner of a registered vehicle to which the plate is assigned shall apply to the division for a duplicate thereof, upon forms prepared by it, stating the fact together with a fee of $1 per number or identification plate, sticker or pair of stickers.

(b) The division may, in lieu of duplicates, assign and issue new number or identification plates, stickers or both by the set, the fee to be charged therefor being the same as that which would be required for the duplicates applied for. The duplicates or new sets issued shall be valid only for the period assigned to the plates and stickers which they replace.

Section 11. ORS 481.450 is amended to read:

481.450. (1) The [*biennial*] **annual** registration fee for travel trailers, campers and motor homes 6 to 10 feet in length is [*$20*] **$10.**

(2) The [*biennial*] **annual** registration fee for campers and travel trailers over 10 feet in length is [*$20 plus $3*] **$10 plus $1.50** a foot for each foot of length over the first 10 feet.

(3) The [*biennial*] **annual** registration fee for motor homes over 10 feet in length is [*$40 plus $3*] **$20 plus $1.50** a foot for each foot of length over the first 10 feet.

(4) Travel trailers are measured from the foremost point of the trailer hitch to the rear extremity of the trailer body. Campers are measured by overall length from the extreme front to the extreme rear [*of the floor*]. Motor homes are measured by overall length from front to rear extremities. Tent trailers are measured by overall length when folded for travel.

Section 12. ORS 481.190 is amended to read:

481.190. (1) Motor vehicles registered within the boundaries, existing on March 13, 1974, of the metropolitan service district formed under ORS chapter 268 for the metropolitan area, as defined in subsection (2) of ORS 268.020, which includes the City of Portland, Oregon, shall be equipped, on and after July 1, 1975, with a motor vehicle pollution control system and shall comply with the motor vehicle pollutant, noise control and emission standards adopted by the commission pursuant to ORS 468.370.

(2) The division shall not issue a registration or renewal of registration for a motor vehicle subject to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section unless the division receives, with the registration or renewal of registration, a completed certificate of compliance. The certificate must be signed by a person licensed and qualified pursuant to ORS 468.390 and must be dated not more than 90 days prior to the motor vehicle registration or renewal of registration date. **However, no certificate of compliance shall be required to accompany the application for registration for a**

motor vehicle required to be registered annually if the division received a completed certificate of compliance within 90 days prior to the motor vehicle registration or renewal of registration date for the immediately preceding registration year.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, no certificate of compliance shall be required to accompany the application for registration for:

(a) A new motor vehicle or new motor vehicle engine when the registration results from the initial retail sale thereof.

(b) A motor vehicle manufactured prior to 1942.

(c) A motor vehicle for which a farm truck license has been issued under ORS 481.225.

(d) A motor vehicle of special interest as that term is defined in paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of ORS 481.205.

(4) A certificate of compliance required under this section shall be made on a form supplied by the Department of Environmental Quality and shall include such information as the department may require.

(5) As used in this section, "certified system," "motor vehicle" and "motor vehicle pollution control system" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 468.360.

SECTION 13. The provisions of this Act shall apply on or after October 1, 1977.

BALLOT TITLE

3 VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND FEE INCREASE REFERENDUM—Purpose: Referendum of measure concerning vehicle registration and fees. Requires annual registration at same fee ($20 for most private vehicles) as for present biennial registration; except that fee for first vehicle of registrant 65 or older is set at $12.50. Increases most motor carrier rates. Increases annual light truck fee from $10 to $20. Annual recreational vehicle fee reduced to half present biennial fee. Emissions test certificate for Portland-area vehicles required every second registration only.

YES ☐

NO ☐

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: Passage of this measure will result in increasing net tax revenues of $414,000 in fiscal year 1979; $8,572,000 in fiscal year 1980; $20,084,000 in fiscal year 1981."

MEASURE NO. 3

Explanation

Under current Oregon law, most cars and other vehicles using the highways must be registered. Almost all vehicles are registered either every year or every two years. Those vehicles registered every two years are primarily ones in private use, such as cars, motorcycles, travel trailers, campers, and motor homes. A registration fee is charged and a license plate is issued. For most cars the registration fee is now $20.00 every two years.

This measure would require those vehicles that now register every two years to register every year. License fees now charged for two years of registration would be charged for a single year of registration. The fee for most cars would be $20.00 every year.

The measure raises certain commercial vehicle taxes 7-9%. The increased tax for commercial vehicles is intended to keep a balance between the taxes on different classes of vehicles and the highway costs the different classes create. These commercial vehicle taxes are based on the weight of the vehicle and the distance it travels.

Under the Oregon Constitution, the money from these registration fees and taxes, as well as gas tax receipts, less administrative expenses, may only be used for highways, streets, roads, police, parks, and recreational, scenic or historical place purposes. These moneys are placed in the State Highway Fund which is distributed 68 percent to the state, 20 percent to the counties and 12 percent to the cities.

The measure does adjust some registration fees. For one car, persons 65 years of age or older would be charged a yearly registration fee of $12.50 rather than $20.00, even if the vehicle is also registered to another person. The yearly registration fee for trucks, 8,000 pounds gross weight and under, would be raised from $10.00 to $20.00. The registration fee for travel trailers, campers and motor homes would be adjusted so that each year the fee would be one-half of what the fee now is for two years.

Under this measure vehicle emission test certificates for Portland area vehicles would be obtained only every two years. The certificate would not be required every time a vehicle is registered.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Senator Anthony Meeker	Secretary of State
Representative Earl Blumenauer	Secretary of State
Les Bahr	Chief Petitioners
Donna Wright	Chief Petitioners
Barbara Ebel	Secretary of State

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 4

Shortens Formation Procedures for People's Utility Districts

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by initiative petition, to be voted on at the Gereral Election, November 7, 1978.

An Act

Relating to People's Utility Districts, creating new provisions, amending ORS 261.010, 261.030, 261.040, 261.105, 261.110, 261.115, 261.190, 261.200, 261.220, 261.305, 261.310, 261.315, 261.325, 261.345, 261.355, 261.371, 261.375, 261.605, 261.635, and repealing ORS 261.120, 261.125, 261.130, 261.135, 261.140, 261.145, 261.150, 261.155, 261.160, 261.165, 261.170, 261.175 and 261.340.

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

SECTION 1. The purpose of this Chapter is to authorize the establishment of people's utility districts to develop the water and power resources of this state for the benefit of the people thereof, and to supply public utility service, including water and electricity for all uses.

Section 2. ORS 261.010 is amended to read:

261.010. As used in this chapter, unless otherwise required by the context:

(1) "People's utility district" or "district" means an incorporated people's utility district, created under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) "Municipality" means an incorporated city or town with a council or legislative body.

(3) "Board of directors," "directors" or "board" means the governing body of a people's utility district, elected and functioning under the provisions of this chapter.

[(4) "Director" means the duly appointed and acting director of the Department of Energy.]

[(5)] **(4)** "Parcel of territory" means a portion of unincorporated territory, **or an area in a municipality comprised of less than the entire municipality.**

[(6)] **(5)** "Separate parcel of territory" means unincorporated territory that is not contiguous to other territory that is a part of a district or that is described in a petition filed with the [director] **county clerk** in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter [but when a proposed district includes territory in more than one county, the contiguous territory in each such county shall be considered as a separate parcel of territory].

[(7)] **(6)** "Utility" means a plant, works, or other property used for the development, **generation, storage, distribution, or transmission of electric energy produced from resources including, but not limited to, hydro-electric, pump storage, wave, tidal, wind, solid waste, wood, straw or other fiber, coal or other thermal generation, geothermal, or solar resources, or development** or transmission of water for domestic or municipal purposes, or waterpower, or electric energy, but transmission of water shall not include water for irrigation or reclamation purposes, except as secondary to and when used in conjunction with a hydro-electric plant.

(7) "Initial utility system" means a complete operating utility system capable of supplying the consumers required to be served by the district at the time of acquisition or construction with all of their existing water or electrical energy needs.

(8) ["Voters' petition" means a petition signed by the required number of qualified voters.] **"Electric cooperative" means a cooperative corporation owning and operating an electric distribution system.**

(9) ["Voters' preliminary petition" means a petition addressed to the director, containing the signatures of qualified voters equal to not less than five percent of the greatest number of votes any candidate received for judge of the Supreme Court at the last preceding biennial election within the boundaries of the parcel of territory or municipality described in such petition, and requesting the director to make a preliminary investigation as to the advisability of creating the proposed district described therein, or the annexation of the parcel of territory or municipality, or the consolidation of two or more districts described in such petition.] **"Affected territory" means that territory proposed to be formed into, annexed to or consolidated with a district.**

(10) "Voters [final] petition" means a petition addressed to the [director] **county governing body and filed with the county clerk,** containing the signatures of qualified voters **residing in the affected territory** equal to **not less than five percent of the greatest number of votes any candidate received for judge of the Supreme Court at the last preceding biennial election within the affected territory** [the number required in a preliminary petition] setting forth and particularly describing the boundaries of the parcel of territory, municipality and district, or any of them, referred to therein [, which description shall conform to that of the voters' preliminary petition, or to such modifications thereof as are recommended by the director], and [requiring the director] **requesting the county governing body** to call an election to be held within the boundaries of the parcel of territory, municipality and district or any of them, for the formation of a district, the annexation of a parcel of territory or a municipality to a district, or the consolidation of two or more districts. [The five percent may or may not include signatures contained in the voters' preliminary petition.]

(11) "Municipal petition" means a petition of a municipality, or of a district organized under the provisions of this chapter.

[(12) "Municipal preliminary petitions" means a petition of a municipality or of a district organized under the provisions of this chapter, addressed to the director, requesting the director to make a preliminary investigation as to the advisability of creating the district described therein, or the annexation of a parcel of territory or municipality to a district, or the consolidation of two or more districts.]

[(13) "Municipal final petition" means a petition of a municipality, or of a district organized under the provisions of this chapter, requesting the director to call an election to be held within the boundaries of the parcel of territory, municipality and district, or any of them, for the purpose of creating a district, the annexation of a parcel of territory or a municipality to a district, or the consolidation of two or more districts.]

[(14)] (12) "Qualified voter" means a registered voter residing in the precinct where registered.

[(15) "Sponsors" means a committee, association, corporation or municipality, responsible for originating petitions.]

[(16) "County court" includes board of county commissioners.]

(13) "County governing body" means either the county court or board of county commissioners and, if the affected territory is comprised of portions of two or more counties, the governing body of that county having the greatest portion of the value of all taxable property within the affected territory, as shown by the most recent assessment roll of the counties.

Section 3. ORS 261.030 is amended to read:

261.030. Nothing contained in this chapter authorizes or empowers the board of directors of any district to interfere with or exercise any control over any existing utility owned and operated by any **electric cooperative or** municipality in the district unless by consent of the **governing body of the electric cooperative or of the** city council or the governing body of the municipally owned plant, when the control of the municipally owned plant is vested in a governing body other than the city council or governing body of the municipality. **However, a district may participate fully with electric cooperatives and municipally owned utilities in the formation and operation of joint operating agencies for electric power under ORS chapter 262.**

Section 4. ORS 261.040 is amended to read:

261.040. After a petition has been filed with the [Director of the Department of Energy] **county clerk,** no person may withdraw his name therefrom.

Section 5. ORS 261.105 is amended to read:

261.105. (1) People's utility districts may be created as provided in this chapter. When so created, they may exercise all powers conferred by this chapter.

(2) When a majority of all votes cast, at an election within the boundaries of any proposed district to determine whether or not the district is to be formed, favor such formation, the district shall be created.

(3) In any election to annex a municipality or separate parcel of territory to an existing district, or to consolidate two or more existing districts, an affirmative vote of a majority of the [qualified voters of] **votes cast from** each municipality or separate parcel of territory or district voting to annex or consolidate, shall be required to authorize the annexation or consolidation.

Section 6. ORS 261.110 is amended to read:

261.110. (1) People's utility districts may consist of territory, contiguous or otherwise, within one or more counties, and may consist of a municipality or municipalities, **or a portion of a municipality,** with or without unincorporated territory.

(2) Petitions asking that an election be held to determine whether or not a district shall be created shall set forth and particulary describe the boundaries of the proposed people's utility district, and shall state that in the event the people within any one or more municipalities or parcels of territory within the proposed district vote against its formation, then that portion of the district which voted in favor of organization of a people's utility district may [, upon recommendation of the director,] be organized into such district.

[(3) No municipality shall be divided in the formation of any such district.]

[(4)] (3) The name of any municipality shall be a sufficient description of the boundaries thereof.

[(5)] (4) When any municipality or separate parcel of territory voting at a formation election casts a majority vote against formation of the district, the municipality or separate parcel of territory shall not be included in any district formed as a result of the election. [If the Director of the Department of Energy so recommends, any municipalities, or separate parcels of territory, or both, which voted in favor of formation of the proposed district at the election may be formed into a district with reformed boundaries in agreement with the recommendation of the director.]

[(6) No municipality that owns and operates or owns or operates a publicly owned utility for development or distribution, or both, of electric energy or the territory it serves within or without the boundaries of such municipality at the time of a proposed formation of a people's utility district shall be included in any election for such formation unless the inclusion is agreed to at an election by the legal voters of such municipality.]

[(7)] (5) No entire township, except when needed for location of plant or impounding purposes, or both, shall be included in formation of any district, unless the township contains not less than 10 qualified voters. No portion of any township in excess of six sections shall be included, unless the portion contains a proportionate number of qualified voters.

Section 7. ORS 261.115 is amended to read:

261.115. All voters' [preliminary] petitions [and voters' final petitions] shall contain [at the top a statement of whether or not it is a voters' preliminary petition or a voters' final petition, and thereunder substantially the following language, to wit: WARNING It is a felony for anyone to sign this petition with any name other than his own, or knowingly to sign his name more than once to this petition, or to sign this petition when he is not a qualified voter. After the warning shall follow] a statement as to whether or not the petitioners are desirous of forming a utility district, or to annex territory to an existing utility district, or to consolidate two or more existing utility districts, the description of the territory sought to be included therein, **and** the name by which the utility district is to be known [and such other information not exceeding 500 words as may be required by the Director of the Department of Energy]. The statement shall be printed on [each page] **a separate page or pages.** There shall be [left underneath the statement] **a signature sheet with** sufficient space for 20 signatures, and opposite the name of each signer, a space for the residence address of the signers of the petition and the number of their voting precinct **if known.** [Each sheet of the petition containing signatures shall be verified in substantially the following form by the person who circulated the sheet, to wit:

STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
County of _____)

I, _____, being duly sworn, say: That every person who signed this sheet of the foregoing petition signed his or her name thereto in my presence; that I believe that each of the signers has stated his or her name, residence and post-office address correctly, and that each signer is a qualified voter of

this state, of the County of_____, and a resident of the territory described in the petition.
(Signature and post office address of affiant)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this_____day of_____, AD 19_____. (The signature and title of the officer before whom the oath is made and his post-office address.)]

Each petition containing signatures shall be verified by the person circulating the petition, stating that every person who signed the petition did so in his presence and that he believes that each signer stated his correct residence address and is an elector.

SECTION 8. Sections 1 and 10 through 15 of this Act are added to and made part of ORS Chapter 261.

SECTION 9. The laws of this state regarding initiative, referendum, and recall shall apply to people's utility districts.

SECTION 10. Within 10 days after receipt of a voters' petition the county clerk shall certify the sufficiency of signatures to the county governing body. If the voters' petition is found to be insufficient, the county clerk shall return it to the persons filing it, who shall have 10 days from receiving the petition to gain additional signatures. The petitioners may then return the petition to the county clerk, who shall have 15 days from receipt of the petition to examine it and certify its sufficiency, but if the petition is still insufficient, the county clerk shall reject the petition.

SECTION 11. (1) In addition to the initiation of a district formation, annexation or consolidation by voters' petition:

(a) Formation of a district may be initiated by resolution of the governing body of each county in which territory of the proposed district is situated or, where a municipality proposes to create a district, by resolution of the city governing body;

(b) Annexation to an existing district may be initiated by resolution of the board of directors of that district; and

(c) Consolidation of two or more districts may be initiated by resolution of the board of each of the districts proposed to be consolidated.

(2) Resolutions authorized under this section shall describe the boundaries of the affected territory and, if for formation or consolidation of a district or districts, the name by which the proposed district is to be known.

SECTION 12. Voters' petitions and resolutions for formation of a district shall include a proposal for the authorization of the district to issue and sell revenue bonds to finance the acquisition or construction of the initial utility system. The petition or resolution shall state that the revenue bonds are proposed and the purpose for which the proceeds are to used.

SECTION 13. (1) When a voters' petition or resolution of a county governing body proposes to form a district with boundaries that are coextensive with the boundaries of a county, that petition or resolution shall be submitted to the voters of that county without the need of the county governing body holding a hearing on the proposed boundaries.

(2) When a voters' petition or resolution of a county governing body proposes to form a district with an area less than an entire county, or an area in more than one county, or proposes to annex or consolidate two or more districts, the voters' petition shall first be certified by the county clerk. After certification, or passage of the resolution, when the formation, annexation, or consolidation proposal is by resolution of the county governing body, the county governing body shall, within 10 days, fix a date for a hearing on the boundaries described in the voters' petition or resolution of the county governing body for inclusion in the proposed or established district. Such hearing shall be held by the county governing body not less than 30 days nor more than 50 days after the date for the hearing has been fixed. Notice of the hearing, stating the time and place of the meeting, together with the voters' petition, when applicable, without the signatures attached, shall be published at least two times prior to the date of the meeting. The first publication shall not be more than 25 days nor less than 15 days preceding the hearing and the last publication shall not be more than 14 days nor less than 8 days preceding the hearing. Notice of the hearing, and all other publications required by this chapter, shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the proposed or established district. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time, not exceeding four weeks in all.

(3) Based upon the record of the hearing prescribed in subsection (2) of this section on the proposed boundaries, the county governing body within 30 days shall determine the boundaries of the proposed district. In making its determination the county governing body may consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:

(a) Efficient utility service within the proposed district;

(b) Low cost power for customers of the proposed district;

(c) A service area of sufficient size to generate adequate revenue for repayment of necessary revenue bonds; and

(d) Benefit to the property to be included.

(4) No lands shall be included in the boundaries fixed by the governing body lying outside the boundaries described in the voters' petition unless the owners of such land request inclusion in writing.

(5) A voters' petition shall not be denied by a county governing body because of any deficiency in the description of the boundaries of the proposed district, but the county governing body shall correct those deficiencies.

SECTION 14. (1) Upon its own resolution, the county governing body may, and upon receipt of a voters' petition or resolution of the governing body of a district or municipality which the county governing body finds to be in compliance with this chapter, shall at the earliest practical date submit the question of district formation, annexation or consolidation to the qualified voters within the affected territory at a special election. The special election may be held on the same date as a biennial regular primary or general election.

(2) The notice of the election shall state the purpose of the election, describe in general terms the boundaries of the affected territory and in all other respects comply with the general laws of this state governing the time and manner of holding elections. The notice shall also state that revenue bonds are proposed and that they would be used for acquisition or construction of an initial utility system. Neither the election notice or ballot shall be required to state the amount of revenue bonds proposed to be issued.

SECTION 15. If the district does not exercise its authorization to issue and sell revenue bonds to construct or acquire the initial utility system within 10 years of the date of formation, the district shall not then construct or acquire the initial utility system without first submitting a proposal to the voters of the district for their approval.

Section 16. ORS 261.190 is amended to read:

261.190. (1) At all elections where the creation of a district is authorized, five directors shall be elected to manage and transact the business of the district.

(2) Candidates for the office of director at such election must be qualified voters of this state, must have resided in the proposed district continuously for not less than two years next preceding the date of the election, and must continue to reside in the district during their term of office.

(3) All qualified voters of the proposed district shall have the right to vote for five candidates at the election.

(4) The five candidates receiving the highest votes shall be elected to serve until the first Monday in January after the **first** regular biennial general election **which occurs not less than one year** following the election to create the district, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 17. ORS 261.200 is amended to read:

261.200. [(1) At an election for organization of the district and for directors, or for annexation or consolidation, the election officer shall canvass the vote and certify to the director the number of votes cast at the election in favor of and against the matters voted upon.]

[(2)] **(1)** If a majority of votes cast at the election favor formation of the district, **and authorization of the district to issue and sell revenue bonds to construct or acquire the initial utility system, or** annexation of a parcel of territory or a municipality to an existing district, or consolidation of two or more districts, as the case may be, and in conformity with provisions of ORS 261.105 and 261.110, the [director] **county governing body** shall issue a proclamation accordingly and file a certified copy with the county clerk of each county where the district or any portion thereof is located. The proclamation for the formation of a district shall be in substantially the following form:

Whereas at an election duly and regularly held on the _____ day of _____, A.D. 19_____, within _____ County (or _____ Counties), State of Oregon, and within the boundaries of a proposed district as herein described, there was submitted to the qualified voters thereof the question whether or not a people's utility district should be incorporated as the (here insert the name of the district) under and pursuant to the provisions of ORS Chapter 261, **and given authority to issue and sell revenue bonds to construct or acquire the initial utility system;** and

Whereas at the election so held _____ votes were cast in favor of incorporation, and _____ votes were cast against incorporation; and

Whereas the incorporation of the (here insert the name of the district) received the affirmative vote of the majority of the votes cast at the election;

Now, therefore, the undersigned hereby does proclaim and declare that all of that part of the State of Oregon, described as (here insert description) has been duly and legally incorporated as the _____ People's Utility District under and pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon, **and such district has the authority to issue and sell revenue bonds to construct or acquire the initial utility system.**

[Director of the Department of Energy.] **Chairman of the County Governing Body.** By _____

[(3)] **(2)** The proclamation for annexing a parcel of territory or a municipality to an existing district or the consolidation of two or more existing districts, or both, shall be adaptations of the above proclamation.

Section 18. ORS 261.220 is amended to read:

261.220. If the [Director of the Department of Energy] **county governing body** refuses to call **an** [a special] election, **or hold a hearing,** as provided in this chapter, or refuses to declare the results of any election or issue the required proclamation, any qualified voter may apply within 10 days after such refusal to the circuit court for the county in which the proposed district or the greater portion thereof, is located for a writ of mandamus to compel the [director] **county governing body** to perform such duty.

Section 19. ORS 261.305 is amended to read:

261.305. People's utility districts shall have power:

(1) To have perpetual succession.

(2) To adopt a seal and alter it at pleasure.

(3) To sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded.

(4) To acquire and hold real and other property necessary or incident to the business of such districts, within or without, or partly within or partly without, the district, and to sell or dispose of such property; to acquire, develop, and otherwise provide for a supply of water for domestic and municipal purposes, waterpower and electric energy, **or electric energy generated from any utility,** and to distribute, sell and otherwise dispose of water, waterpower and electric energy, within or without the territory of such districts.

(5) To exercise the power of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring any property, within or without the district, necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter.

(6) To borrow money and incur indebtedness; to issue, sell and assume evidences of indebtedness; to refund and retire any indebtedness that may exist against or be assumed by the district or that may exist against the revenues of the district and to pledge any part of its revenues. Except as provided in ORS 261.380 **or when authorized by the voters at a formation election,** no **other** revenue bonds or general obligation bonds shall be issued or sold without approval of the qualified voters. A board of directors may borrow from banks or other financial institutions, on notes payable within 12 months, such sums as the board of directors deems necessary or advisable; however, the amounts so borrowed, together with the principal amounts of other like borrowings then outstanding and unpaid, shall not exceed the amount which the board of directors estimates as the district's net income (determined in accordance with the system of accounts maintained by the board pursuant to ORS 261.470) for the 12 full calendar months following the date of the proposed borrowing, adjusted by adding to such net income an amount equal to the estimated charges to depreciation for the 12 month period. No indebtedness shall be incurred or assumed except on account of the development, purchase and operation of a utility.

(7) To levy and collect, or cause to be levied and collected, subject to constitutional limitations, taxes for the purpose of carrying on the operations and paying the obligations of the district as provided in this chapter.

(8) To make contracts, to employ labor, to provide for life insurance, hospitalization, disability, **health and welfare** and retirement plans for employes, and to do all things necessary ard convenient for full exercise of the powers herein granted. The provision for life insurance, hospitalization, disability, **health and welfare** and retirement plans for employes shall be in addition to any other authority of people's utility districts to participate in such plans and shall not repeal or modify any statutes except those that may be in conflict with the provision for life insurance, hospitalization, disability, **health and welfare** and retirement plans.

(9) To enter into contracts with the United States Government, with the State of Oregon, or with any other state, municipality or utility district, and with any department of any of these, for carrying out any provisions of this chapter.

(10) To fix, maintain and collect rates and charges for any water, waterpower, electric energy or other commodity or service furnished, developed or sold by the district.

(11) To construct works across or along any street or public highway, or over any lands which are property of this state, or any subdivision thereof, and to have the same rights and privileges appertaining thereto as have been or may be granted to municipalities within the state, and to construct its works across and along any stream of water or watercourse. Any works across or along any state highway shall be constructed only with the permission of the Department of Transportation. Any works across or along any county highway shall be constructed only with the permission of the appropriate county court. Any works across or along any city street shall be constructed only with the permission of the city government. The district shall restore any such street or highway to its former state as near as may be, and shall not use the same in a manner unnecessarily to impair its usefulness.

(12) To elect a board of five directors to manage its affairs.

(13) To take any other actions necessary or convenient for the proper exercise of the powers granted to a district under this chapter.

Section 20. ORS 261.310 is amended to read:

261.310. (1) Any existing irrigation, drainage or other municipal district in good standing and duly organized under the laws of this state shall be eligible to qualify and do any and all things necessary or incident to the purchase, generation and distribution of electric power under the terms of this chapter without the necessity of reorganizing and complying with the organization procedure prescribed in this chapter, if the qualification is approved by [the Director of the Department of Energy and by] a majority of the duly qualified voters of the district **voting on that question**.

(2) Drainage districts qualifying under the provisions of this chapter may elect additional directors to make a board of five directors.

Section 21. ORS 261.315 is amended to read:

261.315. (1) Except as to distribution facilities located in unincorporated territory at or near the boundaries of the district and forming an interconnected part of the distribution system within the district, as determined by the [Director of the Department of Energy] **county governing body** after a public hearing, no facilities then being used for the distribution of electric energy outside the boundaries of the district shall be acquired by it until the acqusition thereof is approved by **a majority of the** qualified voters of the territory in which the facilities are located, **voting** at an election duly called for that purpose as provided in this section. If a part of [such] **the** facilities is located within a municipality, the election shall be conducted so that the qualified voters residing therein may vote separately and their votes counted separately, and the part within any such municipality may not be acquired unless a majority of the qualified voters voting at the election [therein] approves [thereof].

(2) When a district desires to acquire facilities outside its boundaries for distribution of electric energy, the board of directors shall pass a resolution declaring such purpose, specifying the facilities which it desires to acquire and describing the boundaries of the territory served by the facilities so as to include all those receiving service or can be reasonably served through such facilities.

(3) A certified copy of the resolution shall be filed with the [director] **county governing body**. Within 90 days thereafter, the [director] **county governing body** shall designate the boundaries of the territory served by the facilities, and certify such boundaries to the counties in which they are located. The [director] **county governing body** shall at the same time notify each of such counties of the call of an election for the purpose of authorizing acquisition of the facilities. This certification and notification shall be given to the county clerks of the respective counties. The notice shall state the time of the election and contain a ballot title stated in clear and concise language.

(4) The provisions of ORS 261.200 shall be complied with in so far as applicable. Ballots cast by voters residing within municipalities shall be separately kept and counted as to each municipality.

Section 22. ORS 261.325 is amended to read:

261.325. [(1)] Any utility district created under this chapter may acquire in its own name the right to use the unappropriated waters of this state in accordance with the laws of this state.

[(2)] The time within which any such district shall be required to make application for a federal permit or license shall be 10 years from the date of filing application for the appropriation of water in the office of the Director of the Department of Energy.]

Section 23. ORS 261.345 is amended to read:

261.345. (1) All labor employed by a district, directly or indirectly, shall be employed under and in pursuance of the provisions of ORS 279.334, 279.336, 279.340 and 279.342.

(2) The minimum scale of wages to be paid by a people's utility district or by any contractor or subcontractor for such district shall not be less than the prevailing wage for the character of work in the same trade in the largest city having a population of [5,000] **4,000** or more in the district, or if there is none, the nearest to the district.

(3) The board of directors of any utility district may negotiate, sign and maintain collective bargaining agreements concerning employment, rates of pay and working conditions with the representatives of its employes. Notice in

writing of any intended change in rates of pay, or working conditions, or both, shall be given in accordance with the provisions of such agreements. Proposed changes shall be referred to a conference between the board and the representatives of the employes. If the conference does not result in an amicable agreement, the question at issue shall be referred to an impartial board of arbitration, whose decision shall be binding on all parties.

(4) The board of arbitration shall be selected as follows: One arbiter to be selected by the board of directors, one arbiter to be selected by the representatives of the employes, and should these two arbiters fail to reach agreement on the question in dispute within five days they shall proceed to select the third arbiter, who shall serve as impartial chairman. If their selection of the third arbiter is not made within the next succeeding five days, they shall, within two days thereafter, report that fact to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, who immediately shall select a third arbiter.

(5) Whenever any district acquires by condemnation or otherwise any utility which at the time of acquisition is in private ownership:

(a) Where the employes of the private utility have for at least two years, and are at the time of acquisition, covered by any collective bargaining contract, plan for individual annuity contracts, retirement income policies, group annuity contract or group insurance for the benefit of employes, the district shall, if the employes are retained by the district:

(A) Assume for one year all of the rights, obligations and liabilities of the acquired private utility in regard to that collective bargaining contract or plan for the employes covered thereby at the time of acquisition; or

(B) By agreement with a majority of the employes affected, substitute a similar plan or contract;

(C) Maintain any benefits or privileges which employes of the acquired utility would receive or be entitled to had the acquisition not occurred. The district may pay all or part of the premiums or other payments required therefor out of the revenue derived from the operation of its properties.

(b) The district shall recognize the collective bargaining agent of the employes, if the district retains a majority of the employes of the private utility working in the affected territory.

Section 24. ORS 261.355 is amended to read:

261.355. (1) For the purpose of carrying into effect the powers granted in this chapter, any district **may issue and sell revenue bonds,** when authorized by a majority of its qualified voters voting **at an election for the formation of the district, or** at [any] **a subsequent** general primary or general election or [at a] special election **to authorize the district to issue and sell revenue bonds.** [, may issue and sell]

(2) All revenue bonds **issued and sold under this Chapter are** so conditioned as to be paid solely from that portion of the revenues derived from the district by the sale of water, waterpower and electric energy, or any of them, or any other service, commodity or facility which may be produced, used or furnished in connection therewith, remaining after paying from such revenues all expenses of operation and maintenance, including taxes.

[(2)] **(3)** Within and not in excess of the total amount of revenue bonds authorized to be issued, a part of such bonds may be issued by the board for betterments and extensions, but the amount so issued shall be limited to the reasonable value of the betterments and extensions plus an amount not to exceed 10 percent thereof for administrative purposes.

[(3)] **(4)** Any district issuing revenue bonds may pledge that part of the revenue which the district may derive from its operations as security for payment of principal and interest thereon remaining after payment from such revenues of all expenses of operation and maintenance, including taxes, and consistent with the other provisions of this chapter.

(5) No district shall issue any revenue bonds unless there is at the time on file with the secretary of the district a certificate executed by an engineering consulting firm having a national reputation for analysis of the feasibility of electric or water utility properties, as the case may be, that the estimated net revenues from any properties proposed to be acquired or constructed with the proceeds of such bonds shall be sufficient to defray payment of principal, interest and any other service charges required thereby after making reasonable allowance for all maintenance and operating costs.

Section 25. ORS 261.371 is amended to read:

261.371. All legally authorized and issued general obligation bonds [or revenue bonds] shall be advertised and sold in the manner prescribed in ORS 287.014 to 287.026, **except that the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter may be sold to the United States or any agency, corporation or instrumentality thereof at private sale in such blocks as the board of directors may determine, but not at less than par.**

Section 26. ORS 261.375 is amended to read:

261.375. (1) Before any district shall issue its general obligation or [any] revenue bonds, other than general obligation, [or] revenue **refunding or advanced** refunding bonds, the question whether such bonds shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the district, either at any general, state or county election or at a special election called for that purpose by the board of the district to be held on a date specified in ORS 259.260.

(2) **Subject to section 14 of this 1978 Act,** [A] at such election the notice and ballots shall contain a statement of the amount of bonds to be voted on and the purpose for which the bonds are to be used. If a majority of those voting on the question vote "yes," the board of directors is authorized to issue bonds of the character and in the amount designated by the election ballot.

Section 27. ORS 261.605 is amended to read:

261.605. (1) The board of directors of a people's utility district may by petition commence proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the district, or the greater portion thereof, is located, for the purpose of having a judicial examination and judgment of the court as to regularity and legality of proceedings in connection with creation of the district, including:

(a) Any action or proceeding of the [Director of the Department of Energy] **county governing body** proclaiming the creation of the district, or declaring the result of any general or special election therein.

(b) The proceedings of the board and district providing

for and authorizing issue and sale of bonds of the district, whether such bonds or any of them have or have not been sold or disposed of.

(c) Any order of the board levying a tax.

(d) The legality of the authorization of any contract with the United States and the validity of such contract, whether or not it has been executed.

(2) All proceedings of the district may be judicially examined and determined in one special proceeding, or any part thereof may be separately examined and determined by the court.

Section 28. ORS 261.635 is amended to read:

261.635. No contest of any proceeding, matter or things by this chapter provided to be had or done by the board of directors, by the district, by the [Director of the Department of Energy] **county governing body** or by any qualified voter within the district, shall be had or maintained at any time or in any manner except as provided in ORS 261.605 to 261.630.

SECTION 29. (1) Adjudication of invalidity of any section, clause or part of a section of this Act shall not impair or otherwise affect the validity of the Act as a whole or any other part thereof.

(2) The rule of strict construction shall have no application to this Act, but the same shall be liberally construed, in order to carry out the purposes and objects for which this Act is intended.

(3) When this Act comes in conflict with any provision, limitation or restriction in any other law, this Act shall govern and control.

SECTION 30. ORS 261.120, 261.125, 261.130, 261.135, 261.140, 261.145, 261.150, 261.155, 261.160, 261.165, 261.170, 261.175 and 261.340 are repealed.

BALLOT TITLE

4 SHORTENS FORMATION PROCEDURES FOR PEOPLE'S UTILITY DISTRICTS—Purpose: Allows single election authorizing People's Utility District formation, including authority for revenue bond issuance for initial facilities, subject to qualified engineer's certificate that district revenues will be sufficient to repay bonds. Shortens formation, annexation, consolidation procedures, substituting county governing body for State Energy Director. Authorizes PUDs to supply public utility service. Allows exclusion of electric cooperatives, municipalities. Protects some existing benefits for employes of acquired private utilities. General obligation bond issuance requires voter approval.

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 4

Explanation

Measure No. 4 amends, repeals and adds to laws regulating to the formation of people's utility districts (PUDs) that are units of local government which can be established to supply public utility service, including electrical energy and water to residents of an area.

This initiative measure proposes to change the present statutes for PUD formation, boundary changes, and initial financing.

Present Law

Two petitions required to form, annex or consolidate two or more districts.

The deadline for filing required number of signatures same as in all other laws.

Two elections required.

First election authorizes the formation of the PUD and elects five directors.

Second election decides the fixed amount of revenue bonds to be issued.

Election is to be held on same date as November general election.

An existing municipal district can be granted the power to operate as a PUD if the majority of the qualified voters of the district approve.

Department of Energy supervises the formation of PUDs.

Hearings prior to formation of PUD are mandatory.

All legally authorized and issued general obligation bonds or revenue bonds shall be advertised and sold in the manner prescribed in ORS 287.014 to 287.026.

Proposed Changes
(Measure No. 4)

One petition required filed with county clerk of the county having the greatest value of taxable property in the proposed new district.

If enough signatures are not obtained by filing deadline, an additional ten days will be allowed.

One election required.

Authorizes formation of the PUD and elects the five directors. Authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds of an unfixed amount. Prior to issuance of bonds the feasibility of payment from district revenues must be certified by a nationally recognized engineering firm.

Election may be held at any time.

An existing municipal, district can be granted the power to operate as a PUD if a majority of those voting on the question approve.

County Commissioners supervise the formation of PUDs.

No hearings required if PUD is countywide: If more or less than a whole county, hearings are mandatory.

All legally authorized and issued general obligation bonds shall be advertised or sold in the manner prescribed in ORS 287.014 to 287.026.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Otto Frohnmayer	Secretary of State
Edith Green	Secretary of State
W. C. Harris	Chief Petitioners
Don Willner	Chief Petitioners
Bishop Paul Waldschmidt	Secretary of State

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Favor

THE PUBLIC POWER COALITION BELIEVE THAT A "YES" VOTE IS A GOOD VOTE ON BALLOT MEASURE NO. 4.

Ballot Measure No. 4 was drafted with great care and it is good legislation. It simplifies and shortens the procedures for establishing People's Utility Districts and getting them into business. The procedures set up in the present law are so cumbersome that it is virtually impossible to get a new PUD into business in Oregon.

By means of a PUD the people of Oregon are able to exercise their preference right to low-cost Columbia River power from the Bonneville Power Administration and to reduce electric rates. YOUR "YES" VOTE WILL HELP OREGON CITIZENS GET THEIR FAIR SHARE OF COLUMBIA RIVER LOW COST POWER.

As a preference customer of BPA an Oregon PUD has priority rights to Columbia River low cost hydroelectric power. Since both the PUD and Bonneville Power Administration operate on a non-profit basis, the PUD customer enjoys lower electric rates. VOTE "YES" FOR LOW COST POWER.

On the same street in Salem, the Portland General Electric Company charges $27.00 for 1,000 kilowatt hours compared to $10.60 by Salem Electric. The difference is $16.40 a month. YOUR "YES" VOTE HELPS OREGON'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Low cost power promotes economic development. Oregon's new pulp mills were built in PUD areas. New business means jobs, more tax base, and a stable economy for the community. Washington's PUD counties are experiencing strong economic growth as a result of low cost power.

As more land in Oregon comes under irrigation, electric rates to pump the water become increasingly important to Oregon Agriculture. Oregon's farmers need the lowest possible electric rates. Ballot Measure No. 4 will enable them to do something about it.

PUD's are financed with revenue bonds which usually carry the most favorable interest rates. As the bonds are paid off from the PUD's revenues, a debt-free equity is built up. Several PUD's are now completely debt-free and the people of the districts own their own systems outright. They no longer pay dividends or interest to anyone, assuring their low rates.

THE TIME FOR PUD'S IS NOW. VOTE "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE NO. 4.

Submitted by: Public Power Coalition
W. C. Harris, President
Olga M. Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer
1313 S.E. 12th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97214

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Favor

The Consumer Power League urges your "Yes" vote for Ballot Measure 4.

Electric rates in Oregon have sky-rocketed beyond reason in recent years. The Consumer Power League maintains that these rates are flagrantly unrealistic when compared with rates charged by publicly-owned utilities, both in Oregon and other parts of the Pacific Northwest.

Portland General Electric Company charges its Oregon customers $27.00 for 1,000 Kilowatt-hours of electricity (and is now asking for more). Pacific Power & Light Company charges all of its Oregon customers $27.24 for the same amount. (Yet PP&L has lower rates for customers it serves in other parts of the Columbia Basin region. In all of Washington, for example, it charges $20.68 for 1,000 KWH's. In parts of Montana it charges $21.11, and in Kalispell, Idaho, its charge is only $16.74 for the same measure of electricity).

Now take a look at what some Pacific Northwest public bodies charge their customers for 1,000 KWH's of electricity:

Seattle	$10.39	Salem Electric	$10.60
Tacoma	12.80	Cowlitz County	8.75
Centralia	10.40	Snohomish PUD	9.50
Monmouth	9.40	Clark County	11.10
Clatskanie	10.10	Milton-Freewater	9.58
Tillamook	14.00	Canby	14.50

The above figures for public bodies are up to date as of December 1, 1977 and indicate residential rates as reported in the publication "Typical Electric Bills for Pacific Northwest Utilities" issued by the Bonneville Power Administration.

We believe that Oregon's PUD law has been so encumbered with roadblocks over the years that it has become virtually impossible to organize PUD's in the state. That's why Washington has 22 operating PUD's as against Oregon's 4.

We support Ballot Measure No. 4 because it removes the road-blocks to PUD formation procedures; it returns PUD decisions to the local level; and it gives the people a choice in determining their own energy future.

Submitted by: Consumer Power League
Kenneth W. Fitzgerald, President
Ralph Frohwerk, Secretary-Treasurer
4330 SE Woodward
Portland, Ore. 97206

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Favor

Oregon State Grange confidently recommends a "Yes" vote on Ballot Measure No. 4.

This measure makes those long-overdue amendments to Oregon's People's Utility Districts law. It is very carefully drawn legislation. It protects the people, it protects the existing municipal and cooperative electric systems, it protects the employees of the private utilities when a new PUD buys existing facilities, and most of all, it protects the people's right to choose.

If this measure becomes law it will be much easier and simpler to form PUD's in Oregon and get them into business. Years of very successful experience show that PUD's are good for the people they serve. The 22 PUD's in Washington and the four PUD's in Oregon serve their consumers for about half what the private power companies charge their Oregon customers.

PUD's are community organizations. They support their communities. Run by a board of directors elected from the community, they are accessible to the people.

PUD's pay taxes on exactly the same basis as do private power companies. Moreover, they pay off their bonds and build up debtfree equity which belongs to the people. Private power companies continue to pay interest or dividends on the first and last dime of investment.

The Grange has, since the early 1920's fought for the right of the people to make their own choice as to how they wish to be served. For many, many years the Grange has urged the legislature to amend Oregon's PUD law so that people could exercise that choice. Instead the legislature amended the law to make it even more difficult to form PUD's in Oregon.

Therefore, the Grange, recognizing that the sky-rocketing cost of electricity is impoverishing many people in our state and squeezing many small farmers and businessmen to the breaking point, joined in the Public Power Coalition to initiate this measure.

OREGON STATE GRANGE URGES YOU TO VOTE "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE NO. 4.

Submitted by: Oregon State Grange
W. C. Harris, Master
Mildred Norman, Secretary
1313 S.E. 12th Avenue
Portland, Ore. 97214

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Favor

The Oregon-Washington Farmers Union urges you to vote "Yes" on Ballot Measure No. 4.

Throughout most of its existence as a farm organization, Farmers Union has supported the development of hydro-generated electricity for the benefit of the people. In Oregon this can be done through Rural Electric Associations, electric co-ops, municipally-owned power systems, and People's Utility Districts.

If this measure receives a favorable vote and becomes law, it will facilitate the formation of People's Utility Districts while, at the same time, it will protect those areas now served by REA's, co-ops, and municipals.

Farmers need considerable electricity for irrigation as well as for other farming operations. Those farmers not now served by public or co-operative systems are paying much higher rates to the private investor-owned utilities while they are forced to operate on a marginal basis. Farmers who must use private power for irrigation must often pay for electricity they don't use, for pumps they no longer own, and, in addition, must often put up large deposits which the power companies use without paying interest on the money.

How do you explain to a dairy farmer in northern Oregon that he must pay $27.00 or more for 1,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity while his fellow dairy farmer across the Columbia River in Clark County PUD pays only $11.10 for the same amount? Or how do you explain the publicly-owned Milton-Freewater system where the price is $9.58.

Our rural communities, expecially, need PUD's. Yet the Oregon law is so restrictive it has become virtually impossible to form such districts. Ballot Measure No. 4 will change this.

Publicly-owned systems, being consumer-owned and non-profit, are entitled to low-cost preference power from the Bonneville system on the same basis as PUD's now being served. The organization of new PUD's will not add to the regional power shortage. It simply sets up new consumer-owned systems for distributing existent power.

With only 40 percent of the Bonneville power potential now developed we refuse to buy the argument that hydro power in our region is all used up. We feel that a "Yes" vote for Ballot Measure No. 4 will give our state a better chance to get that power.

Submitted by: Oregon-Washington Farmers Union
Dwyte Wilson, Executive Vice-President
Paul V. Holmes
10965 4th Plain Rd. NE
Vancouver, Wash. 98662

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Opposition

What we DON'T need is a law that will make it easier to form another tax-collecting body.

What we DO need to guard against this happening is a NO vote on Ballot Measure No. 4.

This measure which "Shortens Formation Procedures for People's Utility Districts," short cuts the process presently established under Oregon law. And short cuts usually result in lots of people taking them.

A shortened procedure, as proposed by this measure, could lead to the hurried and unwise formation of PUDs throughout Oregon—each one with tax-collecting power.

A PUD can levy taxes on all property owners within the district—EVEN BEFORE GOING INTO BUSINESS. For up to 10 years, a non-operating PUD can levy and collect new property taxes to cover all operating and administrative expenses of PUD directors.

It's been done before. PUDs formed in various Oregon counties did just that for several years—and never became operational.

