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**WASHINGTON STATE
STATE DEPOSITORY**

State of Washington

A PAMPHLET

Containing

INITIATIVE MEASURES:

Initiative Measure No. 180

Initiative Measure No. 181

Initiative Measure No. 184

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS:

House Joint Resolution No. 6

Sub. House Joint Resolution No. 7

House Joint Resolution No. 8

Sub. House Joint Resolution No. 13

To Be Submitted to the Legal Voters
of the State of Washington for Their
Approval or Rejection at the STATE
GENERAL ELECTION To Be Held on

Tuesday, November 4, 1952



Compiled and Issued by Direction of

EARL COE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Ballot Titles Prepared by the Attorney General

SMITH TROY

Attorney General

[Chapter 30, Laws 1917]



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Preface

As directed by the State Constitution, the office of the Secretary of State is presenting herewith a copy of all measures which will head the November 4th State Election Ballot.

We urge the voters to carefully study these measures to the end that a vote will be cast either for or against each measure on November 4th. The propositions are voted upon as individual units and the voter can freely mark his preference as each measure is considered.

How you vote on one measure in no way limits your preference on the remaining measures.

Arguments For or Against the Measures

The arguments appearing in this pamphlet either for or against the measures can be filed by any person or organization. However, the law provides that each sponsor must remit sufficient funds to guarantee the cost to the State for printing same.

This year, upon advice of the State Printer, the sum of \$625.00 was required as a guarantee deposit for printing each single page argument.

State law further provides that the maximum of only **two** arguments can appear **in favor** of one measure—while the maximum of **three** arguments can appear **against** any one measure. One argument cannot exceed two printed pages in length.

Because of the cost of printing, arguments must be paid for by the sponsors of same—arguments were not filed on all the measures. Further, we wish the voters to fully understand that the office of Secretary of State has no authority to edit the material submitted other than the arguments must not contain any obscene or libelous matter, or any language the circulation of which through the mails is prohibited by any act of Congress.

You, as a responsible citizen, are urged to read this leaflet so that you can intelligently express yourself on these measures when you mark your ballot on November 4th. A simple favorable majority will make any of these measures effective law on December 4, 1952—on the thirtieth day following the State General Election.

If any citizen of the State or public spirited organizations wish additional copies of this pamphlet—do not hesitate to write to my office at Olympia.

EARL COE

Secretary of State

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Initiative Measure No. 180

BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT to legalize the manufacture, transportation, possession, sale, use and serving of yellow oleomargarine."

AN ACT Relating to yellow oleomargarine; removing the prohibitions against the manufacture, transportation, handling, possession, sale, use or serving thereof and repealing section 15.40.020, Revised Code of Washington.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The purpose of this act is to legalize the manufacture, transportation, handling, possession, sale, use or serving of yellow oleomargarine. The term oleomargarine shall have the same meaning as given in Section 1, Chapter 13, Laws of 1949.

SEC. 2. Section 15.40.020, R.C.W., as derived from section 2 (a), Chapter 13, Laws of 1949 is hereby repealed.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 4, 1953.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 180

"I'M VOTING FOR INITIATIVE NO. 180
to give us **YELLOW MARGARINE** . . .

"Because I'm disgusted with the Washington Law which makes me do needless, time-wasting, and messy work every time I buy a pound of margarine. I buy margarine for my family because it is just as nutritious as butter and it enables me to save important food dollars every month. Purchasers of butter get their spread already colored. Why should I be discriminated against just because I buy margarine? Why should I be treated as a second class citizen? The women of 41 states can now buy their margarine yellow, and we shall have the opportunity to get that same right for ourselves by voting **FOR** Initiative No. 180."



That's exactly the way the overwhelming majority of the women of this State feel about the "horse and buggy law" which prevents us from buying the table spread of our choice in the yellow color which we prefer.

The butter interests, in their effort to continue the discrimination against the margarine consumers of our State, have attempted to mislead the public into thinking that if yellow margarine is legalized, there will be a skyrocketing of prices, there will be a wide spread fraud, and the dairy farmer will be ruined. These arguments were advanced in Oregon and in tens of other states where the ban on yellow margarine has been lifted in recent years, and in not one instance have these dire predictions come true.

PRICE:—If you want to know how much yellow margarine sells for, just inquire from a friend in Oregon. You'll learn that, brand for brand, yellow margarine costs less than white margarine in the "squeeze-bag," and 1¢ more than the "bowl mix" white product. The extra cent is for packaging the yellow product in quarter pound sticks.

