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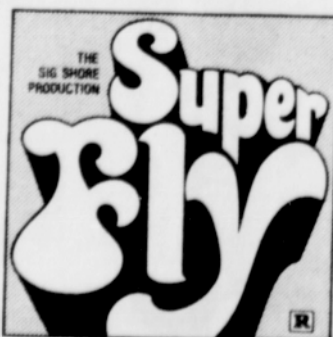
GODFREY CAMBRIDGE ST. JACQUES LOCKHART
RAYMOND CALVIN
JUDY PACE
RED FOX JOHN ANDERSON J. D. CANNON
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COMING NOV. 1



Coming Nov. 15



Cast Your Ballot On November 7th

by John Lewis



More than in any other period in the history of black political participation, it is crucial that black voters turn out to cast their ballots on November 7, 1972.

So many of our leaders have fallen and so many of our brothers and sisters have given their lives for the exercise of the ballot. In recent years, since many of the physical and legal barriers to the ballot have been removed, too many black people seem to take their rights for granted. For example, only slightly over half of those Blacks who have been registered in previous elections have actually turned out to vote in national elections.

In 1972, black people cannot afford to sit home on election day, or conduct business as usual. Our business must be to see that our votes are cast for much-needed change at the local, state, and national levels. It is time that we understand the nature of our oppression. It is time that we realize that we are not victimized only by sporadic outbursts of racist demagoguery, but that we are daily victimized and oppressed by the decision made behind closed doors at city halls, state capitols, the halls of Congress, and the White House.

As an organization, the Voter Education Project (VEP) has given more time, efforts, and resources for minority voter registration in 1972 than at any other time in ten-year history. Our labor has been fruitful and, all across the South, tens of thousands of new black voters have been added to registration lists. This is an important and necessary first step, but our work is only half done. It matters little that we have registered more than a million and a half black voters in the past six years if half of that number do not vote.

We must address ourselves to this problem with the kind of commitment and dedication which characterized the civil

rights struggle of the 1960's. It is indeed a new day for us, but we must not lose that spirit, that drive, that sense of urgency which sustained our movement in earlier years. We have not yet overcome, but with our ballots and renewed sense of dedication, we can move closer to our goals.

At the local level, in every community, we must be about the task of preparing black people to cast their ballot with sophistication in 1972. We must try, first of all, to motivate the masses to come out to the polls on election day. We must find creative ways to stimulate our brothers and sisters to recognize the importance of the ballot as a weapon for change.

Aside from the problem of mobilizing voters, we must also give serious attention to acquainting new voters with the balloting process so that they may cast an effective ballot. Our research efforts of recent elections have shown that a large number of black ballots are disqualified for various technical reasons such as mismarking, voting for too many candidates, or improperly folding paper ballots. Each voter needs to be prepared to know what is expected of him, whether he votes by machine, computer, or paper ballot. Such citizenship education classes can be most effective by local groups taking the initiative and holding seminars and sessions throughout their communities prior to November 7.

We must also be concerned with election security on November 7, because we know also, based on past experience, that there are those who would rob us of our ballot power. Again at the local level, poll watchers and black election officials should be trained and ready to perform the necessary tasks on election day to insure that every black vote is counted and that all voters are properly recorded.

If we attend to these matters, we can approach the elections of November 7 with the knowledge that black people will vote in large numbers and that we, as black citizens, will have used one of our greatest weapons—the vote to work for change in this nation.

John Lewis is Executive Director of the Voter Education Project, Inc. (VEP), based in Atlanta, Georgia. This article is one in a series sponsored by the Youth Citizenship Fund, Inc. (YCF) in the hope that all eligible black voters will cast their ballots on November 7.

PCC president opposes Measure 9

On November 7, 1972, Oregonians will be voting on a proposed state constitutional amendment to prohibit a tax on property to pay operating costs of grade schools, high schools, and community colleges.

The measure was placed on the ballot by the Oregon Farm Bureau through the initiative petition process. Agricultural groups indicate that because of the property tax, Oregon is a very high cost state for doing business in agriculture.

Community leaders, many parents, most school boards, educators, and educational groups are working against Ballot Measure 9 because they feel it endangers local control of schools and community colleges and provides no alternative source of revenue for financing public education. They also see the possibility of payroll and other taxes which may threaten the healthy growth of business.

Measure 9, if passed, becomes effective December 7, 1972. This would mean that

no property taxes would be available to operate schools and community colleges beginning with school year 1973-74.

Portland Community College President Amo DeBernardis states, "The impact on PCC would be serious. It would mean that the college would no longer have a tax base for 50% of its building program or the 20% local contribution to the operating fund—a reduction of approximately \$2,242,000 for operations."

DeBernardis sees three alternatives to property tax financing if Measure 9 succeeds: replacement by state funds; tuition increase; or cutback of programs, facilities, and staff.

Dr. Dale Parnell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, believes that the 1973 Legislature should be given a chance to consider alternatives to financing schools by property taxes before doing away with the present system.

Thief steals signs

U. S. Congressional candidate in the Third District Mike Walsh released a statement today saying that individuals unknown to him or his organization have been removing "Mike Walsh" lawn signs from private residences.

Walsh said that on October 19, police were searching for a station wagon that had come to the home of a Walsh supporter, Mr. Les Diehl on N.E. Shaver, claiming that an order had been given by Walsh Headquarters to take down all signs.

Diehl, knowing this to be false, attempted to stop the sign stealers, but was unsuccessful.

Police later told Mrs. Diehl there had been other calls concerning the taking of signs that night.

Walsh said, "It is one thing for youngsters to take a lawn sign for a souvenir but it is something else for grown adults to be out taking down signs that volunteers made and obtained permission to place on the lawns of people who support Mike for Congress."



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Mike Walsh Reports

Thursday Night
KPTV Channel 12
10:30-10:35
Immediately following the news



Tune in. Meet Mike Walsh. He's the candidate for Congress who can win. Mike has personally met and listened to thousands of third district voters. Mike will explain his stand on an issue of mutual interest.

Mike Walsh.
He'll Do More For You.
Here At Home.

Mike Walsh for Congress
P.O. Box 4, Portland, Ore. 97207
Jim Larpenteur, Chairman



MORSE Democrat for U.S. Senate

"If we are to continue to throw our money away for the killing of American and Asian boys in a tragic conflict, we will never solve any of our pressing domestic problems. The war has caused inflation and unemployment. It has kept us from improving our educational system and cleaning up our environment, and has deterred any serious move for tax reform."

—Wayne Morse, April 18, 1972

Wayne Morse consistently voted against all appropriations for the war in Vietnam; Hatfield did not. In fact, Hatfield voted for appropriations specifically earmarked for the conduct of the war.

Wayne Morse voted against wire-tapping and electronic surveillance, opposes preventive detention, and rejects any attempt to dilute the guarantees of the Fifth Amendment. Mark Hatfield voted for bills containing all of these measures.

Wayne Morse says that the federal minimum wage law should be equally applied to all those working; Mark Hatfield voted for a Buckley amendment to the Social Security Act which would have allowed workers below the age of 18 to be paid \$1.60 an hour or 80% of the minimum wage—whichever is higher.

Wayne Morse does not approve of court packing and did not support the Administration's political nominations to the Supreme Court; Mark Hatfield voted for the confirmation of Burger, Blackmun, Powell and Rehnquist—he also supported the nomination of Richard Kleindienst for Attorney General.

There's a difference...
Check the record.

Paid for: Wayne Morse for Senate Committee
Phil George Treasurer, 595 Crest Drive, Eugene, Ore.