And PUDs can put you and me into debt quickly. As a governmental entity, PUDs can issue general obligation bonds and guess who would be liable for that debt? YOU. If a PUD borrowed money through the sale of general obligation bonds, repayment of those bonds is backed by your pocketbooks and all taxable property in the district, including your homes.

The thought of another governmental agency . . . another tax-collecting body . . . is enough reason to Vote No on Ballot Measure No. 4.

A PUD can raise your electric rates just like a Post Office can raise postage rates, with NO REGULATION—and you would get the same quality service.

This measure isn't needed. Oregon has a PUD law with a formation procedure that gives ample time for people to learn the issues—and to understand the powers of a PUD. If we already have one responsible procedure for PUD formation, why risk a "short cut" that is—like most back roads—full of chuckholes and pitfalls.

Vote No on Measure No. 4—don't take a short cut . . . and cut yourself short.

Submitted by: Citizens in Opposition
to Ballot Measure #4
Louis J. Dyer
5125 S.W. 49th Drive
Portland, Oregon 97221

This space was petitioned in accordance with ORS 255.415.

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Opposition

Ballot Measure No. 4 is bad legislation.

The measure could create more government-type agencies and hand them a blank check by permitting Public Utility District directors **to levy and collect taxes** and to commit YOU to unlimited revenue-bond indebtedness without any vote.

It wraps a cloak of secrecy around bond issues by denying YOUR right to know their amount—and the amount of YOUR indebtedness—beforehand. And it **denies YOUR right to vote** on whether YOU want to go into debt.

At the same time, while it places unchecked authority in the hands of a few PUD directors and strips away YOUR rights, the measure neither produces new energy supplies nor assures cheaper energy.

The measure's sweeping, radical changes in Oregon's existing PUD law would allow PUD directors to start annexation proceedings by simple resolution of the directors rather than by authority from voters. Similarly, only a simple resolution would be required to allow several PUDs to consolidate.

Voter rights would be further eroded by a proposed change allowing any municipal district to exercise PUD powers by approval of only a majority of those voting on the question, instead of a majority of those **qualified to vote** within the district. The same bad rule would apply in any vote on whether a PUD should acquire facilities beyond its boundaries.

Another proposed change would allow a petition's sponsors additional time to obtain more signatures if the petition lacks sufficient signatures by the prescribed deadline to be put on the ballot.

Beyond doubt, Ballot Measure No. 4 is a raid on YOUR pocketbooks and threatens YOUR rights. You should vote "No" while YOU still have the right to vote.

Submitted by: Malheur County Citizens in Opposition
to Ballot Measure No. 4
David W. Powers
280 S. Oregon St.
Ontario, Ore. 97914

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Opposition

Every Oregonian who uses electric energy should face an important fact: Our state and the region are running out of power.

What is needed now is a regional electric supply and conservation plan to help secure adequate energy for tomorrow's needs—electric energy that will be needed for jobs and future economic growth of the region.

What is not needed is the passage of Measure No. 4—a questionable proposition which—according to its sponsors—will permit unrestrained creation of new political subdivisions called People's Utility Districts (PUDs).

Among other things, Measure No. 4 will:

- Combine the current two-step PUD election approval process into one very expensive, hurried effort. Areas would be allowed to form a PUD and authorize issuance of millions of dollars of revenue bonds without control of the people.
- Eliminate public hearings on the advisability of forming a PUD.
- Remove the PUD administrative authority of the Oregon Director of the Department of Energy and place it under the county commission where a PUD is proposed.
- Allows amendment of many existing articles of Oregon PUD law for the expressed purpose of forming PUDs through elimination of voter control.

In fact, there are 20 major changes in Oregon PUD law proposed by Measure No. 4, all of which will, by eliminating elections and reducing voter participation, liberalize and speed-up the PUD formation process.

We, the CP National employees in Oregon, urge voters to vote NO on this issue because PUDs can levy taxes, sell bonds, and otherwise needlessly obligate taxpayers for the purpose of replacing existing, dependable and experienced electric service. PUDs are not answerable to any regulatory body and are tax subsidized by all citizens.

We don't want more PUDs and we don't think you do either. Currently, there are only four operating PUDs in the state, serving less than 4% of Oregon's electric customers. Private utility companies, like PP&L and PGE, provide electric service to 80% of the customers. (Municipal systems serve 16%.)

PUDs do not build, own or operate electric generating equipment or major transmission lines. And new PUDs could not lower electric rates.

We must work together to solve Oregon's energy future. We—the employees of CPN—urge every family and every voter to VOTE BALLOT MEASURE No. 4—**NO**. No, to more PUDs.

Submitted by: C.P. National Employees
Against Measure #4
Glen F. Bates
502 Love
La Grande, Ore. 97850

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Opposition

Ballot Measure #4 is a bad bill and should be defeated. Here are just a few reasons why:

The proposed measure would allow a majority of a five-member governing body of a People's Utility District (PUD) to ISSUE BONDS (PUBLIC DEBT) IN ANY AMOUNT or write checks in any amount WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION.

If PUDs took over all private electrical systems (DISTRIBUTION ONLY) in the state, the COST WOULD BE BETWEEN $5 BILLION AND $8 BILLION! All Oregon taxpayers would be affected by this massive public debt.

You would have no say over the amount of bonds issued, but who would be liable if your PUD couldn't pay them off?

A petition by registered voters would not be required to propose a district. County government could propose a PUD and set an election.

The measure requires NO PUBLIC HEARINGS if a proposed PUD covers an entire county.

A PUD has unlimited right of condemnation and therefore CAN FINANCE PURCHASES THROUGH LIENS ON YOUR PROPERTY!

The measure does not require that district boundaries be fixed when you vote on formation of a PUD. A county government may change them later—without your permission.

PUDs pay no state or federal income taxes, franchise taxes, vehicle registration fees, and can avoid local property taxes by selling off generating, transmission, and other facilities to BPA, a federal agency that pays no taxes at all!

But somebody has to make up the lost revenues. WHO? YOU!

Vote Measure 4 NO.

Submitted by: No on 4 Committee
William Boone
2432 S.W. Broadway Drive
Portland, Oregon 97201

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Opposition

Taxpayers Opposed to Losing Vote on Money Measures urge you to

Protect your right to vote on major money measures by voting NO on Ballot Measure 4.

This ill-conceived measure would change existing Oregon law governing formation of People's Utility Districts and take away your right to vote on indebtedness incurred in your name.

The most dangerous of many proposed changes in present law authorized by this bill would allow the five directors of a District to issue revenue bonds IN ANY AMOUNT without your approval.

By terms of this measure, you are being asked to give a small political body a signed blank check. These politicians, under this provision, COULD COMMIT YOU TO TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF LIABILITY and you would have no say in the matter.

Read the proposed bill carefully—particularly Section 14(2).

This strange proposed law puts no limit on the amount of bonds that can be issued originally, but there is more. The directing politicians can call elections eight times a year after that—and in one of these special elections a very small majority could COMMIT YOU TO EVEN MORE INDEBTEDNESS, by approving more general obligation bonds or revenue bonds.

The present law gives you the right to vote on money spent and indebtedness incurred in your name. Why change it? PROTECT YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW AND TO VOTE

VOTE NO on Ballot Measure 4.

Submitted by: Taxpayers Opposed to Losing
Vote on Money Measures
James L. Hunt, Jr.
2331 S.W. Sunset Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97201

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Opposition

Ballot Measure No. 4 would take you . . . the public . . . out of public power in the state of Oregon.

Oregon Grange members have long been in support of public power but this proposed measure, in fact, further **removes** the public from control of its own utility district . . . and gives a blank check to five elected officials.

Supporters of Ballot Measure No. 4 have proposed a change in the existing PUD law that violates the American principle of "No Taxation without Representation." This measure would take from the people the right to vote on the initial issuance of revenue bonds—which could be in the millions of dollars. Under present law, after formation of a PUD is approved, a second election is held to vote on the specific amount of dollars needed to construct or acquire a utility system.

Ballot Measure No. 4 would not allow two elections as required under present law. Instead it would give PUD directors the power to issue unlimited revenue bonds after only ONE election. The measure clearly states that "neither the election notice nor ballot shall be required to state the amount of revenue bonds proposed to be issued."

Revenue bonds **do** obligate citizens to future **potential** taxes in order to pay back those bonds—and if voters do not have the right to vote on the amount, that's taxation without true representation.

Is there any other board or public body that has the right to put citizens into debt without a vote of the people affected?

The voice of the public will also be stifled by this measure, which seeks to eliminate the public hearing procedure that now exists as part of the PUD formation process. It would remove responsibility from the Oregon Department of Energy for holding public hearings at which citizens can listen to, and offer, testimony on both sides of the PUD formation issue.

Oregon now has a law to cover such PUD formation. It does a better job of keeping public power truly public . . . and does not place power in the hands of a few individuals.

A NO vote on Ballot Measure No. 4 will insure no blank check for use by elected officials.

Submitted by: Jerry W. McKee
Oregon Grange Members in
Opposition to Ballot Measure #4
402 Avenue U
Seaside, Oregon 97138

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MEASURE NO. 4

Argument in Opposition

NO CHANGES NEEDED IN LAWS CREATING A PEOPLE'S UTILITY DISTRICT (PUD).

BALLOT MEASURE #4 IS MISLEADING AND FILLED WITH RESTRICTIVE CHANGES IN THE OREGON PUD LAW WHICH WOULD NOT BENEFIT UNION EMPLOYEES NOW EMPLOYED BY PRIVATELY-OWNED COMPANIES.

• Proponents say Measure #4 fully protects the employees of any utility being acquired by a PUD. WE SAY: Union members transferring to a PUD would not have the protection offered by the National Labor Relations Act, because PUDs are considered political subdivisions, as are municipal and governmental operations—therefore the Act does not apply.

• Proponents say Measure #4 provides that union contracts which have been in existence for two years, as well as health and welfare benefits, shall be honored for a period of one year. WE SAY: what happens after one year?

• Proponents say Measure #4 provides that the existing collective bargaining agent shall be recognized if the PUD retains a majority of the employees working in the affected territory. WE SAY: historically, employees of privately operated utility companies have remained with private firms. In 1961, 33 employees left Tillamook with Pacific Power, while one remained behind and resigned soon after joining the PUD. In 1975 at Springfield, 63 employees left with Pacific while no one stayed. And at The Dalles in 1976, all 24 employees left with PP&L.

PUDS ARE NOT AS POPULAR AS THEIR PROPONENTS WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU BELIEVE. WHILE PASSAGE OF MEASURE #4 WILL RELAX PUD LAWS, VOTERS SHOULD REMEMBER:

• When confronted with the staggering bond issue costs that citizens would have had to pay to form PUDs and buy out private power companies in Marion County (1962), in Josephine County (1962), and in Lane County (1974), PUDs were soundly defeated at the polls.

• Public power was also decidedly turned down by voters in Portland in 1974 and 1976.

• And while there are only four operating PUDs in Oregon today serving a mere 4% of the state's electric customers, there are eight small PUDs which have either been voted out, abandoned to REAs or are non-operating systems—and none of which has ever provided a kilowatt of energy for anyone.

STUDY THE FACTS. BE ALERT TO THE TAXING AND BONDING POWERS OF A PUD . . . AND VOTE NO ON MEASURE #4. KEEP OUR PRESENT OREGON PUD FORMATION LAW INTACT.

Submitted by: Committee for Fair Employment—No on 4
Earl B. Kirkland
7528 S.E. Foster Rd.
Portland, Ore. 97206

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MEASURE NO. 5

Authorizes, Regulates Practice of Denture Technology

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by initiative petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

AN ACT

Relating to denture technology; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 679.025.

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

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

(1) "Council" means the State Advisory Council on Denture Technology.

(2) "Denture" means any removable full upper or lower prosthetic dental appliance to be worn in the human mouth.

(3) "Denturist" means a person certified under this Act to engage in the practice of denture technology.

(4) "Division" means the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources.

(5) "Practice of denture technology" means:

(a) Constructing, repairing, relining, reproducing, duplicating, supplying, fitting or altering any denture in respect of which a service is performed under paragraph (b) of this subsection; and

(b) The taking of impressions, bite registrations, try-ins, and insertions of or in any part of the human oral cavity for any of the purposes listed in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

SECTION 2. After July 1, 1980, unless he holds a valid certificate issued under this Act, a person shall not:

(1) Engage, or offer to engage, in the practice of denture technology; or

(2) Use in connection with his name the word "denturist" or any other words, letters or abbreviations or insignia tending to indicate that such person is engaged in the practice of denture technology.

SECTION 3. The prohibitions of this Act do not apply to:

(1) Any activity described in paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of Section 1 of this Act by a person acting under the supervision of a denturist.

(2) The practice of dentistry or medicine by persons authorized to do so by this state, or any other practices allowed under ORS chapters 677 and 679.

(3) A student of denture technology in pursuit of clinical studies under an approved school program.

(4) A graduate of a two-year formal training program, obtaining two years of practical experience in accordance with paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of Section 4 of this Act, who is operating under the personal supervision of a denturist or a licensed dentist.

SECTION 4. Upon application therefor, accompanied by the fee established by the division, the division shall grant a certificate to practice denture technology to any applicant who:

(1) Performs to the satisfaction of the division in an examination prescribed by the division; and

(2) Furnishes evidence satisfactory that:

(a) He has completed at least two years of formal training, including courses covering the subjects of head and oral anatomy, pathology, physiology, clinical denture technology, and dental laboratory technology; and has at least two years of practical experience; or

(b) Prior to July 1, 1982, he has had at least six years of practical experience in a military dental services office, dentist's office, or similar institution, or under the supervision or direction of a dentist in the activities defined as the "practice of denture technology" in subsection (5) of Section 1 of this Act and satisfactorily completes a six-month training course approved by the division or equivalent training as defined by the division, covering subject matters in head and oral anatomy, pathology, physiology, clinical denture technology and dental laboratory technology.

SECTION 5. (1) Examinations of applicants for certification under this Act shall be held at least once a year at such times and places as the division may determine. Timely and appropriate notice shall be given to each applicant.

(2) The examination shall be of such a character as to determine the qualifications, fitness and ability of the applicant to practice denture technology. It may be written, oral, or in the form of a demonstration of skills, or a combination of any such types. The examination shall at least cover the subject areas of: Head and oral anatomy, pathology, physiology, clinical denture technology and dental laboratory technology.

SECTION 6. The division shall establish, subject to the approval of the Executive Department, and shall collect fees, not to exceed the following amounts:

(1) For examination of an applicant, the fee shall not exceed $250.

(2) For certification of a denturist, the fee shall not exceed $250.

(3) For timely renewal of the certificate of a denturist, the fee shall not exceed $150.

(4) For replacement or duplicate certificate, the fee shall not exceed $50 for each certificate.

SECTION 7. (1) Certification issued by the division shall expire on June 30 following the date of issue.

(2) Upon application therefor, accompanied by the fee established by the division, the division shall renew the certificate of a denturist who makes application therefor within one year of the expiration date of his certificate.

(3) The division shall not renew the certificate of any denturist who fails to renew his registration for one year, but shall grant certification to such person upon compliance with all the requirements of this Act.

(4) The division shall not grant or renew the certificate of a denturist whose certificate has been denied, suspended or revoked and not renewed under section 8 of this Act until one year from the date of the denial of registration or the renewal or the date of the order of suspension or revocation.

SECTION 8. In the manner prescribed in ORS chapter 183 for contested cases, the division shall refuse to issue a certificate, suspend or revoke a certificate, or shall place a certified person on probation for a period specified by the division and subject to such conditions as the division shall impose, or such person may be reprimanded or censured by the division for any of the following causes:

(1) Conviction of crime where such crime bears a demonstratable relationship to the practice of denture technology.

(2) Incompetence or gross negligence in the practice of denture technology.

(3) Wilful fraud or misrepresentation in the practice of denture technology or in the admission of such practice.

(4) Use of any narcotic or dangerous drug or intoxicating liquor to an extent that such use impairs the ability to conduct safely the practice of denture technology.

(5) The wilful violation of any provision of this Act or rules adopted thereunder.

SECTION 9. (1) There is hereby established within the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources a State Advisory Council on Denture Technology.

(2) The advisory council shall consist of seven members appointed by the Administrator of the Health Division.

(3) Three members shall be representative of the public at large, two shall be dentists, and two members shall be denturists, except that prior to the certifying of any denturist under this Act, two members shall be representative of those engaged in the practice of denture technology.

(4) The term of office of each member is three years but a member serves at the pleasure of the Administrator of the Health Division. Before the expiration of the term of a member, the administrator shall appoint a successor whose term begins on July 1, next following. A member is eligible for reappointment but no member shall serve more than two consecutive terms. If there is a vacancy for any cause, the administrator shall make an appointment to become immediately effective for the unexpired term.

(5) The advisory council shall make recommendations to the Administrator of the Health Division concerning policies for the administration of this Act.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5) of this section, the Health Division shall not prescribe minimum educational or training requirements in excess of those specified in section 4 of this Act.

SECTION 10. (1) The council shall hold a meeting at least once each year and shall annually elect a chairman from its members. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) The Administrator of the Health Division or a representative appointed by the administrator from the staff of the Health Division shall serve without voting rights as secretary to the council. The secretary shall keep record of the transactions of the council and have custody of the records, documents and other property belonging to it.

(3) At the direction of the council, all other ministerial functions associated with carrying on the duties, functions and powers of the council, including, but not limited to, secretarial, clerical, investigative and fiscal, shall be performed by the secretary, or by employees of the Health Division under the secretary's direction.

SECTION 11. (1) The division has such authority as is reasonably necessary to administer this Act, including the authority to adopt rules pursuant to ORS chapter 183.

(2) The chairman and secretary of the council each has authority to administer oaths and subpena witnesses.

(3) The secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the council including a register of all persons certified to practice denture technology.

(4) When the division is satisfied that the applicant for certification under this Act has complied with all the requirements therefor, it shall have issued to such applicant an appropriate certificate evidencing his certification under this Act.

SECTION 12. All moneys received by the Health Division under this Act shall be paid into the General Fund in the State Treasury and placed to the credit of the Health Division Account, and such moneys hereby are appropriated continuously and shall be used only for the administration and enforcement of this Act.

SECTION 13. No denturist shall treat a person without having first received a statement, dated within 30 days of the date of treatment, and signed by a dentist or a physician, that such person's oral cavity is substantially free from disease and mechanically sufficient to receive a denture. However, no statement shall be necessary for the purpose of repairing a denture or replacing a denture fitted within the prior year.

SECTION 14. Section 15 of this Act is added and made a part of the Insurance Code.

SECTION 15. Notwithstanding any provisions of any policy of insurance covering dental health, whenever such policy provides for reimbursement for any service which is within the lawful scope of practice of a denturist, the insured under such policy shall be entitled to reimbursement for such service, whether the service is performed by a licensed dentist or a certified denturist. This section shall apply to any policy covering dental insurance which is issued after July 1, 1980. Policies which are in existence on July 1, 1980 shall be brought into compliance on the next anniversary date, renewal date, or the expiration date of the applicable collective bargaining contract, if any, whichever date is latest.

SECTION 16. ORS 679.025 is amended to read:

679.025. (1) Any person shall be considered to be practicing dentistry within the meaning of this chapter who:

(a) Uses or permits to be used, for a profit or otherwise for himself or any other person, the title "Doctor," "Dr.," "Doctor of Dental Surgery," "D.D.S.," "Doctor of Dental Medicine," "D.M.D.," or any other letters, titles, terms or descriptive matter, personal or not, which represents him to be engaged in the practice of dentistry.

(b) Informs the public in any manner that he practices or attempts to practice dentistry by any means or methods, as defined in this section.

(c) Diagnoses, treats, prescribes or attempts to diagnose, treat or prescribe for any of the lesions, diseases, injuries, defects (both developmental or acquired), disorders or deficiencies of the human oral cavity, teeth, investing tissue, maxilla or mandible, or adjacent structures, gratuitously or for a salary, fee, money or other remuneration, paid or to be paid directly or indirectly to him or to any other person who or legal entity which is a proprietor or a person who is a manager of a place where dentistry is practiced as defined in this section.

(d) Extracts or attempts to extract human teeth or corrects or attempts to correct the malposition or malformation of human teeth.

(e) Administers anesthetics, either general or local, of any nature in connection with the practice of dentistry.

(f) Takes impressions of any part of the human oral cavity or directs, authorizes, third persons for any purpose whatsoever, including but not limited to constructing, or having constructed therefrom, or repairing, or relining, or reproducing any dental prosthetic appliance, denture bridge, or other structure to be worn in the human mouth.

(g) Constructs, reproduces, repairs or relines any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or any other structure to be worn in the human mouth, except on the written work order of a duly licensed dentist as provided in ORS 679.176.

(h) Adjusts or attempts to adjust a prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or other structure in the human mouth.

(i) Professes to the public by any method to construct, reproduce, repair or reline any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or other structure to be worn in the human mouth.

(j) Uses a Roentgen or X-ray machine to take dental roentgenograms or X-rays, or gives or attempts to give interpretations or readings of dental roentgenograms or X-rays.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to:

(a) Bona fide students of dentistry in pursuit of clinical studies as provided by ORS 679.026.

(b) Persons licensed to practice medicine in the State of Oregon in the regular discharge of their duties.

(c) Any graduate of a class A dental school regularly appointed and acting as a dental resident in the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center.

(d) Any person who is, in the regular discharge of duties, practicing dentistry as an instructor, at a dental college, an employe of the State Board of Health or an employe of a state institution.

(e) Dentists of the Armed Forces, of the United States Public Health Service and of the Veterans' Administration of the United States, while engaged in the regular discharge of their duties under the jurisdiction of their respective departments.

(f) Any person filling the work orders of a licensed dentist pursuant to ORS 679.176.

(g) A person licensed as a dental hygienist pursuant to ORS chapter 680 performing services permitted by ORS chapter 680 under the personal direction of a licensed dentist in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the division.

(h) Any person performing services relating to anesthesia under the personal direction of a licensed dentist.

(i) Any person engaging in any of the acts enumerated in this section to or upon himself as the patient.

(j) A dental assistant performing services under the personal direction of a licensed dentist in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the division.

(k) A person certified as a denturist under this 1977 Act engaged in the practice of denture technology.

SECTION 17. Violation of any provision of this Act is a Class C misdemeanor.

SECTION 18. (1) There shall be posted in a conspicuous area on any premises where the practice of denture technology is carried on a notice with lettering of a size easily read by the average person and in substantially the following form:

Any consumer who has a complaint relating to practices of this establishment should contact the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources by mail at the following address: 1400 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97201.

(2) The division shall investigate complaints made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section or otherwise and may, if it finds that the complaint is justified, under subsection (3) of this section, revoke the certificate issued under this Act in the manner prescribed by ORS chapter 183 for a contested case.

SECTION 19. The Health Division, with the advice of the council, shall establish policies and criteria for the assessment of the quality of the practice of denture technology. Such evaluation shall include development of practice standards and performance reviews with appropriate samples of denturists certified under this Act.

BALLOT TITLE

5 AUTHORIZES, REGULATES PRACTICE OF DENTURE TECHNOLOGY—Purpose: Measure authorizes taking oral impressions by licensed denturist, and constructing, repairing, fitting, etc. of dentures by licensed denturists or their assistants. Treatment requires dentist's or physician's certificate that oral cavity is free from disease and suitable for denture. Establishes licensing requirements, creates Advisory Council on Denture Technology within Health Division. Any dental insurance policy covering any service which may be performed by denturists must cover denturists' services. Major provisions of Act effective July 1, 1980.

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 5

Explanation

Under current Oregon law, only licensed dentists may take impressions of the human mouth to make, fit or repair dentures. A dentist must supervise any denture work by dental technicians.

This measure would authorize the practice of denture technology and establish a program to license denture technicians as denturists. Denturists and people who are assisting them under a supervised educational program could make, repair and fit dentures and make impressions of the human mouth necessary for full upper and lower dentures without the supervision of a dentist.

Before working on a patient, a denturist would need a dentist's or doctor's written statement that the mouth was free from disease and that the patient could wear dentures. No statement would be necessary to repair or replace a denture fitted within one year.

To become a denturist a person must pass a test given by the Health Division. In order to qualify to take the test, a person must:

1. Complete a two year formal training program and two years of practical experience; or

2. Before July 1, 1982, have six years of practical experience in making dentures and pass a six month approved training course.

The State Health Division would enforce the denturists' licensing law. The division could give, refuse, suspend or revoke a denturist's license. The division could hear complaints against denturists. The division would be required to establish a way to review the quality of denturists' work.

The measure creates a council to advise the State Health Division concerning the practice of denture technology. The council would have three public members, two dentists and two denturists.

After July 1, 1980, any new insurance policy that covered work done by a dentist would have to cover the same work done by a denturist. Present insurance policies would have to comply when renewed after July 1, 1980.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Senator Fred Heard	Secretary of State
Dr. Berne Howard	Secretary of State
Representative Vera Katz	Chief Petitioners
Julie Williamson	Chief Petitioners
Janet Boise	Secretary of State

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Favor

A senior citizen, testifying at a Legislative hearing, made this statement:

"Even if I want the corner blacksmith to make my dentures, I believe I should have that freedom of choice."

We all know that is ridiculous, but no more so than the present restrictions which mandate a monopoly on the manufacture of false teeth.

This measure is one of freedom of choice and economics. There is no good reason why the public must be forced to pay double prices for dentures when well-trained, competent, safe service can be available at a lower price.

This measure provides for extensive training for Dental Mechanics, or Denturists; for a medical release to safeguard patients' health; for licensing of denture technologists by the State Health Division. These precautions will assure high quality service and safe health practices.

We have an opportunity for another Oregon first—the first State in the Union to authorize denturism. We cannot afford to miss this opportunity.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ASSURE YOUR RIGHT TO A FREE CHOICE. VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #5.

Submitted by: Oregon State Council
of Senior Advocates.
R. A. Wilson
840 Jefferson St. NE
Salem, OR 97303

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MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Favor

AS THE COST OF MEDICAL CARE CONTINUES TO SPIRAL, THOUSANDS OF RETIRED PEOPLE ARE DISCOVERING THAT THEY ARE BEING PRICED RIGHT OUT OF PROPER DENTAL AND MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Measure #5 will help senior citizens living on a fixed income stretch their monthly pension checks by substantially reducing the cost of dentures.

THE PASSAGE OF MEASURE #5 WILL GIVE PEOPLE LIVING IN OREGON THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE WHETHER THEY WISH TO BUY DENTURES THROUGH A DENTIST OR DIRECTLY FROM A LICENSED DENTURE TECHNICIAN.

Dentists are currently the only people who can sell dentures. Because of this monopoly, most dentists charge extremely high fees for a full set of dentures. The lab that makes the dentures for the dentist is paid approximately $120 by the dentist for a full set of dentures.

THE PASSAGE OF BALLOT MEASURE #5 WILL COST YOU, AS A TAXPAYER, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

Join with us in supporting this worthwhile program by voting YES on BALLOT MEASURE # 5.

Submitted by: OREGON COPE, AFL-CIO
Nellie Fox
310 Center NE
Salem, Oregon

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MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Favor

A "YES" VOTE FOR BALLOT MEASURE #5 IS A VOTE FOR FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

Presently dentists are the only people who can fit patients for dentures. Measure #5 will give Oregonians the right to choose whether to buy their dentures through a dentist or directly from a licensed denture technician at substantially lower cost.

Here's what Ballot Measure #5 will do:

1. REQUIRES EDUCATION & TRAINING: The measure will require all persons wishing to become a licensed denture technician to take a formal two year course followed by a two year apprenticeship program. Upon completion of this stringent training program the person then becomes eligible to take a test from the Health Division. Only after passing the test is a person issued a license to practice Denture Technology.

2. REQUIRES CONSUMER PROTECTIONS: Before a denture technician will be permitted to fit a patient with dentures, the patient must obtain a Certificate of Oral Health from a dentist or physician. The certificate must assure that the patient is free from oral disease and can wear dentures.

3. SUPPORTS FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM: Dentists are the only people who can now legally sell dentures to the public. They charge between $600 and $2,500 for a full set of dentures. The dental lab which manufactures the dentures for the dentist is paid about $120 by the dentist.

WHEN MEASURE #5 PASSES, THE PRICE OF DENTURES WILL DROP DRAMATICALLY BECAUSE DENTAL LABS WILL BE ABLE TO FIT AND SELL DENTURES DIRECTLY TO THE PUBLIC, ELIMINATING THE DENTISTS' SUBSTANTIAL MARK-UP AND ESTABLISHING A COMPETITIVE, FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM.

4. HELPS SENIOR CITIZENS: Thousands of seniors are going without dentures or wearing dentures which don't fit properly because they cannot afford the extremely high prices now charged.

BY VOTING YES ON MEASURE #5 YOU CAN BREAK THE MONOPOLY ON DENTURES AND LOWER THE PRICE SO MORE PEOPLE MAY ENJOY THE SIMPLEST PLEASURES OF LIFE.

Submitted by: Citizens of Oregon for Denturism
Julie A. Williamson
2530 N. W. Westover Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97210

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MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Favor

I have worked with seniors and other concerned citizens to put Measure #5 on the Ballot for one important reason: I **BELIEVE OREGONIANS SHOULD BE GIVEN A SAFE ALTERNATIVE TO THE HIGH COST OF DENTAL SERVICES.** Although our dental community provides us with high quality care, citizens should be free to choose whether they buy their dentures through a dentist or directly from a licensed denture technician.

Passage of this measure will cost no additional tax dollars, yet it will aid thousands of people who cannot afford such dental services. Dentures are a costly item that hit seniors especially hard. Currently, many people cannot afford to have their dentures repaired by a dentist or to buy new dentures when they need them.

The passage of this measure in November would provide a way to cut the cost of dentures by at least one-half, save thousands of dollars now being spent by state welfare agencies for dental services, and insure that people will get high-quality service from well-educated denture technicians.

We in Oregon have long been pioneers in consumer rights. This is another opportunity for us to demonstrate our lead in an issue that will aid thousands of Oregonians, primarily our senior citizens, who every day must fight the battle of spiraling health care costs.

Measure #5 deserves passage. Please join me in support of this worthwhile program.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #5.

Submitted by: Governor Bob Straub
State Capitol Bldg.
Salem, Ore. 97310

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MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Opposition

Here are facts about Measure No. 5. Why you should vote NO.

What are we talking about? Here are some approved definitions:

Dentist: A person whose profession is dentistry.

Dentistry: The diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease of the mouth, teeth and related structures, or replacement of defective teeth.

Dental Technician: A highly skilled artisan who makes dentures and bridges PURSUANT TO WORK ORDERS AND CASTS SUPPLIED TO HIM BY LICENSED DENTISTS.

"Denturists" are not even dental technicians, as defined above. They are not dentists, practicing dentistry, as defined. They are not trained nor qualified to diagnose, nor licensed to treat medical-dental problems you may have.

Passage of this measure would not only allow these so-called "denturists" to make dentures—as true dental technicians do now under your dentist's supervision—but would permit them to assume a professional medical-dental responsibility for which they are not properly trained, nor licensed to give their customers.

The task of correctly fitting a denture goes far beyond the mere mechanics of making a cast and the mechanical assembling of dentures. Your dentist must carefully examine tissues, bone structure, look for lesions, signs of cancer and other medical-dental problems that can only be detected and treated properly by trained dentists and physicians.

The training period for a licensed dentist is at least 20 years, including graduation from high school, college and dental school—this measure does not even require that a "denturist" be a high school graduate.

In fact, if an oral examination is given, he would not have to be able to read and write!

True dental technicians, working under the supervision of licensed dentists, perform an excellent service and are needed by our citizens. But the people of Oregon do not need "denturists" who would be permitted under this measure to work in your mouth in areas far beyond true medical-dental qualifications and who could endanger your health and the health of thousands of Oregonians.

PLEASE VOTE MEASURE No. 5—NO.

Submitted by: No on 5 Committee
Alex L. Parks
6145 S.W. Canby St.
Portland, Oregon 97219

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MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Opposition

The Oregon Dental Association strongly opposes passage of Ballot Measure No. 5—the so-called "denturists" act.

After a careful study of the act, the practicing dentists of this association believe that it could culminate in a serious disservice to the dental care of Oregon people.

The act seriously lacks requirements for proper training for "denturists" to perform the tasks they wish to usurp from dentists. Actually, not even a high school education is required in formal education.

For many years dentists and dental technicians have worked together in complete harmony. Dentists determine the need for dentures, examine mouths for any evidence of disease, supervise the technician's skills in making dentures and other dental prosthetics, and then carefully check the work afterwards.

To deviate from this procedure and place such work in the hands of "denturists" who have neither the formal nor the dental-medical training to completely care for a patient's dental health, would be a serious step backwards in this state's excellent dental health program.

In the interest of the health of the public, the fully qualified, professionally trained, and concerned health provider—the dentist—should maintain his position as the only individual competent to provide this health service directly to his patients.

VOTE MEASURE #5—NO

Submitted by: Oregon Dental Association
Dr. James G. Darke
0235 S.W. Boundary Street
Portland, OR 97201

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MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Opposition

I read the small print in the "denturist" act and it didn't take long for me to decide to vote: BALLOT MEASURE NO. 5—NO.

From more than 2,000 words of small-print "legalese" in the act, here's what I learned could happen if the measure passes:

"Denturists" could be doing important dental work in your mouth without your having the protection of your dentist supervising the work. Your dentist must have a college or university degree plus four years in a dental college—often more than 20 years of formal and dental-medical education—to take care of you.

A "denturist" wouldn't even need a high school education.

Worse yet, a "denturist's" assistant also would be allowed to work in your mouth—obviously with less training.

Nor would there be provisions for continuing, up-dating education for "denturists" as required for dentists.

When any of us need dentures, or other dental prosthetics, it's only common sense to have our dentists—who are medically trained—check tissues, bone structure, lesions, suspicions of cancer, or other dental problems before technicians go to work.

Our dentists know how to supervise the work, and how to check it afterwards. Dentists and good technicians always have worked as a team. There's no place for the so-called "denturist" in our excellent system of dental care.

READ THE SMALL PRINT.

VOTE: BALLOT MEASURE NO. 5—NO.

Submitted by: William T. Dawkins
1425 N.E. Cochran Drive
Gresham, Ore. 97030

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MEASURE NO. 6

Limitations on Ad Valorem Property Taxes

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by initiative petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Be It Enacted by the People of Oregon:

Section 1.

(a) The maximum amount of any ad valorem tax on real property shall not exceed One and one-half percent (1½%) of the full cash value of such property. The one and one-half percent (1½%) tax to be collected by the counties and apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties.

(b) The limitation provided for in subdivision (a) shall not apply to ad valorem taxes or special assessments to pay the interest and redemption charges on any indebtedness approved by the voters prior to the time this section becomes effective.

Section 2.

(a) The full cash value means the County Assessors valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value", or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. All real property not already assessed up to the 1975-76 tax levels may be reassessed to reflect that valuation.

(b) The Fair market value base may reflect from year to year the inflationary rate not to exceed two percent (2%) for any given year or reduction as shown in the consumer price index or comparable data for the area under taxing jurisdiction.

Section 3.

From and after the effective date of this article, any changes in State taxes enacted for the purpose of increasing revenues collected pursuant thereto whether by increased rates or changes in methods of computation must be imposed by an Act passed by not less than two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature, except that no new ad valorem taxes on real property, or sales or transaction taxes on the sales of real property may be imposed.

Section 4.

Cities, Counties and special districts, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such district, may impose special taxes on such district, except ad valorem taxes on real property or a transaction tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within such City, County or special district.

Section 5.

This article shall take effect for the tax year beginning on July 1 following the passage of this Amendment, except Section 3 which shall become effective upon the passage of this article.

Section 6.

If any section, part, clause, or phrase hereof is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections shall not be affected but will remain in full force and effect.

BALLOT TITLE

6 LIMITATIONS ON AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES—Purpose: Proposed constitutional amendment limits ad valorem real property taxes to 1½% "full cash value," defined as 1975 assessed value, or appraised value on later sale or new construction. Allows maximum 2% annual inflation increase. Requires two-thirds vote of each house for new or increased state taxes; two-thirds popular vote required for special local taxes; prohibits new ad valorem, sales, or transaction taxes on real property.

YES ☐

NO ☐

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: In addition to the revenue impact on local governmental units, this measure will have the following statewide revenue impacts:

Property tax refunds under Homeowners and Renters Property Tax Refund program and payments under Rental Assistance will be reduced by an estimated $14 millions in fiscal year 1979.

The maximum bonding authority for general obligation bonds is estimated to be reduced as follows:

Oregon State Highway, $45.0 millions; State Power Development, $67.5 millions; Oregon Veterans' Welfare, $360.0 millions; Oregon Forest Rehabilitation and Reforestation, $8.5 millions; Projects, $33.8 millions; Facilities Community College and Education Center, $33.8 millions; Oregon Pollution Control, $45.0 millions; Irrigation, Drainage and Water Projects, $67.5 millions; Elderly Multi-family Housing, $22.5 millions."

MEASURE NO. 6

Explanation

This measure limits real property taxes to one and one-half percent ($15.00 per $1,000) of "full cash value." "Full cash value" means the 1975 assessed value of the property.

The 1975 fair market value base of the property may be raised by an amount not to exceed two percent or lowered for each year after 1975 to adjust for inflation or deflation as shown in the area consumer price index. For property last appraised before 1975, the measure allows the assessed value to be updated to 1975 and then adjusted for inflation or deflation. Property will be reassessed to reflect current value above this limitation when there is a sale, transfer or new construction. This measure does not provide for reduction in value after 1975 for reasons other than reduction in the consumer price index.

The one and one-half percent limit does not apply to bonded debt or special assessments approved by the voters before this measure becomes effective.

This measure prohibits the Legislative Assembly from imposing new real property or property transfer taxes. The only way any state tax could be increased or new tax imposed would be by a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the Legislative Assembly.

Local government units cannot increase taxes on real property, even by voter approval, to the extent the increase causes the total tax rate to exceed the one and one-half percent limit. Certain local government units such as cities, counties and special districts could impose special taxes, other than taxes on real property, by a two-thirds vote of the "qualified electors." Presently only a majority vote of those voting is required to pass local tax measures.

The measure does not provide direct renter's relief. Any reduction in rents being charged for apartments or non-owner occupied dwellings would remain the discretion of the owner/landlord. This measure makes no distinction between classes of property.

Counties would collect the property tax and distribute it in accordance with law to the various taxing districts located within their boundaries.

If approved, this measure will take effect for tax years beginning on July 1, 1979. The limits on the Legislative Assembly's power to increase revenues take effect not later than thirty days after passage of the measure.

The measure presents many unanswered legal questions.

Done at Portland this 20th day of July, 1978.

Committee Members	Appointed by
Thelma Elliott	Secretary of State
Jonathan Newman	Secretary of State
Dorman E. Johnson	Chief Petitioners
Jim D. Whittenburg	Chief Petitioners
James S. Matthias	Members of Committee

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Favor

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 6!

Government spending is the biggest cause of inflation. Inflation lines the pockets of government with our own tax dollars.

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO CUT WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE BY GOVERNMENT, VOTE YES ON MEASURE 6.

Politicians and bureaucrats would rather spend our money than save it.

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO CUT THE ENDLESS PROLIFERATION OF NEW PROGRAMS AND 'SERVICES', VOTE YES ON MEASURE 6.

Suddenly "discovered" State "surpluses" can just as suddenly disappear. Where did the last "surplus" go?

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO KEEP A LITTLE MORE OF YOUR OWN MONEY AND A ROOF OVER YOUR OWN HEAD, VOTE YES ON MEASURE 6.

Measure 6 is a tax limitation. It is a first step toward limiting the size, cost and waste of excessive, uncontrolled spending by Agencies and Bureaus.

Once tax limits are enacted and tested in a number of States, we can take our case to the Congress in Washington, D.C.

The People's Tax Revolt is aimed at bureaucrats and government waste, not at needed services such as police and fire departments.

SOME SORT OF BALANCE MUST BE RESTORED BETWEEN THOSE WHO SPEND AND THOSE WHO PAY!!

- VOTE YES ON MEASURE 6!

Submitted by: Women's Legislative Council
Mary Arenz, Treas.
P.O. Box 19353
Portland, Ore. 97219

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Favor

- The tax money taken from you—YOUR MONEY—is always spent by others. Measure 6 leaves more money in your hands to spend as you wish. You know your individual needs and desires better than politicians and bureaucrats possibly can.

YES ON 6.

- Freedom leads to prosperity. When you keep more of your money, you are free to either spend it or invest it. This provides a valuable stimulus to the Oregon economy and creates new jobs.

YES ON 6.

- The present property tax relief program of tax rebate has two drawbacks. First, under the present system there is extra cost and red tape in having taxes collected and returned. Second, not all taxpayers are eligible for the relief. Measure 6 will provide EVERY property taxpayer with a tax CUT, not just token relief.

YES ON 6.

- Measure 6 helps ALL Oregonians. Taxpayers will have more money to spend. Renters will be protected from future excessive tax-related rent increases. Businesses will benefit through lowered costs. Consumers will benefit through lowered prices.

YES ON 6.

- TAXES ARE TOO HIGH! In the past, it has been TOO EASY for state politicians to raise our taxes. Measure 6 will require a 2/3rds vote before taxes can be increased. This will protect us from the waste and unnecessary meddling of government for years to come. The 2/3rds requirement ALONE is reason enough to support Measure 6.

YES ON 6.

- Measure 6 is the voice of the people. The politicians have not been listening to us. Remind them that they are our servants, paid by us. Let's RETAKE CONTROL of our government.

DECLARE YOUR INDEPENDENCE! YES ON 6!

Submitted by: The Libertarian Party of Oregon
Tonie Nathan
Box 10152
Eugene, Oregon 97740
(503) 484-1202

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Favor

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF NOW!
VOTE YES ON MEASURE 6.

The taxpayers of Oregon have had enough!

We're fed up with skyrocketing property taxes—and the apparent unwillingness (or inability!) of our elected officials to GIVE US TAX RELIEF!

That's why over 200,000 Oregonians signed petitions to place Measure 6 on the ballot.

It's not the "drop in the bucket" approach we've come to expect from our State Legislature—it's a floodgate that will finally force our elected representatives to ACT ON TAX REFORM!

THE PEOPLE WILL SUCCEED
WHERE THE POLITICIANS HAVE FAILED!

We've been promised tax reform for the past 20 years. The time has come to make the politicians honest—BY FORCING THEM TO MAKE GOOD ON THE PROMISE.

Many of these same politicians are now opposing Measure 6 because it will reduce the number of tax dollars they can spend.

Good!

Let the politicians learn what the rest of us already know—that when inflation cuts your spending power, YOU CUT YOUR SPENDING!

Let the bureaucrats learn what corporation executives and small business managers and millions of unemployed Americans learned during the 1974 recession—that when the money isn't there to spend, YOU DO THE BEST YOU CAN WITH THE MONEY YOU HAVE!

Let them trim the fat from their budgets. Let them streamline government at all levels. ISN'T THAT WHAT THEY'VE BEEN PROMISING TO DO?

WE'VE GIVEN GOVERNMENT A BLANK CHECK.
NOW WE'RE TAKING IT AWAY.

California voters told their government officials what you now have a chance to tell yours—NO MORE BLANK CHECKS!

Of course, opponents of the Oregon measure are quick to point out the differences between California's tax structure and ours.

Good!

This just means we're blazing our own trail toward the common goal of PROPERTY TAX RELIEF NOW!

It also means our representatives in Congress will be forced (if the tax revolt spreads) to reappraise the free and easy way they spend our hard-earned money!

The Initiative process which put Measure 6 on the ballot originated here in Oregon, as did its companion reform, the Referendum, You the voters of Oregon, now have an opportunity to bring about another reform—one that finally gives taxpayers a break.

DO YOURSELF A FAVOR!
VOTE YES ON MEASURE 6

Submitted by: Oregon Tax Limitation
Committee for Measure 6
Wendell Halseth, Chairman
Rt. 1 Box 461
Estacada, Oregon 97023

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Favor

A fair tax system would limit property taxes to amount needed to pay costs of public service that directly benefit property. Such related services include streets, sewers, police, fire protection, lighting, rubbish and water. The Oregon constitutional amendment to limit property taxes and annual increases is a step towards a fair system.

Equal treatment of property classes is a strength of this amendment. Some opponents have suggested a 1% limit on owner occupied homes and 3% limit on business property. Split rates are based on unsound principles. Services rendered, per dollar value, to each class of property do not support discrimination. Businesses are already burdened with various other taxes. Small businesses (50 people or less) are not only a majority they are the backbone on Oregon. Higher rates discourage new enterprise, decrease competition and on existing business effectively add a hidden sales tax.

Stability of housing is an important social goal for Oregonians. It is also part of the legislative mandate of our State Housing Division. The present taxing system weakens this mandate by pricing people out of the housing market. Property taxes are an ever increasing ratio of the service debt on homes. Local authorities tend to shirk responsibility, they stoutly defend their budgets and pass the buck to State and Federal.