FRAUD:—The Federal Law, which will apply throughout the State of Washington, provides for accurate, conspicuous labeling of yellow margarine and its full identification when served in restaurants.

DAIRY FARMERS:—Yellow margarine has not hurt the dairy farmers anywhere—not even in the great dairy states of Michigan and Ohio. In all the 41 yellow margarine states, the dairy farmers are as prosperous as they ever have been. In any event, butter is not significant to the Washington dairy farmer since only about 5¢ out of every dollar of dairy farm income is derived from butter. Furthermore, Washington ranks well down in the list of butter producing states. It is 18th.

WHY DO BUTTER INTERESTS OPPOSE YELLOW MARGARINE?:—Because they want to restrict competition. They figure that if you are forced to buy your margarine white, they will sell you more butter at higher prices.

**A VOTE FOR INITIATIVE 180
IS A VOTE**

FOR FREE ENTERPRISE — — —

**FOR THE RIGHT OF THE HOUSE-
WIFE TO MAKE A FREE
CHOICE BETWEEN YELLOW
BUTTER AND YELLOW MAR-
GARINE.**

A. L. RASMUSSEN,
Citizens' Committee to Legalize the
Sale of Colored Oleomargarine,
4031 Pacific Avenue
Tacoma 8, Washington

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 21, 1952.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE 180



Every housewife knows oleomargarine is not butter. Housewives in Washington State are entitled to get butter when they pay for it. Under 180 they could never be sure. The invitation to the fraudulent substitution of yellow oleo is too profitable for some people to resist.

Don't be fooled by the argument that the federal law will protect you against fraud. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, reports that enforcement of the law is virtually at a stand-still because of inadequate appropriations. Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, former Federal Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, describes the complexity of enforcing this law. "In all fairness," he said, "we cannot prosecute the grocer if he has been victimized by an individual who has sold him the product as butter . . . it involves a very extensive collateral investigation."

All this adds up to the fact that there is widespread fraud in palming off yellow oleo as butter in the states where yellow oleo is permitted. In 1951 the Federal Food and Drug Administration was able to check oleo law compliance in only 4.8 per cent of the nation's public eating places.

YELLOW OLEO IS FALSE ECONOMY

Yellow oleo is a direct competitor of butter. It is an imitation product dressed up to look like the real thing. Dairy farmers believe that those who want oleo are entitled to have it, but they resent the unfair competition that hurts both consumers and dairy producers.

Furthermore, the so-called economy in the purchase of oleo is false economy. It is bound to backfire in the direction of fewer cows, higher fluid milk prices, and even shortages in beef and veal. The reason for this is that where surplus milk cannot be marketed as butter, farmers will reduce their herds. Reduced herds mean eventual scarcity of milk; higher prices.

This is already happening. Cow numbers, on a national basis, have been falling. The biggest decreases have been in states that are large butter producers.

180 WOULD HURT AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

Washington State's dairy industry employs 65,000 residents. Although not among the top butter states, its butter production is extremely important to the dairy farmers. It accounts for a substantial part of every dairy dollar—enough in many instances to mean the difference between profit and loss in a dairy operation.

To undermine the state's dairy industry would mean less employment. If Initiative 180 cuts dairy farmer income, it would mean reduced income for thousands of merchants; less tax money for the building and maintenance of roads, schools and other public services. It will affect everyone.

Oleo dollars leave the state. Washington farmers produce no cottonseed or soybean oil. Yellow oleo would increase the "take" of the oleo industry from the state. It would subject its consumers to fraudulent practices and the likelihood of higher dairy prices. It would hurt the dairy industry just as it has been hurt wherever the yellow imitation is permitted.

IRA L. BAKER,
Enumclaw Dairy Farmer.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 31, 1952.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Initiative Measure No. 181

BALLOT TITLE

“AN ACT prescribing the observance of standard time, except in an emergency during wartime or when another time has been adopted nationally.”

