

Senate Candidates Give Views on Issues

Five men and a woman seek the three state senate positions from Lane County. Only one is an incumbent.

Lane received a third senator as a result of the 1961 reapportionment of the Legislature. For many years, the county has had but two.

Of the five men, three are attorneys and two have legislative experience. In addition to the lawyers, the ticket offers an insurance executive and a radio station owner.

The woman, Jo Kittredge, is a retired cattle ranch owner.

Biographical sketches of the candidates:

• Edward N. Fadeley, Democrat, is currently a state representative with one term of experience. He is 32 and is a Eugene attorney. He lives at 260 Sunset Dr. His education was at the University of Missouri and the University of Oregon school of law.

• Donald R. Husband, Republican, is a state senator of two terms. He was elected senator in 1955 after serving one term as a state representative. He is an attorney and lives at 1944 Charnelton St., Eugene. He is 60 and was educated at the University of Oregon school of law.

• Jo Kittredge, the only woman on the ticket, is a Republican. She is 55 and has business school education. She lives at 2145 Fairway Loop, Eugene, and has been retired for several years from operating a large cattle ranch in the Warner Valley.

• Vernon Meyer, 50, is owner of an insurance agency in Springfield. He is a Republican. He is a graduate of the Oregon College of Education and Oregon State University. He was school principal in several Lane County communities before going into business.

• Kenneth Poole, Democrat, is 39. He received his law training at the University of Oregon school of law and is now a Eugene attorney. He is a former Lane County district judge. He lives at 361 E. 13th Ave., Eugene.

• Glen M. Stadler, Democrat, is 51 and is a former state representative (1957-1959). He is president of radio station KEED, Springfield, and vice president of two other radio stations in Oregon. He holds a master's degree from the University of Oregon and lives at 193 Game Farm Rd.

These are the questions and answers supplied by the League of Women Voters. Vernon Meyer did not respond to the League's invitation.

What is your position on the major recommendations of the Constitutional Revision Commission in these areas? (a) Executive branch, (b) Reapportionment, (c) Judiciary.

FADELEY: (a) Executive: I agree with proposed changes to place more responsibility with the governor and to accord him the authority necessary to attempt fulfilling that responsibility. This would make state government stronger and more efficient and would make the governor fully accountable for



Meyer



Husband



Stadler

its day-to-day operation. However, I think there should be an elective lieutenant governor also and I do not favor change for the sake of change alone. It would not be necessary to fight this battle on the basis of a catch phrase like "abolish the board of control" at all, but rather should be a shifting of responsibility to the major elected executive, the governor. Nor do I see reason to remove the independent status of all boards and commissions although grouping those under proper "cabinet type" administrative departments would be wise. Danger in making Board of Higher Education, for example, merely a sounding board or rubber stamp for the current governor's opinions or biases. Senate confirmation of department head appointment would not protect enough.

The "controller" for post-audit purposes is an excellent suggestion but the concept should be broadened to include review of regulations adopted by executive agencies to see that they comply with the purpose and spirit of legislation under which they were adopted (or attorney general kept as a check).

(b) Reapportionment: Suggested plan preserving equality of vote weight allowing only a maximum disparity of 2-to-1 in population of districts given one member of the legislature for representation there, and allowing for drawing district lines to preserve the community of economic and other interests. The ability to change the number of members of each house and have an odd number is also needed. However, the proposal wisely does not try to throw out the constitutional principle of fair and equal weight of each man's vote, as the Annala plan, presently proposed by initiative would throw out the equality of voter rights. Oregon presently leads the way to fair representation, the revisions commission plan would keep us in the lead, but we must vote "No" on the backward proposal coming up this election to preserve the Oregon System.

(c) Judiciary: Unification of courts under Supreme Court with rule making power is good as is the preservation of non-partisan nature of position. State Law Commission proposed is sound and needed.

KITTREDGE: (a) Executive: I feel it would be well for the governor to have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of the office. There should also be certain checks on any chief executive to prevent any inclination toward despotism by political parties or their representatives. I believe the election of the governor, secretary of state and treasurer is desirable. I would add the election of a lieutenant governor to clarify and put into proper perspective the second-in-line in executive authority in the state. It is my belief that although the duties of these persons could conceivably be streamlined and altered, that it is well for any chief executive, while being completely responsible, to have his decisions subject to a conversational review by others in authority.