If this amendment is adopted it will force our state, all counties, schools and cities to share in our housing mandate. Housing is far more important than some of the items contained in their budgets. Austere budgets by all can take up a good share of the revenue loss. The Legislature has responsibility for equitable distribution of any new revenue.

Our state budget along with some county and school budgets have doubled or more in about five years. Oregon per capita debt doubled from '73 to '77. During the decade '66 to '76 Oregon property taxes increased 135%, this was greater than California. Over 50% of Oregonians are now priced out of the medium priced home. More and more young families are being priced out of low cost homes.

The results of government as usual: Continued spending increases that outpace the spendable income of our people, more and more rental units, more assisted units, less taxpayers and questionable changes in our social structure. These increases augur threats of home loss and increased social tension. This amendment, imperfect as it may be, surely, is better than these alternatives.

To accept legislative remedy in lieu of this amendment would be submitting to political whim and promises, the likelihood of split rates with a shift to further burden small business, a near certainty of losing the 2% limit on annual increases. The Legislature which can give us everything we want can also take away everything we have. Vote yes for a permanent constitutional change by the people. Vote yes to protect our homes.

Submitted by: Dorman E. Johnson
Treasurer
Mid Valley Taxpayers Group
780 Glenwood
Lebanon, Oregon 97355

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Favor

The Polk County Assessor claims the TRENDED INCREASE in valuation for taxes on homes is 22% a year. At this rate, a home now valued at $40,000, in 20 years would have a valuation of $2,134,306! At the Oregon state-wide tax rate average of $24 per 1000 (2.4%) the taxes would be $51,223 a year or $4,269 a month.

Even if your home is now assessed at $20,000 in only 6 years it would be assessed at $65,946; the taxes would be $1,583 per year or $132 per month.

Figure it out for yourself. The formula for compound growth is $A_n = P(1 + R)^n$ or $20,000 (1 + .22)^6 = 65,946$.

Even Oregon's famous Homeowners and Renter (HARRP) Refund program cannot keep up with an exploding tax burden like that! A rebate does not do any good if your taxes are raised more than the rebate and then just keep on rising.

How can a retired person—or any person with a moderate income—keep his home under the present tax system? The property tax is the only tax I know that does NOT take into account the ABILITY TO PAY.

Good management suggests that everyone should have a 5 year reserve fund for taxes on their homes in case of sickness, layoff, or other contingency. Your taxes on your home could easily exceed your total income. If you are unable to pay your taxes, the Government will confiscate your home.

There is NO WAY that you can NOW figure what your future property taxes will be. That is why the 2% limitation on assessment is so important; with the 2% limitation you can figure ahead and have some idea what the taxes on your home will be. On today's $40,000 home the taxes in 20 years will be (with the 2% limitation) $891 per year. The taxes on a $20,000 home in six years from now would be $337 per year.

I am just an old retired telephone repairman, trying to survive, but I need your help. I know I am only one. But still I am one. I cannot do everything. But still I can do something. Instead of just talking and cussing the taxes and bureaucrats let each one of us DO SOMETHING.

VOTE FOR THE LIMITATION ON PROPERTY TAX. Let's save our homes.

Submitted by: Ken Lenhard
12440 Fishbach Rd.
Monmouth, Ore.

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Opposition

BALLOT MEASURE #6 DOES NOT STOP GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Ballot Measure #6 will cut taxes for some people. But it will not cut government spending.

The ballot measure limits what local government can collect from one source of revenue—property taxes. But it does not limit what local government can collect from other sources, including state government and the federal government. And it does not limit what any level of government can spend.

In fact, Oregonians may have less control than ever over how local government spends taxpayers' dollars.

The *Oregonian* said on June 28, 1978:

> ". . . state aid, in whatever form it arrives at the city and county levels, will be determined in Salem. The state will decide what local services will be preserved or cut. Oregonians will have to give up their rights to determine local spending priorities, perhaps to an unacceptable degree."

Spending in California has not gone down since the state's voters approved proposition #13. Instead, California local government programs have been funded out of other pockets—mainly the state's $5 billion surplus.

BALLOT MEASURE #6 SENDS MORE MONEY TO THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY

Ballot Measure #6 would be a windfall for the federal government. If it passes, Oregon taxpayers will send between $75 million and $90 million in lost property tax deductions to the federal government.

Surely, that is the very opposite of what Oregon voters want to achieve.

As the *Roseburg News-Review* put it on June 17, 1978:

> "The real target is, or should be, the federal government. After all, the federal government collects, spends and squanders more tax dollars than anyone else."

Measure #6 does not cut government spending and it sends more Oregon tax dollars to the federal government.

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE #6

Submitted by: State Public Affairs Committee
Portland Section
National Council of Jewish Women
Charlene Sherwood
17900 Chippewa Trail
Tualatin, Ore. 97062

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Opposition

BALLOT MEASURE #6 IS NOT FOR OREGON

Voters should reject Ballot Measure #6. Although it seems to promise tax relief, it is a bad measure for Oregon.

BALLOT MEASURE #6, A COPY OF CALIFORNIA'S PROPOSITION 13, DOESN'T FIT OREGON'S NEEDS

Californians pay higher taxes than Oregonians, including a sales tax. Our Homeowners and Renters Property Tax Relief Program is one of the best in the nation. Last year it provided over a half million Oregonians with property tax refunds. Oregon's 6% limitation on tax base increases already gives Oregonians control over their property taxes by allowing them to vote on almost every levy.

BALLOT MEASURE #6 WOULD LEAD TO INEQUITIES AND A SHIFT IN THE TAX BURDEN

The provision that assessed value would increase to current market value whenever property changed hands would result in widely varying property values and tax payments. And since homes sell more often than business property, their assessed value and the taxes on them would rise more rapidly.

BALLOT MEASURE #6 COULD SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE PROVISION OF LOCAL SERVICES

It would reduce local property tax revenue about 40%. How then could we provide adequately for police, fire protection, roads, parks, libraries, and especially schools which rely on property taxes for over 60% of their revenue? To replace the cuts from state funds would require a 60% increase in the personal income tax, or a 4% sales tax.

BUT BALLOT MEASURE #6 WILL MAKE IT VERY DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE NEEDED SERVICES

It would require ⅗ of the members of both houses of the Legislature to approve any change in rates or new methods of taxation. At the local level, it would require a yes vote by ⅔ of the qualified voters to impose any special tax. In both cases a minority could block the will of the majority. If this Consitutional Amendment passes, the Legislature can make no changes in its provisions.

THERE ARE RESPONSIBLE WAYS TO IMPROVE OUR TAX SYSTEM. BALLOT MEASURE #6 IS NOT ONE OF THEM

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE #6

Submitted by: League of Women Voters
of Oregon
Annabel Kitzhaber
494 State St., Suite #215
Salem, OR 97301

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Opposition

FLAWS IN EVERY CLAUSE

Measure #6 is full of legal flaws. It was drafted for California's Constitution, not Oregon's.

If it passes in Oregon, it could hurt some people who need tax relief the most.

BAD FOR HOMEOWNERS

Homeowners will see only a small portion of the property tax cut in Measure #6.

Two-thirds of the property tax cut will go to business.

The Oregon Journal said on July 18, 1978,

". . . any across the board property tax cut falls on the side of industry and commercial holdings. What the California initiative, and others like it, amounts to is a measure promoted as a break for the homeowner when in reality it is a special interest proposition . . ."

In fact, homeowners' share of the property tax burden will increase under Measure #6. Measure #6 holds down assessments only until property is sold. Then the property is reassessed at current market value and taxes go up accordingly. Since houses in Oregon turn over at a much faster rate than businesses—an average of every five years per house—homeowners' overall share of property taxes will grow.

BAD FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Measure #6 would be especially cruel for senior citizens.

Many older couples own their homes jointly. When one dies, the home reverts to the survivor. Under Measure #6, homes are reassessed when ownership changes. The survivor could be slapped with higher taxes.

BAD FOR VETERANS

Measure #6 would jeopardize Oregon's Veteran Home and Farm Loan program which helps thousands of veterans buy homes at reasonable prices. The state depends on out-of-state investors to finance the program. But the tax limitation in Measure #6 will cast doubt on the state's credit. And that, in turn, could reduce the money available to finance veterans' loans.

READ IT YOURSELF

And watch for the flaws in every clause which make Measure #6 hurt where you might have thought it would help.

Submitted by: Oregon Tax Relief Committee
Stafford Hansell, Co-chairman
Roger Martin, Co-chairman
5040 SW MacAdam
Portland, Ore. 97201

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Opposition

BALLOT MEASURE #6 CAN FOOL YOU

The 225,000 people who signed the initiative putting this issue on the ballot have a point: taxes are getting too high. What many people didn't know is that WHEN YOU REDUCE YOUR PROPERTY TAXES, YOUR INCOME TAXES GO UP, since your deduction for property taxes will be lower. That means less money for schools and **more money for the state and federal governments.**

DON'T BE FOOLED . . . . . VOTE NO ON #6

Ballot Measure #6 is a California solution to an Oregon situation. Californians don't get to vote on local budgets; Oregonians do! Through regular levy elections, Oregon taxpayers exert control over school, city, and county budgets. Ballot Measure #6 will **weaken local control in Oregon.** Don't let Californians do that to us.

DON'T BE FOOLED . . . . . VOTE NO ON #6

Over half a million households in Oregon received $90 Million in 1977 through the Homeowner's and Renter's Relief Program. Californians have no comparable program. **This valuable tax relief program would be jeopardized** by Ballot Measure #6.

DON'T BE FOOLED . . . . . VOTE NO ON #6

Ballot Measure #6 would give the greatest relief to businesses, corporations, and landlords. (Is that a surprise? It was written by California apartment owners!) The gap between homeowners and the others would steadily grow, since homes change ownership more frequently than business property, and the valuation and taxes rise significantly with each change in ownership.

DON'T BE FOOLED . . . . . VOTE NO ON #6

"Change of ownership" is so broad and indefinite that it could include the sitation that occurs when a husband and wife own a home together, and one of them dies. Do we want the possibility of placing **additional tax burdens on widowed individuals?**

DON'T BE FOOLED . . . . . VOTE NO ON #6

Ballot Measure #6 is taken almost word-for-word from California's Proposition #13. California's legal terms do not appear in the Oregon Constitution. What do these terms mean in Oregon? It will take lengthy and **costly lawsuits** to find out. Ballot Measure #6 is not a quick and easy solution to anything.

DON'T BE FOOLED . . . . . VOTE NO ON 6

Submitted by: The American Association
of University Women
Oregon Division
Joanne V. Stern
Room 314, 220 SW Alder
Portland, Ore. 97204

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MEASURE NO. 6

Argument in Opposition

DON'T GET CAUGHT ON A HOOK

While #6 has surface appeal—like a celery stick—"you don't find the strings until you have eaten it."

While we must overcome the unholy trio of legal pocketbook thieves—inflation, high taxes and waste in government—we must insist on well thought out tax reductions and local control. Let's not copy a California law which does NOT fit our constitution, laws or tax structure.

VOTE NO AGAINST DISCRIMINATORY TAXES

Oregon needs major tax reform—but not #6.

Essential basic school, fire and police protection must be maintained while we insist government become more frugal. Property and state income taxes must be "indexed," preventing inflation from taking bigger tax bites out of individual purchasing power.

Industry will get a bigger tax break than homeowners, long term.

#6 hurts almost everyone. Most of us move some time: young families, retirees, to change jobs, to get a better home.

Bonding problems will hurt veterans—help lawyers.

OREGON IS DIFFERENT FROM CALIFORNIA

Oregonians are more sensible.

Local control of school and local government still exists in Oregon.

Oregon does not have California's sales tax.

Oregon has two major property tax relief programs—Homeowners and Renters Relief Program and Senior Citizens Tax Deferral.

#6 THREATENS YOUR LOCAL CONTROL

THE WORST FEATURE OF #6 IS THE SHIFT TO SALEM AND CONSOLIDATION THERE OF DECISION-MAKING FOR SCHOOLS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Jane Bryson
C. Girard Davidson
Clay Myers
Hall Templeton

Submitted by: The "Celery Stick" Committee
Hall Templeton, Treas.
1717 S.W. Park
Portland, Oregon 97205

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MEASURE NO. 7

Prohibits State Expenditures, Programs or Services for Abortion

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by initiative petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the people of the State of Oregon that the following new law be created and read as follows:

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency of this state shall expend State monies for abortions or provide programs or services that promote abortion.

BALLOT TITLE

7 PROHIBITS STATE EXPENDITURES, PROGRAMS OR SERVICES FOR ABORTION—Purpose: Measure prohibits any state agency from spending any state money for abortions, and from providing any programs or services promoting abortion.

YES ☐

NO ☐

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT: Passage of this measure will result in an increase of the gross cost of $4,268,764 in public money for higher cash and medical assistance payments for single women receiving welfare assistance. This cost is partially offset by a reduction of $230,344 now spent on abortions, for an annual net recurring cost increase of $4,038,420 in public money."

MEASURE NO. 7

Explanation

This proposal would prohibit any agency of this state from spending state money for abortions. It would also prohibit any agency of this state from providing programs or services that promote abortion.

Present Procedure. Presently, an agency of this state that is allowed by law to provide medical care at public expense may pay for a limited number of abortions. An agency of this state may also within the law provide programs and services relating to abortion.

Proposed Change. Any agency of this state would be prohibited from spending state money for all abortions under any circumstances. Any agency of this state would also be prohibited from providing programs or services that promote abortion.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Representative Vera Katz	Secretary of State
Representative Tom Marsh	Secretary of State
Diarmuid O'Scannlain	Chief Petitioners
Linda Peccie	Chief Petitioners
Marion Embick	Secretary of State

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Favor

PROHIBITS STATE EXPENDITURES, PROGRAMS OR SERVICES FOR ABORTION

Unless the people speak, taxpayers in Oregon will fund 4,000 welfare abortions over a 16 month period. This is at best a band aid approach to a serious social and educational problem. Although our society is based on the principle that a good citizen accepts personal responsibility for his or her behavior, we are being forced to pay for irresponsible sexual behavior irregardless of how we feel about abortion.

Furthermore, H.E.W. statistics in 1977 indicate that funding low income abortions is not solving this problem. Within one year, 40% of those who received a federally funded abortion returned for a second abortion and within two years 80% had returned for a second abortion. Apparently, offering abortions to the poor is not helping them to quit producing unwanted children, but is only allowing them to continue in their chosen lifestyle.

When reviewing the alternative solutions to this problem, please consider the following:

1. Many Oregonians are anxious to adopt these children whose lives are being terminated. In other words, the state will not necessarily have to provide for these children if they are allowed to live. Presently, the waiting lists for adoption are long and if adoption is possible, a couple may wait years before receiving a child.

2. Family planning agencies will not lose their funding as long as they do not "promote" abortion over other available alternatives. They will still be able to offer counseling and contraceptives free of charge to low income women and girls.

3. There are a variety of charitable organizations, churches, and group homes as well as Birthright and Salvation Army who offer emotional, financial and moral support for those who wish to carry their pregnancy full term and have no other source of help. Likewise people who believe abortions should be made available to all women could form their own organizations in order to supply such funding.

VOTE MEASURE 7 YES

Submitted by: Marie Bell
1262 Calvin
Eugene, Oregon 97401
Doris Storms
2180 Wood Acres Dr.
Eugene, Oregon 97401

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Favor

PROHIBITS STATE EXPENDITURES, PROGRAMS OR SERVICES FOR ABORTION

Not everything can be solved by taxing the people of Oregon. If the need for free abortion is as great as the abortion industry claims, why has nothing been done about it except to pay for it with your tax dollars?

Human services to the elderly and the handicapped of your state are under-financed for lack of money.

It is in the good tradition of your state to meet many of the needs of people with volunteer time and money. Those who favor free abortion for the poor should want to form a group to provide it. Since the average abortion is performed in minutes, a few abortionists, donating minutes each week, could perform more than the number of projected welfare abortions on a volunteer basis. Should abortionists be paid $1,000 a day from our tax money to abort the poor?

A YES vote on Measure 7 will shift the responsibility from you, as a taxpayer, to those who should feel obliged to assume it.

VOTE MEASURE NUMBER 7—YES

Submitted by: Herbert Hollman
755 S.E. 32nd
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

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MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Favor

The abortion program, as it is currently administered by state agencies in Oregon, deprives hundreds of thousands of Oregonians of the freedom of conscience guaranteed in both the Federal and State Constitutions.

Article I, Section 2, of the State Constitution provides that all ". . . shall be secure in the Natural right, to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." Section 3 adds that "no law shall in any case whatever . . . interfere with the rights of conscience."

These state provisions are merely amplifications of the principles espoused by the reasonable men who founded this nation two centuries ago—principles for which they were willing to jeopardize their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor.

Hundreds of thousands of Oregonians today hold as a matter of religious conviction that abortion is a heinous sin, particularly in the vast majority of instances where the life of the mother is not in danger. Today they are being told by their elected officials that not only will society tolerate the practice of abortion on demand, but that the objectors must involuntarily underwrite the practice out of their own pockets!

Some may chide the objectors that this program costs each citizen less than 20¢ year. Yet, if the religious liberty of but one of Oregon's citizens is violated to the tune of one cent a year, the principle of freedom of conscience is abrogated, the social fabric is torn, and the State and Federal Constitutions hang by a thread.

If the majority of our citizens allow this travesty to happen to one, it can happen to all.

It is urgent, therefore, that Oregonians of all persuasions choose on November 7th to STOP FOOTING THE BILL FOR ABORTION!

Submitted by: Alfred J. Zielinski
710 Fir Gardens Street, N. W.
Salem, OR 97304

This space was petitioned in accordance with ORS 255.415.

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MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Favor

One fallacious argument put forth in favor of state-financed abortion is that it is a less expensive alternative to supporting children on welfare.

This position ignores two material facts: (1) that the average welfare case in Oregon does not remain on the public dole for a lifetime, but for less than 25 months; and (2) that whenever an unborn baby is destroyed, society loses the potential future production of that person.

A recent study commissioned by the U. S. Department of Transportation estimated that the death of a child under the age of four caused an average direct productivity loss to society in 1973 of $103,935. Adjusting this national figure for per capita income differences between Oregon and the nation as a whole and for inflation, we may estimate the labor productivity loss to Oregon of an aborted baby at about $143,785. This essentially means that the long-term cost to Oregon of each publicly funded abortion is not $400, but over $144,000, considerably more than any short-term welfare expense.

This is only one of several reasons why Oregon taxpayers should choose to STOP FOOTING THE BILL FOR ABORTION!

VOTE MEASURE NUMBER 7 - YES

Submitted by: Norman Solomon
4325 Lone Oak Road, S. E.
Salem OR 97302

This space was petitioned in accordance with ORS 255.415.

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MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Favor

Ballot Measure Number 7 would not in any way limit abortion per se. It would prohibit by statute any agency of the state of Oregon from using state money to engage in any program for the purpose of encouraging or performing abortions whether alone or in cooperation with any federal, local or private agency.

Abortion is the intentional (induced) termination of pregnancy for the purpose of producing the death of the unborn child. When a true medical emergency exists, that is, when the life of the mother is endangered and reasonable efforts in accordance with good medical practices are used to prevent the death of one or both patients reimbursement WOULD NOT BE PROHIBITED, even if one or both patients dies. Medical and legal testimony confirms that such procedures ARE NOT abortions; therefore, they are not to be considered as being affected by this measure.

Treatment to prevent fertilization (ie: after rape) would continue to qualify for payment. Genetic counseling programs would continue except that abortion can not be recommended as the only treatment for the (possibly) defective unborn child. A patient may no longer be pressured directly or indirectly into an abortion by anyone acting for the state or paid by the state. The medical school could continue to teach proper techniques for evacuating the womb; there are several medical conditions which justify such procedure and which are not abortion situations.

The state may no longer "promote abortion" by advocating its use for birth control, population control, elimination of defective babies or reducing welfare roles. Claims that freely available abortion reduce teenage promiscuity, venereal disease, child abuse or maternal death and attendant costs are demonstrably false.

Taxpayers recognize and accept that pregnant women who are unhappy because of poverty, ignorance or prejudice need our help.

"The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction is the first and only legitimate objective of good government." Thomas Jefferson.

Submitted by: Oregonians Opposed to
State Financed Abortion
Beatrice C. McLellan
State Chairman
PO Box 02244, Portland, OR 97202

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

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MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Opposition

Access to safe and legal abortion is a necessity, not a luxury. If Ballot Measure 7 is passed, no Medicaid funding for abortions will be available to low-income women in Oregon. For these women, this will mean

- NO ABORTIONS, NOT EVEN TO SAVE THEIR LIVES
- NO ABORTIONS IN CASE OF RAPE OR INCEST
- NO ABORTIONS IN CASE OF SEVERE ILLNESS (diabetes, cancer, heart disease, etc) WHERE PREGNANCY MAY COMPLICATE THAT ILLNESS
- NO ABORTIONS FOR WOMEN CARRYING FETUSES DEFORMED BY RUBELLA, X-RAY, OR DANGEROUS DRUGS.

VOTE "NO" ON BALLOT MEASURE 7.

If Ballot Measure 7 is passed:

- Federal funds for abortions (which require matching state funds) will be eliminated, with no exceptions.
- Family planning and state health agencies will be prevented from discussing abortions as an alternative to pregnancy.

Not only low-income women are affected:

- State employees, legislators, and students at state schools will lose their medical insurance coverage for abortions through the state.
- Existing genetic counseling programs will become ineffective. Counsellors will be prohibited from discussing abortions with parents who are carriers of genetic disease.
- University of Oregon Medical School could be prohibited from training physicians in abortion procedures.

VOTE "NO" ON BALLOT MEASURE 7.

Medicaid was established to provide adequate medical care for low-income people. If Ballot Measure 7 is passed,

- ONLY THE POOR will be denied abortions.
- Abortion will be the ONLY MEDICAL PROCEDURE denied to Medicaid recipients.
- Low-income women will be forced to seek more dangerous ILLEGAL ABORTIONS.

The U.S. Supreme Court has guaranteed to all women the Constitutional right to CHOOSE abortion as an alternative to pregnancy. Ballot Measure 7 denies that freedom to low-income women in Oregon. We Oregonians traditionally have a high respect for the quality of life in our state. We must preserve our right to make choices according to our individual religious and personal beliefs. It is the most precious right we have.

VOTE "NO" ON BALLOT MEASURE 7.

Submitted by: Mid Oregon Taxpayers For Choice
Annette Crawford
2768 Willakenzie
Eugene, OR 97401

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MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Opposition

BALLOT MEASURE 7 IS GROSSLY UNSOUND BOTH ON A MEDICAL AND ECONOMIC BASIS.

If this initiative passes the following women could not receive state funds for an abortion:

1. A woman whose life or health is gravely threatened by her pregnancy.
2. A woman carrying a fetus which is severely retarded or has major birth defects.
3. A woman who has been beaten, raped, and impregnated.
4. A twelve year old child who has been molested by her step-father.

IF THIS INITIATIVE PASSES WELFARE COSTS WILL RISE AND TAXES WILL RISE. IT IS FISCAL INSANITY TO FORCE A POOR WOMAN TO BEAR A CHILD SHE DOES NOT WANT BY PAYING FOR PRE-NATAL CARE AND CHILD SUPPORT AND BY NOT PAYING FOR AN ABORTION. FORCING POOR WOMEN TO BEAR UNWANTED CHILDREN WILL ONLY FURTHER SERVE TO UNDERMINE THE STABILITY OF OUR SOCIETY.

If you believe that poor women should be treated with dignity and humanity, and if you wish to lower total welfare expenditures, VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE NUMBER 7.

Physicians Against Ballot Measure Number 7

Thomas Brugger, M.D., Obstetrician
James Enden, M.D., Obstetrician
Tom Flath, M.D., Obstetrician
Richard Franklin, M.D., Obstetrician
Benjamin Jones, M.D., Obstetrician
Ivan Langley, M.D., Obstetrician
David Moore, M.D., Obstetrician
Peter H. R. Roberts, M.D., Obstetrician
Martin L. Schwartz, M.D., Obstetrician
John Tarnasky, M.D., Obstetrician
William O. Thomas, M.D., Obstetrician
Lee Thornton, M.D., Obstetrician

Submitted by: Martin L. Schwartz, M.D.
Physicians Against
Ballot Measure Number 7
2800 N. Vancouver
Portland, Oregon 97227

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MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Opposition

The Religious Community needs to re-affirm the human rights of persons by supporting the legal option of abortion under proper medical procedures.

Although our belief in the sanctity of unborn human life makes us reluctant to approve abortion, we are equally bound to respect the sacredness of life and well-being of the mother, for whom devastating damage may result from an unacceptable pregnancy. In continuity with past religious teachings, we recognize the tragic conflicts of life with life that may justify abortion.

In a time when many dissident voices are calling for an absolute and unbending opposition to abortion for any reason, our religious compassion calls us to be aware of those hurt by such a position.

An absolute opposition to abortion for any cause simply intensifies the serious problems which are being experienced by economically deprived persons. Cutting off financial assistance for abortion will affect those who are least able to help themselves already.

Instead of being moralistic or purist in our thinking about abortion, we must be sensitive to the rights of those most closely associated with pregnancy to determine the need for abortion or for carrying a fetus to full term. To deny all public funds from those seeking abortions is to further alienate and abuse human beings who are most unable to afford proper medical care.

Concerned Clergy Against Proposition #7

The Reverend Chester V. Earls
The Reverend Charles Hinkle
The Reverend Jim Jenkins
The Reverend Charles Kerr
The Reverend Larry Martin
The Reverend Dr. Earl Riddle
The Reverend Gene Ross
The Reverend Gail Snodgrass
The Reverend Tom Tucker

Submitted by: Concerned Clergy
Against Proposition #7
The Reverend Gail Snodgrass
1505 SW 18th
Portland, Ore. 97201

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MEASURE NO. 7

Argument in Opposition

It is incredible that this measure is on the ballot at a time when the taxpayers are calling for relief.

It is also incredible that this measure is on the ballot at a time when citizens are calling for freedom from government control.

What will Ballot Measure #7 do?

You must know the facts:

1. The average cost to the taxpayer of a state-funded therapeutic abortion is only **$370.00**.
2. The average cost to the taxpayer of pre-natal care and delivery is **$3,280.44**.

SO IF WE ALLOW THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE AWAY THE FREEDOM OF FAMILIES TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES, THE COST IN TAXPAYERS' MONEY WILL BE **TEN TIMES GREATER**.

The cost in terms of government control over our own lives will be even higher.

If we allow the government to make this choice for us, what will be next?

Will they tell us: we can't have **other** medical care we need?
we can't live where we want?

Will the government tell us we **can't** have children?

KEEP FREE. VOTE NO ON HIGH COST #7.

Submitted by: Taxpayers For Choice
Mary Heffernan
408 SW 2nd
Portland, Ore. 97204

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MEASURE NO. 8

Requires Death Penalty for Murder under Specified Conditions

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by initiative petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

AN ACT

Relating to murder; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 163.115.

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

SECTION 1. ORS 163.115 is amended to read: 163.115. (1) Except as provided in ORS 163.118 and 163.125, criminal homicide constitutes murder when:

(a) It is committed intentionally by a person who is not under the influence of an extreme emotional disturbance; [or]

(b) It is committed by a person, acting either alone or with one or more persons, who commits or attempts to commit arson in the first degree, burglary in the first degree, escape in the first degree, kidnapping in the first degree, rape in the first degree, robbery in any degree or sodomy in the first degree and in the course of and in furtherance of the crime he is committing or attempting to commit, or the immediate flight therefrom, he, or another participant if there be any, causes the death of a person other than one of the participants[.] ; or

(c) It is committed by a person, acting either alone or with one or more persons, who places or discharges a destructive device or bomb or who commits or attempts to commit aircraft piracy.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, a homicide which would otherwise be murder is committed under the influence of extreme emotional disturbance when such disturbance is not the result of the person's own intentional, knowing, reckless or criminally negligent act, and for which disturbance there is a reasonable explanation. The reasonableness of the explanation for the disturbance shall be determined from the standpoint of an ordinary person in the actor's situation under the circumstances as the actor reasonably believes them to be.

(3) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of violating paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection (1) of this section that the defendant:

(a) Was not the only participant in the underlying crime; and

(b) Did not commit the homicidal act or in any way solicit, request, command, importune, cause or aid the commission thereof; and

(c) Was not armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon; and

(d) Had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant was armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon; and

(e) Had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant intended to engage in conduct likely to result in death.

(4) It is a defense to a charge of murder that the defendant's conduct consisted of causing or aiding, without the use of duress or deception, another person to commit suicide. Nothing contained in this subsection shall constitute a defense to a prosecution for, or preclude a conviction of, manslaughter or any other crime.

(5) **Except when a sentence of death is imposed pursuant to section 3 of this 1978 Act,** a person convicted of murder shall be punished by imprisonment for life **and shall be required to serve not less than 25 years before becoming eligible for parole.**

SECTION 2. Section 3 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 163.005 to 163.145.

SECTION 3. (1) Upon a finding that the defendant is guilty of murder, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or death. The proceeding shall be conducted in the trial court before the trial judge as soon as practicable. In the proceeding, evidence may be presented as to any matter that the court deems relevant to sentence. This subsection shall not be construed to authorize the introduction of any evidence secured in violation of the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Oregon. The state and the defendant or his counsel shall be permitted to present arguments for or against a sentence of death.

(2) Upon conclusion of the presentation of the evidence, the trial judge shall consider:

(a) Whether the conduct of the defendant that caused the death of the deceased was committed deliberately and with the reasonable expectation that death of the deceased or another would result;

(b) Whether there is a probability that the defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society. In determining this issue, the trial judge shall consider any mitigating circumstances offered by the defendant, including, but not limited to, the defendant's age, the extent and severity of his prior criminal conduct and the extent of the mental and emotional pressure under which the defendant was acting at the time the offense was committed; and

(c) If raised by the evidence, whether the conduct of the defendant in killing the deceased was unreasonable in response to the provocation, if any, by the deceased.

(3) The state must prove each issue submitted beyond a reasonable doubt, and the trial judge shall render a judgment of "yes" or "no" on each issue considered.

(4) If the trial judge renders an affirmative finding on each issue considered under this section, the trial judge shall sentence the defendant to death. If the trial judge renders a negative finding on any issue submitted under this section, the trial judge shall sentence the defendant to imprisonment for life in the custody of the Corrections Division.

(5) The judgment of conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review by the Supreme Court within 60 days after certification of the entire record by the sentencing court, unless an additional period not exceeding 30 days is extended by the Supreme Court for good cause. The review by the Supreme Court shall have priority over all other cases, and shall be heard in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.

SECTION 4. Sections 5 to 7 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS 137.310 to 137.450.

SECTION 5. (1) When a judgment of death is pronounced, a warrant signed by the trial judge and attested by the clerk of the court, with the seal of the court affixed, shall be drawn and delivered to the sheriff of the county. The warrant shall state the conviction and judgment and shall direct the sheriff to deliver the defendant with 20 days from the time of the judgment to the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary pending the determination of the automatic review by the Supreme Court.

(2) If the Supreme Court affirms the sentence of death, a warrant, signed by the trial judge of the court in which the judgment was rendered and attested by the clerk of that court, shall be drawn and delivered to the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary. The warrant shall appoint a day on which the judgment is to be executed and shall authorize and command the superintendent to execute the judgment of the court.

SECTION 6. If the place of trial has been changed, the death warrant shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant was tried.

SECTION 7. The punishment of death shall be inflicted by the administration of lethal gas until the defendant is dead. The judgment shall be executed by the superintendent of the penitentiary. All executions shall take place within the enclosure of the penitentiary. The superintendent of the penitentiary shall be present at the execution and shall invite the presence of one or more physicians, the Attorney General and the sheriff of the county in which the judgment was rendered. At the request of the defendant, the superintendent shall allow no more than two clergymen designated by the defendant to be present at the execution. At the discretion of the superintendent, no more than five friends and relatives designated by the defendant may be present at the execution. The superintendent shall allow the presence of any peace officers as the superintendent thinks expedient.

BALLOT TITLE

8 REQUIRES DEATH PENALTY FOR MURDER UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS—Purpose: Requires separate sentencing procedure before judge after murder conviction. Requires death penalty if judge, beyond reasonable doubt, finds: defendant acted deliberately with reasonable expectation death would result; and probability defendant is continuing violent threat to society; and defendant responded unreasonably to provocation, if any, by deceased. Automatic Supreme Court review. If any finding is negative, sentence is life with minimum 25 years confinement before parole. Adds homicide by air piracy or bomb to murder definition.

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT: Passage of this measure will result in a one time cost of $130,000 in general revenue to construct a gas chamber."

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 8

Explanation

This measure, if approved, would require a convicted murderer to be sentenced to death when certain conditions are found to exist. When a sentence of death is not imposed, the measure provides for a sentence of life in prison with a required minimum term of 25 years. Under current law, the penalty for murder is life in prison without any statutory requirement that some minimum period of time be spent in prison.

The measure adds killing with a bomb and killing while committing or trying to commit aircraft piracy to the current Oregon definition of murder.

The measure provides that any person convicted of murder must appear before a judge in a separate sentencing proceeding. The purpose of this proceeding is to decide whether the person shall be sentenced to death or to life in prison. The state and the convicted person may present reasons for or against a death sentence. The judge must then decide whether to impose a sentence of death. The judge must impose a death sentence when the judge finds beyond a reasonable doubt that certain conditions exist. These are: 1) that the convicted person acted on purpose, with reasonable belief that the victim would die; 2) that the convicted person is a continuing violent threat to others; and 3) that, if provoked by the victim, the convicted person responded unreasonably.

If the judge does not find that each of the above conditions exists, the judge must sentence the convicted person to life in prison.

The measure provides that a death sentence must be reviewed by the Oregon Supreme Court. A death sentence will not be carried out unless and until the Oregon Supreme Court approves the sentence.

The measure also sets forth the time, place and manner of carrying out a death sentence.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Reverend Myron Hall	Secretary of State
Reverend Willis Steinberg	Secretary of State
Representative Jack Sumner	Chief Petitioners
Representative Bud Byers	Chief Petitioners
Ross Runkel	Secretary of State

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 8

Argument in Favor

A citizen's right to safety and security is just as important as a criminal's right to fair treatment.

Ballot Measure 8 is a reasonable response to the most violent and destructive of all crimes—intentional murder. The measure deserves your support.

If voters approve Ballot Measure 8, the death penalty would be reinstated in Oregon as a possible sentence for certain murders including intentional murders, murders committed during certain felonies, or murders caused by bombing or air hijacking.

Ballot Measure 8, if passed, would clearly protect the rights of the accused while at the same time bringing a necessary alternative to our criminal justice system.

The defendant's rights are protected several ways. First the accused must undergo a fair trial as he or she does now. If the person is found guilty, another, separate trial occurs to determine if the death penalty is warranted. A strict set of three circumstances must be unquestionably proven during this trial before the death penalty sentence is delivered.

Even then the defendant is further protected because the case automatically goes to the Oregon Supreme Court.

If the death penalty sentence is not given, the guilty person receives a life sentence without possibility of parole for at least 25 years.

This measure complies with recent United States Supreme Court decisions upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty in states after which this proposal is modeled.

We are increasingly concerned about the safety of our children and for that matter, our own safety. Today's real-life horror stories indicate all too clearly how far our justice system has shifted away from protecting people toward coddling criminals.

Oregonians have long expressed a desire to vote on a reasonable capital punishment law. But the legislature has consistently refused to listen. Now the people have taken it upon themselves to bring this issue before Oregonians.

Now is the time for citizens to have their voices heard. There is no better way to speak to the politicians who have refused to listen than through a "yes" vote on Ballot Measure 8—a fair and responsible criminal justice measure.

Vote "YES" on 8.

Submitted by: Committee for Reinstatement
of Capital Punishment
Cecil L. Johnson
3515 Upper River Road
Grants Pass, Ore. 97526

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 8

Argument in Opposition

Oregonians have twice abolished capital punishment (1914 and 1946). To reestablish it is a step backwards. Many reasons against it can be given. As leaders of major religious groups we agree the following are important:

1. TWO WRONGS DO NOT MAKE A RIGHT. Murder is wrong. But a second killing, even if legal, does not right the first wrong. We have ministered to families where a member has been murdered. We know their heart ache. We also know that execution is heart wrenching. We have ministered to such families too.

2. A PENAL SYSTEM DIRECTED TOWARD REHABILITATION MUST BE OUR GOAL. It is a dubious moral principle that some human beings should be killed in order to frighten others into keeping the law. Indeed, the cry for vengeance may be the motive behind the efforts to reestablish capital punishment. As religious leaders we cannot be satisfied with anything less than a society in which both justice and rehabilitation are full partners in dealing with murderers.

3. THE BIBLE DOES NOT COMMAND IT. Selected parts of the Bible are sometimes quoted as if they contained the whole teaching of the Bible. A literal reading of a few Old Testament passages is sometimes used to justify the death penalty. By such literal reading it could be argued that executions should be by stoning or crucifixion.

4. THE DEATH PENALTY DOES NOT PREVENT MURDER. The argument most commonly put forward for Capital Punishment is that it is a deterrent to future taking of human life. Hugo Adam Bedau after reviewing all the statistics of capital punishment concluded: "Experience over the past three decades tends to establish that the death penalty . . . is no more effective than imprisonment in deterring crime." In our opinion the reestablishment of the death penalty would not reduce the rate of murder.

5. TO REESTABLISH THE DEATH PENALTY COULD BE FOLLOWED BY AN INCREASE IN THE RATE OF MURDER. In 1920 Oregon reestablished the death penalty. In 1921 the homicide rate nearly doubled. When public attention is given to any crime an increase in that particular type of crime frequently occurs.

August 3, 1978

The Rev. David E. Baker, President, Board of Directors
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon

The Most Rev. Cornelius M. Power, Archbishop
Archdiocese of Portland in Oregon

Rabbi Joshua Stampfer, Chairman
Oregon Board of Rabbis

Submitted by: Dr. Myron Hall
0245 SW Bancroft St.
Portland, OR 97201

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MEASURE NO. 8

Argument in Opposition

Measure No. 8
Requires Death Penalty for Murder
Under Specified Conditions
Argument in Opposition

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 8!

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL!" Oregon should not sink to the level of deliberate, premeditated murder by legalized killing. History will judge us as harshly for the gas chamber as we judge those who executed criminals by torture, crucifixion, or burning at the stake. Your vote for the death penalty would make you the executioner.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 8!

MISTAKES DO HAPPEN! In 1975 six men, two in Florida and four in New Mexico, were released from prison after years on death row awaiting execution for murders they never committed. In both cases confessions by the real killers eventually proved their innocence.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 8!

THE DEATH PENALTY IS UNFAIR! Clinton Duffy, former warden of San Quentin and witness to over 150 executions, says capital punishment is "a privilege of the poor." Hoyt Cupp, Superintendent of Oregon State Penitentiary said in opposition to the death penalty, "Every one of the men that I've had to help strap in have had court-appointed attorneys. The ones who can afford fancy lawyers get off."

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 8!

THE DEATH PENALTY DOESN'T STOP MURDER! States that have restored the death penalty have not decreased their murder rate. Delaware's murder rate increased in 1961 after bringing back the death penalty. In California from 1946 to 1955, murders often increased just before a well publicized execution.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 8!

THE DEATH PENALTY IS EXPENSIVE! Trials take longer and lengthy appeals follow, all at tremendous cost to the taxpayer. California prison official Richard McGee says: "The actual costs of execution . . . add up to a cost substantially greater than the cost to retain them in prison the rest of their lives."

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 8!

OREGON'S NEW LAWS KEEP MURDERERS LOCKED UP! In 1977 the Oregon legislature passed new laws requiring long prison terms for murder. The average prison term for murder has been doubled. Some murderers will never be released. We don't need the death penalty.

Submitted by: Oregon Council Against
the Death Penalty
Charles F. Hinkle
601 Willamette Building,
534 SW Third Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97204

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 9

Limitations on Public Utility Rate Base

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by initiative petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

AN ACT

Relating to Public Utilities:

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

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 757.305 to 757.330.

SECTION 2. No public utility shall, directly or indirectly, by any device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any customer rates which are derived from a rate base which includes within it any construction, building, installation or real or personal property not presently used for providing utility service to the customer.

BALLOT TITLE

9 LIMITATIONS ON PUBLIC UTILITY RATE BASE—Purpose: Initiative would prohibit public utilities from charging customers rates based on a rate base which includes the cost, including construction or acquisition cost, of real or personal property not presently used to provide utility service to the customer.

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 9

Explanation

This measure would prevent a public utility from collecting from its customers' rates which are derived from a rate base which contains the cost of any construction, building, installation or real or personal property not presently used for providing utility service.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Grieg L. Anderson	Secretary of State
William B. Boone	Secretary of State
Representative Bob Vian	Chief Petitioners
Dave Hupp	Chief Petitioners
Myron Enfield	Secretary of State

This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Favor

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF BALLOT MEASURE #9

LIMITATION ON PUBLIC UTILITY RATE BASE

It is unfair to ask our Senior citizens to support the stockholders of private electric utility companies. By paying for Construction Work in Progress, Senior citizens are buying power they may never live to use. They are paying for generating plants still on the drawing boards. They may never receive benefits from these plants.

It is unfair that Oregon allows private utility companies to add costs of projected generating plants to rate schedules. CWIP is a device that forces utility users to line the pockets of utility company stockholders. While stockholders' pockets are filling, Senior citizen pockets are emptying.

It is unfair for private electric utility companies to project invalid energy use forecasts. They do this to support the numerous requests for rate increases to cover costs of unnecessary generating expansion.

It is unfair that private electric utility companies must cover their fumbling management procedures by requesting unnecessary plant expansion, thereby raising revenues through unneeded rate increases.

It is fair that ratepayers will no longer tolerate this escalation of electric rates for phony reasons. A YES vote will slow the rapid rise in your utility rates.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #9 AND SAVE ON ELECTRIC UTILITY RATES.

Submitted by: Oregon State Council of Senior Advocates
R. A. Wilson
840 Jefferson St., N.E.
Salem, OR 97303

This space was petitioned in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Favor

THEY'RE MAKING YOU PAY SOMEONE ELSE'S BILLS

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE NINE FOR FAIR ELECTRIC RATES

Since 1975 Oregon private electric utilities have been charging their customers for costs of future construction. This is a dramatic reversal of the time honored policy that electric utility customers only pay for electricity and service they are actually receiving. Now, Oregon consumers are forced to PAY IN ADVANCE for electricity they may or may not receive until years in the future.

BALLOT MEASURE NINE WILL PREVENT THIS OVERCHARGE FROM BEING ADDED TO YOUR MONTHLY ELECTRIC BILL!

A YES vote on Ballot Measure Nine will prevent the private electric utilities from including "Construction Work in Progress" (CWIP) in their rate bases. BY TAKING THE COST OF FUTURE CONSTRUCTION OUT OF YOUR ELECTRIC BILL A MAJOR REASON FOR ELECTRIC RATE INCREASES WILL BE REMOVED!

OREGONIANS NEED RELIEF FROM SKYROCKETING ELECTRIC RATES

The practice of charging customers for future construction has many consequences:

Allowing CWIP requires today's customers to subsidize future users and requires them to bear a significant portion of the risks of investment, with no return.

Charging customers for CWIP DISCRIMINATES AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS who are the most affected by skyrocketing electric rates. Many are paying for electricity they will never receive!

Oregon electric customers are being forced to SUBSIDIZE CUSTOMERS IN OTHER STATES which do not allow CWIP in their rate bases. This partially accounts for Oregon PP&L residential rates of $27.24 per 1,000 kilowatt hours while similar PP&L rates in Sandpoint, Idaho are $15.10 and Kalispell, Montana, $16.74. (BPA report 12/1/77)

DON'T BE FOOLED BY THE UTILITIES' EXPENSIVE SLICK MEDIA CAMPAIGN!!

PGE and PP&L will spend THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS to defeat this effort to bring FAIRNESS TO our electric rates.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE NINE FOR FAIR ELECTRIC RATES

Submitted by: Democratic Party of Oregon
David Buchanan, Secretary
P.O. Box 1084
Eugene, Oregon 97401

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MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Favor

YOUNG DEMOCRATS OF SALEM SUPPORT MORE EQUITABLE UTILITY RATES

WE URGE OREGONIANS TO VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE NINE

Under present Oregon law you can be forced to pay higher prices for services you now receive so utilities can offer expanded services to others many years from now. Customers of profit making public utilities thus must become investors in these companies whether or not they can afford it.

THIS MAKES IT EASIER FOR THE UTILITIES TO MAKE MONEY. IT MAKES IT HARDER FOR YOU TO BALANCE YOUR BUDGET.

If you are served by PP&L, PGE, the telephone companies, Northwest Natural Gas, or any of the profit making utilities, you cannot take your business elsewhere. You are a captive customer in that service area. Company decisions, however, are in the hands of management and stockholders and not the public. You should not have to underwrite the cost of company expansion UNLESS you choose to become an investor by purchasing stocks or bonds.

Inclusion of these charges was never permitted in Oregon until 1975, and since then these charges have made a significant contribution to steadily rising electric rates of investor-owned utilities.