AN ACT Relating to the observance of standard time.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. No county, city or other political subdivision of this state shall adopt any provision for the observance of daylight saving time, or any time other than standard, except pursuant to a gubernatorial proclamation declaring an emergency during a period of national war and authorizing such adoption, or unless other than standard time is established on a national basis: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to orders made by federal authorities in a local area entirely under federal control.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 27, 1952.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State,

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 181



STOP THE STATE OF CONFUSION VOTE FOR UNIFORM, STANDARD TIME

INITIATIVE 181 INSURES UNIFORM TIME for all transportation agencies, avoiding confusion and delay in passenger transit and shipment of goods essential to state and national commerce.

P.T.A. ORGANIZATIONS consistently have urged adoption of Uniform Time, citing operation of schools on Standard Time while commerce and other activities change. Children fail to adjust to "fast time" in eating and sleeping habits.

ECONOMICALLY, STANDARD TIME INITIATIVE 181 will stimulate the Washington tourist industry. Restaurants, hotels, motels operating on Uniform Time with transportation will make business and pleasure travel more attractive throughout the State.

RETAIL BUSINESS suffers from lack of Uniform Time.

FARMERS operate their farms and businesses on Standard Time. Daily chores must be regulated by Standard Time, making it impossible for farmers to patronize businesses which switch to another time.

ARMED FORCES, AIRLINES and European countries, where changed time has been tried, use Uniform, Standard Time, which proves more efficient and beneficial to all. Standard Time is basically sound and more in harmony with nature, livestock and growing conditions.

Eliminate confusion, delay and misunderstanding over time in business, industry, agriculture, transportation and recreation.

**LET'S CLEAR UP THE TIME CONFUSION—MAKE IT
UNIFORM AND CONSISTENT**

HENRY P. CARSTENSEN, Master,
WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE,
3104 Western Ave., Seattle 1.

VOTE FOR INITIATIVE NO. 181!

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 21, 1952.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 181

This space was reserved for the printing of an argument presenting the negative side of this measure. However, no person or organization submitted such an argument together with a deposit to guarantee cost of printing as explained in the Preface appearing on page 3 of this pamphlet.

This explanation is made so that you, the voter, will understand why only an argument in favor of Initiative Measure No. 181 appears herein. Furthermore, no arguments were filed either for or against any of the four proposed constitutional amendments appearing in the rear of this pamphlet.



EARL COE

Secretary of State

Initiative Measure No. 184

BALLOT TITLE

AN ACT Revising the state public assistance laws and returning the public assistance medical program to the Department of Social Security.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. Title. This act shall be known, and may be cited as the "Citizens' Security Act of 1952 of the State of Washington."

SEC. 2. Declaration of Intent. The State and its people believe that all parts of our community must be healthy, and that the assurance of freedom from want and of freedom from fear on the part of its senior citizens, its blind, its dependent children, its physically disabled, and its unemployables is essential to the welfare of all.

Also, as fair return for the toil and taxes levied from each senior citizen during a long and productive lifetime, and upon which the State's present prosperity is largely built, the State of Washington and its people accept the solemn responsibility of assuring all senior citizens a fair and reasonable American standard of living.

They therefore propose to take the fullest possible advantage of the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act in order to provide grants to senior citizens and other persons covered by this Act by enacting laws that shall be as liberal as is consistent with eligibility for receipt of Federal matching funds thereunder.

It is the intent of this act to prohibit the following provisions: a lien on recipients' homes, forcing relatives to support their elders under threat of legal coercion, publicity of confidential welfare records, and rateable or percentage reductions. This act will place the medical program back in the Department of Social Security. Health and welfare are two aspects of the same problem and should not be separated in two state departments.

SEC. 3. Section 3, Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, as amended by Section 3, Chapter 1, Laws of 1951, is amended to read as follows:

Section 3. *Definitions.* For the purpose of this act, and unless

the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Applicant" shall mean any person applying for, or on whose behalf application has been made for, a grant under the provisions of this act.

(b) "Recipient" shall mean any person receiving a grant or currently approved to receive a grant at any future date.

(c) "Grant" or "Senior Citizen Grant" shall mean the funds, federal and state, made available to recipients under the terms of this act.

(d) "Senior Citizen" shall mean a person eligible for a grant under the terms of section 4 of this act, but shall not be construed as limiting eligibility to citizens of the United States or of the state of Washington, nor as limiting any rights provided under section 16 hereof or under any other section or part of this act.

(e) "Department" shall mean the department or agency designed to administer the provisions of this act, and the department shall be called the "Department of Social Security."

(f) "Director" shall mean the administrative head of the Department of Social Security.

