

Congressional candidates district four

Barry: says impeach— ment a key issue

Calling for impeachment, Fourth Congressional district candidate Frank Barry said:

"The great problem facing this country is not Watergate; that is merely a symptom of much greater problems. The chief questions facing us today are impeachment, campaign financing and congressional reorganization. The solution to these problems would assure congressional response to the needs of the people."

Barry, a University law professor, said that, if he wins the primary and is victorious over incumbent Republican John Dellenback in the general election, he will involve himself in issues such as inflation, pension and retirement funds, unfair tax loopholes, establishment of a 200-mile fishing limit, medical aid available to all, fair benefits to veterans and environmental issues.

According to Barry supporters, he is well-known locally as a conservationist who has been a leader in efforts to save the French Pete Valley and Rock

Mesa in the Three Sisters Wilderness Area.

Barry, born in Arizona in 1913, now resides in Eugene. He is married, has three sons and has been a law professor at the University since 1969. He is a graduate of UCLA and has



Frank Barry

worked as a miner, merchant sailor, janitor and law clerk until he received his law degree from Loyola University in 1941. He then served four years in the Navy during World War II. After practicing law between 1946-61, he was elected county attorney of Santa Cruz County, Arizona in 1948.

President Kennedy appointed Frank Barry in 1961 to the Department of Interior as chief legal counsel where he dealt with such matters as forestry, mining,

fisheries and energy resources for seven years. He is presently a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, Common Cause, and the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

On the issue of impeachment, Barry said, "The President should be impeached as soon as possible, tried in the Senate, and vindicated or removed from office. Impeachment by the House of Representatives is merely an accusation. In my opinion, the American people have enough evidence that they can accuse the President of the United States—Richard Nixon—of high crimes and misdemeanors."

Nixon should be impeached because he has "something to hide" in connection with the Watergate burglary and cover-up and the "Houston Plan" for domestic surveillance by international security agencies like the C.I.A., and his fraudulent tax payments, Barry said.

Barry said that Nixon should re-examine the "fourth amendment which he swore to uphold in his oath of office. To justify the Watergate break-ins and Ellsberg burglary on the grounds of "national security" makes a mockery of our Constitution," Barry said.

In referring to Republican Congressman John Dellenback, Barry said, "Never has a man been so tolerant of activities by the President. He (Dellenback) doesn't represent Richard Nixon:

he represents us and he should push for an immediate trial of the President before the Senate."

On the subject of inflation, Barry suggested that by producing war equipment, industrial output is diverted from the domestic sector, making consumer goods scarce and highly priced. He advocated a reduction in military spending.

"After all, do we have to be a policeman for the entire world?" Inflation, he said, "can be ended by the cooperative efforts of the people under honest leaders. The administration consistently indulges big business and neglects the welfare of the ordinary citizen."

Cooperation is impossible unless the present administration and its supporters are removed from office, he said. Discussing the effect of inflation on pensions and retirement, he said that "a by-product of inflation has been to wipe out the savings of retired wage earners now living on fixed income pensions. Relief must be

found promptly for these former workers, as they are threatened with poverty in the face of rising prices."

Barry also said the disclosures at the Watergate hearings and other credible reports have revealed that the effectiveness of the electoral system has been substantially undermined by heavy contributions by big business to political campaigns.

The problem, Barry said, is "private contributions for an ulterior motive. Unless we have rules regulating private contributions and strictly enforce them, it doesn't matter whether we have public financing or not."

We must pass laws which would "prevent a candidate from selling out to a contributor," he said. "I'm not sure about public financing of campaigns. There are constitutional problems with it, but I do favor a limit on contributions," Barry said.

Stephen Vajda

Brewster: a new slant

Dick Brewster says that his years as federal aid coordinator for the city of Cottage Grove have given him the perspective the people of district four need in Congress.

"I've worked down where the people's problems are," said Brewster, emphasizing his experience with the tangle of federal funding at the local level. Brewster wants to implement his ideas for streamlining Congress. "Congress needs to change, the seniority system needs to be changed," asserted the can-

didate. "For example, there are eight committees dealing with energy alone...we don't have a comprehensive energy policy for just that reason."

that adequate planning is so essential that he would favor withholding federal highway funds from states without some form of comprehensive planning. Brewster, who has served four years in the Navy, would not be a strong opponent of military spending. He says that the military spending may be a little high, but not that much. Brewster says there are areas which could be cut back, "we can cut back a little on strategic weapons production but keep an adequate level of military resources."