YOU SHOULD ONLY HAVE TO PAY FOR THE ENERGY YOU USE

The Young Democrats of Salem feel that customers of private utilities should only pay for the energy they consume. Private power companies now abuse customers by charging not only for the power they use but also for the cost of the company's expansion. This is unfair.

SENIOR CITIZENS HARDEST HIT BY RISING ELECTRIC RATES

The current practice of charging now for services provided in the future holds particular significance for Oregon's senior citizens. Young Democrats are concerned because seniors are the hardest hit by the constant raise in the cost of heating, lighting and maintaining their homes.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE PRESENT

A YES VOTE ON BALLOT MEASURE #9 will insure fair prices now and safe energy for the future.

Submitted by: The Young Democrats of Salem,
Alan Gibson, President
Donna Langsather, Vice-President
Ann Portal, Treasurer
Grace Dodier, Secretary
1840 Lancaster Dr., N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97303
581-2830

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MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Favor

OVER $24 MILLION SPENT BY UTILITIES ON COAL PLANT THAT MAY NEVER BE COMPLETED

VOTE YES ON "LIMITATIONS ON PUBLIC UTILITY RATE BASE"

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THIS TYPE OF MISTAKE

YOUR MONTHLY ELECTRIC BILL INCLUDES:

1) Service you used that month
2) Costs of service you may use in the future
3) Costs of construction that may never be completed

OREGONIANS FOR UTILITY REFORM (OUR) feels that the customer should only pay for what the customer uses. Those who stand to make the profit and who control the actions of the utility (stockholders) should take the risks associated with building programs. Many other states required just that. They refer to the practice as free enterprise. OUR feels that all of Oregon's investor owned utilities (Northwest Natural Gas, PP&L, Northwest Bell, PGE, etc.) should be exposed to the free enterprise model.

THIS ACCOUNTING LOOPHOLE was opened by the 1971 Legislature. Facilities had to be "used and useful" before a customer could be charged for them prior to that. In Montana, a state which does not allow this practice of charging in advance, PGE and PP&L invested over $24 million in the Colstrip Coal Plant before receiving the necessary permits to be sure it could be completed. The federal government has denied them a construction permit which makes completion of the project HIGHLY UNLIKELY. Oregonians for Utility Reform feels that if the stockholders wish to invest money that foolishly they should be investing their own, not the customer's.

DON'T BE FOOLED by the utilities' comparisons with private business practices. If the corner grocery store is never opened or the individual never shops there the individual is not forced to contribute to the risks taken by the owners in building the store.

AN IDENTICAL MEASURE PASSED IN MISSOURI IN 1976 by a two to one margin after the utilities outspent the consumers $800,000 to $20,000. This may be your only chance to vote on how your electric bills are raised and the money wasted.

THIS MEASURE WAS PUT ON THE BALLOT BY OVER 62,000 OREGONIANS, OREGONIANS FOR UTILITY REFORM, COALITION OF SENIOR ADVOCATES, GRAY PANTHERS, CONSUMER POWER LEAGUE, OREGON STATE GRANGE, FARMER'S UNION, OREGON CONSUMER LEAGUE, OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL, FORELAWS ON BOARD, YOUNG DEMOCRATS OF OREGON, AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE NINE FOR FAIR ELECTRIC RATES

Submitted by: Oregonians for Utility Reform
Bob Vian, David McTeague,
Richardson Wilson, Sr.
Chief Petitioners
P.O. Box 12763, Salem, 97309

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MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Favor

WHY IS OREGON NUMBER ONE ????

VOTE YES ON MEASURE #9 FOR LIMITATIONS ON PUBLIC UTILITY RATE BASE

The Oregon Consumer League urges you to vote in favor of this measure for FAIR ELECTRIC RATES. The League's position is a simple one. We do not believe that ratepayers should take the financial risks associated with the construction of energy facilities when the utilities are owned by their stockholders.

WHY HAS OREGON TAKEN THE LEAD IN THIS TYPE OF FINANCING? Here is what Public Utility Commissions of other States have said about this practice in the past.

CALIFORNIA: ". . . it is a time honored principle of utility regulation that it is the responsibility of the investors, not the ratepayers, to finance additions. If the CWIP (Construction Work in Progress) is allowed in ratebase on a current as expended bases, the existing customers will be paying higher rates for the benefits that will accrue to future customers." (California PUC staff report on Pacific Gas and Electric test year 1976. Supplement to Chapter 12; 2/6/76. page 1)

IDAHO: "(Traditional accounting, as opposed to CWIP) provides a system whereby those customers who are getting the benefit of the additional generating capacity are the same customers who will pay for that capacity . . . We are not convinced that it is those classes of customers and certainly not those individual customers that are being asked to pay for new generation capability who are creating the demand that we would be requiring them to pay for today. Such a conviction is required for good ratemaking. For the above reasons applicant will not be allowed to include construction work in progress in its ratebase." (Utah Power and Light Co., order of 4/28/76, pgs. 8-9)

WASHINGTON: "The commission has not previously allowed the cost of uncompleted construction projects to be included in a company's rate base . . . (the ratebase) . . . is the item used to calculate the amount of the return shareholders are to receive on that investment. We have heretofore held that customers should not pay, through rates, for plants not providing service to them and that shareholders should not be given a return on such plant facilities.

(Pacific Power and Light order of 9/30/75, page 3)

VOTE FOR FAIR ELECTRIC RATES . . . . .

MEASURE #9 YES . . . LIMITATIONS ON PUBLIC UTILITY RATE BASE.

Submitted by: Oregon Consumer League
Elson Strahan, Exc. Dir.
David McTeague, Utilities Chairperson
Room 412 Dekum Bldg.
519 S.W. 3rd St.
Portland Or 97204

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MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Opposition

Citizens Concerned for Oregon's Energy Future Want You to Know.

Ballot Measure #9, 1978 style, must be defeated. It is a counterfeit issue and a hoax.

In 1976, Oregon voters soundly defeated Ballot Measure 9, which would have banned construction of nuclear power plants in Oregon. In this 1978 election year, another attempt to accomplish the same end is being made, by use of a new and deceptive device.

The counterfeit measure proposed this year is copied after an anti-nuclear measure passed in Missouri in 1976. Its passage may make it virtually impossible to finance and construct nuclear power plants in Oregon. But this bill goes even further. It would make financing of any kind of power generating facility much more difficult—and much more expensive.

If plant construction were not stopped completely by this bill, it could seriously delay development of badly needed facilities, inflation would increase costs substantially, and consumers would foot the bill. Further, it would jeopardize our future power supply, and with it the state's economic health.

Under present Oregon Law, the Public Utility Commissioner does not allow investor-owned utilities to charge actual construction costs to consumers while a new generating facility is being built. What he does allow in the rate base is a part of the interest paid on construction money borrowed for that purpose. This practice is not unique to Oregon. It is allowed in almost all states in which needed generating facilities are being built.

If these current charges (85 cents per month for PGE customers using 1,200 kilowatt-hours) were outlawed by this bill, consumers would pay higher, not lower, electric bills. As an alternative, says the Public Utility Commissioner, he would be required to allow the utilities "a much higher rate of return."

The anti-energy activists behind this deceptive bill know these facts. They are not interested in saving money for the consumer. They are interested only in forcing their no-growth philosophy on all of us.

Don't be taken in.

Vote NO on 9—Again!

Submitted by: Citizens Concerned for Oregon's Energy Future
Robert L. Elfstrom
609 Winter St., N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97301

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MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Opposition

Unless you want to pay higher electric rates for LESS electricity, you will vote to reject Ballot Measure #9.

Ballot Measure 9 WILL NOT SAVE the consumer MONEY. In the long run, it will run electric rates up.

Ballot Measure 9 will not assure us an adequate supply of needed electrical energy. It will do the opposite. It will make NEW generating FACILITIES much more difficult to finance and MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE—if it doesn't stop construction of new energy plants—of all types—altogether.

The Oregon Constitution prohibits the state government from using deficit financing (going into the red). If a government body decides to build something, it sells bonds and starts paying interest right away.

You and I try to do the same thing (live within our income). If we build a house, the interest on construction costs starts immediately. If we don't pay promptly, we end up paying interest on interest.

It doesn't take a mathematical genius to know that THIS IS BAD BUSINESS.

The People of Oregon are now following a pay-as-we-go procedure on a part of the interest charged for generating plant construction funds. Ballot Measure 9 would outlaw this sound business practice.

If Ballot Measure 9 were to pass, the end RESULT would be more EXPENSIVE GENERATING FACILITIES—and we consumers would pay the additional costs.

I hope you will join me and VOTE NO on Ballot Measure #9.

Submitted by: Douglas J. McCaslin
6355 S.W. Carman Dr.
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

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MEASURE NO. 9

Argument in Opposition

In 1976, a small group of individuals initiated a measure which would have banned nuclear power plant construction. It was Ballot Measure #9, and the people of Oregon joined Edith Green, Wendell Wyatt, Howell Appling Jr., Jason Boe and many other prominent Oregonians in soundly defeating the measure.

Now comes the 1978 version of Ballot Measure 9, DECEPTIVELY CONCEIVED TO ACCOMPLISH THE SAME THING—and more. It would not only seriously hamper the orderly development of all types of electric generating facilities in Oregon, but would also HAMSTRING EFFORTS TO IMPROVE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The end result would be HIGHER UTILITY RATES—electric, gas, and telephone—for all of us.

The same crowd that TRIED to STOP HEALTHY ECONOMIC GROWTH through Ballot Measure #9 in 1976 is now attempting to accomplish by indirection what they could not accomplish directly at that time.

They aim to do this by getting you and me to vote for this VERY CONFUSING and DIFFICULT-TO-EXPLAIN 1978 measure.

We cannot all become instant experts on the political and economic impact of this deceptive legislation. But we can REFUSE TO BE FOOLED by it.

We can vote NO on 9 as we did two years ago.

We can refuse to go along with the no-growth crowd who want less ELECTRICITY AT A HIGHER COST.
VOTE NO on 9.

Submitted by: B. Keith Loeffler
3765 N.E. 2nd
Gresham, OR 97030

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 10

Land Use Planning, Zoning Constitutional Amendment

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by initiative petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

AN ACT

The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new Article to read:

ARTICLE _____ —Land Use Planning and Zoning.

SECTION 1. LAND USE PLANNING REQUIRED BY CITIES AND COUNTIES.

The governing body of each county and city shall adopt a comprehensive land use plan for the land within its jurisdiction and may amend such plan.

SECTION 2. LEGISLATURE REQUIRED TO ADOPT PLANNING GOALS AND PROCEDURES TO BE USED. DELEGATION OF POWERS DENIED.

By legislative act, the Legislative Assembly shall define terms, adopt state-wide land use planning goals and establish general land use planning and zoning procedures to be used by counties and cities in the preparation or amendment of their comprehensive plans. The duties of the Legislative Assembly in this section shall not be delegated.

SECTION 3. OWNERS TO BE NOTIFIED BEFORE GOVERNMENT REZONES THEIR LAND.

Except as otherwise provided by a city or county charter, the Legislative Assembly shall establish by law a procedure for giving notice by mail to affected owners prior to the adoption of any legislative ordinance which, if adopted by the governing body, would require or result in the rezoning of the owners' property.

SECTION 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION AS AN ADVISORY, ARBITRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY PERMITTED.

The Legislative Assembly may establish a Land Conservation and Development Commission as an advisory, arbitration and administrative agency and may grant to such commission the authority to:

(1) Provide funds and technical assistance to counties and cities.

(2) Make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly regarding:
   (a) General planning and zoning procedures.
   (b) State-wide planning goals.
   (c) Activities and geographic areas of state-wide significance.

(3) Arbitrate land use conflicts that may arise between counties and cities which shall be subject to judicial review.

(4) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law consistent with this Article.

SECTION 5. GUARANTEES THE RIGHT OF REFERENDUM ON STATE LAND USE LEGISLATION.

Notwithstanding Section 28 of Article IV, the Legislative Assembly shall not attach an emergency clause to any legislative act which relates to land use planning or zoning.

SECTION 6. GUARANTEES THE RIGHT OF REFERENDUM ON CITY AND COUNTY LAND USE LEGISLATION.

Restrictions on the use of privately owned land imposed by the adoption of a comprehensive land use plan or zoning regulations shall be enacted only by the applicable county or city. Any legislative act which relates to land use planning or zoning shall be by ordinance and shall be subject to the right of initiative and referendum reserved to the people in Article IV, Section 1, paragraph (5). Except as otherwise provided by a city or county charter, an ordinance shall become effective upon a date specified in the ordinance. However, if a proper referral petition containing the appropriate number of valid signatures is filed within 90 days after the adoption of the ordinance, the ordinance shall become inoperative and the effective date shall be suspended.

SECTION 7. COMPENSATION REQUIRED FOR ADVERSELY AFFECTED PRIVATE LAND OWNERS IF LEGISLATURE IMPOSES LAND USE RESTRICTIONS ON GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF STATE-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section six of this Article, the Legislative Assembly may by law impose land use planning or zoning restrictions, in addition to or in lieu of those imposed by the applicable county or city, on the use of certain geographic areas after finding that such areas are of state-wide significance and that the imposition of such additional restrictions is in the state-wide public interest. After the effective date of this Article, any private landowner adversely affected by the enactment of a law under the authority of this section shall receive just compensation for such loss and the Legislative Assembly shall provide for such compensation.

SECTION 8. REGIONAL PLANNING PERMITTED; VOTER APPROVAL REQUIRED BEFORE NEW REGIONAL DISTRICTS ORGANIZED.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section six of this Article, nothing in this Article shall invalidate special or regional planning districts lawfully in existence prior to the effective date of this Article. However, after the effective date of this Article, no regional district relating to land use planning shall be formed unless approved by the voters in the area affected in a manner to be established by law. This Article shall not invalidate or prohibit voluntary associations of cities, counties or other units of local government whether or not in existence on the effective date of this Article.

SECTION 9. LEGISLATURE MAY REGULATE ACTIVITIES OF STATE-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent the Legislative Assembly from providing for the regulation of activities of state-wide significance.

SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.
Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles IV and XVII, if a majority of the electors voting on this Article shall vote in favor thereof, this Article shall become effective March 8, 1979.

BALLOT TITLE

10 LAND USE PLANNING, ZONING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT— Purpose: Nullifies Land Conservation Development Commission adopted planning goals, guidelines March 8, 1979. Cities, counties must adopt comprehensive plans, have all planning, zoning authority except legislature must prescribe goals, zoning, planning, notice procedures to be used. Legislature may establish an advisory commission and may regulate use in statewide significant geographic areas subject to compensation for adversely affected owners. Voter approval required before new regional planning districts organized, State, local land use legislative acts subject to referendum.

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 10

Explanation

Under Oregon law, counties and cities are required to adopt comprehensive land use plans. They must meet state-wide planning goals and guidelines adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission. All land use plans must be reviewed and approved by the commission.

The Land Conservation and Development Commission has the power to enforce the land use planning goals. It reviews local plans, ordinances and regulations for compliance with those goals.

This measure, if adopted, would place the present land use planning requirement in the Oregon Constitution. The Legislative Assembly would be required to perform the policy-making duties now imposed on the Land Conservation and Development Commission. These duties are to establish goals, define terms and adopt planning and zoning procedures. The Legislative Assembly could not delegate these duties to any other state or local body.

This measure would require the Legislative Assembly to enact a procedure for giving notice before adoption of zoning ordinances. Notice would have to be given by mail to any land owner whose land would be rezoned.

This measure would permit the creation of a Land Conservation and Development Commission. The duties of that body would be to serve as an advisor, arbitrator and administrative agency in land use matters. The commission could also be allowed to grant funds and assist counties and cities in planning. It could be allowed to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly. Those recommendations would concern land use planning goals, procedures and activities and areas of state-wide significance. The commission could be allowed to perform other duties which would be provided by law.

The measure would not allow the attachment of an emergency clause to any law relating to land use planning or zoning.

The measure would permit adoption of land use plans and zoning regulations by cities and counties only. Plans and regulations would be enacted by ordinance. Those ordinances would be subject to the right of initiative and referendum by the people. An ordinance relating to land use planning or zoning would not take effect if a petition to refer it was filed. A petition to refer an ordinance must be filed within 90 days after the date the ordinance was passed.

The Legislative Assembly would be required to make special findings before it could enact state-wide land use laws. It would have to find that the use of an area of the state is of state-wide significance. The Legislative Assembly would also be required to make payment if land owners suffer losses when state-wide land use laws are enacted.

The measure would not invalidate existing special planning districts. It would require special planning districts created in the future to be approved by the affected voters. This provision would not prohibit voluntary association by local governments.

The measure permits the regulation of activities of state-wide significance by the Legislative Assembly.

The measure, if passed, would take effect on March 8, 1979.

This statement provided by Legislative Counsel Committee pursuant to ORS 254.225.

MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

As a homeowner or property owner, do you think government should notify you before it rezones your land?

If you are now a RENTER and do not own any land, perhaps some day you may. When that time arrives, do you want to be notified before government CHANGES THE RULES ON THE USE OF YOUR LAND?

If your answer is "YES" you agree with many thousands of Oregonians who believe they are entitled to be notified by mail before government changes the rules on the use of their property.

Under present Oregon law, local government DOES NOT have to notify you by mail if it rezones your property.

- Nor does Oregon law require government to notify you by mail if it rezones your property to comply with a Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) goal!

For many years, government has used the U.S. mail to notify owners of taxes due on their property.

MEASURE 10 REQUIRES THE LEGISLATURE TO ESTABLISH A METHOD OF NOTIFYING OWNERS BY MAIL BEFORE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO REZONE THEIR PROPERTY.

Measure 10 contains language allowing for local option and flexibility by providing that if the charter of any city or home rule county now contains an owner notification provision, or IF THE PEOPLE VOTE TO ADD SUCH A PROVISION to their local charter, the local provisions will supersede any provisions passed by the Legislature.

VOTE "YES" on Measure 10 so that property owners will be notified by mail prior to the adoption of any legislative ordinance by a county or city governing body which would require, or result in, the rezoning of the owner's property.

Submitted by: Property Owners Notification Comm.
Elsie F. Werth, Chairman
9030 Hebo Road
Grande Ronde, Oregon 97347

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

Oregonians are virtually unanimous in their belief that our land must be protected and used carefully. Ballot Measure 10 will make possible an effective citizen backed land use process.

Land use policy decisions are now made by the Land Conservation and Development Commission. Members are **appointed** by the Governor. Cities and counties are required to adopt comprehensive plans in compliance with planning goals adopted by that appointed commission. Despite the fact that those goals have the effect of law, the commission is not accountable to the people.

Ballot Measure 10 requires cities and counties to adopt comprehensive plans. The legislature must adopt land use goals and establish other procedures necessary for local planning efforts. These responsibilities could not be delegated to the LCDC. The legislature could continue to delegate advisory, administrative or arbitration duties to the LCDC.

Ballot Measure 10 leaves future policy makers accountable to the citizens at the ballot box. Legislators will not be able to avoid accepting the responsibility for policy decisions by blaming a faceless agency. If legislators are not responsive to the people, the goals will be subject to amendment by the initiative process.

Ballot Measure 10 requires that notices be mailed to property owners **prior** to the adoption of any legislative ordinance resulting in the rezoning of property. Owners will not be subject to uncertainty as is now the case. Mailed notice makes certain that owners can participate in decisions that may result in restrictions on potential property uses.

Ballot Measure 10 guarantees people the opportunity to analyze, and when necessary, vote to alter state or local land use planning legislation.

Ballot Measure 10 prevents attachment of emergency clauses to state or local land use legislation or ordinances. Such regulations would be subject to the right to petition for a vote.

Your "Yes" vote for Ballot Measure 10 will effectively protect our land.

Join the thousands of Oregonians who support sound land use planning.

Submitted by: Citizens Committee
to Protect Our Land
John Alltucker
Chairman
P.O. Box 867
Salem, Oregon 97308

This space was purchased in accordance with ORS 255.415.

The printing of this argument does not constitute an indorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #10

Land Use Planning is vital to the livability of Oregon. It is equally as important that democracy not be lost in the process.

LCDC AN APPOINTED BUREAUCRACY HAS ALL THREE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT (NO SEPARATION OF POWERS)

LEGISLATIVE—to write laws (goals over all Oregon's systems and activities)

ADMINISTRATIVE—to administer its own laws and

JUDICIAL—to sit as judge and jury for compliance to LCDC's own laws (goals)

LCDC OVERRULES ELECTED OFFICIALS
LCDC can mandate performance of elected officials to comply with laws (goals) passed by LCDC (the unelected LCDC can overrule the governor)

LCDC IS INDEPENDENT FROM AND EXCLUDES CITIZEN-VOTERS
Citizen comment does not carry the power of the vote. Citizen-voters and their elected officials can be ignored and overruled.

LCDC LAWS (GOALS) ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE SAME CONSTRAINTS AS LAWS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE SUCH AS GOVERNOR VETO AND CITIZEN-VOTER REFERENDUM.

The proposed amendment to the LCDC system of government would RESTORE THE CITIZEN-VOTER AS SUPREME IN OREGON. A RETURN TO DEMOCRACY!

LCDC nullifies governor veto,
LCDC nullifies citizen-voter referendum,
LCDC nullifies citizen-voter rights!
VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 10.

Submitted by: Citizens for Responsive Land Use Planning
Robert Hale
Chairman
1683 N. 14th St.
Coos Bay, Ore. 97420
Phone 267-4621

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

VOTE "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE #10

WE MUST HAVE LAND USE PLANNING IN OREGON.

However, it must be done by **elected** officials responsible to the citizens not by **appointed** bureaucrats.

Land use decisions must be returned to the people through their elected officials so orderly growth can be achieved yet property rights of the individuals are respected and honored. This is what Ballot Measure #10 is all about.

IT WILL NOT, REPEAT—NOT ELIMINATE LAND USE PLANNING AS THE OPPOSITION CLAIMS. IT WILL KEEP LAND USE PLANNING IN EFFECT UNDER A SET OF RULES THAT ARE IN KEEPING WITH OUR TRADITION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS.

LCDC started operation in biennium 1973-75 with a total of 22 full-time and part-time positions, administrative budget of $679,718 included in the total budget of $1,027,948.

In biennium 1975-77 a total of 44 positions, administrative budget of $1,878,792 included in the total budget of $6,745,900.

In biennium 1977-79 a total of 44 positions, administrative budget of $2,796,819 included in the total budget of $12,372,100.

1973: $1,000,000 1978: TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS!!!

How much more of this can we afford?

VOTE "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE #10

Submitted by: Edmond M. Keim
1680 Cedar Drive
Eastside, Oregon 97420
Phone: 267-4993

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

LAND USE PLANNING IS IMPORTANT TO OREGONIANS.

MEASURE 10 REQUIRES LAND USE PLANNING BE CONTINUED, BUT IN A MANNER MORE RESPONSIVE TO PEOPLE.

Vote "Yes" on Measure 10 because:

1. It returns land use law-making power to our elected representatives and removes that power from bureaucrats and appointed state officials.
2. It guarantees that we, the people, have the right of a referendum (the right to petition for a vote) on all land use planning laws made by our elected representatives.
3. **It requires local government to notify property owners by mail before it initiates action to rezone their property.**

WHY IS THIS MEASURE ON THE BALLOT?

In 1973 the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) was appointed by the Governor. It was given broad power to make and enforce land use planning "goals." However, "GOALS," AS MADE AND ADOPTED BY LCDC, HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW.

This politically appointed unelected Commission has made, interpreted and enforced their own "laws." LCDC "laws" are not subject to a referendum by the people. LCDC "laws" apply to all privately owned land in Oregon.

Measure 10 requires that all future state land use planning laws be enacted by the Legislature, and specifically prevents the Legislature from delegating these duties to LCDC or any other state agency.

Measure 10 requires the elected governing body of each county and city to continue land use planning in accordance with the general laws passed by the Legislature.

TO IMPROVE AND PROTECT FUTURE LAND USE PLANNING FOR THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND WORK IN OREGON, VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 10.

Submitted by: Land Use Planning Constitutional Amendment Committee
Fremont McComb, Chairman
P.O. Box 273
Sherwood, OR 97140

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

WHAT ARE THE FACTS ON MEASURE #10?

1. Will Measure #10 "destroy land use planning in Oregon?"
   NO. Measure #10 requires land use planning to be continued. All present comprehensive plans and zoning codes remain in force until changed in a manner provided by state or local laws.
2. Will Measure #10 "effectively repeal LCDC?"
   NO. The role of the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) under current law is determined entirely by the Legislature. Measure #10 makes no change in this except that the Legislature will not be able to delegate its law-making authority to LCDC.
3. Will Measure #10 "Make land use laws unenforceable?"
   NO. Absolutely not. Land use laws will continue to be enforced. Measure #10 requires that counties and cities adopt and amend their plans to conform with goals and procedures presecribed by our elected representatives.
4. Will Measure #10 "reduce local control?"
   NO. Just the opposite. Planning and zoning decisions will be made at the local level. The measure requires notice to landowners which will allow them to participate at a time when they can be effective. Furthermore, the proposal guarantees the right to petition for a referendum, the ultimate in local control.
5. Statements such as "zoning must be enacted by the Legislature" are simply not true.

IF IN DOUBT, READ THE MEASURE.

(It is printed in this Voter's Pamphlet)

Submitted by: Facts on #10 Committee
Jim Allison, Chairman
Rt. 3, Box M73
Sherwood, OR 97140

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

Concerned Property Owners

SUPPORT

Private Property Rights

A YES VOTE On Ballot Measure 10 Assures That:

- ELECTED representatives assume the responsibility and accountability for land use planning policy decisions.
- You will be NOTIFIED BY MAIL before your land is rezoned by legislative act.
- You will have an opportunity to REFER state or local land use legislation TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. Emergency clauses cannot be used to frustrate that right.
- You will have the RIGHT TO VOTE before any future special or regional planning districts are formed.

Make Planning More Responsive—Vote YES on Ballot Measure 10.

Submitted by: Farm and Land Institute
Richard Smith, Chairman
1117 E. 9th
Albany, Oregon 97321

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Favor

MEASURE 10 GUARANTEES YOUR RIGHT OF REFERENDUM ON LAND USE PLANNING LEGISLATION.

Now, by law, no referendum (a vote petitioned by the people) is permitted if an emergency clause is attached to land use planning laws made by the Legislature, or by a city or county governing body.

Now, goals adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission are really laws. They are not subject to a referendum.

A vote for Measure 10 corrects this. A "Yes" vote on Measure 10 will protect your right to petition for a referendum on all land use planning laws.

At the state level, Measure 10 protects your right of referendum by prohibiting the Legislature from attaching the emergency clause to any state land use planning laws.

At the local level, Measure 10 allows, if elected officials believe it necessary, immediate enactment of land use laws, but, at the same time, Measure 10 guarantees the people the right of a local referendum on the issue.

Measure 10 allows for local control by providing that people in cities or home rule counties may establish their own procedures as to the effective date of their local land use ordinances (laws).

Measure 10 guarantees that no new regional land use planning districts can be formed unless first approved by affected voters.

TO GUARANTEE YOUR RIGHT OF A REFERENDUM ON LAND USE PLANNING LAWS AND ORDINANCES, VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 10.

Submitted by: Right To Vote Committee
Daryl Lundbom, Ch.
Rt. 2, Box 667
Gresham, Oregon 97030

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Opposition

DON'T BE MISLEAD BY BALLOT MEASURE #10

Ballot Measure #10 would amend the Oregon Constitution. It promises legislative approval of land use goals, rights of referendum, notice by mail, compensation. It would eliminate existing land use laws to the benefit of "Real Estate" interests.

UNFORTUNATELY, BALLOT MEASURE #10 DOESN'T STOP THERE

If passed, this Constitutional Amendment will seriously disrupt—AND VERY POSSIBLY DESTROY—effective land use planning in Oregon.

BALLOT MEASURE #10 WILL EFFECTIVELY REPEAL LCDC

Sections 2 & 4 of Ballot Measure #10 "would obliterate it (LCDC) effective March 1979," according to Oregon's Attorney General.

BALLOT MEASURE #10 WILL REPEAL ALL LAND USE GOALS

The statewide planning goals are the heart of Oregon's land use planning. Their repeal would sharply alter Oregon's future and would disrupt local planning now underway.

BALLOT MEASURE #10 WOULD MAKE LAND USE LAWS UNENFORCEABLE

If passed, Ballot Measure #10 would return Oregon to the kind of ineffective land use management we had . . . one dominated by **real estate and development interests only!**

VOTERS SHOULD REJECT BALLOT MEASURE #10

BALLOT MEASURE #10 RAISES QUESTIONS/PRO- VIDES NO ANSWERS

We know what Ballot Measure #10 destroys, we cannot know what it might create. Will new goals save farmland? Prevent urban sprawl? Protect our beautiful coast? Ballot Measure #10 is silent on these points.

BALLOT MEASURE #10 WOULD DISRUPT LOCAL PLANNING

If passed, statewide goals will be nullified. Local plans will be unprotected; if new and different goals are adopted, local plans will be made obsolete. **Both private and public investment based on these plans will be jeopardized!** Local time and tax dollars will have been wasted.

BALLOT MEASURE #10 "REDUCES" LOCAL CONTROL

Under Section 2, traditional matters such as planning procedures, notice provisions and zoning must be enacted by the Legislature! These decisions should be left where they belong . . . at the local level.

HIDDEN DANGERS: HASTY LEGISLATION OR A PERIOD OF LAWLESSNESS?

Ballot Measure #10 gives the Legislature only 60 days to redesign, amend and pass new land use legislation—insufficient time for citizen input and responsible legislative action. Hasty, ill-conceived legislation could result—failure to act within 60 days could create a period of land use lawlessness with no laws governing land use actions in Oregon.

BALLOT MEASURE #10 WILL PUT OREGON'S FUTURE IN JEOPARDY . . . VOTE NO!!!
VOTE NO . . . ON BALLOT MEASURE #10

Submitted by: League of Women Voters of Oregon
Annabel Kitzhaber
494 State St., Suite #215
Salem OR 97301

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Opposition

MEASURE #10 PROPOSES UNWORKABLE LAND USE PLANNING LAWS

Measure 10 would make the Legislature rewrite our land use planning goals in just sixty days. The work of four years of public participation throughout Oregon could be hastily rewritten or even abolished in two short months.

Measure 10 would lock land use laws into Oregon's constitution. Citizens would lose their right to help set land use goals in the present process. It would not add to legislative powers at all. The legislature has always had control over the LCDC program. It can change any of the goals or amend the LCDC statutes without #10.

Most Oregonians have supported our Land Conservation and Development Commission. In 1976, 57% of us rejected another Ballot Measure #10—a move to repeal the LCDC program. This measure could destroy nine years of combined citizen and legislator efforts to protect Oregon from uncontrolled development.

JOIN US IN OPPOSING THIS SPECIAL INTEREST PROPOSAL. KEEP YOUR RIGHT TO HELP MAKE LAND USE PLANNING WORK.

VOTE NO ON #10.

Submitted by: Committee for Oregon's Future
Robert Frisbee
5815 S.W. Corbett Ave.
Portland, Oregon

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Opposition

KEEP THE HOUSING GOAL

VOTE NO ON #10

Thanks to the LCDC Housing Goal, local governments are now required to encourage affordable housing. This means that our local government planners must

- Provide enough building sites in urban areas
- Keep land costs down by allowing smaller lots
- Keep apartment rents down by meeting demands for rental housing
- Prevent sprawl that drives up property taxes to pay for unnecessary streets, sewers and schools.

WE NEED AFFORDABLE HOMES!

Be sure your local land use plan meets the need for all types of housing. **Keep Oregon's Housing Goal.**

VOTE NO ON MEASURE #10

Submitted by: Oregon League of Homeowners
and Tenants
DeAnne Kinsey
3015 SW First
Portland, Oregon 97201

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Opposition

Fellow Citizens of Oregon:

Our beautiful Oregon landscape—the quality of our lives—and our pocketbooks—are all threatened by Measure 10.

I URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10.

By March, 1979, when Measure 10 would take effect, half of Oregon's cities and counties will have finished their plans under present land use goals. Most of the rest will be nearing completion. This measure could require that they start all over under a new set of goals. The last thing we need is the years of uncertainty and millions of dollars that would involve.

Most likely the legislature would thrash around for 60 days without coming up with any goals. That would end the present program and make it impossible to start a new one for at least a year and probably more . . . a gap the land speculators would love to see. We could never recover the lost ground.

Finally, the legislature could just re-adopt the present goals. But we don't need Measure 10 to do that. Nor is that the sponsor's intent.

Don't take chances with Oregon's land.

Oregonians traditionally are ahead of the rest of the country in defining the challenges and the potential problems of the future and in designing constructive solutions. Land use planning has involved thousands of citizens of Oregon. I am proud that their efforts have achieved so much for our future.

Please don't destroy the land use goals which are the cornerstone of planning Oregon's future. They are absolutely essential if we are to preserve for our children and their children the best we know in Oregon today.

I URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10.

Sincerely,
Robert W. Straub
Governor

Submitted by: Robert W. Straub
Governor
State of Oregon
Salem, OR 97310

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MEASURE NO. 10

Argument in Opposition

Farm land in danger!

You can't trust the Oregon Legislature to rewrite our land use goals in 60 days! If they don't act in time or if they do a poor job of drafting a substitute, it's our livelihood that's lost.

The pressures to cover our farm land with subdivisions and shopping centers were great when the farm land goal was adopted. They are even greater now.

Measure 10 repeals the goals. Abandoning those that protect agriculture could create a rush to develop farm land while no state laws are in effect.

Money and influence will be used to make the Legislature adopt weak and ineffective laws. Keep politics out of saving farm land!

Vote NO on Measure 10.

Submitted by: Farmers and Ranchers
Against Measure 10
Charles Hecht, Chairman
Hector Macpherson, Treasurer
29780 Church Drive
Albany 97321

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MEASURE NO. 11

Reduces Property Tax Payable by Homeowner and Renter

Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1978 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1978.

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

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

ARTICLE IXa

SECTION 1. For each fiscal year beginning on and after July 1, 1979, the Legislative Assembly shall provide for the payment of one-half of the ad valorem property taxes imposed upon each owner-occupied principal residence from the personal income tax receipts of the state. However, the amount of taxes paid for each residence shall not exceed $1,500 for 1979-1980. For each year thereafter, the Legislative Assembly may increase the maximum amount of taxes payable.

SECTION 2. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for refunds by the state from personal income tax receipts to renters of that portion of rent paid for property taxes on principal residences estimated to provide individual relief equivalent to that provided homeowners by section 1 of this Article.

SECTION 3. (1) Each biennium, growth of state governmental operating expenses for general governmental purposes shall be no greater than the rate of growth of personal income in Oregon in the two preceding calendar years. However, for the 1979-1981 biennium the base to which the rate of growth applies shall equal 95 percent of state governmental operating expenses in the 1977-1979 biennium. Payments under sections 1 and 2 of this Article, debt service and expenditures reimbursed by local governments shall not be considered operating expenses.

(2) After July 1, 1979, whenever the balance in revenues available for state governmental operating expenses at the end of a biennium exceeds the amounts appropriated for such expenses for that biennium by two percent or more, the total amount of the excess shall be distributed to personal income taxpayers proportionately to each taxpayer's personal income tax liability.

SECTION 4. (1) The enactment of any tax measure that increases state revenues from a tax category by more than five percent of the state revenues from that category in the preceding biennium shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) This section shall not apply to any measure referred to the people by the Legislative Assembly.

SECTION 5. (1) No school or other local government expenditures for governmental operating purposes derived from ad valorem property tax revenues shall increase in any year at an annual rate in excess of the rate of increase within

the school or local government in population served adjusted by price changes but the limitation shall not be less than the tax base authorized under section 11, Article XI of this Constitution. Expenditures for capital construction, expenditures for the payment of bond principal and interest and expenditures for the payment of contractual obligations where the obligations were incurred and their payment out of ad valorem property tax revenues was approved by the voters prior to December 31, 1978, shall not be construed as governmental operating expenses.

(2) The limitation imposed by this section may be exceeded by the school or local government voters. No portion of any additional property tax levied as a result of such vote shall be paid by the Legislative Assembly under sections 1 and 2 of this Article. The amount of any additional expenditures over the limitation authorized by the voters shall be excluded in determining the amount of permitted expenditures in the subsequent year. If an election is required to exceed the tax base in order to reach the expenditure limitation, the ballot used at the election to exceed the base shall bear substantially the following statement: "If this measure is approved, 50 percent of the taxes on each owner-occupied residence up to $1,500 will be paid by the state and comparable tax relief will be given to renters." The ballot used at the election to exceed the expenditure limitation described in this section shall bear the statement: "If this measure is approved, $_____ of the taxes levied will be financed completely by local property taxpayers without any state payment under Article IXa of this Constitution."

(3) No portion of either the taxes levied serially for capital construction approved by the voters after December 31, 1978, or the taxes levied for the payment of bond principal and interest on bonds approved by the voters after December 31, 1978, shall be paid by the Legislative Assembly under sections 1 and 2 of this Article.

(4) No local government shall declare an emergency in any measure regulating taxation or exemption.

SECTION 6. (1) The assessed value of property in Oregon shall be that assessed value determined as of January 1, 1979. New property, newly constructed property or additions to existing property shall be assessed at values as if the property were first placed on the assessment and tax roll as of January 1, 1979. The 1979 Legislative Assembly shall review, study and revise as necessary the statutes and practices affecting the apportionment of ad valorem taxes among the taxable properties.

(2) This section shall expire and stand repealed on December 31, 1980.

SECTION 7. The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions of this Article.

SECTION 8. If this ballot measure and Ballot Measure No. 6 are both approved, the ballot measure receiving the greater number of affirmative votes shall become part of this Constitution and the other ballot measure is repealed. This section shall expire and stand repealed on January 1, 1979.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state.

BALLOT TITLE

11 REDUCES PROPERTY TAX PAYABLE BY HOMEOWNER AND RENTER— Purpose: Proposed constitutional amendment to reduce tax payable by homeowners by one-half up to $1,500. Provides comparable relief to renters. Limits state and local government expenditures. Requires two-thirds legislative vote for certain tax measures. Refunds remaining state surplus to income taxpayers. Freezes assessed values for one tax year. Preserves referendum right on local government tax measures.

YES ☐

NO ☐

Specifies that if this measure and Measure No. 6 are approved, only the one receiving most "yes" votes takes effect.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT: Adoption of this measure will transfer $507.5 million from state revenues for payment by the state of 50 percent of the local property taxes on owner-occupied residences and providing comparable relief to renters.

MEASURE NO. 11

Explanation

Property Tax Relief for Homeowners

This measure amends the Oregon Constitution. It requires the state to pay one-half of the property tax on owner-occupied homes. The state gets the money for the refunds from personal income taxes. The amount of tax the state pays for each home is limited to $1,500 for 1979-1980. After that, the $1,500 figure may be increased by the legislature.

Relief for Renters

This measure gives relief to renters similar to that given homeowners. The state gets the money for the refunds from personal income taxes. The state refunds to renters a portion of their rent that goes for property taxes.

Limit on Future State Spending

This measure limits the growth rate of the state budget to the growth rate of personal income for Oregonians in the prior two years. The growth rate for the 1979-1981 budget is to be based on 95 percent of the state's 1977-1979 budget. The state budget to which the growth limit applies does not include the tax relief under this measure, interest on state debt and costs reimbursed by local governments.

Income Tax Refunds of Excess State Money

This measure also gives income tax refunds when there is a two percent or more surplus in state revenue over the amount for the state budget. Then, the total excess amount will be paid back to taxpayers based on the amount of personal income tax each pays.

Requirements for State Tax Increases

A two-thirds vote of the legislature is required for any Act increasing a particular state tax by five percent or more. Such an Act can still be referred to a vote by the people by a simple majority of the legislature or by sufficient petitions signed by the voters.

Limits on School and Local Government Budgets

This measure limits the yearly growth rate of those portions of school and local government budgets funded by property tax. The limit is the growth rate of the population of the school or local area adjusted by price changes. The limit does not apply to expenses for buildings or bonds, or for contracts paid by property taxes approved before December 31, 1978. The six percent tax base increase limit in the Oregon Constitution remains in effect.

Local governments cannot place any tax or tax-exemption changes into immediate effect by declaring an emergency.

The voters may approve school or local government expenses over the limit allowed by this measure. In that case, the state will not pay the amount over the limit.

Information Required for Voters

The ballot on all local measures to increase expenses is required to show how much of the needed tax will be paid by the state and how much by the property taxpayers. State payments are barred for local taxes for buildings and bonds that the voters approve after December 31, 1978.

One Year Assessment Freeze

The 1979 assessed value on real property also will apply in 1980. During 1979-1980 the legislature must study assessment laws and practices and revise them as needed.

Effect on Ballot Measure No. 6

This measure is proposed as an alternative to Ballot Measure No. 6. If this measure and Ballot Measure No. 6 are both approved by a majority of the voters, the measure receiving the greater number of "yes" votes shall be added to the Constitution and the other measure repealed.

This statement was provided by Legislative Counsel Committee in accordance with section 6, chapter 3, Oregon Laws 1978 (special session).

MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Favor

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR BOB STRAUB
SUPPORTING BALLOT MEASURE #11
MORE PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

Measure #11 concentrates property tax relief where it is most needed—the place where you live. It provides property tax relief to all homeowners, mobile home owners and renters. The Homeowner and Renter Refund and Elderly Rental Assistant Programs are not affected by Measure #11.

Under Measure #6 most property tax relief will go to business and industry and none to renters.

HOMEOWNER TAX RELIEF—
MEASURE #6 vs MEASURE #11

Assessed Valuation Of Home	Taxes Owner Must Pay *Current	Measure #6	*Measure #11
$25,000	$550	$375	$275
50,000	1,100	750	550
75,000	1,650	1,125	825
100,000	2,200	1,500	1,100

*Based on average tax rate of $22.00 per $1,000.00 assessed valuation

Measure #11 provides more tax relief for homeowners and renters than Measure 6

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING CONTROLS

Measure #11 will limit State and local government spending. It will require two-thirds approval by both houses of the Legislature to increase any taxes by more than 5 percent. Under Measure 11, if the State surplus grows over 2 percent, all of that surplus will be returned to income taxpayers

Measure #11 establishes constitutional spending limitations on state and local government—Measure #6 does not.

AN OREGON PLAN

Measure #11 was designed in Oregon, to fit the Oregon Constitution and Oregon tax system. It will provide immediate, direct relief unhampered by Constitutional problems or legal uncertainties. It will preserve the State's bonding abilities, including the Veterans' Home and Farm Loan Program.

Measure #11 saves Oregon's traditional local control. Local governments will keep operating and local voters will set priorities.

Measure #6 was designed for California and does not fit Oregon. It will result in years of litigation. **Measure #11 is an Oregon plan which can be implemented immediately—Measure #6 is not.**

Measure #11 is fair, workable and responsible. It will provide the tax relief and government spending controls the voters want. The Oregon Plan, Measure #11, is better than the California Plan, Measure #6.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE #11 and NO ON MEASURE #6

Submitted by: Governor Bob Straub
2087 Orchard Heights Rd., N.W.
Salem, Oregon 97304

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Favor

LIMIT TAXES, NOT JOBS.
VOTE "YES" ON 11.
VOTE "NO" ON 6.

Property taxes must be cut. We all agree on that. And we all agree that jobs must be protected too. That's why we should support Ballot Measure 11, and vote "no" on Ballot Measure 6. Even though both measures cut taxes, Ballot Measure 6 cuts jobs too!

Neil R. Pierce, writing in September 18th's edition of the Oregonian, said that new construction is slowing down in California because of the passage of Proposition 13. Cities and counties simply don't have the money to approve new subdivisions. And because Ballot Measure 6 is copied almost word-for-word from California's Proposition 13, it could have the same effect here in Oregon! That would severely damage the timber industry, our state's number one employer!

But Ballot Measure 11 cuts taxes without cutting jobs. It still allows the voters to approve bond issues to support new housing units. And Ballot Measure 11 limits the run-away growth in government at the same time. THAT'S WHY WE FAVOR MEASURE 11 OVER MEASURE 6.

Oregon should not join California as a "no growth, no jobs" state.

VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 11.
VOTE "NO" ON 6, THE JOB KILLER.