(b) Reapportionment: Reapportionment is a subject of national discussion and decision by the courts. It is one in which urban and rural areas are testing each other. I believe Oregon is emerging from a more provincial economy where each county or area strove against the other for advantage, to an economy where a vision like the Boardman Development Project, is located by the far-seeing business planners in a remote, poorly settled area of the state. A few years ago only well-populated areas were considered for business expansion. Our legislative apportionment should be on an equally sophisticated basis, where consideration is both on area and population. Tax bases in many poorly settled areas are extremely rich and prosperous. We have one of the numerically smallest legislative assemblies in the nation. I think a numerically increased House and Senate, could provide for area representation while giving the population factor its due weight. We should always consider whether or not excellence of representation lies in sheer weight of numbers, or in the quality of the legislators selected.

(c) Judiciary: I approve of most of the recommendations for the judiciary. For instance, it is well for an appointed judge to have his record subject to review by popular vote. It is also well to have the judiciary aloof from political pressures. Also, the rules of judicial procedure should come from



Poole



Fadeley



Kittredge

the courts rather than from the legislative branch of state government.

POOLE: (a) The elective offices that make up the Executive branch of our government should remain elective. Provision should be made for a lieutenant governor as an elective office. The lieutenant governor should be of the same party as the governor.

(b) No change in reapportionment provisions is necessary or desirable.

(c) I favor the recommendations of the Constitutional Revision Commission. As Oregon population grows, changes in this area will become urgent.

MEYER: No response.

STADLER: Because the Constitutional Revision Commission has not finalized its work as of the late-August deadline for this questionnaire, it is not possible to give definite answers. However, in regard to:

(a) Executive: Although there are good features in the proposed "cabinet system" to strengthen the governor, I look with disfavor on the plan to eliminate elective offices and thereby taking the people a bit further away from direct participation in their own government.

(b) Reapportionment with each census on the basis of population is necessary, particularly in these times of shifting and increasing population, but due consideration also should be given to geographical factors.

(c) As of this date, I am not prepared to comment, as all proposed changes are not definite at this time.

HUSBAND: Constitutional Revision Commission: I agree, in general, that governmental institutions and instruments can be improved just like improvements have been made and are being made in nearly every other phase of human activity. Therefore, we should endeavor to do the same as far as our constitution is concerned. At the moment, about one-third of our states, including Oregon, are now interested in constitutional revision. There are many portions in our Constitution that are obsolete. There are portions which may not be necessary, and there are portions which are purely statutory and should not be in our Constitution.

(a) Executive Branch: The space allotted to the recommendations of constitutional revision here is too limited to discuss adequately all of the recommendations. However, in general, I am not too enthusiastic about the so-called "strong governor" and the abolition of the election of the secretary of state and state treasurer. I believe the Board of Control, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and the state treasurer, has done a good job and should not be abolished just for the sake of change. I believe that any governor should welcome aid and assistance from other state-wide elected officials. The board of three should prevent the affairs of our state from being handled in a high-handed manner by any one man, no matter what his politics are. Incidentally, about 25 years ago there was a big cry and a lot of publicity for the so-called "strong mayor"; however, this campaign and cry disappeared. No one man, whether Democratic or Republican, has all the brains.

(b) Reapportionment: I agree that our present reapportionment statute needs clarification and that another formula which can be made to work should be adopted. I am inclined to believe that it would be a good plan to make some increases in the size of our legislature so that a representative or a senator would be representing a smaller number of people and consequently a smaller area. The Oregon Legislature is approximately the fifth or sixth smallest in the nation. Here again, the matter of reapportionment is a live subject nationally and is one that was entirely forgotten until about ten years ago. Oregon was one of the first to consider this problem after the 1950 federal census. The reason for this becoming a live subject is because of the growth of our urban areas and the diminishing population in the rural areas.

(c) Judiciary: Here again, space will not permit discussing all of the recommendations on the judiciary. I am inclined to approve most of the recommendations of the revision of the judiciary and the judiciary articles of our constitution. I agree that the judiciary article of our Constitution should be rewritten because of the duplications and the ambiguities.

I agree with the appointment of our judges. They are generally appointed anyway. I agree that they should run periodically on their record.