Brewster says that those who refused to fight in the Vietnam war should be granted amnesty after one year of public or military service.

"I was a veteran and did my time although I didn't like the war, it was the law," asserted Brewster. "I want to see the law changed. The law may be wrong—you change it—no just ignore it."

Brewster is also pushing for openness and honesty in government. He sees Watergate as a definite issue in the race.

"Its going to be an issue in any race," said Brewster. "The election is a referendum on Watergate, especially for those who have consistently supported Nixon. John Dellenback has a 64 per cent voting record aligning with Nixon."

Brewster thinks that part of the solution lies in campaign reform. He favors public financing of campaigns.

"I don't have the financial assets of Dellenback or Weaver," said the former federal aid coordinator, "But I'm in favor of total disclosure. A public official should live on his salary and stay out of the public sector."

"We must begin to regain the trust and confidence of the American people in their national government."

Kathleen Glanville

Zagorin drops out of race

Robert Zagorin's name will be on the primary ballot although he has dropped out of the race. He has recently given his support to Frank Barry whom he says will not "sell out" environmental interests.

Zagorin said he could not afford to stay in the race.

Dellenback: seeks two more years

He banks on his record as a Congressman for the last seven years to earn him another two years in the U.S. House of Representatives. Republican John Dellenback is seeking re-election to the House from district four. "The fundamental issue basically is my record in Congress" says Dellenback.

Dellenback's deeds directly affecting the fourth district include introducing legislation to permit construction of the Applegate Dam, helping secure funds for that dam's construction, plus funds for the Lost Creek and Elk Creek dams.

The congressman sponsored successful legislation to extend "a very strict limitation on log exports from public lands." He points out that soon, "We're going to find that there is not enough standing timber to fill the capacities of our mills. We can plug a little of that gap by limiting exports."

Another way to place limitations on log exports, thus protecting the supply of logs, is an anti-substitution law, which Dellenback supports. "What some are doing is buying public timber and running it through their mills. They then take private timber, which they would have otherwise processed and sell it abroad. That means that they are still able to export logs, and for practical purposes, substituting public for private timber," says the congressman.

Other actions by Dellenback having direct bearing on district four are: he secured monies through a Small Business Administration loan for construction of the Springfield Shopping Mall; introduced legislation increasing the penalty for off-shore fishing violations by foreign trawlers; helped gather information needed by the Federal Energy Office to



John Dellenback

mediate investigation of alternative energy sources and again has criticized Congress's slowness to action. "We've got to be going forward with intensified research programs in geothermal, solar, coal gasification and liquification and wind power energy sources."

Dellenback has supported the Minimum Wage Bill which provides for the youth and student differential. And pushed for the elimination of the U.S.'s chemical and biological warfare arsenal, he said.

The congressman has lashed-out at the slowness of the impeachment committee in reaching any conclusions. "The proceedings in my mind," says Dellenback, "are coming much too slowly. I strongly support the committee getting the facts and think it's irresponsible for members of the committee to declare before the facts are in what he or she would do."

Dellenback feels that the American system is in a "real testing time" right now. "I am convinced that our system can and must meet this test (the ability to deal with crisis when the system itself is under fire from the public). For this reason, I am opposed to the President's resigning, which would bypass the procedures outlined in our constitution," he says.

Dellenback stresses that the "voice of moderation apply not only in the battle for energy and environment but also for what's wrong with the system. People should," he says, "instead of dropping out and saying the system is no good, be putting their shoulders to the wheel and help make the improvements that some of us are fighting for effective."

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Rick Barrick



Richard Brewster

through Oregon, from Tijuana to Seattle.

Nationally, Dellenback has pushed legislation providing for reform in Congressional procedures and co-sponsored election reform bills which require full exposure of contributions and expenditures, limitations on political advertising and campaign spending. On this latter point, Dellenback has been critical of Congress dragging its feet in passing such legislation. He places the blame for this on the Democrats, the House's majority party. "They've bottled up congressional reform so far," he says.

Also on the national level, the Republican congressman has sponsored legislation to eliminate record keeping for shotgun, rifle and .22 ammunition. He opposes federal licensing or registration of firearms and voted against the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Dellenback supports the im-