Submitted by: R. G. "Bob" Kennedy,
President, Oregon AFL-CIO
Ms. Nellie Fox,
Legislative-Political Director,
Oregon AFL-CIO
201 Equitable Bldg.
Salem, Oregon 97301

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Favor

FACTS ABOUT BALLOT MEASURES 11 AND 6

	MEASURE 11	MEASURE 6
1. Limits state government spending	YES	NO
2. Limits school and local government spending	YES	NO
3. Pays ½ of residential property taxes	YES	NO
4. Includes mobile home owners and renters	YES	NO
5. Refunds surplus state income taxes to taxpayers	YES	NO
6. Designed for California—a state with a sales tax	NO	YES
7. Retains majority rule	YES	NO
8. Retains local control over taxes	YES	(PROBABLY NO)
9. Informs voters and warns them of the consequences of their votes on property taxes	YES	NO
10. Helps homeowners and renters, not big business	YES	NO
11. Continues funding of programs approved by the voters	YES	NO
12. Continues Veterans' Home Loan Bonding	YES	NO
13. Gives tax relief now, not delays caused by costly and lengthy legal appeals	YES	NO

CHECK THE FACTS ABOUT
BALLOT MEASURES 6 and 11
THEN MAKE YOUR OWN DECISION ABOUT WHICH ONE IS BEST FOR YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY

"The homeowners and renters of Oregon would get a better pocketbook deal out of . . . (Ballot Measure 11) than they would under Measure 6."
The Oregonian, September 12, 1978

"The Oregon Legislature clearly has come up with a program to cut property taxes (Ballot Measure 11) that is preferable to the notorious Measure 6."
The Oregon Journal, September 11, 1978

". . . (Ballot Measure 11) seems to us clearly superior to No. 6. It provides substantial tax relief to both homeowners and renters. . ." Capital Journal, September 11, 1978

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 11,
VOTE NO ON MEASURE 6

Submitted by: Hayes Beall
3825 Helen SE
Salem, OR 97302

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Favor

ARE RENTERS AND MOBILE HOME OWNERS SECOND CLASS CITIZENS?

—SHOULD RENTERS BE PENALIZED for not owning their homes, while landlords enjoy a substantial tax cut on their rental properties?

—SHOULD MOBILE HOME OWNERS PAY for not owning the land on which their homes sit?

MEASURE 11, unlike measure 6, ANSWERS "NO" to these questions.

Ballot measure 6 gives NO TAX RELIEF TO RENTERS. Measure 11 gives the SAME TAX RELIEF TO RENTERS as to homeowners.

MEASURE 11 expands the state's current property tax relief program (HARRP) by extending it to ALL RENTERS. In contrast, measure 6 gives no direct relief to renters and seriously threatens the existing HARRP program.

If MEASURE 11 passes renters will be guaranteed relief equivalent to that received by homeowners. A part of your monthly rent check pays your landlord's property taxes. Don't you deserve property tax relief too? Ask measure 6 supporters why they favor the landlord and offer the renter nothing!

Contrary to the viewpoint expressed by supporters of proposition 13, RENTS HAVE NOT GONE DOWN in California as a result of 13. We cannot expect rents to go down in Oregon either.

The choice is simple. The choice is YOURS.

VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 11.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 6.

Submitted by: Oregon State Tenants' Association
Milt Schofield, President
3000 Market St., N.E., Suite 416
Salem, OR 97301

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Favor

ON BEHALF OF RENTERS,
VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE NO. 11

Of the two tax relief measures presented for our vote this election, Measure No. 11 is the one which provides tax relief for the renter. Measure No. 6 has **NO** provisions whatsoever for the renter.

Renters deserve tax relief as well as homeowners, for we pay property taxes through our rent dollars.

Don't overlook us because we are not yet homeowners!

VOTE "YES" ON 11
VOTE "NO" ON 6

Submitted by: Christine Cosgrove
841 Monmouth Street
Independence, Oregon 97351

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Favor

MEASURE 11—VOTE "YES" FOR LOCAL CONTROL

You can have significant property tax relief without turning local budgets and programs into chaos.

The REAL ISSUE of the property tax rebellion is to limit unwanted government growth. ONLY MEASURE 11 imposes a limit, and ONLY MEASURE 11 retains self-determination on the local level.

If measure 6 passes, state funds will have to be used to continue local programs. That means the legislature will devise a scheme to distribute these funds. Do you really want the legislature to be your school board and city council and county commission? Local control will be sacrificed.

Under measure 11 the state pays one-half of your property taxes, and the money goes into local programs as it did before. YOU REALIZE A 50% PROPERTY TAX CUT. YOU WILL DECIDE which programs will be kept or cut. YOUR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL DECISIONS IS RETAINED BY MEASURE 11.

Should the local level keep the right to determine for itself what growth is necessary? Should your locality have the authority to approve bonds and control levies as you see fit? WE THINK SO. ONLY MEASURE 11 PRESERVES THESE RIGHTS WHILE REDUCING PROPERTY TAXES.

MEASURE 11 MAINTAINS YOUR POWER OF SELF-DETERMINATION ON THE LOCAL LEVEL. Measure 11 recognizes the individuality and unique needs of local units of government. Measure 11 lets YOU decide.

DECIDE ON MEASURE 11

> ". . . the Oregonian is recommending support for the legislature's alternative . . . Ballot measure 11, and rejection of the concoction from California that would destroy local controls on government and schools." September 12, 1978

VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 11. VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 6.

Submitted by: Don Satchell
640 N. Baker Dr.
Canby, Or 97013

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Opposition

A TAXPAYER'S OPPOSITION TO BALLOT MEASURE #11

The 200,000 Oregonians who signed petitions for a ballot measure that might drastically reduce property taxes have been betrayed by the Legislature with the adoption of Ballot Measure #11. They have been betrayed because the Legislature ignored the **real message** from the people.

BALLOT MEASURE #11 DOES **NOTHING** TO LIMIT GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

The message was **not** necessarily that each of the petition signers wanted his or her own property taxes lowered, BUT THEY WANTED TO LIMIT THE SOURCE OF REVENUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THEREBY EFFECTIVELY LIMIT GOVERNMENT SPENDING . . . not to limit essential services such as police, fire, and schools (the loss of which is constantly being threatened by the bureaucrats and politicians) but the thousands of administrative assistants, secretaries, planners, social workers, consultants, clerks, researchers, inspectors, field people, and on and on, ad infinitum.

BALLOT MEASURE #11 WILL **RAISE** TAXES

It's as simple as this: The State will pay half your property taxes up to $1,500. This will cost the State's General Fund over $500 million. The General Fund surplus is estimated to be $225 million. Which means that $275 million will have to be raised through other taxes! THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT 200,000 OREGONIANS WERE TRYING TO **PREVENT.**

BALLOT MEASURE #11 DOES **NOTHING** TO PREVENT ESCALATING ASSESSMENTS

Sure, assessments will be frozen for one year. Then they will continue right on up at the same old sprial or worse.

BALLOT MEASURE #11 DOES **NOTHING** FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

And therefore, does nothing toward easing inflation, creating more jobs or encouraging capital investment. The Legislature apparently thinks that helping business and industry takes something away from people. On the contrary, the taxes collected on a dollar of incentive to business will be far in excess of the one-time benefit of collecting that dollar in property taxes. Extra profits ploughed back into capital investment makes jobs, and payrolls put more money back into circulation, which in turn, generates more tax revenues from many sources.

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE #11—IT DOES **NOTHING** FOR MOST EVERYBODY

Submitted by: W. Kirk Braun
19509 S. Mosier Rd.
Oregon City, OR. 97045

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Opposition

Oregonians who want to do the WHOLE JOB on tax relief will vote "NO" on Ballot Measure 11. It is the work of a frightened, hurried Special Session—and it is incomplete, deceptive and irresponsible. Approval of this shoddy package would only complicate finishing the WHOLE JOB of tax reform here in Oregon. Oregon Initiative Foundation urges a resounding "NO" on No. 11 to make it clear that the people demand that the WHOLE JOB be done.

BALLOT MEASURE 11 IS INCOMPLETE.

No "reform" package which does not halt the spiral in BOTH our income taxes and property taxes is even worth considering. Because of the unvoted increase in our income tax caused by inflation, income tax collections have actually grown 279% faster than property taxes, and 223% faster than the cost of living. All the "relief" No. 11 promises is still less than the expected income tax growth in the next biennium alone. No. 11 DOES NOTHING about stopping the runaway growth of our fastest growing tax, the income tax, and thus ignores half the problem.

BALLOT MEASURE 11 IS DECEPTIVE.

No. 11 promises 50% relief to homeowners—but makes no provision for inflation. In the last seven years the Portland Consumer Price Index has gone up 72.2%. How much will No. 11's promise be worth seven years from now?

No. 11 promises effective expenditure limitations—but exempts hundreds and hundreds of **millions** of dollars from those "limits."

No. 11 promises to return end-of-biennium state surpluses to the taxpayers—but does nothing to prevent burning up those surpluses first through supplemental appropriations.

BALLOT MEASURE 11 IS IRRESPONSIBLE.

No. 11 permanently mortgages the state general fund to local spending—while weakening the most important check on local spending, the vigilance of local voters, by using their own income tax dollars to lull the homeowners and renters.

Oregon Initiative Foundation presented a complete and effective tax reform program to the Special Session—but the legislators gave us No. 11 instead. We urge you to vote "NO" on No. 11, and then help us make the Regular Session do the WHOLE JOB on tax reform next January.

Submitted by: Oregon Initiative Foundation
Donald H. Burnett, President
P.O. Box 1349
Portland, Oregon 97207

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Opposition

RENTERS ATTENTION

If Measure 11 passes, it provides the homeowner property tax relief up to $1,500.00.

What **guaranteed** rent reduction did they give the renter? **Nothing!** Only a **promise** that the 1979 regular legislative session will come up with a plan to give the residential tenant a greater **refund** of rent that he has already paid. This will not reduce your monthly rent bill, it will be a refund only if you **ask** for it by making **application**. How much of a refund—who knows!!

If state government needs additional revenue in future years, where will it come from? A good chance it would come from the renter in the form of reduced refunds for those that **apply** for it.

Ballot Measure 11 does not address itself to the real concern of the citizens

"LESS GOVERNMENT SPENDING—LESS GOVERNMENT CONTROL"

Responsible citizens do not expect the federal, state, county or city government to provide guarantees through expensive social programs from

"CRADLE TO GRAVE"

If Ballot Measure 11 passed, where will the money come from? The State. **Who** is the State? People—renters like yourself. Do not be mislead. The only way for reduced rent is through **major cuts in government spending**. Responsible property owners will pass the tax savings on to the renter in the form of **reduced monthly rents**.

Vote No on Measure 11. It will **not** require

- Major cut back in government spending—VOTE NO!
- Less government red tape—VOTE NO!
- Guaranteed fair rent reduction through lower monthly rent—VOTE NO!

Thank You
A CONCERNED CITIZEN

Submitted by: Joseph E. Weston
2154 N.E. Broadway
Portland, Or. 97232

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Opposition

The politicians' plan does nothing to reduce overall government spending on taxes. It simply substitutes personal income tax revenues for up to one-half of most homeowners' property tax bills. The size of government is not cut back. It can be with Measure 6.

NO 11 YES 6

The politicians' plan tries to set taxpayers against one another by giving property tax "relief" to only homeowners and not to businesses. Business must pass all taxes on to consumers in order to stay in business and serve the public. All homeowners are consumers, all renters are consumers, and all businessmen are consumers. Measure 11 amounts to a new sales tax on Oregonians because it would increase the relative taxes on business and thus help increase prices to all of us.

NO 11 YES 6

The politicians' plan does nothing after the first two years to restrain the soaring property tax assessments that lead to higher property taxes. They only come up with Measure 11 after 200,000 Oregonians put Measure 6 on the ballot. Does anyone really believe they will hold down the growth in property tax reassessments in the future if they were not forced to as Measure 6 forces them to?

NO 11 YES 6

The politicians' plan is no more or less an "Oregon" plan than any other tax plan. Since when have Oregonians shunned a good idea simply because someone else thought of it first? To say Measure 6 is "Californian" makes about as much sense as saying democracy is Greek.

NO 11 YES 6

The politicians' plan claims to limit the growth of government. Even if this proved true, it is not enough. We must begin now to reduce the size of government. We must begin to regain control over our own lives and over our own pocketbooks. Measure 11 robs Peter to pay Paul. Measure 6 allows all of us to retain more of what we have worked for.

DECLARE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

NO 11 YES 6

Submitted by: Libertarians for Measure 6
Dale Schwartzenhauer, Treasurer
P.O. Box 40683
Portland, OR 97240

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Opposition

VOTE NO ON 11! VOTE YES ON 6!

ELEVEN IS THE POLITICIANS' MEASURE—SIX IS THE PEOPLE'S MEASURE

Six reasons why you should vote **No on 11**—Vote yes on 6 . . .

1—**Eleven is a politicial attempt to defeat the people's Tax Revolt by confusing voters.** Supporters of 11 say 6 is a Californian law. THE 201,000 PERSONS WHO SIGNED THE PETITION TO PLACE MEASURE 6 ON THE BALLOT ARE NOT CALIFORNIANS. (Further, Oregon had a similar 1½% property tax limitation measure on the ballot as early as 1968!)

2—**Eleven is a tax switch—not a tax cut.** Eleven mandates that the property tax "refund" be paid from personal income tax receipts. Isn't this out of one pocket into another?

3—**Eleven sets no limit on assessment figures**—six allows only 2% increase a year ". . . when you figure in the effect of pushing assessed values back to their 1975 level, the net saving for many taxpayers is bound to be greater under Measure 6." (Eugene Register-Guard editorial 9-16-78)

4—**Eleven does not effectively limit spending.** The only way to limit spending **effectively** is to CUT TOTAL TAX REVENUE.

". . . Measure 11 would 'cost' the state $525 million compared to the $860 million that Measure 6 would 'cost'. . . . This looks to me like Measure 11 provides only 61 percent of the tax relief provided by Measure 6." (UO Economics Professor Robert Campbell)

5—**Eleven is not equitable or fair.** It gives no relief at all to 2/3rd of the taxpayers, mostly small businessmen and retired persons with rental income. This is NOT EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW! Every Oregon taxpayer is entitled to his fair share of tax relief.

6—**Eleven encourages more bureaucracy and red tape.** Politicians wanted measure 11 because it gives them more control than measure 6. Send them a message. Let them know we can spend our money (that measure 6 lets us keep) without their complicated refund forms.

VOTE NO ON 11. YES ON 6.

Submitted by: Libertarian Party of Oregon
Tonie Nathan, Chair.
385 E. Eleventh St.
Eugene, OR 97401

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MEASURE NO. 11

Argument in Opposition

The politicians have done it again. They seem to labor under the astounding misperception that the movement sweeping Oregon and the nation is a property tax revolt. It is not. This is an unqualified TAX REVOLT! Reject the politicians' compromise. Vote for the people's tax cut.

NO on 11 YES on 6

The only proper and positive action the special session could have taken was to offer the voters a measure to cut and limit the state income tax in the same way Measure 6 cuts and limits the property tax. They did not. Measure 11 takes money from your personal income tax to subsidize local government. This is nothing but fiscal hocus-pocus.

NO on 11 YES on 6

The Salem politicians have offered, not a cut, but a shuffle. Now is the time to CUT taxes, CUT bureaucratic overload, CUT the size of government, CUT red tape. Measure 11 does not cut. It just shifts and confuses.

NO on 11 YES on 6

Measure 11 is confusing. Under its legalese you don't know what method will be used to assess your property. You don't know what your assessment will be. You don't know what your tax rate will be. You don't know what your personal income tax level will be. You don't even know what the so-called state and local "spending limits" will be. Under Measure 6 you know exactly what your assessment will be. Under Measure 6 you know exactly how high your tax rate can be. Since deficit spending is illegal for governments in Oregon, a tax limit is the best possible spending limit.

NO on 11 YES on 6

According to the State's own figures, Measure 11 offers only 61% of the tax relief Measure 6 offers. The rest of Measure 11 requires the bureaucrats to move your money from one of their pockets to another. The people learned to live under the income-cost squeeze caused by inflation a long time ago. It is time the politicians did the same. Let's help them.

NO on 11 YES on 6

Without the signatures of over 200,000 Oregonians, no tax relief measure would be on the ballot at all. Reject the politicians' 11th hour ploy. Reject Measure 11. Vote for the people's initiative to keep their own money. Vote for Measure 6.

NO on 11 YES on 6

Submitted by: Paul L. Dillon, Jr.
P.O. Box 941
Philomath, OR 97370

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MEASURE NO. 3-13

Expands Board of Clackamas County Commissioners to Five Members

AN ACT
TO REQUIRE FIVE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, EACH FROM A SEPARATE DISTRICT

We the People of Clackamas County ordain as follows:

Section 1. **Number of Commissioners.** Beginning on January 5, 1981, Clackamas County shall have five county commissioners.

Section 2. **Election by Districts.** Clackamas County shall be divided into five districts, each of which shall elect one commissioner on a partisan basis.

Section 3. **Residence.** A commissioner from any district must have been a resident of that district for at least one year before assuming office and may only hold that office of commissioner while remaining a resident of that district.

Section 4. **Initial Districts.** Subject to Section 9, Clackamas County shall be divided into the following five districts:

(a) District 1 shall consist of precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 111, 112, 116, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 201, 202, 203, 336, 337, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 351, 352, 353, 356, 357, 560, 561, 562, 566, as they existed on April 15, 1978.

(b) District 2 shall consist of precincts 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 311, 312, 313, 326, 327, 331, as they existed on April 15, 1978.

(c) District 3 shall consist of precincts 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 354, 530, 531, 532, 533, 535, 536, 537, 549, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 563, 564, 565, 567, 568, 575, 576, 578, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, as they existed on April 15, 1978.

(d) District 4 shall consist of precincts 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 91, 92, 452, 453, 455, 456, 457, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 521, 522, 523, 525, 526, 534, as they existed on April 15, 1978

(e) District 5 shall consist of precincts 93, 96, 97, 101, 102, 106, 355, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 381, 382, 391, 392, 393, 394, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 411, 412, 421, 422, 441, 442, 443, 451, 454, 550, 577, as they existed on April 15, 1978.

Section 5. **Phased Elections.** To assure an orderly transition from a three-member board of county commissioners, new commissioners shall be nominated according to the applicable procedures and elected according to the following schedule:

(a) At the general election in November 1980, and every four years thereafter, Districts 1, 3, and 4 shall elect commissioners for four-year terms. At the general election in November 1980, District 2 shall elect a commissioner for a two-year term.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 3, the commissioner elected to a four-year term in November 1978 shall serve as the fifth commissioner from January 5, 1981 until the end of his term. However, if the position held by the commissioner elected to a four-year term in November 1978 should become vacant after the effective date of this ordinance, a new commissioner, meeting the requirements of Section 3, shall be elected by District 5 or appointed in accordance with law.

(c) At the general election in November 1982 and every four years thereafter, Districts 2 and 5 shall elect commissioners for four-year terms.

Section 6. **Chairman.** On and after January 5, 1981, three county commissioners may elect or remove a chairman of the board of county commissioners. If three commissioners cannot agree upon a chairman, then the commissioner who has had the longest consecutive term of service as a commissioner shall be chairman.

Section 7. **Quorum.** A quorum for any meeting of the board of county commissioners shall be three.

Section 8. **Decisions.** Any action taken by the board of county commissioners shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the full board.

Section 9. **Reapportionment.** The Districts specified by this ordinance shall be reapportioned by the county clerk after the final data from each United States decennial census has been compiled and released. Districts shall continue to be substantially equal in population, contiguous in territory, and numbered consecutively. Notwithstanding Section 3, redistricting shall not prevent an incumbent commissioner from completing the term of office to which that commissioner was elected.

Section 10. **Effective Date.** This ordinance shall take effect ninety days after the date of the election on which it is approved by the voters.

Section 11. **Amendment.** Except as provided in Section 9, this ordinance may only be amended or repealed by the voters of Clackamas County.

Section 12. **Severability.** If a court should hold invalid or unconstitutional any clause or part of this ordinance, that holding shall not affect the remaining parts of this ordinance which are not held invalid or unconstitutional.

BALLOT TITLE

3-13 EXPANDS BOARD OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO FIVE MEMBERS—Purpose: Expands the three member Board of Commissioners of Clackamas County to five members, effective January 5, 1981. Creates five separate districts of substantially equal population. Requires election of one Commissioner from each district. Requires Commissioners be residents of the district for one year prior to taking office and remain a resident of that district while holding office. Requires agreement of three Commissioners before taking action. Provides for phased election of Commissioners.

YES ☐

NO ☐

MEASURE NO. 3-13

Explanation

SUMMARY: This measure, proposed by an initiative signed by County voters, requires the election of five county commissioners, each from a separate district or part of Clackamas County. It is not a tax measure. No new or additional taxes may be levied to implement this initiative.

PRESENT SITUATION: Since 1959, the Clackamas County Board of Commissioners has been composed of three members, each elected at large by voters of the entire county.

PROPOSED CHANGE: Beginning January 5, 1981, the Board of Commissioners shall be composed of five members. New members shall be elected from separate districts, not at large. This measure divides the county into five separate districts, substantially equal in population. These districts are:

District 1—Oregon City, Wilsonville, Molalla, Canby, Barlow, Dickey Prairie, Ladd Hill, Marquam, Yoder, and adjacent precincts.

District 2—Lake Oswego, West Linn, Lake Grove, Rivergrove, Southwood Park, and adjacent precincts.

District 3—Gladstone, Jennings Lodge, Johnson City, Beavercreek, Carus, Colton, Mulino, Redland, and adjacent precincts,

District 4—Milwaukie east to 82nd, Oak Grove, and adjacent precincts.

District 5—Sandy, Estacada, Happy Valley, Boring Clackamas, Damascus, Eaglecreek, Mt. Hood corridor, and adjacent precincts.

A commissioner elected from any district must have been a resident of that district for at least one year before assuming office and may hold that office only while remaining a resident of that district.

Phased elections are specified. A commissioner elected countywide before the 1980 elections will continue in office for the regular four-year term. Thereafter, all commissioners must be elected from separate districts.

A quorum for any meeting of the Board of County Commissioners shall be three. Any action taken by the Board shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the full Board, not merely a majority of those present.

REAPPORTIONMENT: After each ten-year federal census the county clerk shall reapportion the districts to maintain substantially equal population. Redistricting shall not prevent an incumbent commissioner from completing the term of office to which he was elected.

This measure makes no other changes.

Committee Members	Appointed By
Howard G. Hopkins	Committee for Five Commissioners
Herbert E. Steiner	Committee for Five Commissioners
Nancy J. Thornton	County Clerk
Wilbur Sulzbach	County Clerk
Doris Gately	Members of Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 254.222.

MEASURE NO. 3-13

Argument in Favor

VOTE YES ON MEASURE NO. 3-13.

THIS IS NOT A TAX MEASURE. Property taxes are limited by law to no more than the 6% annual increase currently added each year. Taxes will be the same whether we have three or five county commissioners. Funds for two additional commissioners must come out of the regular budget. FIVE COMMISSIONERS CAN MORE THAN PAY THEIR WAY.

Consider this:

- BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES ARE DELEGATED INCREASINGLY TO ASSISTANTS . . . highly paid, but neither elected by, nor responsive to the voters. Commissioners are insulated from the people by layers of staff.
- ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS UP, SERVICES DOWN . . . Skyrocketing bureaucratic costs have forced cuts in budgets for essential services, such as sheriff's office, parks, libraries, which then must be supported by special levies.
- THE HISTORICAL COALITION OF TWO COMMISSIONERS AGAINST ONE . . . A chemistry peculiar to three-member boards . . . enjoyed by the two who wield the power, but too often defeating the will of the people.
- COUNTYWIDE CAMPAIGNING COSTS SO MUCH THAT LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NECESSARY . . . Candidates obligated to large contributors cannot well serve the people.
- Archaic methods, snap decisions, lack of management and budget priorities have created WASTE ESTIMATED AT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLAR ANNUALLY. Here are several examples:

  —a million-dollar lawsuit caused by the hasty signing of a lease.

  —a highly paid county lobbyist working in Salem and Washington, D.C.

  —time and money lost as employees shuttle between offices scattered all over a poorly planned complex stretching from Marylhurst to Oregon City, Warner Milne Road, Gladstone, and elsewhere.

YOUR "YES" VOTE ON MEASURE NO. 3-13 WILL GIVE YOU:

- Greater LOCAL CONTROL through districting.
- COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RESPONSIVE TO YOU, since they will be more familiar with community concerns and needs in your district.
- More COMPETENT AND EFFICIENT DECISIONS MADE BY A FIVE MEMBER BOARD ACCOUNTABLE TO YOU.
- Budget allocations made for positions and programs which YOU support . . . ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IF THE 1½% PROPERTY TAX LIMITATION PASSES AND BUDGET CUTS ARE MADE. Let's assure they cut out the "fat", not the services.
- More REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT by electing five commissioners from districts.

Make Clackamas County Government more EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIVE TO ITS CITIZENS.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE NO. 3-13.

Submitted by:

Committee for Five Commissioners
Howard G. Hopkins, Treasurer
5266 S. E. Jackson St.
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

Nancy J. Thornton
14114 S. E. Elderberry Lane
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

Chief Petitioners:
Herbert E. Steiner
Rt. 1, Box 39-1
Beavercreek, Oregon 97004

Wilbur Sulzbach
38630 S. E. Hudson Road
Sandy, Oregon 97055

MEASURE NO. 3-13

Argument in Opposition

This measure proposes to replace three, full time county commissioners paid $98,208.00 annually elected at large with five full time county commissioners paid $163,680.00 annually elected by district. This proposal will, among other things, increase costs:

THIS PROPOSAL INCREASES COST: Additional salaries for commissioners alone will exceed $65,000.00, plus postage, additional secretaries, printing, travel, telephone and space. I haven't been able to find an example of government cutting costs by adding more officials.

THE PROPOSAL DOESN'T IMPROVE SERVICE OR EFFICIENCY: It puts five commissioners, each with equal authority, in charge of county operations. Commissioners are NOT in charge of specific departments or given special authority. You will have more trouble trying to find out where decisions are made or who is responsible for a program or problem.

THE PROPOSAL MANDATES THE "POLITICS" OF SINGLE DISTRICTS. You would give up your right to vote for county commissioners every two years and your participation in selecting the entire board. Now each commissioner needs your vote and has an interest in your neighborhood. Measure 3-13 places each in one-fifth of the county. Four commissioners would be elected by someone else. Would they care as much about your problems? I don't believe anyone benefits from ward-system politics.

There is an orderly process to change and reform county government (ORS Chapter 203). You would have an opportunity to have your ideas considered. Measure 3-13 promotes the ideas of a few.

IT COSTS YOU MORE AND GIVES YOU LESS

VOTE NO!

Prepared and paid for by Allen B. Pynn, 18827 Pacific Highway, West Linn, Oregon 97068.

Partisan Candidates

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PHOTO BY DOUG RAINES, SALEM

Democratic Party Statement

STATE OF OREGON

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ACCOMPLISHMENT

Beginning in the 1950's, and increasingly in the decade of the 60's and 70's, the Democratic Party has attained the status of the majority party in the State of Oregon. Democrats by dint of effort, numbers, candidates, program and performance have completely turned around the politics of a state once labeled the "Vermont of the West"—rock-ribbed Republican to the core. This transformation was not accidental. The Democratic Party, the oldest political party in any democracy in the world, simply introduced into Oregon politics a program and political leadership concerned first and foremost with the well-being of people as a whole. Special interest legislation and special interest government—the hallmark of Republicanism—were replaced by a Democratic Party political and governmental commitment to **put people first**. And that's where people have stayed—their interests are and remain the abiding interests of the Democratic Party. And don't think that message gets lost in the confusion of political debate. **It does not.** People have their own way of measuring the standard of political performance by the parties—they vote at the polls. That's why we have four Democratic Congressmen, a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Attorney General, a Democratic Labor Commissioner, a 24-6 edge in the State Senate, and a 37-23 majority in the State House of Representatives.

There are those who would have you think that the party label doesn't mean much. This is the line of Republicans and more often than not those without a sense of the history of the parties. **Don't you believe it.** The main determinant of an individual's vote remains **party identification**. And can you think of any better guide to how government performs? Compare the Republican Party response to the depression of the 30's to that of the Democratic Party of Franklin D. Roosevelt. People have long memories. The Republican Party is still justifiably paying the price to its indifference to people's needs during that deep crisis in our nation's history. No single event in this century better reveals the "do-nothing-for-people" attitude of the Republican Party than the non-response to millions of Americans victimized by events which Republican policies of the 1920's helped bring about.

Or for more recent evidence, take Watergate. The indifference of the Republican Nixon administration to the constitutional guarantees of individual liberty and due process almost destroyed the republic. In contrast, Democratic Congresses and Lyndon Johnson brought individual dignity and freedom to millions of Americans with civil rights legislation in 1964, 1965, and 1968 which helped guarantee minority groups their rightful place in the mainstream of American life. Try to think of one piece of domestic legislation in the past 50 years inspired by a Republican concern for the well-being of people. It defies imagination—such legislation is virtually non-existent.

Or come closer eo home to Oregon. The last three legislatures—all under Democratic Party leadership, and two with BOB STRAUB as Governor, have accomplished more for people than any other three consecutive legislatures in the state's history. Whether the area of concern be the retention of individual dignity by senior citizens (Project Independence); home owner's property tax relief; aiding local school districts by upping Basic School Support to 40%; insuring the livability that is Oregon for this generation and future generations of Oregonians by wise land use planning laws; holding out the promise of a more secure future to a single woman through the Displaced Homemaker's bill; energy conservation by permitting a tax credit for weatherization of their homes—this is the kind of legislation that makes people the primary beneficiaries of the product of the legislative process. These are but a few of the examples of why the Democratic Party has come to inspire the belief and confidence of the average Oregonian. 767,917 of the state's electorate are now Democrats—the comparable Republican figure is 486,541. The margin understandably widens each year.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN DISARRAY

This past Summer witnessed a power takeover in the Republican Party by a notorious right wing Republican, WALTER HUSS. HUSS' political outlook was characterized as "bigotry" by the **Portland Oregonian** in a Saturday, August 12 editorial. The once dominant party in Oregon now has as its spokesman an individual whose political style is furtive secrecy and whose value system stigmatizes Oregonians religiously unlike himself as beyond the pale of acceptability. How can a voter in Oregon trust political and governmental leadership to a party which permits people of this political stripe and persuasion to seize the reins of power in their organization? The direct and correct answer is that such a party cannot be entrusted with the responsibilities of leadership. Not only does HUSS' outlook violate the First Amendment guarantee ensuring the separation of church and state. His policies also threaten to undercut the moderate, middle-of-the-road politics which is the basic strength of Oregon's open, competitive two party governmental system. The politics of HUSS and his Republican followers are foreign to the ways of Oregon, yet those politics will dominate the Republican Party organizationally for the next two years.

This abysmal situation was hardly salvaged by the appearance of a rival faction in the Republican Party—the Council of the Elected Republicans. This latter group introduces the unique phenomenon of a two headed elephant into Oregon politics, or perhaps even a more accurate figure, an elephant with a head at each end straining to go in opposite directions. The picture is not a pretty one. It is suggestive of a party that has lost its way politically. There is little to inspire confidence in the voter and a great deal to invite fear. Surely such a party has lost any claim on the electorate to direct the affairs of government in Oregon.

Within the Democratic Party, on the other hand, the affirmative action policies which took hold at the national party level after Chicago in 1968 form a vivid contrast to the "closed" politics of the HUSS controlled Oregon Republican Party. The Democratic Party in the electorate, in government, and as an organization openly welcomes Oregonians of whatever religious preference, ethnic background, age, economic and social status, and educational background to its ranks. As a party of all the people, Democrats in Oregon pursue a politics of inclusiveness rather than exclusiveness. The party derives its unique strength from the diversity of its membership. The fact is that in its diversity the Democratic Party finds its unity, in contrast to the Republican Party where the closed unity HUSS would bring to the party almost ensures a diversity of embittered viewpoints.

THE PROMISE OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN CAMPAIGN '78

U.S. SENATE

VERN COOK, with 22 years of legislative experience, is the Democratic Party candidate opposing Republican Mark Hatfield for a seat in the United States Senate. As the Oregon state legislator with the greatest amount of service in the legislature, VERN COOK has acquired unique expertise in all areas of governmental concern, particularly revenue and taxation. VERN COOK is a Democrat with an independent mind who always keeps the interests of people

Democratic Party Statement

STATE OF OREGON

uppermost in his thinking as a part of his innovative approach to law making and his voting decisions on the issues. VERN COOK will serve all Oregonians well. He will not become part of an eastern establishment which serves to estrange him from his Oregon constituency. The same cannot be said for his Republican opponent, whose identity as an Oregonian seems to have been swallowed up years ago by his own and his wife's deep-seated investment in the things and ways of Washington. VERN COOK will be able to exert a positive influence and role in the Senate as a member of the majority party. He has prepared himself ably for just such service to Democrats and the people of Oregon generally.

GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR BOB STRAUB has served Oregon well during the past four years. His quiet style belies his willingness to address all the tough issues and to persevere in the face of pressure and criticism. BOB STRAUB'S basic instincts are to preserve the very best of Oregon's heritage, and insure that this heritage is passed on to future generations intact and augmented. BOB STRAUB was Oregon's first environmentalist in the political arena, and his uncompromising position on land use planning attests to his unsurpassed devotion to that commitment over the years. BOB STRAUB'S a steady hand and a steady influence. Instead of playing politics with Ballot Measure 6 this year, BOB STRAUB came out in immediate opposition to the measure. BOB STRAUB had the courage to devise an alternative to Measure 6 and call a special session of the legislature while his opponent preferred to waffle seemingly forever on every aspect of the entire issue. BOB STRAUB'S legislative accomplishment has been of the first order. On energy, schools, taxes, problems of the aged, corrections, and the entire gamut of substantive legislative accomplishment in the 58th and 59th Oregon Legislative Assemblies, BOB STRAUB has been a leader. BOB STRAUB is a man of courage and fortitude who deserves to defeat his conservative opponent just as badly as he did in 1974.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Oregon delegation to the United States House of Representatives remains solidly Democratic. AL ULLMAN as Ways and Means Committee Chairman occupies one of the most powerful posts in Congress. His experience and the authority of his position serves the nation and Oregon's Second District well.

Third District Congressman BOB DUNCAN is running unopposed, leaving only LES AUCOIN and JIM WEAVER, both members of the Class of '74, to contest for third terms in the House. The first Democrat ever to represent the First District, LES AUCOIN has strengthened his hold on the District by the even-handed and temperate manner he has attempted to serve all the people of northwestern Oregon and the western section of the tri-county area. Whether the issue be housing, fishing, or Asian trade, LES AUCOIN is unafraid to search for Congressional solutions to these problems.

JIM WEAVER has spoken out on the issues more clearly perhaps than any other Oregon Congressman. As Chairman of the Forestry Subcommittee, JIM WEAVER is in a strong position to promote the well being of the chief industry of the Fourth District, lumber. JIM WEAVER has taken a leadership role in devising energy legislation to help solve the future energy needs of the northwest region. For his forthrightness, for his courage, and for his willingness to stick with his party, JIM WEAVER merits reelection to a third term in the House.

LABOR COMMISSIONER

MARY ROBERTS will be an able Democratic replacement to Democrat BILL STEVENSON as Labor Commissioner. Like STEVENSON, MARY ROBERTS brings experience in both the House and Senate to the job. She knows government and the workings of bureaucracy. MARY ROBERTS will be an intelligent administrator, and a strict enforcer of the civil rights legislation entrusted to her agency.

OREGON LEGISLATURE
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES
SENATE

Dist.	Candidate	Dist.	Candidate
1	CHARLES HANLON	14	DICK GROENER
3	BLAINE WHIPPLE	17	KEITH BURBIDGE
5	TED HALLOCK	18	CLIFF TROW
9	FRANK ROBERTS	19	JOHN POWELL
10	JIM GARDNER	21	ED FADELEY
11	RICHARD BULLOCK	22	TED KULONGOSKI
13	WALT BROWN	26	LENN HANNON

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES
HOUSE

Dist.	Candidate	Dist.	Candidate
1	GARLAND BROWN	31	VERN FAATZ
3	JOHN MEYER	32	PEG DERELI
4	MARK GARDNER	33	BOB VIAN
5	BILL HAMILTON	34	DON SHOCKEY
6	LEILA BECK	35	JOE FULTON
7	PAT WHITING	36	MAE YIH
8	VERA KATZ	37	BUD BYERS
9	TOM MASON	38	MAX RIJKEN
10	PHIL LANG	39	GRATTAN KERANS
11	RICK BAUMAN	40	DON CHALMERS
12	ROD MONROE	41	TOM FAGAN
13	GRETCHEN KAFOURY	42	NANCIE FADELEY
14	HOWARD CHERRY	43	CLINT BOEHRINGER
15	JIM CHREST	44	ED BEAL
16	WALLY PRIESTLEY	45	JOHN KITZHABER
17	GEORGE STARR	47	BILL GRANNELL
18	JANE CEASE	48	DOC STEVENSON
19	HARDY MYERS	50	CLAYTON KLEIN
20	DREW DAVIS	51	ROYAL DELAND
21	SUE PISHA	52	BOB BECKETT
22	SANDY RICHARDS	54	TOM THROOP
23	GLENN OTTO	55	CHUCK BENNETT
24	JOYCE COHEN	56	WAYNE FAWBUSH
25	GLEN WHALLON	57	MARY BATES
26	ED LINDQUIST	58	JIM PETERSEN
28	CURT WOLFER	59	MAX SIMPSON
29	RAY HINDS	60	JIM OGLE
30	JEFF GILMOUR		

VOTE FOR YOUR DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES. THEY WILL REPRESENT YOU AND ALL THE PEOPLE.

James R. Klonoski
Chairperson
Democratic Party of Oregon
P.O. Box 1084
Eugene, Oregon 97440

CANDIDATE FOR
United States Senator

continued

VERN
COOK

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Senator Vern Cook Has Been A Lawyer Since 1952 and Is A Member Of The Oregon Bar and The Oregon Trial Lawyers Association.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: None.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Senator Cook Attended Elementary Schools In Colorado And Oregon And Is A Graduate of Gresham Union High School, Reed College, B.A., And The University of Oregon School Of Law, L.L.B.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Senator Vern Cook Is Also A Former Gresham City Judge and Troutdale City Attorney.

Senator Vern Cook Was Born On A Farm near St. Francis, Kansas, October 14, 1925 And Moved To Oregon In 1937 From Colorado.

ELECT OUR VETERAN DEMOCRATIC OREGON SENATOR TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE! SENATOR VERN COOK IS INDEPENDENT OF THE SPECIAL INTERESTS AND RESPONSIVE TO THE PEOPLE!

Oregonians Need A Senator In Washington D.C. Who Will Represent All Of The People of Oregon And Not Just A Few Special Interest Groups. We Need A Senator Who Is Open And Available—One Who Is Concerned With What The People Want Instead Of What He Thinks People Should Have. We Need Senator Vern Cook Who Has A 22 Year History Of Representing And Carrying Out The Wishes Of Those Electing Him.

SENATOR VERN COOK KNOWS OREGON AND HAS EXTENSIVE LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE.

Senator Vern Cook, now in his twenty-second year in the Oregon Legislature is Dean of the Oregon Senate. Senator Vern Cook is Chairman of the Senate Revenue and School Finance Committee, having held that position since 1971. During his tenure Senator Cook has specialized in the field of revenue and taxation. Senator Vern Cook also serves as Chairman of the Interim Legislative Revenue Committee.

Senator Vern Cook has served as Chairman of Committees on Natural Resources, where he became familiar with the problems of log exportation, Local Government where he became familiar with the needs of cities and counties, and Military Affairs where he became familiar with the needs for national defense. In addition, Senator Cook has served as a member of committees dealing with Transportation, State and Federal Affairs, Judiciary, Education, Small Business and Elections.

SENATOR VERN COOK HAS DEEP ROOTS IN OREGON AND HAS BROAD BASED SUPPORT.

Senator Vern Cook is a member of BPOE 1805, Gresham Grange, Gresham Chamber of Commerce and the Oregon Steelheaders. In 1974 Vern was named Conservation Man of the Year. Vern and his wife Beryl have five children from ages 10 to 21.

Senator Vern Cook's candidacy has been endorsed by the Oregon Women's Caucus; SORT, the organization which led the fight to make Steelhead a game fish; the Oregon Nurses Association; the United Steelworkers; the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Council and the Democratic Party of Oregon.

SENATOR VERN COOK WILL REPRESENT THE PEOPLE WHO ELECT HIM, NOT SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS.

Senator Vern Cook has represented the people living in the area now included in Multnomah County's 12th Senatorial District for over 21 years. Vern's senatorial and law office is located in Gresham. Senator Vern Cook believes it is his duty to represent those who elect him. He will always carry out their wishes unless to do so would cause him to violate his oath to uphold the Oregon and U.S. Constitution.

Senator Vern Cook would NEVER take the position taken by his Republican opponent who said, in supporting ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty, even "If 99 percent of the people were against it, I would still vote for it," (Oregonian, March 12, 1978). In fact a poll published that day showed Oregonians opposed the treaty by a margin of 2 to 1.

During the 1973, 1975 and 1977 legislative sessions Senator Vern Cook held regular bi-weekly meetings with his constituents. If elected United States Senator, Vern would continue that practice statewide on a monthly basis.

COMPARE SENATOR VERN COOK'S POSITIONS ON NATIONAL ISSUES WITH THOSE OF HIS REPUBLICAN OPPONENT, MARK HATFIELD:

NATIONAL DEFENSE. Senator Cook Supports A Strong National Defense With Modern Armaments. (Hatfield consistently votes to weaken our defense capability.)

BALANCED BUDGET. Senator Vern Cook Supports A Balanced Federal Budget. (Hatfield opposed a balanced budget for 1976, 1978 and 1979.)

INFLATION. Senator Vern Cook Believes Shortages of Goods, Monopolistic Price Fixing and Deficit Financing Are The Major Causes Of Inflation. Continued Shortages Are Caused By Restrictive Government Regulations Preventing Free Enterprise. (Hatfield supports continued government regulations.)

ENERGY. Senator Vern Cook Supports Establishment Of A New Energy Policy Based On Plenty Rather Than Scarcity. (Hatfield supports legislation creating shortages and high prices for most energy sources.)

HEALTH CARE. Senator Cook Supports Lower Cost, Better Quality Health Care For All Oregonians. (Hatfield has done virtually nothing.)

EQUAL RIGHTS. Senator Cook Believes That Civil Rights Should Be Equally Available To All. Vern Supports ERA and Women's Choice On Abortion. Senator Cook Opposes Special Privilege Based On The Accident Of Birth. (Hatfield opposes a woman's right to decide for herself on abortion. Hatfield supports special privileges for some at the expense of others.)

GUN CONTROL. Senator Vern Cook Opposes Gun Control. (Hatfield supported gun control in major votes in 1968 and 1972.)

LOG EXPORTS. Senator Vern Cook Opposes Log Exports. (Hatfield supports them.)

PANAMA CANAL TREATIES. Senator Vern Cook Opposed Ratification. (Hatfield voted to ratify both treaties that gave the Panama Canal away.)

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN. 1977: The AFL-CIO rated Senator Vern Cook's support for Working Men and Women at 94%, Hatfield at 37%.

Any Way You Look At It, Senator Vern Cook Reflects The Thinking Of The Majority Of Oregonians. Its Time We Elected Him To The U.S. Senate.

(This information furnished by Elect Senator Vern Cook Committee, Shirley Bicknell, Secretary)

CANDIDATE FOR
United States Senator

MARK O. HATFIELD

Republican

OCCUPATION: U.S. Senator. Elected 1966; re-elected 1972.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Asst. Prof. Political Science, Dean of Students, Willamette Univ., 1949-1957. Lt. j.g., U.S. Navy, 1943-1945. Commanded landing craft Iwo Jima & Okinawa. Duty during occupation of Japan & China Civil War.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated Salem High School, 1940. B.A. Willamette Univ., 1943. M.A. Stanford Univ., 1948. Recipient of various honorary degrees.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Rep., 1951-1955. State Senator, 1955-1957. Secretary of State, 1957-1959. Governor, 1959-1963 & 1963-1967.

Senator Mark Hatfield is now on the threshold of becoming one of the nation's most senior United States Senators. His re-election will place Oregon in an enviable position at the seat of power in Washington, D.C. When he went to the U.S. Senate in 1967, he was ranked 100th in seniority. Now he will be in the top third in seniority in the U.S. Senate.

In the next session, he will be the ranking minority member of the Energy & Natural Resources Committee and a high ranking member of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

All of these Committees deal with matters that are of vital concern to the economic health of Oregon. As Senator Hatfield has gained in seniority both in Committees and in the full Senate, likewise have other Northwesterners. Now in positions of great influence are Senators Warren Magnuson, Henry Jackson, James McClure and Frank Church.

Senator Hatfield has developed an excellent working relationship with these men and they, as a team, are in a strong position to protect the water, timber, power and other resources of the region which provide jobs for Oregonians.

During his years in the U.S. Senate, Mark Hatfield has demonstrated his basic fiscal conservatism by consistently voting against inflationary federal spending. He has voted against every increase in the national debt ceiling and sponsored an amendment that would require a balanced federal budget.

Senator Hatfield has always voted "no" on Congressional pay increases as well as "no" on measures which would increase the sprawling, insensitive bureaucracy and, while supporting a strong military posture, watches carefully how our military dollars are spent and opposes huge and often unnecessary increases requested by the Defense Department.

