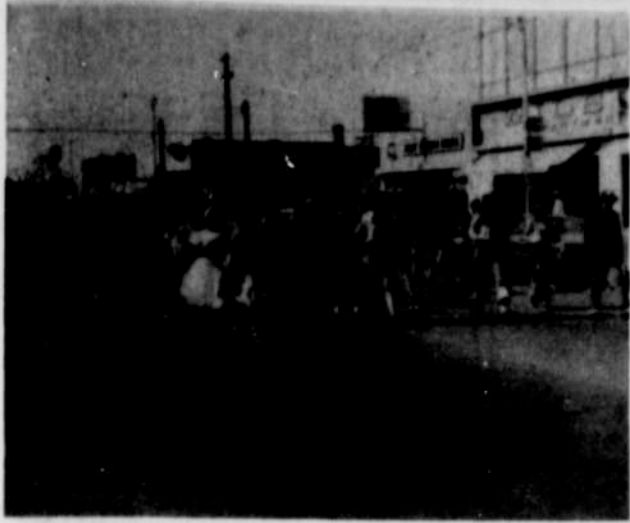




Let's Report What's Right With U.S.

"We complain about the news media reporting only the bad news, but we do next to nothing to make sure that good news gets reported, and let's be honest, there are some good things happening in our country today," said Thomas B. Adams, chairman of the board, Campbell-Ewald Company, in a keynote address to the Association of National Advertisers/Radio Advertising Bureau Radio Workshop held recently in New York City.

"Good Things Happening" He pointed out that:

"More people are employed in the United States today than ever before in our history."

"The average income of the American family today is \$12,990, up from \$11,000 in 1970."

"64 per cent of all dwelling units in the U.S. are occupied by owners, a 50 per cent increase since 1940."

"In our country it takes a worker only one hour to earn enough money to buy a specific meal for a family of four."

The Situation Abroad

"In West Germany and Britain, that meal requires more than two hours of work and in Italy almost five hours are needed."

"It would take an average American less than a week's pay to buy a refrigerator, and it would take a Russian a month."

"It would take an American 720 hours to get up enough money to buy a small car, while it would take a Russian 5,716 hours of work."

"And in Russia a worker

would have to work ten times as many hours as the average American in order to buy a TV set."

Middle-class Nation

"What these figures indicate," sums up Mr. Adams, "is that Americans today are rapidly becoming more and more a middle-class nation, with roughly 77.7 per cent falling into that category."

Swelling that body is the so-called blue collar worker who has moved up to a higher plateau of financial influence.

"With 7 per cent of the

world's land area, and 6 per cent of its population, the United States accounts for one third of the world's production of goods and services. We have passed the trillion-dollar mark in total output, and that is more than the combined output of Western Europe and Japan," he asserted.

"What does this all add up to?" Mr. Adams asked. He answered that it adds up to the "beautiful truth" that we have a great country, with people of achievement and a

nation of tremendous accomplishments."

Vital Ingredient

"While there are many reasons for this, let me say a good word for perhaps one of the most misunderstood and maligned concepts of our nation," he added. "The profit system (is) the most vital ingredient in the free enterprise philosophy."

He said that, "The business of our nation would grind to a screeching halt if we abandoned the profit system, or strangle it any more with excessive controls."

Salem Scene

by Jack Zimmerman

Oregon's traditional vox populi is warming up again following adjournment of the Legislature.

The people's voice is being heard through petitions seeking both initiatives and referendums—enunciated and echoed primarily by those unhappy with action (or lack of action) by lawmakers during the 1973 marathon legislative session.

Petitions currently are being circulated for five measures that would refer legislative action to a vote of the people. And Sec. of State Clay Myers' office has three active petitions for initiative measures and a fourth that may still be activated.

Oregon residents get to vote on laws and constitutional changes by utilizing one of three distinct processes. First, the Legislature in its wisdom, must refer any changes in the state's Constitution to a test at the polls. And lawmakers also can and often do refer controversial laws to the people—such as those that would increase taxes.

The session earlier this year in Salem opted to refer a total of 16 new proposals to the people. Four will be voted upon next year's May Primary and a dozen will face voters in November 1974.

The second method for getting new laws on the ballot is by popular referendum. In these instances proponents of a certain cause circulate petitions to obtain signatures sufficient to block new legislation until the people have a chance to vote on the issue.

The third, people can initiate new proposals by obtaining signatures similar to the procedure for referendums. Law states successful (perfected) initiatives and referendums will be voted upon at General Elections—unless otherwise specified by the Legislature.

Such an example is the present campaign to refer Senate Bill 100—the land use planning bill enacted by the Legislature. The original bill states that if a referendum campaign is successful, the issue will be referred to the next Primary, instead of General Election.

In the case of initiatives, sufficient signatures must be obtained four months prior to the General Election, July 4, 1974 as far as the next election is concerned. Initiatives that would amend the Constitution require 53,312 valid signatures of registered voters. Initiatives creating new law require 39,984 signatures.

The number of signatures to refer legislative action is considerably less, 26,656. But the time element is more demanding. Petitions to refer new laws must be perfected within 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the law was enacted. That deadline this year is 5 p.m. October 4. If it is not met, the measure being referred becomes law automatically.