SEC. 4. Section 4, Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, as amended by Section 5, Chapter 1, Laws of 1951, is amended to read as follows:

Section 4. *Eligibility.* A Senior Citizen grant shall be awarded to any person who:

(a) Has attained the age of sixty-five (65). In the event that the Federal government shall lower the age limit at which Federal matching funds will be granted for Senior Citizen grants, the State shall award Senior Citizen grants to persons of that age on the same conditions and terms as set out in the remainder of this Act for Senior Citizens who have attained the age of sixty-five.

(b) In addition the requirement set out in paragraph (a) above, a person to qualify for a Senior Citizen grant must also prove that he has been a resident of the State of Washington for at least five years within the last ten: and

(c) Is not an inmate of a public institution of a custodial, correctional or curative character; provided that this shall not prevent the Department from paying a grant to meet the incidental and personal needs of a person who is an inmate of such an institution; and

(d) Has not made a voluntary assignment or transfer of property or cash for the purposes of qualifying for a Senior Citizen grant; and

(e) Requires such grant in order to maintain for himself and his dependents a standard of living, consistent with American concepts of decency and health.

(f) Subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of Section 4 above shall also apply equally in determining eligibility for Aid to Blind grants. Subsections (c), (d) and (e) shall also apply equally in determining eligibility for Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to Unemployables.

SEC. 5. Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, as amended by the addition thereto of Section 4, Chapter 1, Laws of 1951, and Section 5, Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, as amended by Section 6, Chapter 1, Laws of 1951, are amended and revised to read as follows:

Section 5-1. *Determination of Amount of Grant.*

(a) The Department shall determine the money cost of a standard of living, including the budget cost of food, clothing, shelter, and such other items as are necessary for an adequate standard of living, and shall establish a budget based thereon. Such living cost studies shall be renewed or revised at least semi-annually, and new standards of assistance, for determining budgets of need, based upon these living cost studies, shall be issued semi-annually.

The budget shall include the individual cost of basic items essential to the maintenance of the Senior

Citizen, and shall also include those items which, experience has shown or may show, are required for the maintenance of certain Senior Citizens and are consistent with the actual individual needs in order that a standard of living consistent with decency and health may be maintained.

This subsection shall also apply equally in determining eligibility for and the amount of Aid to Blind grants, Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to the Unemployables.

(b) In no event shall the minimum standard, as determined, total less than \$75.00 per month for an individual; except that the figure of \$75.00 per month shall be adjusted semi-annually in accordance with the change in the cost of living as expressed by the Consumers' Price Index for moderate income families in Seattle, Washington, as set forth in the most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor available on February 1 and August 1 of each year. Such adjustment shall reflect the actual percentage increase or decrease from January 1, 1953. At no time shall the minimum standard of living for an individual be less than \$75.00. In case the Consumers' Price Index for Seattle is discontinued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, a comparable index for another city or other cities or the United States Index shall be used.

This subsection shall also apply equally in determining eligibility for and the amount of Aid to Blind grants.

This subsection shall not be construed to establish this \$75.00 minimum standard for each recipient of Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to Unemployables.

(c) The Senior Citizen's grant shall be that amount required by an eligible applicant or recipient over and above his actual income and resources, which is necessary in order for such Senior Citizen, and his dependents, to achieve an adequate standard of living.

This subsection shall also apply

equally in determining eligibility for and the amount of Aid to Blind grants, Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to Unemployables.

(d) In no event shall the grant for an individual Senior Citizen, whether living alone or in some joint living arrangement, and found to be without any resources or income, be less than \$75.00 per month.

This subsection shall also apply equally in determining eligibility for and the amount of Aid to Blind grants.

This subsection, however, shall not apply to Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to Unemployables. In computing grants to two or more recipients or applicants in those categories, joint living arrangements may be considered and the grants may, thus be computed on a family basis.

(e) The individual Senior Citizen's grant shall be determined by an analysis of each such citizen's requirements (including the requirements of his dependents) with regard to and in comparison with the individual items of the budget, and the determined grant shall include an amount adequate to meet such required items. Upon the awarding of a grant, the Senior Citizen shall not be accountable with respect to the expenditure thereof.

This subsection shall also apply equally in determining eligibility for and the amount of Aid to Blind grants, Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to the Unemployables.

(f) In determining the grant of any applicant for or recipient in any category of public assistance, there shall be deducted from the sum representing his budgetary requirements, his actual income and resources, determined in accordance with Section 5-2 hereof.