Senator Hatfield believes that government itself is a major cause of inflation and feels that Congress must—with the full support of the people—say ". . . stop . . ." to those who want the people to pay for costly programs they neither want nor need. He knows that the people are tired of constantly increasing taxes and wasteful spending which fuels inflation and makes life difficult for old and young alike and intolerable for many retirees on fixed incomes.

SENATOR HATFIELD WORKS FOR OREGON

Throughout his service in the U.S. Senate, Mark Hatfield has worked hard for Oregon-based projects such as dams, powerhouses, agricultural research, reforestation, timber access roads, sewer, water and irrigation projects which all strengthen our economy and provide jobs for Oregonians.

His efforts have been directed toward gaining approval of projects which will not only help pay for themselves, but produce "second benefits" in the form of payrolls and jobs. A partial list of his accomplishments in his current term in the U.S. Senate includes the following:

- Sponsored and obtained passage of an amendment which adjusted the tax treatment of home sales by senior citizens.
- Helped make possible construction of Bureau of Mines wood waste plant in Albany.
- Co-sponsored National Forest Management Act of 1976, preventing curtailment of timber harvest.
- Helped make possible the design and construction of several of Oregon's major ports including Coos Bay and Tillamook.
- Saw to it that the Forest Service budget made possible more timber sales, roads and reforestation.
- Helped make possible the much-needed Rogue Valley water projects.
- Sponsored a "bottle bill" at the national level.
- Helped make possible aquaculture research laboratory at Newport.
- Authored amendments for construction of hopper dredges for coastal and Columbia River ports.
- Helped make possible series of dams and powerhouses on Columbia River: e.g., the second powerhouse at Bonneville Dam.

MARK HATFIELD — MAN OF INTEGRITY

Hallmark of the Hatfield years has been his adherence to high standards of public service. Oregonians know he will never betray the trust they have placed in his hands. Respected by all for his willingness to listen to all sides of an issue before taking a stand, he takes positions only after careful study and consideration.

And, Mark Hatfield works for Oregon and Oregonians. People know that he and his staff have been not only exceptionally responsive to requests for help, they have been very effective in helping to solve a wide range of problems. Mark Hatfield—the man Oregonians know and trust.

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Senator Mark Hatfield Committee)

CANDIDATE FOR
Representative in Congress 1ST DISTRICT

continued

LES
AuCOIN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: U.S. Congressman

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:
Journalist
Army veteran
Public Information Director, Pacific University in Forest Grove.
Administrator, Skidmore, Owens and Merrill.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:
Graduate of Redmond High School and Pacific University.
Recipient of Honorary Doctorate of Laws, Pacific University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:
Chairman of the Congressional Task Force on Home Ownership.
Two-term Member and Former Majority Leader of the Oregon House of Representatives.

LES AuCOIN. Native Oregonian; Army veteran; award winning journalist. Honored by B'nai B'rith with its annual Brotherhood Award. Selected by TIME Magazine as one of 100 national leaders in housing to attend its annual housing conference.

LES AuCOIN and his wife, Susan, are the parents of two children: daughter, Stacy; son, Kelly.

A FRESH YOUNG LEADER

Some people in government are just too good to lose. Les AuCoin is one of the precious few. Budget cutter. Inflation fighter. Humanitarian. The kind of hard-working, no-frills independent thinker Oregonians expect when they send an Oregonian to Congress.

Ability, yes. Integrity, absolutely.

Add the priceless ingredient of experience and you have a Congressman for Oregon's future. A Congressman fit to serve because of the kind of man he is, and because of what he has already accomplished.

Les AuCoin's whole life—in and out of government—has been a tribute to the effectiveness of one man's compassionate concern for others.

His name is synonymous with the fight to make government serve people. He is out front—leading—in the fight for control over rampaging housing costs . . . for tax credits to help middle class families pay college bills . . . for protection of our offshore fishery and the thousands of jobs that go with it . . . for tax incentives to take the ruinous boom-bust cycles out of farming . . . for cleaning up Congress (Les and a group of young House members have forced the investigation of every case of congressional corruption since he arrived in Congress.)

LES AuCOIN: A TESTED LEADER

Because he's the man he is, Les was selected by the U.S. Jaycees as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men in America in 1977. He's only the third Oregonian ever selected for the national honor.

LES AuCOIN: BUDGET CUTTER

Les AuCoin is known in Congress for being tight with a dollar. The plain fact is that Les voted to slash the federal deficit by half this year alone. He has the best record in the entire Oregon congressional delegation according to the National Taxpayers Union, an authoritative 70,000 member organization dedicated to fighting deficit spending. (Les' opponent supports an election year tax giveaway plan that would run up an additional $112 billion in deficit spending by 1981.)

LES AuCOIN: AN INDEPENDENT THINKER

To be your man in Washington, Les AuCoin has always been his own man. Willing to stand alone. For you. For Oregon. He was the only Oregon Congressman who voted against the Social Security tax, the largest peacetime tax increase in history. He was one of only 38 members of the 435-member House who voted to end the Social Security tax exemption for Congressmen and certain other federal employees—an exemption that will push an extra $22 billion tax burden on all other taxpayers over the next ten years.

THE CHOICE OF DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS

Four years ago, Les became the first Democrat ever to represent the First Congressional District. Since then, his leadership, his ability to listen, his independence has won the support of community leaders of both political parties. On June 12, 30 highly prominent Republicans from across the district formed a "Republicans for AuCoin Committee". They said they backed Les over their own party's candidate because they trusted Les and admired his ability to get results.

FOR LES AuCOIN: PEOPLE MATTER

Each year, Les AuCoin and his staff handle more than 62,000 phone calls, answer more than 50,000 letters and resolve the individual problems of tens of hundreds of people in the district. Lost social security checks . . . unfair post office closures . . . town water and sewer problems. No problem is too small or too difficult for AuCoin and his staff.

Last year alone, he logged 102,000 air miles, coming home 17 times and spent more than 14 full weeks in Oregon talking to citizens. Town meetings, open office hours, mobile office tours, and a toll-free telephone number (1-800-452-1920) all keep Les in touch with the people he represents. Because Les AuCoin understands that the people affected by government are the real experts whose opinions should be sought before policies are made.

He figures it's worth 102,000 miles in the air to hear some down-to-earth advice on the ground.

BECAUSE HE'S THERE WHEN WE NEED HIM—
WE NEED HIM NOW.

KEEP LES AuCOIN IN CONGRESS

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Les AuCoin Committee, Jim Sumner, Chairman, Linda Lehmann, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR
Representative in Congress 1ST DISTRICT

NICK
BUNICK

Republican

OCCUPATION: Nick Bunick is a Community Planner, Home Builder, and serves as a Director for a national educational firm.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Nick Bunick served in the U.S. Army Infantry. Nick Bunick joined the SCM corporation in 1961 in sales and marketing. Nick became Manager for the State of Oregon in 1963. Nick Bunick founded his own firm in 1971 and is now President of two successful firms in Multnomah County.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Nick Bunick graduated from high school as a National Honor Student. Nick attended college on a football and scholastic scholarship and earned a degree in economics and business administration.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: At the Governor's request, Nick Bunick served as a volunteer Assistant for the State of Oregon assisting the unemployed, autistic children, the handicapped, and the aged.

OUR RISING COST OF LIVING

NICK BUNICK says, "It is wrong that people are finding it so difficult to get ahead. Our ability to send our children to college, to buy a home, to have adequate health protection and security in our later years is threatened because of government excesses." NICK BUNICK will fight waste in government; will oppose bureaucratic growth and excessive government spending.

OUR TAXES

NICK BUNICK believes it is wrong that 41% of our earnings go to federal, state, and local taxes. NICK says, "Why should we have to work five months a year just to support government?"

NICK BUNICK supports the limitation on Oregon property taxes. Because we have already been over-taxed by approximately $300 million, NICK believes there would be no loss of any vital services. Nick asks that we join him in supporting the tax limitation so he can take our message to Congress to fight for a 30% federal income tax CUT and to lower government spending.

OUR CHOICE — THE ISSUES

NICK BUNICK supports a 30% federal income tax CUT for all Oregon wage earners. His opponent voted AGAINST the tax cut.

NICK BUNICK opposes deficit spending (the greatest cause of inflation). HIS OPPONENT VOTED FOR THE HIGHEST DEFICIT IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY ($70 billion, March 3, 1977).

NICK BUNICK believes we must change our social security laws. His opponent voted to INCREASE social security taxes at a faster rate for 1979, and then was ABSENT the next day (Oct. 27, 1977) for the vote on House passage of the Social Security Bill.

WE ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST

The OREGON VOTER DIGEST said, "Bunick has the soundness of common sense, coupled with business experience that we think would serve Oregonians well in the U.S. House."

The McMinnville NEWS-REGISTER said, "It will take the election of many candidates such as Nick Bunick for this nation to see any improvement in the massive overspending of its federal governments."

The Salem CAPITAL JOURNAL said Nick Bunick's views ought to appeal to those "who are fiscally conservative but who also recognize society's responsibility to deal effectively with the social problems that contribute significantly to our economic difficulties."

The Corvallis GAZETTE-TIMES said, "Nick Bunick gives promise of effective responsive representation in Congress for the people of the First District. His fiscal responsibility matches their mood; his social concern corresponds to their goals."

ALL OF US—TOGETHER

Independents, Republicans, and Democrats alike have joined together to support Nick Bunick.

"Nick Bunick is one of the most dedicated and concerned individuals I have met in my life. He can truly represent us." Bill Horning, Independent.

"Nick is one of the outstanding Congressional candidates in the country. Jerry Ford and many national leaders support Nick Bunick." Craig Berkman, State Chairman for President Ford, 1976.

"Nick Bunick will represent all the people and not special interests. He will make a difference in Congress." Dr. Bob Voy, State Chairman for Governor Reagan, 1976.

"I urge you to support Nick. It's time we elect someone to Congress who has the ability and courage to represent us and our families rather than special interest groups." Rosemary Goodman, Democrat.

FROM NICK BUNICK—A NEW APPROACH

"All of us realize there is something very wrong in Congress. Government is spending billions of our hard-earned tax dollars on programs that are not working. We must have less government spending; a balanced budget; and programs that solve, not support, problems.

"I believe very strongly that the voice of one honest, dedicated Congressman CAN make a difference when he speaks with the combined voices of the thousands of people just like you who live in our District.

"To make that difference, I need your support. It's time the professional politicians realize that they are not the government, the PEOPLE are" . . . . NICK BUNICK.

(This information furnished by Nick Bunick for Congress Committee)

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative in Congress

2ND DISTRICT

continued

TERRY L. HICKS

Republican

OCCUPATION: Welder

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Property Management, Teacher & Auditor

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate of San Diego High, Idaho State University, Bachelor of Business Administration

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None

STATEMENT OF REASONS WHY I SHOULD BE ELECTED:

I have sufficient under-graduate and graduate studies to recognize the truth in the following quotation:

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.
You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.
You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.
You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred.
You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.
You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn.
You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.
You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they should do for themselves." . . . Abraham Lincoln

Sufficient experience in management, as an entrepreneur, union and non-union craftsman and farmer to FIGHT for the principles expounded in the above quotation.

For the first time you have a REAL choice between the incumbent (Al Ullman) with a record of politics as usual, OR HICKS, WHO WILL FIGHT FOR TAX INCENTIVES that strengthen the SUPPLY side of the tax equation by expanding the economic base, reducing Gov. spending, cutting per unit taxes and increasing total revenue, that capitalize the National Debt and stop inflation, which strengthens the wage earner, wage payer and poor, while encouraging thrift and create the economic climate that promotes initiative and independence, STARTING WITH:

1. A 30% across the board cut in Federal Income Taxes with a permanent indexing of rates, and rollback Capital Gains Tax to pre '69 levels.
2. A permanent tax credit for the purchase of a home, indexed to interest rates.
3. A 10% across the board cut in Federal spending, starting with Congressional salaries, including a 40% cut in the HEW budget and stop the pension payments to elected officials.
4. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution limiting Federal spending to 20% of GNP with a provision that spending beyond this point must be subject to a National Referendum.

HICKS will fight to prohibit the use of tax dollars to buy imports, END the exporting of jobs and the use of imports to manipulate farm prices.

HICKS will oppose any direct or indirect foreign aid to Communist Nations. This includes the favored nation trade treaties.

HICKS will oppose any direct or indirect foreign aid to Communist Nations. This includes the favored nation trade treaties.

HICKS will oppose any Federal funding of private radical organizations like the National Welfare Rights Organization or Gay Liberation or which promote forced busing, quotas, and any other policies based on class rights rather than individual rights.

HICKS is fed up with the political double talk spewed forth by the Democrats. Promises of tax reform that always result in a higher net tax. "Lean-trim $500 billion budgets" that promise to solve all our social ills, BUT result in higher taxes, higher inflation and add another $100+ billion to our Current National Debt. Since 1957, the Ways & Means Committee have added $700 billion to this debt.

ULLMAN, Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, is RESPONSIBLE for:

1. Setting the budget spending limit for each Federal Agency. The '78-'79 Federal budget is $500 billion. ($106 billion more than Revenue.)
2. Setting the Debt limit! The long term debt is $9 trillion. The Current Debt (that debt that must be renewed each and every year) is approaching $820 billion at a rate of $2.5 billion a week. WE ARE IN TROUBLE! WHY? WHAT HAVE WE BOUGHT, THAT WAS SO NECESSARY FOR OUR SURVIVAL, THAT WE HAD TO CREATE A DEBT OF THIS MAGNITUDE? Who will pay for this debt and how? We know that inflation is the Service Charge!
3. Writing the Tax Laws. Since 1957, Federal Income Taxes have increased 600%+ and are increasing with each new "tax reform" law. This is the demand side of the tax equation where you pay more to get less, and which attacks every element of the above described supply side.
4. Fiscal integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund. An average participant will pay over $50,000 and receive less than $500 per month. An average Fed. Emp. will pay less than $30,000 toward a pension that starts at $500 per month and graduates up to 80% of their salary. THIS MUST CHANGE!

HICKS IS FED UP WITH:

1. Promises to control inflation that increases 15% per year. The only way to stop inflation is to stop monetarizing the National Debt.
2. Promises of energy reform that has driven the price of gas from 23¢/gal. to over 70¢/gal. (in just 10 yrs) in the face of oil surpluses. The solution to the energy problem is through tax incentives and deregulation, NOT higher taxes and more regulation.
3. Promises to control Government spending that increases 12% every year. Every 5th employee in the labor force works for the government!

The special interest groups have a firm hold on your income, from income tax to government spending to pervasive regulations and where this much power and money is at issue, all ethics are dropped by those with the most to lose, BUT the pocketbook is where gossip ends and logic begins. The fact is, Ullman can't SEE the problem, because HE IS THE PROBLEM!

I'm not going to add insult to injury by continually reminding you of conditions you are slapped in the face with every time you look at your paycheck, buy something, or compute your net income, BUT only YOU can FIRE Ullman.

The conditions confronting each of us DID NOT JUST happen and they WILL NOT JUST go away. HICKS, a hard-nosed cost accountant and tough tenacious manager WILL do in 2, what Ullman couldn't do in 22.

When you vote, vote as if yours and your children's freedom and livelihood hung in the balance, . . . BECAUSE, IN FACT THEY DO!

(This information furnished by Hicks for U.S. Representative, Terry L. Hicks, Chairman)

CANDIDATE FOR
Representative in Congress 2ND DISTRICT

AL
ULLMAN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Member of Congress

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Teacher; Realtor and Developer

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B.A., Whitman College; M.A., Columbia University

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Congressman representing Oregon's 2nd District since 1957. Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee; Co-Chairman, Joint Committee on Taxation; Chairman House Budget Committee, 1974; Co-Chairman Joint Study Committee on Budget, 1973; former member, House Interior Committee, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

A great deal is written and said about Oregon's Al Ullman these days. He is the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and a national leader in efforts to curb inflation, provide tax relief for average Americans and develop a comprehensive energy policy.

But for Oregonians who have worked with Al over the last 21 years another characteristic stands out.

AL ULLMAN LISTENS.

He hears and understands the concerns of the people he represents. He carries those concerns back to Washington D.C. and Oregon's message is getting through.

INFLATION IS ON THE MINDS of all Americans. And for good reason. Runaway inflation is devastating to plans we've all made for meeting day-to-day needs as well as achieving long-range objectives. Al believes Congress must play a key role in moving against runaway inflation. And results are beginning to show.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS are being examined more carefully than ever to see where savings can be achieved. This work is difficult because the government must continue to meet its legal commitments, and vital activities are increasingly expensive. Despite these difficulties the federal deficit has been trimmed back. These savings are due in large part to the working of the congressional budget process which Al was instrumental in developing. It requires Congress to weigh revenue and expenditures as a whole and establish limits on spending legislation for the first time.

AL ULLMAN'S MOST direct role in the inflation fight is as Chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee. This year's tax reduction legislation was carefully drafted to respond to a taxpaying public that is concerned about ground lost to inflation, but is more worried about what lies ahead. It addresses today's economic circumstances, targeting tax relief to those American families who have been hardest hit.

Al recognizes that the root causes of inflation must be attacked and he has been a leader in pushing for development of a national energy policy aimed at reducing this country's continuing dependence on foreign oil imports and the resulting decline of the dollar abroad.

OTHER NATIONAL ISSUES demand Al's attention. He is dedicated to maintaining the integrity of Social Security, which provides basic income for millions of retired and disabled Americans. Al has made the tough, responsible decisions needed to assure the financial stability of the system. At the same time, he is leading the effort to find alternative revenue sources and other reforms that will allow the growing payroll tax burden to be eased soon.

These are matters of vital concern to all Americans, including Oregonians. But there are issues before Congress of exclusive concern to Oregon. And Al effectively uses his position as Chairman of Ways and Means, and leader of the state's Congressional delegation for the benefit of Oregon and its people.

WHEN POSSIBLE CLOSURE OF Kingsley Air Field near Klamath Falls was announced, Al moved quickly, in cooperation with community leaders, to provide the Air Force with full details on the desirability of maintaining an expanded operation at Kingsley. Al arranged a face-to-face meeting involving the Air Force chief of staff and community leaders from the Klamath Basin. While these efforts continue, Al is working closely with the community to develop alternate uses of the facilities if the ultimate decision is for closure of Kingsley.

WHEN NEW REGULATIONS threatened the existence of many family farms in Oregon irrigated with water from federal projects, Al helped see to it that implementation was delayed, so Congress could address the problem. In the meantime, Al has worked with local farmers and ranchers and their representatives in developing legislation to ratify valid contracts and he's examining carefully the proposals for an over-all reform of outdated federal reclamation laws.

WHEN OREGON was in the midst of developing a money-saving deferred compensation plan for state employees, the U.S. Treasury Department proposed regulations aimed at ending this method of planning for retirement years. Al saw to it that legislation was drafted and passed assuring continuation of deferred compensation. That opens up an opportunity for thousands of Oregon state employees. And thousands of others in Oregon, who have been using such plans for years, can retain the benefits as well.

Not all problems affect so many. But large or small, the problems of Oregon get Al Ullman's attention:

—AL'S FROM BAKER and he knows the support in the area for an access road to the rim of scenic Hells Canyon, similar to the Hat Point Road from Imnaha. The House approved a bill introduced by Al that would allow the Forest Service to study just such a road.

—IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS in Salem are being aided by several million federal highway dollars because Al helped the city and state coordinate a transfer of interstate highway funds to use for local improvements.

—A WOMAN FROM OREGON needed to make an emergency trip abroad, but required a birth certificate from the District of Columbia government in Washington. Al saw to it that the certificate was picked up one morning and on its way to Oregon that afternoon.

He has helped thousands of Oregonians—wage-earners and businessmen, fellow veterans, retirees and school children—solve their problems with the federal government.

AL ULLMAN LISTENS. The record is clear. He hears what the people say; reads what they write. Then he does something about it. That's why Al Ullman is a leader in Congress.

THAT'S WHY WE NEED HIM THERE.

(This information furnished by People for Al Ullman)

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative in Congress

3RD DISTRICT

continued

ROBERT B. DUNCAN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: U.S. Representative—Oregon Third Congressional District

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Eight years a partner in the law firm Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe, and Krause, practiced law in Medford, Oregon, served as a pilot from 1942-45 in the Naval Air Force. Before World War II, worked in the corn fields of Illinois, Alaska gold mines and as an Able-bodied Seaman.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attended the University of Alaska, received B.A. degree from Illinois Wesleyan University and LL.B. from the University of Michigan Law School. Admitted to the Oregon Bar and to practice before the Oregon and U.S. Supreme Courts.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Served three terms in the Oregon House of Representatives, from 1956-62, twice elected Speaker of the House. Served 2 terms as U.S. Representative from the 4th District and 2 terms from the 3rd District.

The first two terms of service to Oregon's Third Congressional District have brought resolution of several vital issues of local, statewide and national concern. Many issues continue to await resolution, i.e., the Veterans Hospital, future use of the Columbia Slough, as well as national consensus on energy, welfare, Social Security and tax policies. This is as it always will be for the business of government—to solve, or at least mitigate, the inevitable problems that arise among our people, solving none to the satisfaction of all, but all to the extent we can accept the consequences and live together in peace.

If elected, the legislative agenda for Robert Duncan in the 96th Congress will include these items as well as many others. Because of my position on the Transportation and Interior Appropriations Subcommittees, many of my goals will center around these areas.

In the field of transportation, I will work for combined highway and transit planning to help promote, in urban areas, the kind of balanced approach we need to solve problems. I will also work to see a consolidation of safety programs and take a similar approach with the various highway beautification programs.

In the 95th Congress I introduced a bill which was included in the omnibus transportation legislation, that I hope will result in a change in the matching fund on primary and secondary roads from 70/30 to 80/20 and flexibility to use federal assistance for repairs. I will continue to work towards initiating other transportation goals that will benefit our state.

During the last four years I have actively supported increased funds for our natural resource agencies, and have continued to work to maintain a stable supply of timber for our forest products industry while meeting recreation, wildlife and mineral resource demands at the highest possible levels outlined under the Resources Planning Act.

Locally, my efforts will continue to be directed towards supporting improved and increased airline service to Portland International Airport. Efforts in this direction are required to meet the substantial growth in population and trade in this area.

My office is now working closely with the City of Portland, and the Parks Bureau to assist them in realizing an urban parks system. Maintaining and supporting increased recreational facilities in an urban area is of vital interest to all Oregonians, and will help us solve the flood problems along the Columbia Slough and the Industrial development at Rivergate and along Johnson Creek.

Concern for rising hospital costs, not only in the Portland metropolitan area, but in the balance of the nation, came into focus last year. One of my priorities in the 96th Congress will be to work towards the realization of a National Health Care Program, perhaps modeled along the lines of the Project Health Program underway in Multnomah County. This program appears to be successful and may help to reduce the unmet health needs felt by Oregonians and citizens nationwide.

My philosophy in all these areas will include a specific attempt to reduce, whenever possible, government intervention and unnecessary spending. The outcry from not only the Third Congressional District, and from the State of Oregon, and nationwide, appears to be that people are getting more government than they want or need, and certainly more government than they can afford.

I ask for your encouragement and support to continue these efforts.

(This information furnished by The Committee to Re-elect Congressman Robert Duncan, Wes Lematta, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR
Representative in Congress 3RD DISTRICT

MARTIN
SIMON

U.S. Labor Party

OCCUPATION: Martin Simon is Oregon State Chairman of the U.S. Labor Party and a full-time political organizer and lobbyist.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Machinist.
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Simon attended Purdue University.
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Simon is currently an official intervener before the Energy Facility Siting Council in support of the Pebble Springs Nuclear Plants. He ran for Congress in 1976 and received over 28,000 votes.

"This country is morally paralyzed, economically stagnating, and losing its position of world leadership. A generation of youth is unable to locate its humanity, its mental powers destroyed by drugs and radical environmentalism. We need the bold initiatives which can awaken the excitement of a population now cynical about the government and the future. We need leadership which can mobilize citizens to realize the humanist purpose of America, to be the most scientifically advanced industrial culture and the engine to pull the rest of the world out of grinding poverty and backwardness. Worldwide development is the key to peace."

"I cannot promise that I can change Congress overnight. But I CAN promise, that unlike Duncan, who is virtually invisible in the Washington sea of mediocrity, you WILL hear me speak out, the voice of reason, on the important national and international issues and propose innovative solutions that will reestablish the U.S. as an international leader in Science, Technology, Peace, and Justice. Duncan's muddling through is just not good enough."

Simon's program:

- Convene a Blue Ribbon Commission of scientists to organize an Apollo-style crash program for FUSION energy development. Fusion will end energy scarcity and create a new technological revolution and a cleaner, more advanced form of industrial society requiring a highly skilled workforce.
- Reverse the cultural degeneration represented by the bestial drug-rock culture and terrorism.
- Develop the nuclear Breeder. End the obstruction of nuclear power plants and other industry.
- A new gold-based monetary system designed to promote high-technology industry, exports, and large-scale development efforts, turning deserts into farmland. This is a non-inflationary, wealth-producing proposal which will increase the tax base while reducing the tax rate and has international support.
- Streamline the Federal bureaucracy.
- Comprehensive national health system (not Kennedy's).

FOR PEACE, PROGRESS, AND WORLDWIDE DEVELOPMENT VOTE U.S. LABOR PARTY

SIMON FOR CONGRESS—KILBER FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE 13

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Martin Simon: 238-0162)

CANDIDATE FOR
Governor

continued

VICTOR ATIYEH

Republican

OCCUPATION: Vic Atiyeh is a self-employed small businessman. He is president of Atiyeh Brothers, a Portland carpet firm.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: None submitted.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Vic Atiyeh attended the University of Oregon until 1943 when the death of his father forced him to take over management of the family business.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Vic Atiyeh has served 19 years in the Oregon legislature, as a state representative and state senator. In that time, his colleagues elected him to many leadership positions, including his current position of Senate Minority Leader.

IT'S TIME FOR ATIYEH!

Vic Atiyeh listens to Oregonians. He spoke out early in the campaign on the major issues of property tax relief, state spending, and the general lack of leadership in the Governor's office. Vic Atiyeh says:

"Oregonians have watched their taxes soar, they have seen the state bureaucracy grow, and they have seen more and more decisions made by the state rather than their local government. To all this they see no end in sight."

ATIYEH TAKES ACTION FOR YOU

Vic Atiyeh introduced bills in 1977 to return the $170 million tax surplus to the taxpayers.

Vic Atiyeh fought for indexing of income taxes to soften the effect of inflation on your taxes.

Vic Atiyeh introduced a special memorial to Congress asking the federal government to operate within a balanced budget as Oregon does.

WE NEED A GOVERNOR WHO WILL TAKE ACTION

Vic Atiyeh will provide the leadership Oregon needs. He has worked hard for nearly twenty years to give you more for your tax dollar. Atiyeh says:

"Decisions need to be made between the essential and the desirable services of government. A governor must lead the public discussion of priorities, and must see that the essential services are delivered."

VIC ATIYEH—"THE STATESMAN OF OREGON POLITICS"

Over ten years ago Vic introduced Oregon's major air and water quality legislation. In fact, he has sponsored nearly every major piece of environmental protection legislation since 1965.

Alternative energy sources and conservation as well as increased energy production are Vic Atiyeh's approach to Oregon's energy needs. He wants more jobs for Oregonians, and in this state energy means jobs.

People come first for Vic Atiyeh. Almost fifteen years ago he led the fight against the mandatory retirement of senior citizens. He was an early supporter of Oregon Project Independence, a top priority for senior citizens in this state. In his twenty year career over half the bills he has sponsored have been health and medical care measures.

Whether it's special water bonds, farm use tax breaks, or special drought relief Vic Atiyeh has supported the agricultural community of Oregon. He has been the driving force behind a solution to the field burning and slash burning problems.

ATIYEH'S BEEN ON YOUR SIDE—NOW IT'S TIME YOU ARE ON HIS SIDE

Vic Atiyeh was there standing up for Oregonians before it was popular to support property tax relief, less government regulation, strong crime controls, traffic safety improvements, and environmental protection.

Vic Atiyeh worked to establish goals for education in this state, improvement of our workers' compensation system, and increases in the veterans home loan program.

Vic Atiyeh has always fought a sales tax. He has always voted against legislative pay increases. He has fought against wild increases in the state budget, which has doubled in the past four years.

Vic has always supported responsible land use planning. He has been the legislative leader in the effort to make land use planning a local government job, keeping the LCDC working in Salem, not in your backyard.

Whether it's pushing for more jobs for Oregonians, fighting for a return of the tax surplus, or working hard for property tax relief, Vic Atiyeh works for you. Atiyeh says:

"Government during my administration will no longer be isolated from the people. The people's priorities will be my priorities."

MORE THAN EVER—IT'S TIME FOR ATIYEH

(This information furnished by Atiyeh for Governor Committee)

CANDIDATE FOR
Governor

BOB
STRAUB

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Governor.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Businessman. Homebuilder. Rancher.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Dartmouth College Bachelor of Arts. Masters in Business Administration.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Lane County Commissioner. State Senator. State Treasurer (two terms).

GOV. BOB STRAUB—GETTING THE JOB DONE FOR OREGON

Thirty-one years. That's how long Bob and Pat Straub have been part of Oregon. And for twenty-four of those years, Bob Straub has worked hard and consistently to make Oregon a better place to live.

Dartmouth College graduate. Businessman. Rancher. Veteran. Husband, father and grandfather. Lane County Commissioner. State Senator. State Treasurer. Governor. Bob Straub has kept faith with Oregon.

His straight talk, his common sense approach to solving problems, his concern for people, his courage in fighting for what he believes in have earned Bob Straub the support of Oregonians throughout the state. Bob Straub has proved himself a leader.

TAX RELIEF AND TOUGH MANAGEMENT

Others have talked about tax relief and efficiency in government. Bob Straub has delivered—throughout his career. From 1964-72, as State Treasurer, he handled a doubled work load without adding any new staff. Just last year, Bob Straub saw to it that almost half the tax dollars paid to the state came back to the taxpayer through property tax relief, basic school support and aid to cities and counties. As Governor, he's kept state government lean: In early 1977, Bob Straub ordered state agencies to prepare their next budgets with significant cuts in spending. And he proposed the first across-the-board limitation on the total amount of money state government can spend—placing a lid on the bureaucracy. For further property tax relief, Bob Straub proposed a homestead exemption of up to $25,000.

LEADERSHIP TO PRESERVE OREGON'S HERITAGE

Others have been content to follow. Bob Straub has always been a man of vision—working to preserve Oregon's heritage for future generations. In 1966, he saw the need to safeguard Oregon's beaches for the people. Now they belong to us—forever. In 1964, he dreamed of preserving the Willamette, so we could all enjoy the river. Today the Willamette Greenway is a reality.

FIGHTING THE GOOD FIGHT

Others have been willing to change their views to conform to fads and the shifting winds of politics. Bob Straub has had the courage to fight for his beliefs. In 1968, when big log export interests were pushing to send every possible log to Japan, Bob Straub fought to curb log exports, saving jobs for Oregonians. In 1976, when a few self-serving developers wanted to repeal Oregon's famous land use planning law, Bob Straub led the successful fight to keep it on the books. And in 1977, when special interests tried to keep him from appointing a senior citizens' advocate to a key state board, Bob Straub wouldn't back down.

For twenty-four years in public life—and one term as Governor—Bob Straub has been getting the job done for Oregon.

He'd like to do more. He'd like to finish the work he's begun.

BOB STRAUB HAS BUILT A SOLID RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

HE PUT OREGONIANS BACK TO WORK

Jobs for Oregonians. A major accomplishment of Bob Straub's first 4 years as Governor. In 1975, unemployment in Oregon was 12 per cent. Today it's below 5 per cent—the first time in ten years Oregon's unemployment rate has been below the nation's.

HE INCREASED PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

Bob Straub fought for increased property tax relief long before there was a Measure 6. He introduced legislation providing increased direct property tax relief. Last year, Bob Straub saw to it that Oregonians got back almost half the tax dollars paid to the state. And he's proposed further property tax relief through a homestead exemption of up to $25,000.

HE CHAMPIONED THE CAUSE OF SENIOR CITIZENS

Because of Bob Straub over 8,000 senior citizens will receive needed care in their own homes through Project Independence; 60,000 seniors will receive utility rate relief checks; 7,000 will receive rental assistance.

HE FOUGHT FOR LOWER UTILITY RATES

Bob Straub believes that Oregonians are entitled to a fair share of cheap Bonneville hydropower. So he created and helped pass a state-wide "public" utility (DRPA). And he's working to establish a fair regional power plan through the U.S. Congress.

HE FOUGHT FOR SOUND LAND USE PLANNING

Bob Straub led the fight to keep Oregon's land use planning law on the books. Then he saw to it that important changes were made so the law could work better. Bob Straub believes that sound land use planning will help preserve Oregon's livability.

HE HIRED AND APPOINTED MORE OREGON WOMEN

Bob Straub appointed the first woman to the Parole Board and to 17 other commissions which previously had no women on them. He appointed more women, handicapped and minorities to head state agencies and divisions than any previous Oregon governor.

HE SUPPORTED A QUALITY SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Bob Straub increased basic school support lor local grade and high schools to the highest level since 1945. He expanded educational programs for 58,000 handicapped children and supported reading programs state-wide that emphasize basic skills.

HE MADE STATE GOVERNMENT MORE EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIVE

Bob Straub consolidated duplicative state agencies for better services and tax savings. He held Town Hall meetings throughout the state so he could listen to what Oregonians had to say. He's fought for more public membership on boards and commissions. And he's proposed a limitation on the amount of money state government can spend.

HE HELPED CLEAN INDUSTRY EXPAND

Bob Straub helped 79 existing Oregon industries expand. And he attracted 54 new clean, labor intensive firms to the state—combining more jobs and a clean environment for Oregonians.

His vision, hard work and effective leadership have earned our support.

ON NOV. 7 VOTE FOR GOV. BOB STRAUB

(This information furnished by Re-elect Bob Straub Committee, Stan Geffen, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR

Commissioner, Bureau of Labor

continued

MARY (WENDY) ROBERTS

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Senator; Real Estate Investments and Sales.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Mt. Hood Community College Curriculum Consultant on State and Local Government Institute.

Juvenile Court worker 1971-1972.

Social Service worker 1968-1971.

Jobs held while attending college: YWCA desk clerk, research, coffee shop and restaurant work.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Portland State University graduate studies

University of Wisconsin, M.A.

University of Oregon, B.A.

West Linn High School

National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship—Chinese Japanese Language Institute.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:

State Senator 1975 to present.

State Representative 1973-1975.

Past member of Senate Labor, Consumer and Business Affairs Committee (1977), Joint Ways and Means Committee (1973, 1975), State Emergency Board (1973, 1974, 1975, 1976), Transportation Committee (1975), Local Government and Elections Committee (1975), Legislative Task Force on Apprenticeship.

Commissioner, City-County Commission on Aging.

MARY ROBERTS IS QUALIFIED

With a decade of experience in government, MARY ROBERTS is uniquely prepared for this important governmental position.

MARY ROBERTS' six years as a legislator have given her an understanding of the issues related to the Bureau of Labor, and the people affected. Senator Roberts served on the committee which reviews the Bureau of Labor's budget. She sponsored landmark legislation for civil and equal rights in employment, fought for changes in state labor laws and for fair treatment for injured workers.

SENATOR ROBERTS, as a juvenile court worker, acquired a clear understanding of the basic problems of youth, and particularly troubled and unemployed young persons. Because of this background and understanding, Senator Roberts will work to expand job opportunities for youth. As Labor Commissioner, Mary Roberts will work toward quality apprenticeship and training programs that prepare our citizens to be productive workers and taxpayers.

MARY ROBERTS understands the need for rational wage and hour laws and regulative rules, and a strong Labor Commissioner over the civil rights division. As Commissioner, Senator Roberts will be fair and firm in the enforcement of civil rights laws and will promote equal opportunity.

MARY ROBERTS WORKS HARD IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Outside of the legislature, her activities and memberships have included:

Oregon Fair Share (Lents Chapter)

City Club of Portland

Portland Art Association

Salem Art Association (past member)

State Advisory Committee to the Mental Health Division on Programs for Emotionally Disturbed Children

Democratic Precinct Committeewoman

Multnomah County Community Action Agency Administering Board

Featured speaker at conferences, forums, and workshops on Day Care, Mental Health, Women in Public Office, Juveniles and Youth, the Aging, and other topics.

MARY ROBERTS: A TRUE STATE-WIDE CANDIDATE

MARY ROBERTS has strong roots in Oregon. Her great-great-grandfather Davis settled in Harney County in Eastern Oregon. Her great-grandfather Boyd came from Coos County. Her grandmother Roberts was a newspaperwoman in Washington County. Her mother taught in Clackamas County. Her father is a professor at Portland State University and a legislator. Mary Roberts and her husband were married in 1976 and make their home in Portland.

SENATOR ROBERTS is sensitive to the community's stake in the prompt and efficient handling of Bureau affairs. In Mary Roberts we have a person who has proven her competence, earned her credentials, demonstrated her leadership, acted on her concerns and prepared herself for higher office. MARY ROBERTS. She deserves your vote.

(This information furnished by Friends of Mary Roberts Comm.)

CANDIDATE FOR
Commissioner, Bureau of Labor

JOHN
SMETS

Republican

OCCUPATION: Owns Smets Machinery Company, manufacturers of material handling machinery for the wood products industry.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: John Smets, a paper carrier in central Washington, laborer in fruit warehouses, service stations, drug and clothing stores, a trail crew member in the U.S. Forest Service, door-to-door sales, a stint in the U.S. Marine Corps.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: College degree in business administration at the University of Washington (BS).

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: John Smets has been active in public and government affairs for nearly 20 years. He has served on many local and statewide public committees including:
Chairman of the Industrial Areas Task Force of Lake Oswego;
Chairman of Tigard's Neighborhood Planning Organization No. 5;
Co-chairman of the Department of Transportation's Citizen Review Committee for S.W. 72nd and State Highway 217 interchange in Tigard;
Member of the Health Education Advisory Committee for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Member of Portland Chamber of Commerce;
Member of Metro Southwest Chamber of Commerce; and
Served one term as city councilman at Edmonds, Washington.

JOHN SMETS has an American grassroots background. He has worked his way up the free enterprise ladder and is ably prepared to carry out the responsibilities of the Labor Commissioner with regards to the wage and hour, apprenticeship and civil rights and anti-discrimination statutes applying to the office. He will make the Labor Commissioner more visible and apply common sense attitudes and action to the office.

JOHN SMETS as Labor Commissioner will also be a member of the Public Contract Review Board. As a member of this board, he has said, "I will also be responsible to see that the public's interests are properly and fairly protected in the construction of public buildings underwritten by state bonding authority."

JOHN SMETS has said that, "Beyond the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner, I will also be interested in assuring a proper focus on abuses of the Workmen's Compensation system and the Unemployment Compensation program to protect the investment of employers on behalf of the legitimately injured and unemployed workers entitled to their full share of benefits under these programs.

JOHN SMETS as Labor Commissioner will be concerned that the jeopardy of many jobs is due to extreme environmentalists nitpicking of industry and agriculture. He believes Oregon liveability is being threatened more by loss of jobs for skilled labor and professionals from exaggerated health and safety restrictions than by economic conditions. Sensible and reasonable applications of laws and regulations are necessary.

JOHN SMETS, at 50 years of age, is proof of the success story that many men and women of America have carved out for themselves since 1776.

JOHN SMETS is both an Oregonian and an American that firmly believes in the democratic process and the strength of this Nation. He strongly supports the rights and freedoms provided to labor, business and to the general public guaranteeing our free enterprise system of economics.

JOHN SMETS has said "I believe an experienced man in business, industry and labor relations can best administer the duties and obligations of State Labor Commissioner. Through my many years in business and labor negotiations, I have gained the experience and knowledge that will help me administer the Labor Commissioner's duties in a fair and equitable manner."

JOHN SMETS will make a great Labor Commissioner for Oregon. Put your vote behind the man who is a steadfast believer in the American democratic political system and free enterprise where business and labor are equal partners and equally dependent upon each other. On November 7th make SMETS your new state LABOR COMMISSIONER.

(This information furnished by Elect Smets for a Great Labor Commissioner Committee, Vern White & Carl Salser, Co-Chairmen, Robert Davis, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Senator 13TH DISTRICT

WALT BROWN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Senator Walt Brown: faculty member, Lewis and Clark Law School, since 1970.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Veteran of 26 years in the Navy, serving as a criminal court judge, public defender, and lawyer for disabled servicemen. Admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court since 1955.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate degrees in law (Southern California), government (Boston), and library science.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Senator since 1975 for District 13 (Lake Oswego, Milwaukie, Sunnyside, Clackamas, Happy Valley, Damascus, Boring).

STATE SENATOR WALT BROWN, an independent-minded Democrat, was recently selected for the national WHO'S WHO IN GOVERNMENT in recognition of his public service. He is widely known as the author of Oregon's 1975 law pioneering the ban on fluorocarbon spray-cans. The Federal Government recently followed with similar action because of danger to the ozone layer.

WALT'S AFFILIATIONS include Loaves & Fishes, Oregon Consumer League, American Legion, V.F.W., Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Council on Crime & Delinquency, Common Cause, National Eagle Scout Association, Mazamas, and Atkinson Memorial Church.

WALT'S IMPRESSIVE RECORD OF SERVICE

- UTILITY RATES. Walt has worked against excess utility profits and for low-cost electricity through PUDs.
- CONSUMERS. Walt's SB265 repealed Oregon's price-fixing "Fair Trade Law", saving Oregon consumers millions of dollars.
- SENIOR CITIZENS. Walt's bills now limit attorney's fees in probate cases and provide for a "poor person's will." Walt voted to permit qualified denturists to make dentures for the public.
- HOMEOWNERS. Walt supported limiting property taxes. He sponsored legislation requiring mortgage lenders to pay interest to homeowners on tax reserves.
- BUSINESS. Walt supported reforms in Oregon's Workers' Compensation and products liability laws.
- VETERANS. Walt supported HB2449 which increased home loans to $42,500.
- LAW ENFORCEMENT. Walt's SB689 makes parents liable up to $5,000 for juvenile vandalism. He successfully worked for legislation to fingerprint juvenile felons who commit burglaries.
- YOUTH. Walt's SB1009 made possible 275 Oregon Youth Corps jobs during 1977 and 1978.
- ENVIRONMENT. Walt successfully fought to protect the Clackamas River under Oregon's Scenic Waterways System.
- LEGISLATIVE PAY. Walt voted against the 1977 pay hikes for legislators.

". . . SOMEONE AT LAST WHO LIVES UP TO HIS CAMPAIGN PROMISES!"—Bob and Jeannie Harris, Milwaukie

(This information furnished by Committee of One Thousand to Re-Elect State Senator Walt Brown, Homer E. Rice, M.D., Chairman)

GEORGE EIVERS

Republican

OCCUPATION: George Eivers is a businessman and practicing attorney.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Since his graduation from law school he has been active in civic and business affairs as well as his law practice. He is a member of the Clackamas County and Oregon Bar Associations.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: He attended Portland's Franklin High School and Northwestern School of Law where he received his L.L.B. degree.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Your State Senator for eight years, 1967 through 1974, served as a member of Senate committees on Economic Development, Education, Transportation, Judiciary, Joint Ways & Means and the State Emergency Board.

GEORGE EIVERS with his family has lived in the North Clackamas area for 24 years. As a veteran, George belongs to the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Your State Senator through four sessions of the Legislature, GEORGE EIVERS earned the respect of Democrats and Republicans for his honesty, fairness and ability.

George was the prime sponsor of the Homeowners Insurance Law. He helped enlarge the rights of the people to the beaches. He was a supporter of consumer protection legislation.

Some of his basic beliefs:

INFLATION—It's eroding your income and savings. Government spending at all levels must be reduced and limited.

WE HAVE TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT—TOO BIG—TOO REMOTE—TOO COSTLY.

TAXES—The people's decision on property tax relief must be respected. Responsible legislators can and must meet the challenge whether it's ballot measure No. 6 or an acceptable alternative. The cost of Government should be based on the ability to pay. GEORGE will vote for a homestead exemption and a limit on assessed value increases.

LAW ABIDING CITIZENS need consideration, too. Compensation for victims of crime—increased police protection—certainty of punishment for convicted criminals.

WE NEED:

Adequate housing that people can afford. Job opportunities for all. Improved road maintenance. Greater emphasis on basic education. Additional bus service in Clackamas County—we're already paying for it.

A dedicated community leader, GEORGE EIVERS is currently serving as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Oregon Multiple Sclerosis Society.

GEORGE EIVERS . . . HAS ALREADY PROVEN HE CAN DO THE JOB. WE NEED HIM BACK IN THE STATE SENATE.

(This information furnished by George Eivers for Senator Comm.)

CANDIDATE FOR State Senator 14TH DISTRICT

GABRIELLE T. AVERY

Republican

OCCUPATION: Homemaker and citizen lobbyist

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Executive secretary for public relations director. Lecturer and writer

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Boston University College of Business Administration (journalism major). Emerson College of Dramatic Art. Harvard University (special classes)

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Precinct Committeeperson. Central Committee Executive Committee Member

GABRIELLE AVERY is not a professional politician and is appalled at the over three thousand bills introduced last legislative session. She is an independent thinker and will represent the voters only, not special interest groups or organizations.