I agree that our courts should be able to make rules of procedure, which probably can be done better by the judiciary than can be done by the Legislature.

Which of the following taxing methods would you favor (one or more) to meet the increasing financial needs of the state? Explain: (a) income tax, (b) property tax, (c) sales tax, (d) excise tax, (e) other.

KITTREDGE: Any discussion of methods of taxation for the state of Oregon must be prefaced by the statement that no tax by itself can be considered ideal, and that any tax or combination of taxes can be either equitable or inequitable according to their impact on the tax-paying public. The choice of taxing methods in Oregon to meet the financial needs of the state, depends in some measure on exactly what those needs are. At present, Oregon is faced with a tough decision on where to go for additional revenue to finance present state services and increased demands for services, or to cut state services and maintain the present taxing structure.

The real property tax is now reserved for local government, and should remain there.

Excise taxes are presently in use on certain commodities and services, but by themselves would probably not bring in the necessary revenue for any major need for additional revenue. They are discriminatory and in some instances, such as the cigarette tax, have been referred to a vote of the people and rejected many times. However, a 1-cent cigarette tax would bring in about 2 million dollars a year and could be used in combination with other taxes.

A 3 per cent sales tax, excluding food and medicine etc., would bring in about 40M dollars a year. This tax combined with lowered income tax rates, and earmarked for education, appeals to a number of people, especially those who feel the tourist should pay a share of Oregon taxes. It is a politically unpopular tax with labor unions and many other groups, and probably could not be enacted without being referred.

The "net receipts income tax", proposed in the 1961 session of the Legislature and passed by the House at that time, would broaden the base of the tax-paying public, eliminate many exemptions, use a tax credit, and with the proper rate adjustments, would bring in the necessary amount of revenue. It will be noted here that both Republicans and Democrats

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seemed to favor the passage of this tax measure in the House, in the last session of the Legislature, so it is probably a measure that would have some bi-partisan support.

It is my belief that any tax program put together by the Legislature should be voluntarily referred to the people for their endorsement; by the Legislature either immediately after passage, prior to adjournment or immediately after adjournment; so the state will have the assurance of proper financial support of its revenue program or may make the proper adjustments in case of a veto by the people's vote.

POOLE: Income and property taxes will continue to support the major needs of the state. Each is related to size of population and employment of the population. As population increases and employment improves, the tax income increases. If each or either falls off, presumably the services to be performed by the state are reduced. It is the duty of the Legislature to keep the cost and extent of state services rendered commensurate with the population and taxable income of the residents of the state.

MEYER: No response.

STADLER: The Oregon income tax is a progressive one, based on ability to pay, and it can be broadened and expanded to meet our increasing needs before it would become necessary to consider other taxes.

New taxes, passed on the basis of "relief," have a history of becoming permanent, and ever-increasing, such as the sales tax in various states.

HUSBAND: Income tax: I agree that the state of Oregon should rely pretty largely on the personal income tax and the corporate excise and income taxes for its revenues. This has been the case for many years past. No state gets within several per cent of what Oregon gets from its personal income and corporate excise tax. At present, our personal income tax and corporate excise tax rates are among the eight highest in the nation.

Property tax: I do not agree that there should be a local property tax for state purposes. We have not had a property tax for state purposes since 1940. The property tax should be left for the counties, cities, school districts, etc.

Sales tax: It would be difficult to get a sales tax because of our referendum procedure. I do not believe the Legislature would pass a sales tax without putting a referendum on it. If a sales tax were passed, it would probably mean that some increase could be given on personal exemptions and dependency credits. At the moment, personal exemptions and dependency credits are \$600 per person. I believe that California, which has the combination system of income tax and sales tax, permits exemptions of incomes of married people up to about \$2,500.

Many states seem to be going for the sales tax—eight within the last ten years. The last time I checked, there were 36 states that had a general sales tax. It does aggravate me considerably when I go into these other states and pay a sales tax on food, lodging, clothing, etc., when I know that when people visit our state they are not compelled to pay.

A general sales tax from our tourist trade would bring in several million dollars a biennium.

Excise tax: The only place where we can get any appreciable amount of money out of an excise tax is in the corporate excise tax. As I have said above, our corporate excise tax rate is already one of the highest in the nation. There is considerable question whether or not we could raise that rate without doing material harm to our overall economy.