Section 5-2. *Determination of Income and Resources.*

(a) Actual income shall mean net income in cash and kind available to applicant or recipient, the receipt of which is regular and predictable enough to afford security so that the applicant or recipient may

rely upon it to contribute appreciably toward meeting his needs; except that one-half of all individual current earnings up to a monthly total of \$50.00 shall be exempt from inclusion in actual determined income, if the Federal Social Security laws are amended to so permit.

(b) Resources shall mean any asset which may be applied toward meeting the needs of an applicant or recipient, including real and personal property holdings contributing toward the maintenance of the applicant or recipient or representing investments or savings which may be drawn upon for maintenance purposes, excluding therefrom:

(1) Insurance policies, the cash surrender value of which does not exceed \$500 for a single person or \$1,000 for an assistance unit.

(2) Cash or its equivalent not to exceed \$200 for an individual or \$400 for an assistance unit, or marketable securities of such value.

(3) Personal effects, clothing, furniture, and household equipment.

(4) A motor vehicle actually used for the transportation of applicant or recipient, or required for the transportation of said applicant or recipient or his dependents.

(5) A home, homestead, or place of residence wherein applicant or recipient or his dependents actually reside.

(c) The proceeds from the sale or exchange of items enumerated in subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), of subsection (b) of this Section 5-2 shall not, to the extent that such proceeds are used within 90 days for the purchase of property excluded under said subsections, be considered a resource rendering applicant or recipient ineligible for a grant.

(d) The ability of relatives or friends of the applicant or recipient to contribute to the support of said applicant or recipient shall not be considered a resource and shall in no way affect eligibility.

(e) Payments received by the applicant or recipient of Old Age and Survivors Insurance shall not be considered income within the mean-

Initiative Measure No. 184

ing of Section 5-2(a), but shall be considered a resource within the meaning of Section 5-2(b) (2), whether such payment represents one month's entitlement or whether it is a lump sum payment representing more than one month's entitlements.

(f) All subsections, and numbered paragraphs within said subsections shall apply equally to all categories of public assistance.

Section 5-3. *Payment of Grant.*

Grants shall be awarded on a uniform state-wide basis to each eligible applicant or recipient for the purpose of assisting him to achieve a reasonable American standard of living, provided:

(a) Upon the determination or redetermination of the grant payable in accordance with Section 5-1 herein, the Department shall inform the Senior Citizen of the amount of the grant and the basis on which it is determined.

This subsection shall also apply equally to applicants or recipients of Aid to Blind grants, Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to Unemployables.

(b) Upon approval of the application for a Senior Citizen grant, the grant shall be paid as of the date of application, except that in the case of an applicant not yet 65, such applicant may apply 30 days in advance of reaching his 65th birthday, and if found eligible his grant shall be paid commencing on his 65th birthday.

(c) A senior citizen in a County hospital, infirmary, sanitarium, or nursing home, whose general subsistence is provided for, but whose needs of a personal or incidental character are not provided for, the Department shall award a grant to meet his needs of a personal or incidental character.

This subsection shall also apply equally to applicants or recipients of Aid to Blind grants, Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, or grants to Unemployables.

(d) Payments shall be made in the actual amounts of grants as determined in accordance with the standards herein prescribed, and

shall not be modified or redetermined upon upon the basis of facts, matters, or incidents irrelevant to this determination. This subsection shall apply so long as any funds shall remain subject to distribution by the Department.

This subsection shall also apply equally in determining eligibility for and the amount of Aid to Blind grants, Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to Unemployables.

(e) The Department shall not disclose the identity of individual applicants or recipients of public assistance except in an action of a criminal or civil nature brought against a person for obtaining or trying to obtain a public assistance grant contrary to law.

Sec. 6. Section 15, Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, as amended by Section 7, Chapter 1, Laws of 1951, is amended to read as follows:

Section 15 (a). In addition to Senior Citizen grants, each recipient who is in need of medical or dental or other care to restore his health, or requires medical assistance in order to prevent or delay the onset of illness or physical disability or deterioration, shall receive:

(1) Medical and dental care by a practitioner of any of the healing arts licensed by the State of Washington, said practitioner to be of recipient's own choice.

(2) Nursing care in recipient's home and hospital care as prescribed by recipient's doctor, and ambulance service.