AVERY (A Very Good Choice!)

GABRIELLE AVERY believes that each of us is entitled to earn a living wage but feels that the government is placing too much of a burden on its citizens because of inflation, reduced paychecks, and lesser profits. She believes the cost of government should be limited and accounted for.

GABRIELLE AVERY believes in taking the burden of taxation (especially in the area of property taxes) off the shoulders of our senior citizens who already have paid for the fourth and fifth generations of young people to be educated.

GABRIELLE AVERY believes land use planning should remain with local government. Members of various boards should be elected and held accountable to the public.

GABRIELLE AVERY believes in mandatory minimum sentences for convicted criminals. The emphasis should shift from protecting the criminal to protecting the law abiding citizen.

AVERY (A Very Good Choice!)

GABRIELLE AVERY is concerned about the nearly double increase (in the last seven years) of property values. This not only increases the tax burden but prices the youth and elderly out of housing.

GABRIELLE AVERY believes the government is overburdening the small businessman and the farmer, that these two industries should be encouraged and not discouraged.

GABRIELLE AVERY says "My support comes from the grass roots—people I have been working with for the past 10 years in our lobbying efforts down in Salem. I hope to represent the silenced majority who for so long have not had a voice in government. I also hope to prove that it is not necessary to be a wealthy person or to be tied to special interest groups for the voter to have a voice in Salem."

GABRIELLE AVERY—A VERY GOOD CHOICE!

(This information furnished by Gabrielle Avery for State Senate Committee, Steve Knight, Treasurer)

DICK GROENER

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Senator. Director of public relations, American Income Life Insurance Company.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Owner of a general insurance agency for 30 years.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, Oregon City High School and Gallups Island Merchant Marine Academy (received commission in 1943).

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Four terms in the Oregon House of Representatives. Three terms in the Oregon Senate. President Pro Tempore of the Senate since 1973. Current member (elected) of the Clackamas County Intermediate Education Board. Former member (appointed) of the Clackamas County OEO Board.

SENATOR DICK GROENER
A STRONG VOICE FOR CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Now, more than ever, Oregon needs lawmakers who put people ahead of politics. Clackamas County has that kind of dedicated public servant in SENATOR DICK GROENER.

Here is a sampling of the "thank you" letters he received following the 1977 legislative session:

- From the Oregon AFL-CIO—"Your hard work and diligence, and your fairness to everyone who appears before your committee, have earned you the respect and gratitude of every working man and woman in the state."
- From Associated Oregon Industries—"These changes (Workers' Compensation reforms) could not have been made without your able direction and leadership. In our opinion both management and labor owe you a debt of gratitude."
- From the President of the Oregon Senate—"Under your leadership, the (Labor, Consumer & Business Affairs) Committee refused to be swayed by any one group. It listened carefully to all sides of an issue, and steered a careful course that will benefit all Oregonians. Your work on the Workers' Compensation package . . . has been cited as one of this session's major accomplishments. Of equal importance is your work to protect Oregon's consumers without infringing on the rights of the state's honest businessmen and women."

SENATOR DICK GROENER is the kind of legislator people turn to when they need a helping hand. And thousands of Clackamas County people know how effective he is at getting results!

For over 20 years he has kept this pledge to the people:

"AS LONG AS I HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE, MY DOOR WILL ALWAYS BE OPEN TO ANY PERSON I CAN HELP IN ANY WAY."

(This information furnished by Committee to ReElect Senator Dick Groener, Dave Cady, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Representative 24TH DISTRICT

MORRY ARNTSON

Republican

OCCUPATION: President, The Durametal Companies

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:

1962-1963 Private Law Practice
1963-1964 Vice-President, Brake Supply Co.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

1952-1955 Cleveland High School
1955-1959 University of Oregon (BS)
1959-1962 Willamette College of Law (LLB)

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None

MORRY ARNTSON, a native Oregonian, owns and operates a Clackamas County manufacturing firm employing 85 people. He was graduated from Cleveland High School, the University of Oregon and Willamette University where he received his law degree.

An experienced business manager, MORRY ARNTSON knows firsthand the needs of people and what will satisfy these needs: The opportunity to work and be self-sufficient, and the control of government growth and waste by sound tax programs.

MORRY ARNTSON is concerned that the size and scope of government agencies are out of control and has witnessed firsthand how government bureaucrats and regulations stifle business growth and eliminate jobs.

As a representative from Clackamas County, MORRY ARNTSON'S prime objective will be to create jobs by stimulating business growth compatible with environmental standards, reduce unemployment and strengthen Oregon's economy.

Another serious problem facing Oregonians is the increase in violent crime and a liberalization of punishment. MORRY ARNTSON feels strongly about and will work toward reinstatement of the death penalty for certain crimes and setting fixed prison sentences as a deterrent to violent crimes.

A strong believer in listening to the needs of constituents, MORRY ARNTSON is committed to support the dictates of the people in property tax limitations.

Regardless of the outcome of property tax limitations, MORRY ARNTSON will fight to keep essential community services like police and fire protection, and will not allow threats of a reduction in these services to influence a people's mandate.

MORRY ARNTSON and his wife Ellen have four children. He has served as finance director of seven firms and charitable organizations establishing tighter expense controls and to clearly identify spending priorities.

"I will work to cut state spending which has increased by 400% in the past 10 years."

ACTION—ABILITY—ACHIEVEMENT—ARNTSON

(This information furnished by MORRY ARNTSON for Representative District #24 Committee, Lyle Omdahl, Treasurer)

JOYCE COHEN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Business Partner; Homemaker

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: 13 years Medical Research Scientist: Univ. of Minn, UCLA, Allergan Pharmaceuticals

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate: College of Medical Technology, Minneapolis

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Appointed by Gov. Straub to State Energy Policy Review Committee, appointed by Gov. McCall to State Task Force on Permit Approval Systems, appointed by Clackamas County Commissioners and Lake Oswego City Council to various citizen involvement, land use, and transportation committees.

JOYCE COHEN—Born March 27, 1937, raised on a farm in South Dakota. Married to Stanley Cohen for 18 years, they have two children.

JOYCE COHEN HAS DEMONSTRATED RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP IN OUR COMMUNITY: Coordinated organization of Neighborhood Association . . . Organized successful citizen's campaign for a community park . . . Served on United Way Budget Allocation Panel . . . Chairman, Environmental Services Citizen's Advisory Committee . . . Member, Committee for Citizen Involvement . . . Elected 1st Congressional District Committeewoman.

JOYCE COHEN IS COMMITTED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE: Participant in Citizen's Conference on the Courts . . . Volunteer worker in schools . . . Active in League of Women Voters, Gray Panthers, American Business Women's Assoc.

JOYCE COHEN HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE AS A CITIZEN LOBBYIST: Joyce spoke for citizens at four legislative sessions on issues such as utility rates, land use planning, energy conservation, and open meetings laws.

JOYCE COHEN HAS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE WORLD OF WORK: She has a realistic approach to problem solving and will work to restructure taxes to provide relief from inflation. Joyce believes greater efficiency in government is needed to achieve reductions in spending.

JOYCE COHEN IS COMMITTED TO HONEST, OPEN, RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT: She has taken her campaign to YOU to hear YOUR concerns. Joyce believes citizens should be involved in all phases of government. She will represent YOU, not special interests.

JOYCE COHEN CARES ABOUT OUR COMMUNITY: She is concerned about the high cost of living . . . high utility rates . . . availability of housing for all . . . adequate dental and health care . . . quality and cost of education . . . services to Seniors . . . jobs for Oregonians and a clean environment.

JOYCE COHEN FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 24
THE RESPONSIBLE CHOICE!

(This information furnished by Joyce Cohen for State Representative Committee)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Representative 25TH DISTRICT

JANET R. DOBRY

Republican

OCCUPATION: Junior High Math Teacher

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: None.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:
Graduate—Franklin High, Portland
B.S. (Math)—Portland State University
Master's—Lewis & Clark College
Administrative Credential—Portland State University

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None.

JANET DOBRY, a native Oregonian, believes you, a resident of District 25, deserve a new voice in Salem and an ear tuned to the needs and concerns of District 25's residents.

When was the last time the current Representative called on you? Asked your opinions? JANET DOBRY knows that it is very difficult to cover the district totally—but she is appalled by the number of people who don't even know the name of their Representative.

IT IS TIME TO IMPROVE YOUR VOICE IN SALEM.

—Elect non-obligated, hard-working, accessible JANET DOBRY to bring your views to the Legislature.

—Elect JANET DOBRY who will do the homework necessary to see that bills under joint sponsorship are worthy of support and passage.

—Elect JANET DOBRY who is not afraid to stand up and represent the District's interests. She will not be the tool of special interest groups.

JANET DOBRY is a member of the Oregon Education Association, North Clackamas Education Association, Oregon Association of Classroom Teachers, American Association of University Women (vice president) and Oregon Women in Educational Administration, as well as various youth and church groups.

IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE.

ELECT JANET DOBRY—A NEW VOICE FOR YOU IN SALEM.

(This information furnished by Dobry for Representative Committee, Joe H. Kincaid, Treasurer)

GLEN W. WHALLON

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Retired Firefighter, insurance
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Retired Firefighter
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, Portland-area elementary and secondary schools
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:
Third Term, State Representative, District 25.
Chairman, 1977 State Government Operations Committee.
Chairman, Task Force on Apprenticeship.
Member, Milwaukie Elks, Milwaukie Presbyterian Church, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Consumer League of Oregon, and International Association of Firefighters.

GLEN WHALLON
DEMOCRAT
HE PERFORMS AS PROMISED

It's easy to see that GLEN WHALLON isn't afraid to speak up for the needs of District 25 citizens.
GLEN is one legislator who really listens to voters' problems—and he gets them solved.

- When voters told GLEN government is getting too big, he pushed a bill through the committee he chaired that tells 44 government agencies, "show us how you're helping the people of Oregon and if you can't, we'll 'Sunset' (eliminate) your office."
- When hard-pressed seniors told GLEN they couldn't keep up with property taxes and utility bills, he fought for passage of legislation that returns them cash payments to help pay those costs.
- When worried citizens told GLEN that crime is too high and the courts aren't tough enough on criminals, he helped pass legislation to impose minimum, mandatory sentences on hard core criminals.
- GLEN also supported and helped pass bills to increase workers' compensation benefits, reduce government red tape and beef up property tax refunds.
- GLEN WHALLON IS EXPERIENCED AND HE'S EFFECTIVE. CLACKAMAS COUNTY VOTERS KNOW HE WILL KEEP FIGHTING FOR THEM, AS PROMISED, IN THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COMMUNITY.

GLEN will work in the legislature to

- reduce government spending
- keep a lid on our taxes
- make sure land use planning laws are effective and workable
- promote jobs
- keep our economy healthy

GLEN WHALLON: A community leader, an effective legislator, a good neighbor. He is married to the former Esther Geston and has two children.

RE-ELECT GLEN WHALLON
DEMOCRAT
HE KEEPS HIS PROMISES

(This information furnished by Glen W. Whallon)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Representative 26TH DISTRICT

ED LINDQUIST

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Captain, Clackamas County Fire District No. 1; State Representative, District 26.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Ed has been a firefighter since 1963. Before that he was a body and fender repairman and a bricklayer.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, Oregon City High School. Attended Clackamas County Community College; then went on to Portland State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Representative since 1972. Elected House Majority Leader. Chairman—House Rules Committee, House Management Committee, Small Business Task Force.

ED LINDQUIST
HE'S SERVED US WELL

IN OUR COMMUNITY • State Representative since 1972 • President, Clackamas County Central Labor Council • Member, Northwest Steelheaders • Supporter and volunteer for community program for the handicapped • Voted firefighter of the year for 1978 by his fellow firefighters.

IN THE LEGISLATURE • Ed Lindquist's abilities have been recognized by the other legislators, who have twice elected him House Majority Leader, and made him chairman of several critically important legislative committees.

IN PROVIDING TAX RELIEF • Ed Lindquist fought hard to get Oregonians the most massive property tax relief program in the nation. He recognizes, however, that even more must be done, and consequently was appointed to a special task force to enact a new approach to property tax relief.

IN ENABLING SENIOR CITIZENS TO LIVE WITH DIGNITY • Ed knows that many senior citizens are caught in a crunch which too often forces them from their homes. As a result, he fought to provide direct cash payments to qualifying senior citizens to help pay utility bills, and weatherization or insulation costs. He also pushed for and got an increase in "Project Independence" which encourages senior citizens to stay at home rather than live in nursing homes.

IN FORCING GOVERNMENT TO ECONOMIZE • Ed led the fight for legislation which tells state agencies to "show results or be eliminated." This "sunset" legislation has already resulted in recommendations to terminate three of the first nine agencies investigated. More cuts are likely as the process continues.

AS A COMMUNITY TROUBLESHOOTER • Ed has been working with local organizations to find funds for teenage programs to combat juvenile crime. He also brought the bureaucrats out to the district in a series of town meetings to listen to our complaints, answer our questions, and help solve our problems.

RE-ELECT ED LINDQUIST—COMMUNITY SUPPORTER, LEGISLATIVE LEADER, OUR GOOD NEIGHBOR

(This information furnished by Neighbors for Ed Lindquist)

GERALD L. (JERRY) MELIGAN

Republican

OCCUPATION: Pharmaceutical Salesman

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: High School Teacher—Basketball Coach—Grocery Clerk—Carpenter

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor of Arts, Cascade College, with a major in History with a Secondary Education Certificate.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Chairman—East Multnomah County Republican Club—Republican Precinct Person

JERRY MELIGAN . . . . . In his own words:

"I am a candidate for the State Legislature because I feel that government is getting out of hand. The primary idea that I want you, the voter, to remember about me is that I stand for less government and more individual freedom and responsibility. I've talked to many of you in our state house district, and I hear what you're saying. I'd like to mention several concerns you've stated. I'd like to do something about them at the next session of the legislature."

- People want more honesty in the State Government in Salem. They want their representatives to government to do what they say, not say one thing at home and do something else in Salem. People are tired of the gameplaying in Salem.
- People want government to do less, be more efficient and cost less. If private citizens can do it better themselves, government should let them.
- All of us share the humanitarian concern for those people who cannot care for themselves. We must care for our poor, our invalids and our very young. We can't go to the voting booth to give this responsibility to government.
- People want fewer bureaucrats. Government programs are not effectively meeting our needs because of a fat, top-heavy government administration. Let's get government close to the people where it can do us some good.
- All of us share a collective responsibility for the education of our young. All citizens should become involved in our educational system.
- The family structure is the backbone of our society, and we must work to strengthen it in any way we can.

"I am convinced, and many of you have told me that you are, that our current legislator is one of the biggest 'gameplayers' in the State Legislature. His gameplaying in the 1977 Legislative session cost us time and many dollars with no noticeable benefit to those of us who pay the bill.

Please join me in bringing some common sense to the State Legislature. Thank you for your support."

Sincerely, Jerry Meligan

(This information furnished by Jerry Meligan)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Representative 27TH DISTRICT

TED ACHILLES

Republican

OCCUPATION: Businessman. Morrow Electronics.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: After serving two years in the Army, Ted spent thirteen years in banking and is now the financial officer and a part owner of a small electronics manufacturing company.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Ted earned a degree in political science from Yale and a Masters in economics from Tufts.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected State Representative in 1976. Ted served on the Revenue/School Finance and Business/Consumer Affairs committees.

TED ACHILLES quickly earned a reputation as a hard worker who brought intelligence and sound judgement to his first legislative term. First hand experience with the power and insensitivity of government agencies has convinced Achilles of the importance of decentralizing state government.

"I would like to see the state get over the idea that it 'needs' to administer every detail of every day in every school district throughout the state. The state has no business telling teachers what to teach or how to teach it. I would much rather see the Department of Education become a resource center to provide support for school administrators and teachers so that they can meet the needs of the parents and children in the community they serve. I am convinced that we will continue to see declining results as long as we have a school system that stifles teachers' initiative and concentrates decision making in Salem."

This is why TED opposes Ballot Measure 6.

"I am not overly concerned with the economic impact if Ballot Measure 6 passes. With some cutting at the state level there should be enough funds available to meet most of our needs for police and fire protection and our schools. The problem is that by forcing the state to pick up more of the tab for local services and schools we lose control to an inefficient, unresponsive bureaucracy in Salem."

As an alternative, TED ACHILLES would like to see a constitutional spending limit placed on state government, a homestead exemption on owner occupied residences (which will permit retention of local control over local budgets) and a sharp reduction in the first $100,000 of corporate income tax to target relief to small businesses. A prime objective of this tax reform movement should be to ease the intolerable financial burden placed on our elderly by inflation.

(This information furnished by Ted Achilles)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Representative 28TH DISTRICT

DAVE GEORGE

Republican

OCCUPATION: Training Officer

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Cost Analyst. Real Estate Agent

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Appointed—Employee Oregon Revenue Department

DAVE GEORGE attended Temple University and currently has 6 years tax experience with the Oregon Department of Revenue where he is employed as a Training Officer. He also teaches part-time at Chemeketa Community College, has had experience in real estate sales, experience with an aerospace company as a cost analyst, and experience as purchasing manager in the mobile home industry.

DAVE GEORGE, born May 5, 1928, is a long-time resident of the Willamette Valley, residing in Silverton with his wife, Carol Ann, and their four children: Laurie 15, Daryll 14, Karen 12 and Fredric 6.

DAVE GEORGE feels that taxes have been getting out of hand. He believes that taxes must be fair and reflect the actual need of government. He feels that there are areas of government where waste and inefficiency can be eliminated.

DAVE GEORGE believes that the rights of business owners and workers must be protected to maintain a healthy economy. Dave George has shown his concern by serving as chairperson of Oregon State Employees Association, Employee Representation Committee.

DAVE GEORGE understands the position of private independent farmers. He believes special consideration must be given to such issues as land-use planning, field burning and taxes.

DAVE GEORGE recognizes the concern citizens have about educational quality. He feels that if more emphasis were given to basic educational skills, such as reading, writing and math, progress would be restored. He has shown his concern for schools by serving two terms as President of the Silverton Parent Teachers Organization.

DAVE GEORGE recognizes that it is NOT the legislative process that needs to be changed; but rather it is those elected officials who are out of step with the wishes of the citizens who need to be changed.

DAVE GEORGE feels that the message is clear, citizens want and deserve a strong voice in government. He recognizes that citizens are being robbed of good legislation.

DAVE GEORGE BELIEVES THAT A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO GOVERNMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED IF ELECTED OFFICIALS LISTEN AND RESPOND TO THE CONCERNS OF CITIZENS.

DAVE GEORGE is practical, honest, dedicated and worthy of your vote for State Representative, District 28.

(This information furnished by Dave George for State Representative Committee)

CURT WOLFER

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Self-Employed Small Businessman

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Self-Employed Small Businessman since College

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: High School Graduate-12th Grade. Senior Oregon State University

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected and served three terms in the Oregon House of Representatives

The Wolfer family came to our legislative district five generations ago as farmers in the historic Aurora Colony. Curt Wolfer was born near Silverton and raised on a farm. Curt, his wife Conda, their four year old Christopher and their one year old son Colby live in Silverton.

In the 1977 Legislature, Curt Wolfer was a member of the House Committee on Aging and Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee. Between legislative sessions, Curt is chairman of the Task Force on Nursing Homes and a member of the Task Force on Public Contracting and the Revenue & School Finance Interim Committee.

FEDERAL BALANCED BUDGET

Curt Wolfer believes inflation hurts those the most who can least afford it and leave no one untouched. Curt sponsored and helped pass a measure to force Congress to end the federal unbalanced budget except in time of war. The measure, when passed by 11 more states, will put the forces in motion to get a U.S. Constitutional amendment stopping deficit spending by the federal government.

SUNSET FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Legislature over the years has added layer upon layer of government and blamed it on the bureaucracy. Curt Wolfer, in the 1977 Legislature, co-sponsored and pushed for passage legislation that would require that agencies be abolished if they no longer serve a useful purpose. Since the agencies must prove their worth, it requires a periodic investigation of every state agency. The law is called the "Sunset Law." Curt was appointed to Sunset Review Committee B.

VOTE ON TAX INCREASE

In 1977, Curt Wolfer opposed the doubling of the state auto registration fees. In spite of Wolfer's opposition, the Legislature narrowly passed the measure. Curt sponsored the referendum petition which stopped the increase from being collected until the people's vote on the measure in November. Curt believes "THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO VOTE ON THE TAXES THEY MUST LIVE WITH."

CURT WOLFER—A PROVEN RECORD OF INDEPENDENT DEDICATION TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST

(This information furnished by Citizens for Wolfer)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Representative 55TH DISTRICT

BILLY C. BELLAMY

Republican

OCCUPATION: Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Culver, Oregon.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Moro Grain Growers, Heppner Lumber Co.
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Grade School—Boardman, Moro; High School—Sherman Co. High School—Moro; College—B.S., Masters—Oregon State University.
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Teacher Standards and Practices Vocational Committee.
BILL BELLAMY, lifelong resident of District 55, is right for the job of representing us.
A product of Central and Eastern Oregon with a background in agriculture and forestry, BILL BELLAMY understands us.
BILL BELLAMY WILL FIGHT FOR US IN SALEM. Bill will not bow to Big City Politicians because he holds strong values acquired as a millworker and agricultural employee. And with the death of his mother when Bill was young, he learned what it means to be strong and make it on your own as he and his father raised Bill's six brothers and sisters.
Oregon's Legislative District 55 boasts a unique lifestyle created by mountains, forests, farms, rivers, and rangeland. We don't need an "outsider" to represent us. We need Bill Bellamy.
ISSUES: Here's where BILL BELLAMY stands. No smoke-screen. No fancy words. Just honest talk.

". . . Local control is the only answer to effective land use planning. We must fight to preserve local decision making."
". . . tough sentencing for criminals is a must. The first right of all people is to be safe in their homes and communities."
". . . welfare abuses must be eliminated and payments limited to those truly in need. Every able-bodied person on welfare should work."
". . . taxpayers must be relieved of the burden of financing uncontrolled government spending."
". . . government spending limitations and tax reductions should be the legislature's first priority in 1979."
". . . government policies should be changed to reward people who WORK."

BILL BELLAMY understands that people want government off their backs and out of their pocketbooks.
BILL BELLAMY will not go to Salem with a long list of needless new laws to propose. "We need to cut, not feed, government's appetite for our tax dollars."
BILL BELLAMY will work to ease the mass of regulations that almost destroy independent family-owned business and farms.
BILL BELLAMY will work for OUR INTERESTS! He will be available. He will listen.
Put a strong, responsible, local voice in the legislature. Vote for BILL BELLAMY.

(This information furnished by Bill Bellamy for Representative Committee)

CHUCK BENNETT

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Public opinion researcher for the Oregon Poll.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Correspondent—Capital Journal. Editor—Woodburn Independent. Reporter—Capital Journal. Instructor of Journalism—Willamette University. Warehouseman—Stout's G.I. store. Coeur d'Alenes Co.
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Willamette University, B.A. Graduate School of Administration, Willamette University—public & business administration.
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Gates Planning Commission. Marion County Democratic Central Committee.
HOMEOWNER AND FAMILY MAN:
CHUCK BENNETT, 30, is a homeowner in Gates where he lives with his wife Cherie and daughter Jill, who attends Mill City Elementary School. Cherie is a newswriter for the Capital Journal.
CHUCK BENNETT KNOWS GOVERNMENT
He is a respected and aggressive newspaperman who provided his readers with a clear, insider's view of the who, what, where, when and why of government decisions. He knows how government works and how to get things done.
CHUCK BENNETT KNOWS DISTRICT 55
During his first campaign for public office, he has traveled 8,000 miles in District 55 and knocked on over 5,000 doors to tell voters face to face what his views are, to ask what voters want done and to listen to your ideas.
CHUCK BENNETT LISTENS
TAXES—CHUCK BENNETT predicted the property tax revolt in Oregon during the primary, when he advocated elimination of homeowner property taxes and increased sharing of state revenue with local governments to meet local government's legitimate needs.
WATER POLICY—CHUCK BENNETT will fight for local control over water policy, full development of the Columbia River's irrigation potential and state aid to meet federal clean water law requirements.
ROADS—CHUCK BENNETT favors changes in state law to shift road improvement funds from an urban based system to one meeting our requirements.
TIMBER—Our forests serve a variety of needs. No special interests should rob us of our jobs, our recreations or our future resources.
ENERGY—Policy must begin by bringing utility rates under control. District 55 should lead the state in developing hydro, solar and wind alternatives.
TOURISM—CHUCK BENNETT knows tourism is our third largest industry. He will work hard for better roads, better promotion and better coordination within government to meet this industry's needs.

(This information furnished by Neighbors for Chuck Bennett)

CANDIDATE FOR
State Representative
56TH DISTRICT

WAYNE FAWBUSH

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Photographer and small farmer

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Photographer and dark-room technician; officer four years in USAF attaining rank of captain, included tour of duty in Vietnam.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, Wy'east High School, 1962; B.A. University of Oregon, 1966; M.A., U. of O. 1968.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Presently State Representative District 56

WAYNE FAWBUSH, 34, was born and raised in the Hood River Valley. He is recognized as one of the outstanding freshmen legislators in the 1977 Legislative Session. Wayne was Vice-Chairman of the Business and Consumer Affairs Committee, a member of the Revenue and School Finance Committee, and a member of the House Democratic Leadership Committee . . . All responsible positions for a first term legislator.

FINALLY! A LEGISLATOR WHO GETS THINGS DONE!

WAYNE FAWBUSH GETS RESULTS. 75% of the proposals Wayne made in his last campaign were adopted by the 1977 Legislature.

HIS LEGISLATIVE RECORD:

ON AGRICULTURE: Protecting family farms

—Held down workman's compensation rates for farmers.

—Restricted need for building permits in rural areas.

ON LAND USE: Insuring Oregon's future

—Protected farm land with strong land use laws

—Updated the land use law to allow for more local control.

FINALLY! A LEGISLATOR WHO LOOKS TO THE FUTURE!

For the next legislative session, WAYNE FAWBUSH is working to:

—Stop the inflationary growth of Oregon's income tax.

—Freeze hiring to restrict growth in the State bureaucracy.

—Expand the Sunset Law to force re-examination of more state agencies.

—Set mandatory sentencing for crimes committed with firearms.

—Protect battered children with stronger laws.

—Increase penalties for drunk driving.

—Increase reforestation of state lands.

—Expand weatherization programs to mobile homeowners.

—Require new state buildings to use alternate energy systems.

WAYNE FAWBUSH is a man of integrity. He has given us responsible, far-sighted representation in the Legislature. We need WAYNE FAWBUSH in Salem working for us.

Re-elect WAYNE FAWBUSH—State Representative

HE WORKS FOR YOU

(This information furnished by Re-elect Wayne Fawbush in '78, Lora Cox, treasurer)

PAUL WALDEN

Republican

OCCUPATION: Paul owns and manages KIHR Radio, Hood River

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Managed KODL Radio, The Dalles and farmed an 80 acre cherry orchard in Wasco County

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, from Oregon Institute of Technology and McLoughlin High School, Milton-Freewater

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Paul Walden served six years in the Legislature and six years on The Dalles District 12 School Budget Committee. He was appointed to the 1967 Interim Legislative Improvement Committee. Paul is a WW II veteran

PAUL and BETTY WALDEN have three grown sons.

PAUL WALDEN BELIEVES:

—Oregon's greatest resource is its people.

—Return tax surpluses to taxpayers—(the incumbent, Mr. Fawbush called such a move "irresponsible.")

—Mandatory minimum sentences for crimes committed with firearms.

—"Government is full of honest and hard-working public servants . . . but their rank and reputation should be determined by the job they do for the people, NOT by the size of their staff, office or budget."

—"We must preserve Oregon's great environment. It's not easy. We must balance environmental concerns with the demand for economic growth. We can't relax our vigilance. After all, who wants Oregon to become a smaller version of California!"

—Cut abuses in the food stamp program.

PAUL WALDEN: HARD WORK FOR THE QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT OREGON DESERVES!

Did Paul Walden's opponent, Mr. Fawbush, REALLY WORK FOR YOU?

CHECK MR. FAWBUSH'S RECORD:

—Mr. Fawbush voted for a bill to tax your checking account, the money in your savings account, the VALUE of any stocks you own, and even the money in cash register drawers. PAUL WALDEN STRONGLY OPPOSES SUCH TAXES.

—Mr. Fawbush sponsored legislation to add a sales tax on your heating oil, natural gas, and electricity—it would have cost consumers $900 million. PAUL WALDEN OPPOSES SUCH NEW SALES TAXES.

—PAUL WALDEN recommended the Legislature phase-out the inheritance tax in Oregon. Mr. Fawbush voted against such a phase-out.

—When the Legislature voted to fund interim operations of Columbia Park Hospital in The Dalles, Mr. Fawbush was absent for that vote.

LET THE RECORD SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

Return PAUL WALDEN for State Representative. REPRESENTATION YOU CAN COUNT ON!

(This information furnished by Paul Walden for State Representative Committee.)

Democratic Party Statement

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Dear Clackamas County Voter,

We feel the Democratic Party has a heritage of which to be proud.

Ours is the party of Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson; Harry Truman and John Kennedy. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a Democrat. So, too, was Adlai Stevenson. It is the party of Wayne Morse, Dick and Maurine Neuberger.

It was the Democratic Party that delivered those programs for which the people called: Social Security, bank deposit insurance, child labor laws, Medicare, Medicaid, the right of workers to organize and bargain with their employers, and workers' compensation.

The great reforms in civil rights came from Democratic leadership.

We have had a "New Frontier" and a "Great Society". The Peace Corps, the space program, the war on poverty, the fight for more sensible use of our natural resources, programs to feed the starving and house the indigent; all are only a part of the long record of accomplishments by the Democratic Party.

While on his cross-country whistle-stop campaign 30 years ago, Harry Truman said to a crowd of 96,000 Minnesota farmers: "On Election Day, don't you dare vote for any political party! You vote for yourselves! You vote for your interests! And that will wind up being the Democratic Party!"

Whether for a farmer in Minnesota or a millwright in Oregon City, our record since then causes those words to still ring true today.

We ask for your continued support on Election Day.

Thank You,

The Democratic Party of Clackamas County

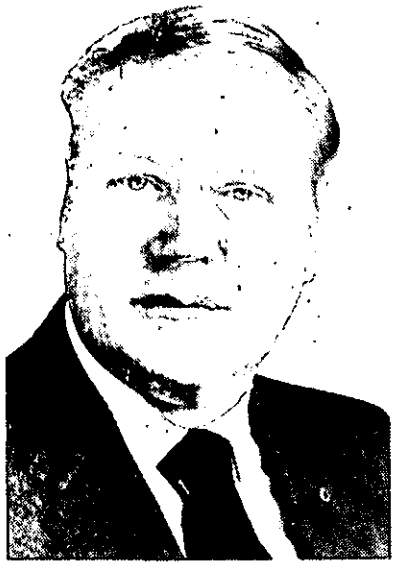
Steve Starkovich, Chair
Lorna Long, Vice-Chair
Lorna Marple, Secretary
Charles Rosenblum, Treasurer

(This information furnished by: Clackamas County Democratic Central Committee, Steve Starkovich, Chair; Charles Rosenblum, Treasurer.)

CANDIDATE FOR County Commissioner

CLACKAMAS COUNTY
POSITION NO. 2

continued



DON McINTOSH

Independent

OCCUPATION: Professional Land Surveyor

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Self-employed as owner and manager of Pacific Surveys, which I have recently sold. Presently a consultant on planning and land problems.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: West Linn High and Grade Schools, graduated. Oregon Institute of Technology, Engineering—Surveying, graduated.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Two terms as Mayor of West Linn, Chairman of South Fork Water Board.

Don is a professional land surveyor and lives in Canby. He is 45 years old and is married to Dotta Jean (Granquist). They have four children, Marta, Jana, Don, Jr., and Krisina. Don is from Hays, Kansas and moved to West Linn in 1942. He graduated from West Linn High School in 1951 and graduated from Oregon Institute of Technology in 1955. Don started a land surveying business called Pacific Surveys, in 1964, which he has recently sold, and is presently a consultant on planning and land problems. Don is a past president of the West Linn Lions Club and past mayor of the city of West Linn. Don has a good working knowledge of local government and feels it is time for a change.

DON McINTOSH is an Independent candidate with no political party nor private interest ties, and intends to keep it that way.

DON McINTOSH feels that there is too much government and it is no longer responsive to the citizens of Clackamas County. Don feels that bigger government is not necessarily better government, and it seems to encourage ineffectiveness and waste. Don is a strong supporter of local governments and feels that the local problems should be solved by the local governments and not by the city of Portland, Salem, or elsewhere.

DON McINTOSH is opposed to the newly formed Metropolitan Service District which usurps the power of local governments. This creates a new and more powerful layer of government which may result in Clackamas county citizens going to Portland and standing in line to protest on minor water and sewer problems. It has also been said by the County Commissioner Chairman that the taxation will be unfair because those living outside the district will be supporting the new Metropolitan Service District as well as those living within the district.

DON McINTOSH feels it is time to get some common sense back into government and would guarantee honesty and fairness to the position of COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

(This information furnished by Don McIntosh for County Commissioner Committee)

GILBERT E. (GIL) RODGERS

Republican

OCCUPATION: 1977—Retired from Clackamas County, Chief Tax Deputy

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Returned from active duty, World War II in Europe; resumed work as Oregon City Patrolman. 1947—Clackamas County Sheriff's Dept. Advanced through ranks to Captain, holding Advanced Certificate, Certified Police Officer, issued by the Board of Police Standards and Training. 1953—Assigned to Clackamas County Tax Dept. under the Sheriff as the county's first collection agent. 1970—Appointed Chief Tax Deputy. 1976—elected president of Oregon Assn. of County Tax Collectors.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon City public schools; additional classes in bookkeeping, accounting, management.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: No previous elected position.

GILBERT E. (GIL) RODGERS is a NATIVE of Clackamas County. He was born here and although his travels throughout the U.S. and Europe provided opportunities for comparison, he chose to make Clackamas County his life-long home. He reared five children in our county and wants to preserve its wonderful environment for his grandchildren and their children.

Gil is not a typical "politician". He is campaigning for this office because he is concerned for his county; he sees the next few years as crucial to its preservation—combined with development and growth.

"Growing bureaucracy and inflation are eroding our tax dollar. Priorities must be established and FOLLOWED to use each tax dollar efficiently."

"Senior citizens and youth are too frequently overlooked as valuable human resources."

"Clackamas County officials must constantly guard against the erosion of local control through regionalism."

"We must attract new industry compatible with liveability to provide employment and a more equitable tax base."

GIL RODGERS has the qualities we need on the Clackamas County Commission:

VISION: Gil predicted problems with dependence on O&C funds in his spring campaign—long before the alarming cutback in August.

CREDIBILITY: Gil makes no false promises. He never shades his opinion to please special interests.

HARMONY: Gil's many years of experience in the Clackamas County Tax Dept. saw him work harmoniously with elected officials, employees, and both rural and metropolitan citizens.

COMMON SENSE: Gil's decisions are based on knowledge of the facts and investigation of every alternative.

We need Gil Rodgers on the Clackamas County Commission. He will take into office a fresh, energetic approach coupled with years of valuable county experience. He is dedicated to planning for future needs while preserving Clackamas County FOR ITS CITIZENS.

(This information furnished by Gilbert E. Rodgers for County Commissioner Committee)

CANDIDATE FOR
County Commissioner

CLACKAMAS COUNTY
POSITION NO. 2

STAN
SKOKO

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Stan Skoko is now Clackamas County Commissioner.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: His basic occupation has been row crop farming.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: He attended Milwaukie, Oregon schools.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Stan Skoko is completing his fourth term as County Commissioner. He has served as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Chairman of The Board of Health, Chairman of the Budget Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Safe Streets of the National Association of County Officials, member of the Executive Board of Oregon County Officials, Local Officials Advisory Committee, and various official capacities.

STAN SKOKO offers a record of leadership, accomplishments and experience. He has proven to be an outstanding public official. He received an Outstanding Service Award from the Association of Oregon Counties in recognition of service and leadership provided to the Association of Oregon Counties and to the advancement of County Government in Oregon in 1977.

STAN SKOKO is a strong supporter of local government. He states "Citizen input in the County Administrative process is of utmost importance and must be accepted." His motto "An informed County will be a satisfied County."

STAN SKOKO was speaking out on environmental protection, preservation of our natural resources long before it became the "in thing". He courageously spoke out on these issues when it was politically unpopular to do so. He demonstrated political courage and events have proven him right! His forthright decisions have earned him an enviable reputation.

KEEPING CLACKAMAS COUNTY THE BEST PLACE TO LIVE IS A STAN SKOKO GOAL!

STAN SKOKO supports increased County involvement and aid to senior citizens. Clackamas County has neglected human needs too often. It is time we set our priorities in order.

STAN SKOKO supports strong law enforcement, health department and library service.

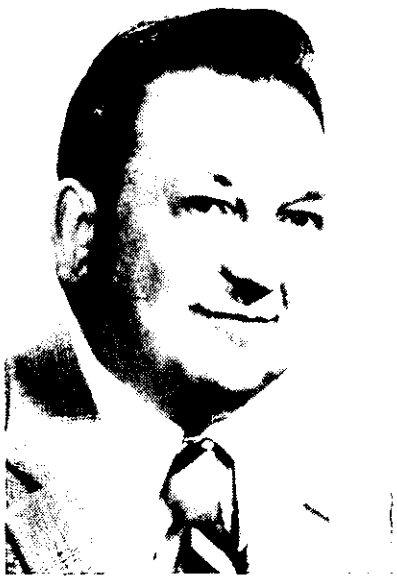
STAN SKOKO "listens to people." You Know Where He stands! His concern for people is consistent with the decisions he makes. He is sensitive to our county needs and is "dedicated and qualified" to serve Clackamas County.

RE-ELECT STAN SKOKO—A Leader Who Gets Things Done for Clackamas County.

RE-ELECT STAN SKOKO COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(This information furnished by Estle M. Harlan, Secretary, Skoko for Commissioner Committee)

CANDIDATE FOR
County Clerk
CLACKAMAS COUNTY



GEORGE D. POPPEN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Clackamas County Clerk

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: None submitted

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: South Dakota public schools and three years at Brookings College, Brookings, South Dakota

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Fifteen years as Deputy County Clerk 1954-69. Appointed Clackamas County Clerk 1969. Elected Clackamas County Clerk 1970 and 1974

George is 54 years of age and he and Mary, his wife of 33 years, live in Oregon City. They have five children, a daughter, Sandra Brockley and four sons, Douglas, Randy, Monte and Kevin. Sandra is a homemaker and the wife of a prominent Oregon City attorney. Douglas is an administrative assistant at Parrott Creek Boys Ranch in Clackamas County. Randy is a welfare caseworker in Clackamas County. Monte is a senior at Oregon College of Education and Kevin is a student at Clackamas Community College.

George was raised on a farm in South Dakota and was a farmer himself until he brought his family to Oregon in 1953. George's approach to his job reflects a lot of his farm background—like friendliness, and a genuine concern for people.

George is an active member of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Oregon City, a dedicated and willing community leader and a Democrat devoted to the work of his party.

The office of the County Clerk operates with a staff of forty employees. In 1954, the Clerk's Office took in about $160,000 in child support. Last year George's office collected and processed an unbelievable $4,250,000 in support payments.

During this almost quarter century of transition, George was either a deputy clerk or the boss himself. He knows his job well. Retain for your county this able, experienced and dedicated public official. Re-elect George Poppen Clackamas County Clerk.

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-elect George Poppen Clackamas County Clerk.)

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PHOTO BY BILL WAGNER, DAILY ASTORIAN, ASTORIA

CANDIDATE FOR

Superintendent, Public Instruction

continued

VERNE A. DUNCAN

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Teacher at all levels, elementary—college. Counselor at all levels. Principal (elementary and junior high). Local school district superintendent (1963-66). University of Oregon Professor (1968-70). Superintendent, Clackamas County Education Service District (1970-1974).

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: McMinnville Schools and Linfield College. BA—Idaho State and M Ed—Univ. of Idaho. MBA—University of Portland. PhD—Educational Administration—Univ. of Or. Additional graduate work at Stanford, Harvard, Columbia.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected Oregon's Superintendent of Public Inst. (1974). Idaho House of Representatives (elected) (Chairman, Economic Affairs Committee). Clackamas County Board of Health (appointed). Clackamas County Library Board (appointed).

Other Activities:

Phi Delta Kappa Educator-Statesman of 1977
Council of Chief State School Officers (National)
Board of Trustees, Marylhurst Education Center
Board of Directors, Oregon Historical Society
Lt. Colonel, U.S. Army Reserves
Board, International Agency for Instructional TV
American Association of School Administrators
Outstanding Young Educator in Idaho in 1966

Personal Data:

Born April 6, 1934, in McMinnville, Oregon. Grandson of the late S. S. Duncan, longtime Yamhill County school superintendent. Married to Donna Nichols of Ironside, Oregon (Malheur County). Two daughters, Annette, 12 and Christine, 10. Ruling Elder, Milwaukie Presbyterian Church. Active in numerous civic and community organizations. Listed in Who's Who in America and other biographical publications.

VERNE DUNCAN IS A PROVEN EDUCATIONAL LEADER—THE ONLY CANDIDATE WITH EXPERIENCE AS A SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR.

- DUNCAN believes that our most valuable natural resource is Oregon's students, and is committed to giving them the best education possible.
- DUNCAN has emphasized reading, writing and mathematics in schools.
- DUNCAN has supported firm and fair discipline in our schools.
- DUNCAN has shown his commitment to strong career and vocational education programs.
- DUNCAN believes our graduates should be competent in the basic skills.
- DUNCAN has vigorously enforced equal educational opportunity laws.
- DUNCAN has worked hard to preserve LOCAL control of schools.
- DUNCAN has demonstrated efficient money management at the state level.
- DUNCAN has worked for property tax relief.
- DUNCAN has listened to Oregon citizens.

WHAT DO NEWSPAPER EDITORS SAY ABOUT VERNE DUNCAN:

"He's the qualified candidate, and he knows the job." (OREGON STATESMAN—Salem)

"Verne Duncan has by far the best credentials for the post he holds now." (NEW ERA—Sweet Home)

"Duncan's performance during his first term in the job justifies his continuing in the position. He has exercized leadership . . . he believes in local control of education—and his actions prove it. That fact alone is a good reason to choose Duncan." (REVIEW—Milwaukie)

"Our (preference) is Verne Duncan . . . because of his . . . personality, his educational philosophy and his success in getting along with school administrators . . . with whom he must deal. He also has had success in achieving what he wants and needs from the Legislature." (MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE)

EDUCATION NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED LEADER . . . RE-ELECT VERNE DUNCAN SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Duncan State Supt. of Public Instruction Committee)

CANDIDATE FOR
Superintendent, Public Instruction

RUTH
McFARLAND

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Teacher. Mt. Hood Community College.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Instructor, Goldendale High School; 1962-1965. Instructor, Arlington School District; 1966-1967. Instructor, The Dalles Jr. High School; 1961-1962. Free-lance writer; business manager

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Oregon, Ph.D. (Genetics) 1970. University of Oregon, M.S. (Biology) 1966. Central Washington State College, B.A. (Science Education) 1961. Univ. of Oklahoma, B.S. (Botany) 1954

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Member of Multnomah County Economic Development Advisory Commission; Chair, Subcommittee on Energy and Environment

EDUCATION IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT TO THE POLITICIANS:

Public schools—elementary, secondary and community colleges—cost Oregon taxpayers about $735 million a year and about 70% of all property taxes. More important, the quality of education in those schools affects the future of more than a half million young people day in and day out.

RUTH McFARLAND BELIEVES:

- EDUCATION is what happens between student and teacher. Everyone else is there to help that process, from maintenance personnel to administrators.
- TEACHERS should emphasize communication skills: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Math and health education are equally important.
- TEXTBOOKS bought with tax dollars should comply with State law and Board policy. They should portray all people fairly and should be written at the appropriate grade level.
- QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY OF ADMINISTRATORS is essential to the efficient operation of our schools. Administrators should be responsible to the voters via the local school boards. Competent administrators at the state level must set the examples for local districts.
- COMPETENCIES should be started at the kindergarten level with measurable and definable goals. Competencies should be determined each year so children get help on a regular basis, and are not suddenly told in their senior year they will not graduate. Bright students should not be limited by requirements that force them to take unnecessary classes.

RUTH McFARLAND WILL BE A LEADER FOR SOUND EDUCATION:

As State Superintendent, she will redirect the efforts of the State Department of Education to really help local schools do a better job. Surely, the Department's 500 employees and $300 million budget ought to be helping children to learn! A Superintendent who cares about the children and the public will bring new life to state leadership of education.

RUTH McFARLAND IS THE ONE WHO CAN BEST RESTORE BASIC EDUCATION TO OUR SCHOOLS.