Most public attention this month is focusing on the five campaigns that would refer new law created by the 1973 Legislature.

The campaign to refer SB100 is being conducted by Taxpayers Protective Association of Oregon and sponsors are Joseph F. Spenner, Stayton; Margaret R. Weems, Cheshire; and Shirley D. Hulegaard, Eugene. Major objection to the new land use planning law is a fear it will endanger rights of private property owners.

Referral of House Bill 2263, the public employee collective bargaining law, is being spearheaded by Taxpayers Against Teacher and Public Employee Strikes, headed by three GOP State Senators—Robert F. Smith, Burns; Victor Atiyeh, Portland; and Anthony Meeker, Amity. Supporters believe the law would effectively jeopardize taxpayer control of local government units and shift that power to leaders of unionized public employees.

Three Democrat lawmakers—Representatives Ralph Groener, Oregon City; Edward Linquist, Milwaukie; and Sen. Richard Groener, Milwaukie—are sponsoring a campaign to refer

SB 325 that would expand limits and taxing power of the Port of Portland into Washington and Clackamas counties without a vote of the people.

HB 3106, which would expand authority of boundary commissions, is being referred against by Bernard A. Stewart, Salem; Margaret R. Weems, Cheshire; and Lorna J. Evans, Springfield.

And Clifford Atchley of Corvallis is acting in behalf of People Against Censorship in a campaign that would refer SB 708, a new anti-pornography law.

Initiatives in the works include those that would create a statewide lottery for charitable purposes, prohibit prosecution for defense from crime, require five per cent reductions in defeated budgets resubmitted to voters of local government units and the proposal stalled by technicalities that would limit county expenditures.

Obtaining the lion's share of statewide publicity so far is the campaign against changes in the public employee collective bargaining procedure—HB 2263. It threatens to become a first-class political issue during forthcoming gubernatorial campaigns.

State Treasurer James Redden has successfully challenged the ballot title submitted in behalf of petitioners and this move complicates chances for successful referral.

Petitions have been circulated for some weeks and the change of title by the Supreme Court means signatures already obtained are invalid and must be secured again on new petitions. From a time standpoint, recirculation of new petitions successfully would be difficult at best. An option might be to initiate against the bill after it becomes law. More signatures would be required but petitioners would have until July to collect them.

All of which points up the fact that direct public participation in Oregon's lawmaking process is possible—but as any elected legislator will attest, it isn't necessarily that easy.

ASK SEN. PACKWOOD

QUESTION: I am confused by the different names applied to higher octane gasolines by different service stations. Some are "super," some "premium," and others "extra." Is there any difference between the gasolines and is there any way I can learn their octane ratings?

ANSWER: Gas stations would be required to post their octane ratings under a rule proposed by the Cost of Living Council. The proposed regulation, effective Sept. 12, requires that the price of a gallon of gas and the octane rating for the gas be posted on each pump.

QUESTION: I have been deeply disturbed by periodic bombing renewals in Vietnam and am considering not paying the Federal excise tax on my telephone calls. I understand this tax is directly allocated for weapons of war. Is this true?

ANSWER: No, however, this seems to be a fairly common misconception. This tax goes into a "general" fund in the Treasury Department, and I would strongly urge you not to stop paying the tax. You could be subjected to criminal prosecution for tax evasion, or the Internal Revenue Service could garnish your salary to cover the amount due plus interest and penalties. There also is a proposed regulation to cut off all service to persons who refuse to pay the tax. IRS tells me that the excise tax on telephones adds about \$1 billion a year to the general fund of the Treasury, and it is, of course, conceivable a portion of it could go toward the war.

Presenting

END OF THE MONTH FOOD SPECIALS !!

CLOVER FARM

PUREX BLEACH

49¢ ONE GALLON

CLOVER FARM

NORTHERN 4 ROLL TOILET TISSUE

39¢

FRUIT COCKTAIL

33¢

COUPON

Asst. LUX BAR SOAP

4 39¢ COUPON 1/2 EA.

COUPON

MJB COFFEE

25¢ COUPON 1/307

RIGHT GUARD FOOT GUARD

99¢

USDA CHOICE

POT Roasts

88¢ LB.

CRANBERRIES

OCEAN SPRAY

39¢ One Lb. Pkg.

BANANA SQUASH

6¢ Lb.

ICE CREAM

Treasure Valley

79¢ Half Gallon...

EGGS

81¢ LARGE AA DOZEN

SHANK HALF **98¢** Lb.

LUNCH MEAT **1.09** Lb.

BBQ STEAK **1.19** Lb.

STEW BEEF **1.19** Lb.

HAM **1.09** Lb.

HAM SLICES **1.19** Lb.

BETTY CROCKER FILLING **57¢** 22oz.

CHERRY PIE **49¢** 21oz.

STAY-PUFF RINSE **79¢** ONE GALLON...

CRACKERS **39¢** ONE Lb. BOX

DOG FOOD **14¢** 10 Lb. BAG

NUGGETS **185¢** 10 Lb. BAG

NOODLE SOUP **27¢** 2 Lb. PKG.

COOL WHIP **49¢** 9oz.

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