(3) Medicine, drugs, optical supplies, glasses, dentures, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, artificial limbs, hearing aids, and other appliances prescribed as necessary:

Provided: that when Federal matching funds become available for this program, it shall be the duty of the State to accept such matching funds. Until such time, this section shall be financed by State and County funds.

(b) The administration of the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section shall be by the State Department of Social Security.

(c) The Governor shall appoint a Medical Council composed of 6 representatives of the healing arts

and allied professions, and 6 representatives of the public and the recipients. This Council shall assist and advise the Department in formulating policies, establishing standards and rules and regulations. The members of this Council shall serve for a term of four years. Not more than one member shall be from any one County. The Council shall meet once every four months and oftener if necessary upon call of the Director of the Department. The members of the council shall receive the statutory per diem and actual and necessary traveling expenses when engaged in the activities of the council.

(d) The services available in this Section shall also be equally available to recipients of Aid to Blind grants, Aid to Dependent Children grants, Disability Assistance grants, and grants to Unemployables.

SEC. 7. Prohibition Against Liens on Property. Grants awarded an applicant of any category of public assistance under the laws of the State of Washington shall not be recoverable as a debt due the State, except where such funds have been received by the recipient contrary to law, or by fraud or deceit.

SEC. 8. Funeral Expenses. Upon the death of any recipient of any category of public assistance, funeral expenses in the sum of \$150 shall be paid by the Department toward the total cost of the funeral.

SEC. 9. Section 16, Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, as amended by Section 8, Chapter 1, Laws of 1951, is amended to read as follows:

Section 16 (a). The provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 shall apply equally in all categories of public assistance.

(b) The Department shall establish residence requirements for Unemployables, but in no event shall

the Department impose a requirement of longer than one year's residence in this State, and shall have the power to make special provisions for emergency cases where the applicant for a grant to Unemployables has less than one year's residence.

SEC. 10. If any portion, section, subsection, or clause of this Act shall be declared or found to be invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction, such adjudication shall not affect the remainder of this Act. If any plan of administration of this Act submitted to the Federal Security Agency shall be found to be not in conformity with the Federal Act by reason of any conflict of any portion, section, subsection, or clause, such conflicting portion, section, subsection, or clause of this Act is hereby declared to be inoperative to the extent that it is so in conflict, and such determination shall not affect the remainder of this Act.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall appropriate such funds as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act; in the event the Legislature shall fail to appropriate such funds, the provisions of Section 5-3 (d) shall nevertheless apply; and no provision of Chapter 196, Laws of 1941, or of Section 8, Chapter 216, Laws of 1939, or any other law, shall be construed to permit the department to make rateable reductions from assistance grants.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect January 1, 1953, and grants hereunder shall be paid as of this date.

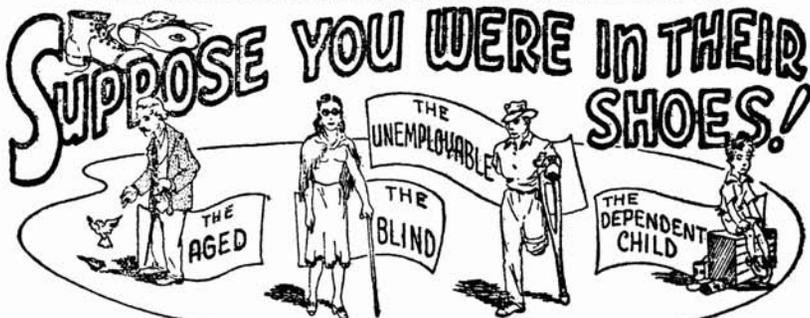
SEC. 13. Any provisions of Section 1, Chapter 216, Laws of 1939, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 289, Laws of 1947, being in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed; Section 7, Chapter 170, Laws of 1941, is hereby repealed; all other acts or portions of acts in conflict herewith, including but not limited to Section 9, Chapter 1, Laws of 1951, are hereby repealed.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 3, 1952.

E. A. ...
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 184



184 PROVIDES...

MEDICAL CARE • BACK TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT WHERE IT BELONGS.



A \$75 FLOOR UNDER THE SENIOR CITIZEN AND THE BLIND GRANTS.

INCOME AND RESOURCES ARE ALWAYS DEDUCTED FROM THE RECIPIENTS BUDGET.



PROHIBITS LIENS ON HOMES AND THE RELATIVES RESPONSIBILITY.