FADELEY: I favor use of the income tax based upon abil-

Benton-Lane Representative

Two Seek Joint District Post

As a result of the reapportionment of the Legislature, Lane County has gained a senator and will share an additional representative with neighboring Benton County.

Five of the county's representatives will represent Lane County but the sixth will represent the joint district.

Seeking election to this joint Benton-Lane 14th District are Eugene G. Hulett, Democrat, and Vern Hawn, Republican.

Both are Lane County residents; no one from Benton County sought the office.

Hulett is 40 years old and owns a grocery store in Eugene. He lives at 810 E. 36th Pl., Eugene. For many years he was in police work and was a sergeant of Oregon State Police in 1960 when he resigned to go into private business.

Hawn is 57 and is an investment banker in Eugene. He holds a degree in electrical engineering from Oregon State University. For ten years he was a member of the Eugene city council and for four years was council president.

These are the questions and answers supplied by the League of Women Voters.

What is your position on the major recommendations of the Constitutional Revision Commission in these areas? Executive branch, reapportionment, judiciary?

HULETT: Executive Branch: I feel that the amendment to the constitution should contain the following recommendations: Only two elected state executive positions — governor and lieutenant governor. Under the governor there should be no more than 20 executive departments, to be headed by an individual, a board or a commission. I also feel that the present boards and commissions existing at the present



Hawn



Hulett

time should be operated within one of these departments.

The governor would appoint the head of each of these executive departments, subject to confirmation of the Senate. Those subordinate officers should be then appointed as established by the Legislature. The appointing power then have removal power in all cases. The Governor should continue to be elected for a four-year term, with no re-election prohibition. Reapportionment: The size of the House and the Senate should be set by law at an odd number; the Senate must range in size between one-third and one-half that of the House. The Federal census should be the controlling factor, as to population. County boundaries and community of economic and communication interests should be taken into account as to area. Judiciary: There should be very little change in the judicial functions of the state. The judicial system should be headed by the Supreme Court of at least seven judges, and should include other courts as established by law at the present time. (Circuit Court, District Court, Justice Court and Municipal Court and Tax Court). Judges should be elected on six-year term basis, and should forfeit his judgeship upon filing for a non-judicial office. The appointment of

Supreme Court justices should continue under present law, by the chief executive of the state.

HAWN: Since the Constitutional Revision Commission is still considering further details of its recommendation on the many items covered in the constitutional revision it would be, of course, improper to give a blanket endorsement to their proposal. However, I have studied the general recommendations in the matter of the executive branch, reapportionment, and the judiciary, which have been furnished me by Mr. Amsden, their executive secretary, and find myself in agreement with the major features of their proposals. It will streamline the operation of our state government if the proposals are accepted by the voters of the state, and I approve their proposals insofar as they have been tabulated and, of course, subject to their being confirmed by the voters.

The reapportionment is not quite so satisfactory in my opinion, but still better than at present. I do not agree that the apportionment should be strictly and exclusively on a population basis but a blending of that principle with the principle that each area should have some minimum representation would be, in my opinion, more equitable. That, of course, is the policy

born out by our present Congress wherein we have population representation in the Congress and we have area representation through the Senate. Be that as it may, the proposals for reapportionment in the constitutional revision commission report seem equitable and I will endorse them if they come forward in their present proposed form.

Which of the following taxing methods would you favor (one or more) to meet the increasing financial needs of the state: income tax, property tax, sales tax, excise tax, other? Explain.

HAWN: If the Legislature finally determines the budgetary needs for the State are "needs" and not "wants," and it is decided to raise additional money by that legislative body, and if I am a member of that body, I will favor some form of sales tax or excise tax rather than an increase in income tax or an increase in property tax to raise these additional funds. It would be the only method by which the people of Oregon could have the tourists who visit our state each year share in the cost of providing the services of which we are so proud, and I have consistently maintained that in order to have the taxing responsibilities divided up properly all those who participate within the State, whether local residents or transients, should bear a fair share of the burden.

HULETT: It is my belief that a comprehensive study should be made which would consider all possible remedies of the financial needs of the state prior to issuance of a proposal, whether it is income tax or property tax, which would satisfy these needs. Irrespective of how the matter is solved, it should be in an equitable manner, which I present does not exist.