Ruth McFarland understands citizens' frustrations with schools. She, too, wants basic skills taught and learned first. Ruth will also insure that school districts spend our tax dollars more efficiently.

RUTH McFARLAND KNOWS WHAT TO DO FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

No one can—or should—try to run education from Salem. Schools need less dictates, less red tape, less costly regulation. What our schools need is financial assistance and practical solutions to teaching problems.

Ruth McFarland, with a carefully selected professional staff, will make a difference to education:

- Insist that teacher training schools certify only the best of their graduates to teach.
- Make management consultants available to local school districts at state expense to help develop building and maintenance economies and other tax-saving programs.
- Share successful school programs from district to district to improve reading, mathematical and other essential skills.
- Organize training sessions to help teachers meet the challenge of gifted children and special education programs.
- Develop strategies to help school districts select and develop better teachers and eliminate unsatisfactory staff.
- Coordinate a concerted effort by all concerned public and private agencies to reduce student discipline and behavior problems.
- Encourage local schools to develop vigorous parent participation programs.
- Take leadership in creating a basic school funding program that assures equal educational opportunity throughout the state without the back-breaking dependence on local property taxes.

RUTH McFARLAND IS RIGHT FOR THE JOB:

Described by the Oregon Journal in 1976 for her special qualities: "Dr. McFarland offers a rare combination of 'down home' personality, plain common sense, a natural ability to work with people and a notable educational background. . . ."

OREGON NEEDS NEW LEADERSHIP FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

OREGON NEEDS RUTH McFARLAND. Vote for her on November 7 and SEND A LEADER TO SALEM FOR OREGON AND OUR CHILDREN.

(This information furnished by McFarland for Superintendent Committee, Dorothea P. Berglund, Treasurer, Gina King, Campaign Manager)

CANDIDATE FOR

Judge, Supreme Court

POSITION 1

HANS A. LINDE

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Judge on the Supreme Court of Oregon

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Professor, University of Oregon Law School, 1959-76. Arbitrator in numerous labor arbitrations, 1962-75. Attorney, Portland, Oregon, 1953-54. Attorney, U.S. State Department, 1951-53. Admitted to Oregon Bar in 1951.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of California, School of Law; Reed College; Lincoln High School, Portland.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Present Judge on the Oregon Supreme Court. Consultant to federal government agencies, 1961-76. Member, Oregon Constitutional Revision Commission, 1961-62. Legislative Assistant, U.S. Senator Neuberger of Oregon, 1955-58. Law Clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, 1950-51.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Judicial elections give the people of Oregon the opportunity to judge their courts and their judges.

The Oregon Supreme Court is the highest court on all matters of Oregon law. The Supreme Court does not itself try cases but reviews whether trial courts and state agencies have acted in accordance with the law. Its rulings on Oregon law cannot be further appealed even to the United States Supreme Court.

AN EXCELLENT JUDGE

When JUSTICE LINDE was appointed to the Supreme Court of Oregon by Gov. Straub, it was because of his exceptional qualifications. Justice Linde combines legal scholarship with practical experience and common sense. Leading newspapers recognized this at the time.

"A good appointment. [Linde is] thoroughly familiar with Oregon law and government." PORTLAND OREGONIAN

"An excellent choice." OREGON JOURNAL

"Straight out of the top drawer." CORVALLIS GAZETTE TIMES

"One of the best legal minds in the state, perhaps in the nation." EUGENE REGISTER GUARD

"The Governor could not have done better." DAILY ASTORIAN

"An excellent decision. [Linde has] a first-rate mind and judgment." PENDLETON EAST OREGONIAN

"Helps to continue the breadth of the state's highest court." BEND BULLETIN

LONG-TIME OREGONIAN

JUSTICE LINDE has been an Oregonian for nearly 40 years. As a 19-year resident of Lane County, Justice Linde is one of only two Supreme Court judges from outside the Portland metropolitan area. His father was an attorney in Portland, where Hans Linde attended Lincoln High School and Reed College, earning his way by factory and shipyard jobs.

He served in the Army in Europe during World War II. At 54, Linde is the youngest judge on the Oregon Supreme Court.

Justice Linde has been married for 33 years to the former Helen Tucker of Portland. The Lindes have a daughter, Lisa, and a son, David.

EMINENT LEGAL SCHOLAR

As a law professor for 18 years, Justice Linde specialized in constitutional law and administrative law, though he taught many other courses. Hundreds of Oregon lawyers learned about constitutional rights of citizens and the legal limits on government officials from him. Nationally known in these fields, Linde was twice sent abroad as a Fulbright lecturer on American constitutional law and taught as a visiting professor at leading law schools in this country. His articles are widely cited by courts and by other scholars.

WITH BROAD SUPPORT

JUSTICE LINDE's election has the broad support of the legal profession. More than 1,000 lawyers throughout the state have joined to endorse his continuation on the Supreme Court.

So have public leaders of both parties who are familiar with Justice Linde's record. A partial list of leaders who have endorsed his election includes both Governor Bob Straub and former Governor Tom McCall; U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield and former U.S. Senator Maurine Neuberger; U.S. Representatives Al Ullman, Bob Duncan, Jim Weaver and former U.S. Representative Edith Green; Mayor Neil Goldschmidt and State Treasurer Clay Myers; State Senators Victor Atiyeh, Ed Fadeley and Ted Kulongoski and State Representatives Hardy Myers and David Frohnmayer. Though they differ on many other issues, they are united in urging that Justice Linde be retained on the Supreme Court.

RETAIN JUSTICE LINDE

JUSTICE LINDE has a proven record of competence and concern for your rights. His record merits your vote.

(This information furnished by Committee to Retain Justice Linde, George H. Fraser, Chairman; Henry C. Breithaupt, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR

Judge, Court of Appeals POSITION 7

JOHN H. BUTTLER

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Judge, Oregon Court of Appeals

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:

A working lawyer in private practice in Portland since 1951. Admitted to state and federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court.

Started practice with law firm then known as Cake, Jaureguy & Tooze; later as Hardy, Buttler, McEwen, Weiss & Newman—until Governor's appointment to Court of Appeals.

Has represented a wide range of people and businesses.

Enforced ethical standards as a member of the State Bar Disciplinary Committee for Multnomah County and trial committees for the Oregon State Bar.

Helped teach legal writing course at Northwestern College of Law at Lewis and Clark College and wrote for the Oregon State Bar Continuing Legal Education program.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Dartmouth College, B.A., 1947; Columbia University, L.L.B., 1950.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:

One of four new appeals court judges appointed by Governor Straub in September 1977.

Served on the Board of Parole and Probation from 1959 to 1965 (as chairman, 1964-65) by appointment of Governor Mark Hatfield.

Appointed in 1966 by the Oregon Supreme Court to the Board of Bar Examiners for three years (vice-chairman, 1968-69).

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY RECORD:

- Enlisted in the Naval Air Corps shortly after Pearl Harbor.
- Navy carrier pilot with combat duty aboard the U.S.S. Hancock in the Philippine, Formosa, South China Sea, Okinawa and Iwo Jima campaigns. Awarded two air medals.

BACKGROUND AND FAMILY: Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on August 4, 1923. He and his wife Ann have been married for 31 years and have five children: Suzanne, John, Jr., Dana, Elizabeth and Barbara.

Ann is a certified braille transcriber and served for over ten years as a teacher and administrator in the Volunteer Braille Service sponsored by Temple Beth Israel.

HE IS INVOLVED:

- Board member of the Portland Habilitation Center which provides training and services for the mentally retarded.
- Former Board member, Portland Junior Symphony.
- Former Trustee, Cedar Hills Community Church.
- Former member of the Board of Governors, Portland City Club.

"John H. Buttler will bring to the court the qualities of a highly respected lawyer known as an analyst who mainly deals with highly complex cases." OREGON JOURNAL—August 5, 1977

(This information furnished by Judge John H. Buttler)

CANDIDATE FOR

Judge, Court of Appeals

POSITION 8

GEORGE M. JOSEPH

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Judge, Oregon Court of Appeals Position No. 8

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Law Clerk, Oregon Supreme Court, 1955-56; Law Professor, 1956-63; Deputy District Attorney, Multnomah County, 1963-66; Private Legal Practice, 1966-74; Multnomah County Counsel, 1975-77; Judge, Court of Appeals since September, 1977.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Public Schools, Boise, Idaho; B.A., Reed College, 1952; J.D., University of Chicago, 1955; LL.M., New York University, 1959

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Judge, Court of Appeals, since September, 1977. Justice Pro Tempore, Oregon Supreme Court, March-April, 1978.

YOU SHOULD KNOW THESE FACTS
ABOUT INCUMBENT JUDGE GEORGE M. JOSEPH

JUDGE JOSEPH was appointed to the Court of Appeals by the Governor after being recommended by a poll of Oregon lawyers in which he won 74 percent more of the votes than the next highest ranking candidate.

JUDGE JOSEPH while in private practice was recognized as one of the best appeals lawyers in the State of Oregon.

JUDGE JOSEPH has a wide and varied background as a law teacher, a prosecutor, a private lawyer, a government lawyer and an active public-minded citizen.

JUDGE JOSEPH is highly regarded by lawyers and judges for his skill and judgment and was several times recommended by lawyer polls for appointment to the appeals bench.

JUDGE JOSEPH at the time of his appointment was described by the Eugene REGISTER-GUARD as "an outstanding member of the Bar," and by the Pendleton EAST OREGONIAN as having "a brilliant legal mind and a keen sense of justice."

The appointment of JUDGE JOSEPH to the Oregon Court of Appeals drew widespread approval from TV and radio commentators, newspaper editorials and the bench and bar because it was recognized that JUDGE JOSEPH would contribute a great deal to the administration of justice in the State of Oregon because of his great abilities.

JUDGE JOSEPH DESERVES YOUR VOTE BECAUSE HE IS STRONGLY QUALIFIED TO CONTINUE TO DO AN EXCELLENT JOB ON THE BUSIEST APPEALS COURT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(This information furnished by Retain Judge Joseph Committee, Leslie M. Roberts, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR

Judge, Court of Appeals

POSITION 10

BETTY ROBERTS

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Judge, Oregon Court of Appeals

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: 1967-77 general practice of law; 1958-76 taught in public schools of East Multnomah County and Mt. Hood Community College

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor's Degree, Portland State University; Master's Degree, University of Oregon; Law Degree (Juris Doctor), Lewis & Clark College

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: 1960-66 school board member, Lynch District; 1965-69 House of Representatives; 1969-77 Oregon State Senate

JUDGE BETTY ROBERTS' LEGISLATIVE SERVICE.

Member Senate Judiciary Committee two sessions-Vice-Chairman of Judiciary Committee in 1977. Member Ways and Means Committee three sessions-Senate Vice-Chairman in 1973. Chairman of Consumers & Business Affairs Committee three sessions. Member of Emergency Board in 1977. Chairman of Special Committee on Aging in 1973 and 1975.

JUDGE BETTY ROBERTS HAS DEDICATED HER LIFE TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

Victims of crime had her compassionate attention as early as 1965 when she introduced the first Victims' compensation proposal; she worked for it until it finally passed in 1977. She believes criminals should pay for their acts.

Her independence to "big money" interests was obvious when she chaired the Senate Committee which developed the Oregon Bottle Bill and then personally maneuvered its passage in the Senate. A few of her many concerns included property tax relief, consumer rights, energy conservation and planning, child care, programs for elderly and handicapped, economy and efficiency in government, improved education.

JUDGE BETTY ROBERTS CONTINUES TO SERVE IN THE JUDICIARY.

Her mature judgment and years of work for the people of Oregon resulted in her appointment to the Court of Appeals in 1977; her expertise now brings seasoned experience and balance to the court.

JUDGE BETTY ROBERTS MAKES A COMMITMENT TO YOU.

The same concern, determination, energy and fairness which she has always demonstrated will now govern her actions as a judge.

VOTE WITH CONFIDENCE FOR A JUDGE YOU KNOW

(This information furnished by Betty Roberts Committee, Mark L. Wheeler, Treasurer)

CANDIDATE FOR
Judge, District Court
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT 1

ROBERT L. MILLS

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION:
District Court Judge for Clackamas County, Position #1.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:
Attorney at Law—Milwaukie, Oregon, 1963-1978.
Partner—Wholesale Auto Parts, 1957-1962.
Manufacturers' Representative, 1950-1957.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:
Grant High School, Portland, Oregon.
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, BA Economics—1944.
Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, J.D. 1963.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:
Municipal Judge, City of Milwaukie, Oregon, 1965-1968.
City Attorney, City of Milwaukie, Oregon, 1968-1969 and 1971-1972.
Pro-tem Judge, Clackamas County District Court, 1974-1978, temporary appointments each year.

Robert Mills—The incumbent judge now serving in Clackamas County District Court, Position #1.

Robert Mills—Was the winner of a poll of the lawyers and judges of Clackamas County for appointment to the District Court bench.

Robert Mills—An experienced judge, having served as Milwaukie Municipal judge and as a pro-tem District Court judge in Clackamas County over a period of four years.

Robert Mills—Practiced law in Clackamas County for fourteen years prior to his appointment as District Court Judge on July 26, 1978.

Robert Mills—A knowledgeable, effective, and considerate judge for the District Court.

RETAIN ROBERT MILLS AS DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

(This information furnished by Robert L. Mills)

CANDIDATE FOR

Judge, District Court

CLACKAMAS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT 2

ROBERT D. BURNS

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Robert Burns is the present District Court Judge for Clackamas County, Dept. 2

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Robert Burns was previously Senior Deputy District Attorney for Clackamas County, with 12 years experience

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Robert Burns obtained his College and Law School degrees at the University of Oregon

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None submitted.

ROBERT BURNS received the most votes in the May primary election in a field of five candidates.

ROBERT BURNS was appointed to this position in July by Governor Robert Straub.

ROBERT BURNS received numerous endorsements in the primary election campaign:

- Clackamas County Peace Officers Association
- Clackamas County Central Labor Council
- Oregon City Peace Officers Association
- Command and Administration Association, Clackamas County Sheriff's office
- Molalla Police Department
- Clackamas County Firefighters Association
- Milwaukie Review
- The Enterprise Courier
- The Oregon Journal
- The Oregonian

ROBERT BURNS deserves your continued support.

"I PLEDGE TO RESTORE FAIRNESS AND DIGNITY TO DISTRICT COURT"

(This information furnished by Committee to retain Robert Burns District Judge, Robert Schumacher, Chairman)

CANDIDATE FOR
City Commissioner

CITY OF PORTLAND
POSITION NO. 2

MILDRED
SCHWAB

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: City Commissioner, Position #2

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attorney-businesswoman

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, Irvington Grade School, Grant High School, Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Served as President, Portland Planning Commission

RE-ELECT MILDRED SCHWAB . . . A LIFELONG COMMITMENT TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Active in community and cultural affairs throughout her career as a lawyer, businesswoman, and public official, Mildred Schwab is well-known to the people of our city. Born, raised, and educated in Portland, Commissioner Schwab is a member of the American, Oregon State, and Multnomah County Bar Associations, American Judicature, Portland City Club, National Recreation and Park Association, Oregon Park and Recreation Society, League of Women Voters, American Business Woman's Association, Business & Professional Women, Oregon Humane Society, Urban League, Multnomah Association for Retarded Citizens, World Affairs Council, NAACP, Oregon Parks Foundation and others.

RE-ELECT MILDRED SCHWAB . . . A RESPONSIBLE LEADER WITH A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

- A fiscally sound and people-oriented parks and recreation program
- Citizen organizations to keep neighborhoods livable
- A tradition of hiring local people for local jobs
- Special transportation programs for the elderly and handicapped
- A record in support of keeping downtown Portland strong
- A self-supporting Civic Stadium—for the first time since city takeover
- Jobs for Youth, Youth Service Centers, and more

A VOTE FOR MILDRED SCHWAB IS A VOTE FOR:

- EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT DECISIONS
- AN INDEPENDENT VOICE ON THE COUNCIL
- HUMAN DIGNITY FOR ALL OF PORTLAND'S PEOPLE
- A LIVABLE, ECONOMICALLY THRIVING CITY

RE-ELECT MILDRED SCHWAB . . . PORTLAND DESERVES THE BEST!

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-Elect Mildred Schwab
Clifford N. Carlsen, Jr., Chairman)

CANDIDATE FOR
City Commissioner

CITY OF PORTLAND
POSITION NO. 3

FRANK
IVANCIE

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Portland City Commissioner

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Teacher and school administrator, 8 years Executive Assistant to Portland Mayor Terry Schrunk, 10 years

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B.A. Sociology, University of Minnesota; M.A. Education, University of Oregon

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: 10 years Executive Assistant to Portland Mayor Terry Schrunk
Elected City Commissioner in 1966. Has directed the Department of Public Affairs, the Department of Public Safety, the Parks Department, the Office of General Services, and the Department of Public Utilities

FRANK IVANCIE IS AN INDEPENDENT CITY COMMISSIONER WHO FACES ISSUES HEAD ON

Frank Ivancie was born July 19, 1924 and lives with his wife, the former Eileen O'Toole, daughter of an eastern Oregon rancher, and their children in Portland.

RECORD AND COMMITMENTS

JOBS AND ECONOMY: More jobs are the best solution to our problems. Local businesses must be assisted in retention and on-site expansion.

TAXES: Believes City government must live within its means. A no nonsense budget with no frills.

SCHOOLS: Basic skills and discipline must be taught early on. Neighborhood primary schools must be kept open.

NEIGHBORHOODS: City streets must be well maintained and kept in good repair.

RE-ELECT FRANK IVANCIE—HE FACES ISSUES HEAD ON

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Frank Ivancie Committee, James Lonergan, Treasurer)

VOTER PARTICIPATION

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Year	Registered Voters	Voted	Percent
1968*	996,662	725,431	72.8
1970	1,018,017	568,551	55.8
1972*	1,158,711	734,551	63.4
1974	1,248,596	593,172	47.5
1976*	1,310,248	798,986	61.0
1978	1,390,005	603,478	43.4

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Year	Registered Voters	Voted	Percent
1968*	971,851	824,562	84.8
1970	955,459	681,381	71.3
1972*	1,197,676	953,376	79.6
1974	1,143,073	792,557	69.3
1976*	1,420,146	1,048,561	73.8
1978	???	???	???

*Presidential election year.

YOUR VOTE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

DO YOU KNOW?

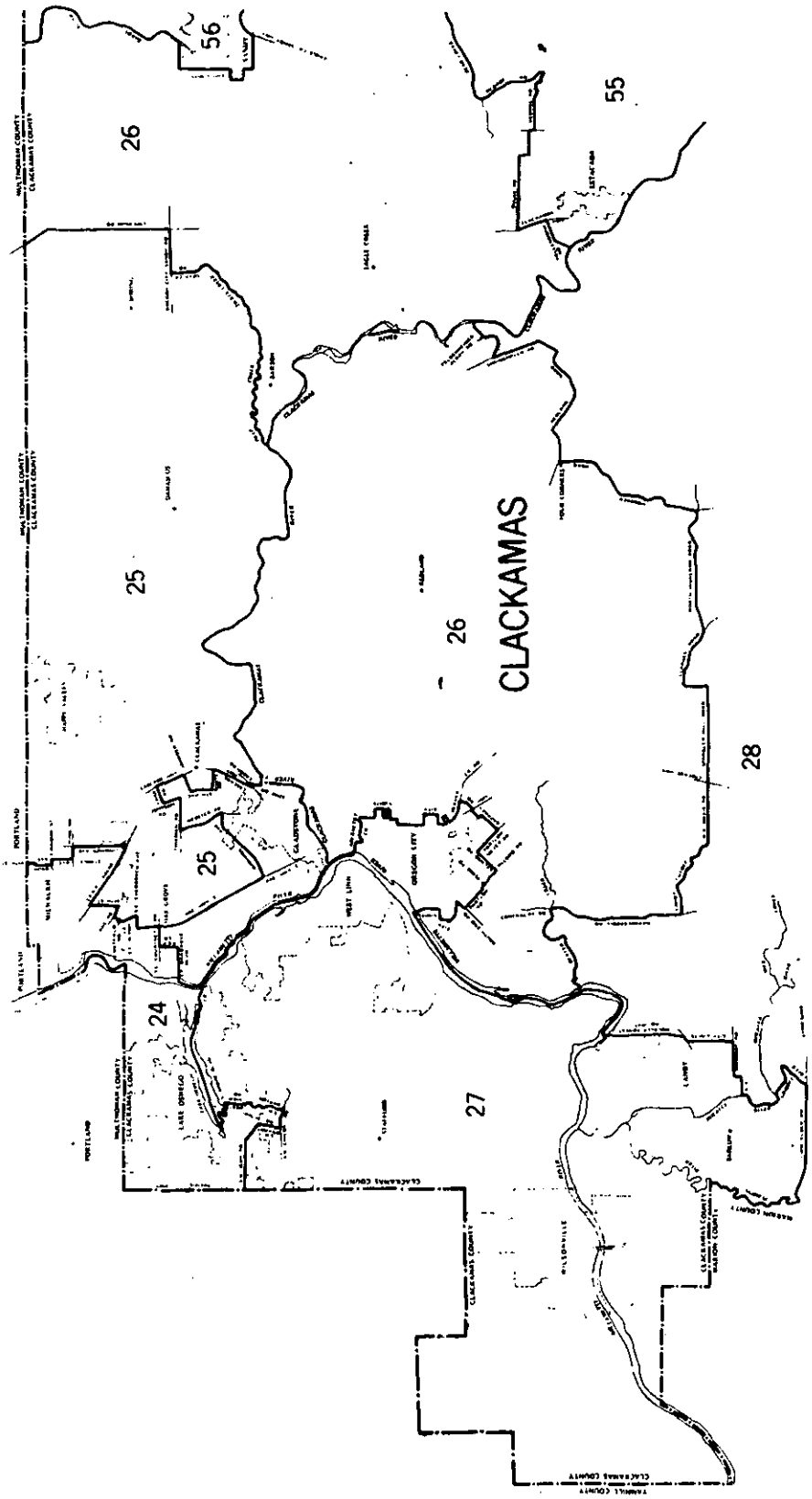
In one consolidated precinct in Multnomah County on April 4, 1978, absolutely no-one went to the polls to cast a ballot in a Riverdale School District election although there were 350 eligible voters. Only one out of 40 registered voted in the Clackamas County precinct in the same election. The issue was decided in one other Multnomah County precinct where 55 of 1,062 eligible voted. **Your vote is important!**

DO YOU KNOW?

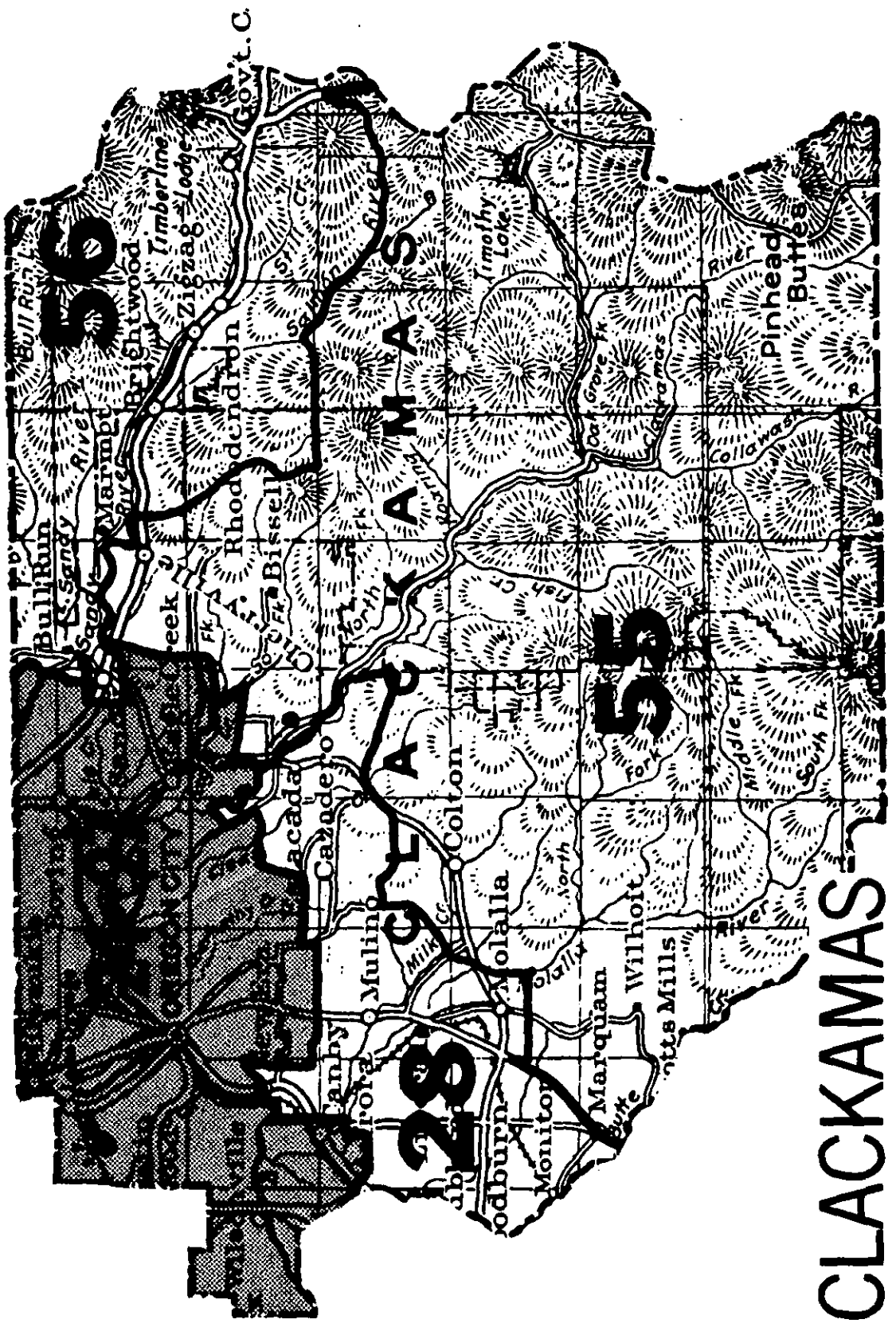
In Morrow County on June 27, 1978, only 1,026 of 3,361 registered voters went to the polls to vote on a General Fund budget levy outside the 6% limitation. The levy was defeated because the vote ended in a tie—513 Yes to 513 No. **One vote can make the difference!**

District Map

Representative District	Senatorial District
24	13
25	13
26	14
27	14
28	15
55	28
56	28



District Map



Precincts & Polling Places

The following list of districts, and precincts within those districts, is provided to help you identify the state senator and state representative candidates for whom you may vote. Find your precinct number or name in the left column. It will identify your representative, senatorial or congressional districts in the columns on the right. If you have any questions about which candidates you are eligible to vote for at the general election, please call your county clerk.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
Precinct 1 Atkinson Memorial Church	27	14	2
Precinct 2 Barclay Grade School	27	14	2
Precinct 3 Trinity Lutheran Church	27	14	2
Precinct 4 Church of Nazarene	27	14	2
Precinct 5 Church of Christ Apostolic	27	14	2
Precinct 6 Mt. Pleasant School	27	14	2
Precinct 7 King Grade School	27	14	2
Precinct 8 Gaffney Lane Grade School	27	14	2
Precinct 9 Barclay Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 10 Evangelical Church	27	14	2
Precinct 11 United Pentecostal Church	27	14	2
Precinct 31 Gladstone Travelodge	26	14	3
Precinct 32 Gladstone City Hall	26	14	2
Precinct 33 St. Stephen Lutheran Church	26	14	2
Precinct 34 Gladstone Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 35 Gladstone High School	26	14	2
Precinct 36 7th Day Adventist Camp	26	14	2
Precinct 37 Gladstone High School	25	13	2
Precinct 38 7th Day Adventist Camp	26	14	3
Precinct 39 Kraxberger Middle School	26	14	2
Precinct 45 Johnson Mobil City Hall	26	14	3
Precinct 50 Milwaukie City Hall	24	13	1
Precinct 51 Milwaukie Masonic Temple	24	13	1
Precinct 52 Milwaukie Grange	24	13	1
Precinct 53 Ardenwald Grade School	24	13	3
Precinct 54 Hillside Park Admin. Building	24	13	3
Precinct 55 Milwaukie J C Dogwood Lodge	24	13	3
Precinct 56 Milwaukie Fire Substation	24	13	3
Precinct 57 Milwaukie Grade School	24	13	3
Precinct 58 Rowe Jr. High School	25	13	3
Precinct 59 Hector Campbell Grade School	24	13	3
Precinct 60 Lewelling Grade School	24	13	3
Precinct 61 Ardenwald Grade School	24	13	3
Precinct 62 Milwaukie First Baptist Church	24	13	3
Precinct 63 St. Paul Methodist Church	24	13	3
Precinct 64 Linwood Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 65 Milwaukie High School	24	13	3
Precinct 91 Don Payment Residence	24	13	1
Precinct 92 Milwaukie J C Dogwood Lodge	24	13	3
Precinct 93 Paul J. Davidson Residence	25	13	3
Precinct 96 Happy Valley Evangelical Church	25	13	3
Precinct 97 Happy Valley Fire Station	25	13	3
Precinct 101 Sandy City Hall	56	28	2
Precinct 102 7th Day Adventist Church	56	28	2
Precinct 106 Estacada City Hall	55	28	2
Precinct 111 Molalla Fire Hall	28	15	2
Precinct 112 Molalla Fire Hall	28	15	2
Precinct 116 Barlow City Hall	27	14	1
Precinct 117 Moose Lodge	27	14	1
Precinct 121 Knights Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 122 Canby City Hall	27	14	1
Precinct 123 Canby Fire Hall	27	14	1

(Continued on following page)

Precincts & Polling Places

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
(Continued from previous page)			
Precinct 124 1st Conserv. Baptist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 130 Willamette Church of Christ	27	14	1
Precinct 131 Willamette Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 132 Sunset Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 133 W. L. First Baptist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 134 Bolton Fire Hall	27	14	1
Precinct 135 Emmanuel Presbyterian Church	27	14	1
Precinct 136 Cedar Oak Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 137 Calvary Baptist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 138 West Linn Lutheran Church	27	14	1
Precinct 139 Sunset Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 140 Bolton Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 151 Forest Hills Grade School	24	13	1
Precinct 152 Our Savior Lutheran Church	24	13	1
Precinct 153 Lake Oswego City Hall	24	13	1
Precinct 154 Lakewood Grade School	24	13	1
Precinct 155 Oswego Terrace	27	14	1
Precinct 156 Lake Oswego Methodist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 157 Christ Episcopal Church	24	13	1
Precinct 158 Uplands Grade School	24	13	1
Precinct 159 Palisades Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 160 Waluga Jr. High School	24	13	1
Precinct 161 Lake Grove Grade School	24	13	1
Precinct 162 Bryant Grade School	24	13	1
Precinct 163 Lake Oswego Methodist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 164 Mt. Park Rec. Adult Lounge	24	13	1
Precinct 165 River Grove Baptist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 166 Lake Grove Grade School	24	13	1
Precinct 167 Mt. Park Rec. Adult Lounge	24	13	1
Precinct 168 Palisades Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 169 Triumphant King Lutheran Church	24	13	1
Precinct 170 Lake Oswego Jr. High School	24	13	1
Precinct 171 Forest Hills Grade School	24	13	1
Precinct 201 Old City Hall	27	14	1
Precinct 202 Faith Baptist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 203 Charbonneau	27	14	1
Precinct 300 Triumphant King Lutheran Church	24	13	1
Precinct 301 River Grove Baptist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 302 Lake Grove Fire Hall	24	13	1
Precinct 303 Lake Grove Christian Church	24	13	1
Precinct 304 River Grove Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 306 Hakkinen Residence	24	13	1
Precinct 307 River Grove Baptist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 311 Lake Oswego Sr. High School	24	13	1
Precinct 312 Clark Commons	27	14	1
Precinct 313 Our Savior Lutheran Church	24	13	1
Precinct 326 Rosemont Fire Hall	27	14	1
Precinct 327 Stafford Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 331 Willamette Methodist Church	27	14	1
Precinct 336 Frog Pond Grange	27	14	1
Precinct 337 Wilsonville Grade School	27	14	1
Precinct 341 Smyrna Church	28	15	2
Precinct 342 Canby Fairgrounds	28	15	1
Precinct 343 Butte Creek Grade School	28	15	2
Precinct 344 Ninety One Grade School	28	15	1
Precinct 345 Macksburg Lutheran Church	28	15	1
Precinct 346 Willow Isle Mobile Estate	28	15	1
Precinct 351 Molalla VFW Hall	28	15	2

(Continued on following page)

Precincts & Polling Places

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
(Continued from previous page)			
Precinct 352 Molalla VFW Hall	28	15	2
Precinct 353 Molalla VFW Hall	55	28	2
Precinct 354 Colton Admin. Bldg.	55	28	2
Precinct 355 Colton Admin. Bldg.	55	28	2
Precinct 356 Dickey Prairie School	55	28	2
Precinct 357 Marquam United Methodist Church	55	28	2
Precinct 361 Estacada School Admin. Bldg.	55	28	2
Precinct 362 Eagle Creek Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 363 Three Lynx Grade School	55	28	2
Precinct 364 Springwater Grange Hall	28	15	2
Precinct 365 Garfield Grange	55	28	2
Precinct 366 Eagle Creek Grange	26	14	2
Precinct 367 Springwater Grange Hall	28	15	2
Precinct 371 Bull Run School	56	28	2
Precinct 372 Firwood Building	55	28	2
Precinct 373 Sandy High School	26	14	2
Precinct 374 Sandy Lutheran Church	55	28	2
Precinct 375 Sandy Intermed. Bldg. Gym	26	14	2
Precinct 381 Wemme Lions Club	56	28	2
Precinct 382 Wemme Lions Club	56	28	2
Precinct 391 Christ the Vine Church	25	13	3
Precinct 392 Christ the Vine Church	25	13	3
Precinct 393 Damascus Community Church	25	13	3
Precinct 394 Deep Creek School	25	13	3
Precinct 401 St. Paul of Damascus Church	25	13	2
Precinct 402 Cottrell Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 403 Boring Grade School	25	13	2
Precinct 404 Cottrell Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 405 Boring Fire Hall	25	13	2
Precinct 406 Hollyview Baptist Church	25	13	2
Precinct 411 Happy Valley Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 412 Happy Valley Baptist Church	25	13	3
Precinct 421 River View Mobile Park	25	13	3
Precinct 422 Carver Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 441 Clackamas Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 442 Oak Acres Rec. Room	25	13	3
Precinct 443 Camp Withycombe	25	13	3
Precinct 451 Battin Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 452 Southgate Christian Church	25	13	3
Precinct 453 Lot Whitcomb Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 454 Battin Baptist Church	25	13	3
Precinct 455 Church of Christ-Lynwood	24	13	3
Precinct 456 Lewelling Grade School	24	13	3
Precinct 457 Wichita Evangelical Church	24	13	3
Precinct 475 Clack. Park Baptist Church	25	13	3
Precinct 476 Clack. Park Baptist Church	25	13	3
Precinct 477 Church of Christ-Lynwood	25	13	3
Precinct 478 Wichita Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 479 Wichita Evangelical Church	25	13	3
Precinct 480 Occupation Skill Center	25	13	3
Precinct 481 Kendoll Center	25	13	3
Precinct 501 Oak Lodge Fire Dept.	26	14	3
Precinct 502 Rose Villa	24	13	3
Precinct 503 View Acres Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 504 N. Oak Grove Grade School	24	13	3
Precinct 505 View Acres Grade School	25	13	3
Precinct 506 Milwaukie Elks Annex Bldg.	25	13	3
Precinct 507 Milwaukie Elks Annex Bldg.	24	13	3
Precinct 521 Milwaukie Elks Annex Bldg.	24	13	1

(Continued on following page)

Precincts & Polling Places

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
(Continued from previous page)			
Precinct 522 Willamette View Manor	24	13	1
Precinct 523 Rose Villa	24	13	1
Precinct 525 Flamingo Mobil Rec. Room	26	14	3
Precinct 526 Oak Lodge Fire Dept.	26	14	3
Precinct 530 Concord Elementary School	25	13	2
Precinct 531 Rex Putnam High School	25	13	2
Precinct 532 Oak Hills Presbyterian Church	25	13	2
Precinct 533 Concord Christian Church	26	14	3
Precinct 534 Oak Grove Grade School	26	14	3
Precinct 535 Oak Hills Presbyterian Church	25	13	2
Precinct 536 Concord Christian Church	26	14	3
Precinct 537 King of Kings Lutheran Church	25	13	2
Precinct 549 Candy Lane Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 550 Clackamas Park Friends Church	26	14	3
Precinct 551 Grace Congregational Church	26	14	3
Precinct 552 Bilquist Grade School	26	14	3
Precinct 553 Rex Putnam High School	25	13	2
Precinct 554 Jennings Lodge School	26	14	3
Precinct 555 First Cong. Church of Clackamas	25	13	2
Precinct 556 Kraxberger Middle School	26	14	3
Precinct 557 7th Day Adventist Camp	26	14	2
Precinct 560 First Presbyterian Church	27	14	1
Precinct 561 Victory Baptist Church	26	14	1
Precinct 562 Carus Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 563 Clackamas Comm. College	26	14	2
Precinct 564 OC View Manor Rec. Room	26	14	2
Precinct 565 Clack. Hts. Proj. Rec. Room	26	14	2
Precinct 566 New South End Rd. School	26	14	1
Precinct 567 Park Place School	26	14	2
Precinct 568 Holcomb Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 575 Redland Catholic Church	26	14	2
Precinct 576 Redland Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 577 Logan Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 578 Carver Church	26	14	2
Precinct 580 Carus Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 581 Mulino Grade School	28	15	2
Precinct 582 Beavercreek Grade School	26	14	2
Precinct 583 Clarkes Grade School	28	15	2
Precinct 584 Mulino Grade School	28	15	2
Precinct 585 Highland Grange	28	15	2
Precinct 586 Clairmont Water District	26	14	2

DO YOU KNOW?

In Clackamas County on June 22, 1977, a City of Canby tax levy passed by a margin of eight votes—266 Yes to 258 No. Only 17% of the 3,087 eligible voters participated in the election. **Your vote is important!**

DO YOU KNOW?

On April 4, 1977, a three-county Sherwood School District levy passed by a margin of two votes—379 Yes to 377 No. And, out of 2,700 registered voters eligible to vote in Washington County, only 647 voted—310 Yes to 337 No. In Clackamas County only 107 voted—69 Yes to 38 No. In Yamhill County there were two No votes. **Your vote is important!**

Instructions

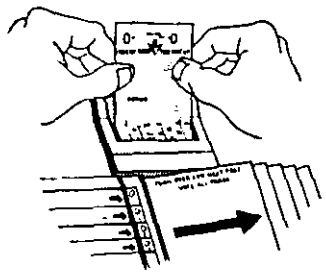
At the General Election of 1978 the electors of Clackamas County will cast their votes on the equipment illustrated below. This page is inserted into the Voters' Pamphlet as an aid to those of you who will be using this equipment for the first time.

HOW TO VOTE A PUNCH CARD BALLOT

SPECIAL NOTE:
IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, RETURN YOUR CARD AND GET ANOTHER

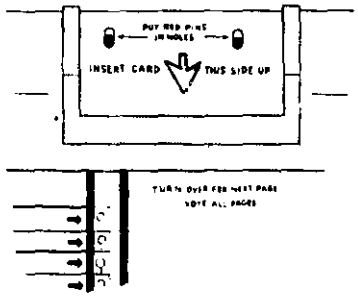
STEP 1

INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE WAY INTO THE DEVICE



STEP 2

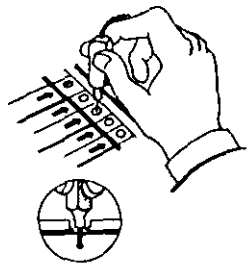
BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN OVER THE TWO PINS



STEP 3

TAKE THE PUNCH ATTACHED TO THE DEVICE AND PUNCH THROUGH THE BALLOT CARD FOR CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE. HOLD PUNCH VERTICAL (STRAIGHT UP) **DO NOT USE PEN OR PENCIL.**

THE BLACK SPOT IN THE VOTING CIRCLE SHOWS YOU HAVE RECORDED YOUR VOTE



STEP 4

AFTER VOTING, WITHDRAW THE BALLOT CARD AND FOLD THE LONG STUB OVER THE VOTED PORTION. THE PRINTED SURFACE OF THE CARD MUST BE ON THE INSIDE.

WRITE-IN INSTRUCTIONS

TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE BALLOT, REMOVE THIS CARD FROM THE VOTING DEVICE AND PLACE ON A FLAT SURFACE. WRITE IN FULL OFFICE TITLE AND CANDIDATE NAME.

SED NO 197
MAR 1, 1966

State Ballot

MEASURES

No. 1 Appellate Judge Selection, Running on Record
No. 2 Authorizes Senate Confirmation of Governor's Appointments
No. 3 Vehicle Registration and Fee Increase Referendum
No. 4 Shortens Formation Procedures for People's Utility Districts
No. 5 Authorizes, Regulates Practice of Dental Technology
No. 6 Limitations on Ad Valorem Property Taxes
No. 7 Prohibits State Expenditures, Programs or Services for Abortion
No. 8 Requires Death Penalty for Murder Under Specified Conditions
No. 9 Limitations on Public Utility Rate Base
No. 10 Land Use Planning, Zoning Constitutional Amendment
No. 11 Reduces Property Tax Payable by Homeowner and Renter

PARTISAN CANDIDATES

UNITED STATES SENATOR—*(Vote for One)*—Vern Cook (D); Mark O. Hatfield (R)

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Les AuCoin (D); Nick Bunick (R)

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Terry L. Hicks (R); Al Ullman (D)

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Robert B. Duncan (D); Martin Simon (U.S. Labor)

GOVERNOR—*(Vote for One)*—Victor Atiyeh (R); Bob Straub (D)

COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR—*(Vote for One)*—Mary (Wendy) Roberts (D); John Smets (R)

STATE SENATOR, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Walt Brown (D); George Eivers (R)

STATE SENATOR, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Gabrielle T. Avery (R); Dick Groener (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Morry Arntson (R); Joyce Cohen (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Janet R. Dobry (R); Glen W. Whallon (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Ed Lindquist (D); Gerald L. (Jerry) Meligan (R)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Ted Achilles (R)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Dave George (R); Curt Wolfer (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Billy C. Bellamy (R); Chuck Bennett (D)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Wayne Fawbush (D); Paul Walden (R)

NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION 1—*(Vote for One)*—Hans A. Linde

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 7—*(Vote for One)*—John H. Buttler

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 8—*(Vote for One)*—George M. Joseph

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 9—*(Vote for One)*—Michael Gillette

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 10—*(Vote for One)*—Betty Roberts

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT, POSITION 2—*(Vote for One)*—Winston L. Bradshaw

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT, POSITION 3—*(Vote for One)*—Howard J. Blanding

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT, POSITION 4—*(Vote for One)*—Dale Jacobs

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT, POSITION 5—*(Vote for One)*—Charles A. Sams

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, DEPARTMENT 1—*(Vote for One)*—Robert L. Mills

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, DEPARTMENT 2—*(Vote for One)*—Robert D. Burns

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*(Vote for One)*—Verne A. Duncan; Ruth McFarland

MSD EXECUTIVE OFFICER—*(Vote for One)*—Harvey Akeson; Wilbur A. Bishop; Fred Elsasser; Sylvester Green III; William A. Grenfell, Jr.; Rick Gustafson; Marvin J. Hollingsworth; William L. Patrick; William Keet Rhodes; Wes Soderback; Charles (Chuck) Stoudt

MSD COUNCILOR, FOURTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Les Buell; Ed Colbach; Frank A. Desimone; Jerry H. Dodds; Betty J. Gallucci; Muriel Goldman; William H. Hedlund; Corky Kirkpatrick; Dave Miller; Allen Pynn

MSD COUNCILOR, FIFTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Daniel Robert Bohlmann; Eugene L. Bui; Jack W. Deines; Bill Fritz; David Jermain; Frank L. Larsen; Dean Nichols; Jack Reasoner Quinby; Gustavo M. (Gus) Rivera

MSD COUNCILOR, SIXTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Scott Bennett; Martha Boettcher; Richard W. Bohlmann; Larry Burright; Craig Davis; Terry W. Emmert; Lawrence Griffith; Don Lynch; Jane W. Rhodes; William S. (Bill) Taylor

MSD COUNCILOR, SEVENTH DISTRICT—*(Vote for One)*—Charles J. Becker; Don Broadsword; Clare Donison; Ross Morgan; Betty Schedeen; Mike Weatherby; Bob Wiggin; Philip M. Winters

(This State Ballot is a listing of all state-certified candidates who will appear on your ballot. Some, by choice, have not submitted material to the Voters' Pamphlet or failed to meet the deadline. There also may be additional material on your ballot from the county and local levels.)

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(See the State Ballot page for a complete listing of state-certified candidates in your area.)

vote
vote
vote
vote
vote

"The ballot is stronger than the bullet"

Abraham Lincoln, *Speech, 1856*

2 Clackamas

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