SETS NO CEILING ON THE VALUE OF EITHER HOMES OR AUTOMOBILES.



OUTLAWNS CARPETBAGGERS--

RECIPIENTS MUST HAVE BEEN RESIDENTS FOR FIVE OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO REPEAL 178

ELLA N. KEHR, Bellingham
 C. S. OSBURNSEN, Vancouver
 W. F. BOETTCHER, Everett
 FLORENCE E. GEPHART, Tacoma

JOHN C. WALKER, Longview
 GEORGE D. CALLANAN, Gig Harbor
 A. H. MARTIN, Yakima
 VERA KEATING, Sec.-Treas., Tacoma

COMMITTEE OFFICE—401 Bernice Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—21.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 3, 1932.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 184

VOTE "NO"

on INITIATIVE 184

VOTE "NO"

Initiative 184 stands on the ballot as a **threat** to the present social security program and to the whole state financial structure which supports welfare payments.

Initiative 184 is the 1952 model of Initiative 176, the Washington Pension Union proposal which was repudiated by a 3-1 vote of the people in 1950. Initiative 184 is **DEFECTIVE, UNNECESSARY** and **HIGHLY DANGEROUS** legislation:

DEFECTIVE because, written carelessly and in haste, it fails to comply with important federal and state laws dealing with Aid to the Blind, Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Assistance.

UNNECESSARY because the 1953 Legislature will have before it a comprehensive plan for improving our welfare system, based on extensive studies by the bi-partisan Legislative Council.

DANGEROUS to the uninterrupted continuance of benefit payments, to the tax economy of the state, to schools and other vital institutions dependent on the state for financial support.

Initiative 184 would wipe out the present welfare law. It would be frozen into law for two long years,

beyond the power of the Legislature to correct its errors and inequities.

Initiative 184 would increase present welfare costs by almost 50 per cent. It would require immediate and substantial increases in state taxes, even if appropriations for schools and other vital programs were cut to the barest minimum. Only a heavy increase in the state sales tax would offer sufficient revenue in 1953 to meet the huge cost of Initiative 184, estimated at \$255 million for the biennium, compared to the present budget of \$174 million.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE STUDIED OUR WELFARE PROBLEM—INCLUDING MANY WHO HAVE SUPPORTED INITIATIVES IN THE PAST—NOW SAY:

"LEAVE THIS ISSUE TO THE LEGISLATURE."

Scores of organizations have taken this stand, including the **Washington State Association of the Blind, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Washington Association for Social Welfare, the Washington State Townsend Council, the Washington Conference on State Finance, the bi-partisan Legislative Council, leaders of both major political parties, and many others.**

The public interest demands that the 1953 Legislature be free to deal with social security, and not have its hands tied by another welfare initiative.

Initiative 184 is defective, unnecessary and dangerous legislation.

Initiative 184 would prevent effective action by the 1953 Legislature on public welfare.

VOTE "NO" on INITIATIVE 184

(Signed) WILLARD W. GOARD, Chairman
**Committee for Legislative Responsibility
on Public Welfare and**
President, Washington State Association
of the Blind
4735 11th Avenue, N.E., Seattle.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 4, 1952.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION

Establishing Retirement Age for Judges
of Supreme and Superior Courts

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 4, 1952

BALLOT TITLE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

"Shall Article IV of the Constitution be amended by adding a new section to provide that judges of the supreme court and superior courts shall retire at the age of seventy-five but permitting the legislature to prescribe a lesser age or other causes for retirement?"

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in Legislative Session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1952, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for their adoption and approval, or rejection, an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Washington, by adding thereto a new section to be numbered section 3(a) of Article IV, which shall read as follows:

Section 3(a). A judge of the supreme court or the superior court shall retire from judicial office at the end of the calendar year in which he attains the age of seventy-five years. The legislature may, from time to time, fix a lesser age for mandatory retirement, not earlier than the end of the calendar year in which any such judge attains the age of seventy years, as the legislature deems proper. The pro-

vision shall not affect the term to which any such judge shall have been elected or appointed prior to, or at the time of, approval and ratification of this provision. Notwithstanding the limitations of this section, the legislature may by general law authorize or require the retirement of judges for physical or mental disability, or any cause rendering judges incapable of performing their judicial duties.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such a newspaper is published.

Passed the House February 8, 1951.

CHAS. W. HODDE,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate March 6, 1951.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 12, 1951.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION

Permitting the Legislature to Amend Initiative Measures

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 4, 1952

BALLOT TITLE

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

"Shall Article II of the Constitution be amended by adding a new section to provide that no act approved by the people shall be amended or repealed by the legislature within two years following such approval except by a vote of two-thirds of all members of the legislature or by a direct vote of the people at any general or special election thereon?"

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in Legislative Session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1952, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for their approval and ratification or rejection an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by adding to Article II thereof a new section reading as follows:

No act, law, or bill subject to referendum shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted. No act, law or bill approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall be amended or repealed by the legislature within a period of two years following such enactment: *Provided*, That any such act, law or bill may be amended within two years after such enactment at any regular or special session of the legislature by a vote of

two-thirds of all the members elected to each house with full compliance with section 12, Article III, of the Washington Constitution, and no amendatory law adopted in accordance with this provision shall be subject to referendum. But such enactment may be amended or repealed at any general, regular or special election by direct vote of the people thereon. These provisions supersede the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1 of this article as amended by the seventh amendment to the constitution of this state.

Be It Further Resolved, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county wherein a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the Senate February 1, 1951.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 6, 1951.

CHAS. W. HODDE,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON--ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 9, 1951.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION

Extending Bonding Powers of School Districts

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 4, 1952

BALLOT TITLE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8

"Shall Article VIII, section 6 of the Constitution be amended to permit school districts to become indebted when authorized by popular vote up to an additional five per cent of assessed valuation for capital outlays?"

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in Legislative Session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1952, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VIII, section 6, of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to read as follows:

Section 6. No county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation shall for any purpose become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes: *Pro-*

vided, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district, or other municipal purposes: *Provided further*, That (a) any city or town, with such assent, may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount, but not exceeding five per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality and (b) any school district with such assent, may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount but not exceeding five per centum additional for capital outlays.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such newspaper is published.

Passed the House February 8, 1951.

CHAS. W. HODGE,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate March 6, 1951.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—S.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 12, 1951.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION

Increasing Monetary Jurisdiction of Justice Courts

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 4, 1952

BALLOT TITLE

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

"Shall Article IV, section 6 of the Constitution be amended to permit superior courts to have original jurisdiction in all cases where the controversy amounts to one thousand dollars or a lesser sum in excess of the jurisdiction granted inferior courts; and shall Article IV, section 10 of the Constitution be amended to permit justices of the peace to have original jurisdiction where the controversy amounts to less than three hundred dollars or such greater sum not to exceed one thousand dollars?"

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

Be It Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in Legislative Session assembled:

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1952, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, amendments to Article IV, section 6, and Article IV, section 10, of the Constitution of the State of Washington, so that said sections shall read as follows:

Article IV, section 6. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity and in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one thousand dollars, or a lesser sum in excess of the jurisdiction granted to justices of the peace and other inferior courts, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce,

and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall always be open, except on nonjudicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and nonjudicial days.

Article IV, section 10. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace: *Provided*, That such jurisdiction granted by the legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or other courts of record, ex-

Substitute Joint Resolution No. 13

cept that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. Justices of the peace shall have original jurisdiction in cases where the demand or value of the property in controversy is less than three hundred dollars or such greater sum, not to exceed one thousand dollars, as shall be prescribed by the legislature. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants, the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendments to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such a newspaper is published.

Passed the House February 27, 1951.

CHAS. W. HODDE,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate March 6, 1951.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 12, 1951.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Be Sure to Vote!

In recent national elections in some free countries,
the following percentage of eligible persons voted:

Australia.....	96%	voted (1951)
Great Britain.....	83%	voted (1951)
Sweden	80%	voted (1950)
Western Germany.....	75%	voted (1949)
Canada.....	74%	voted (1949)
Israel.....	72%	voted (1951)
United States.....	51%	voted (1948)

State General Election

NOVEMBER 4th

1952 Election Calendar



SEPT. 9TH—STATE PRIMARY

Sept. 10th—Registration Files Re-open

Sept. 20th—First Day to Apply for Absentee Ballot

Oct. 3rd—Last Day to Register for General Election

NOV. 4TH—STATE GENERAL ELECTION

Jan. 12, '53—State Legislature Convenes

Jan. 14, '53—Newly Elected State Officials Assume Office.