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State of Washington

A PAMPHLET

Containing

Initiative Measure No. 169
Initiative Measure No. 171
Initiative Measure No. 172
Initiative to the Legislature No. 13
Constitutional Amendments

To Be Submitted to the Legal Voters
of the State of Washington for Their
Approval or Rejection at the GEN-
ERAL ELECTION To Be Held on

Tuesday, November 2, 1948



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 Secretary of State is presenting herewith a copy of all measures which will head the November 2nd State General Election Ballot.

We regret that state law restricts the size of type and quality of paper. As a consequence, these important measures are not presented in an attractive setting, and the pamphlet may appear uninteresting to many voters.

However, 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 2nd. Each voter can express his choice on every measure, irrespective of the fact that some of the proposals may appear to be in conflict. 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.

Through the cooperation of the Citizens' Registration Committee, a leaflet is enclosed with this pamphlet which fully explains the change in voting the State General Election ballot.

As a responsible citizen, we again urge you to read this leaflet so that your full voting rights will be protected.

If any citizen of the state or public spirited organizations wish additional copies of either the Voters' Pamphlet or the leaflet explaining the new voting procedure, kindly direct your request to my office.

EARL COE

Secretary of State

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Initiative Measure No. 169

BALLOT TITLE

AN ACT providing for the payment of additional compensation to veterans of World War II; establishing administrative procedures; authorizing the issuance and sale of state bonds and allocating the revenues thereof to a compensation fund; providing for the retirement of the bonds through the proceeds of a tobacco tax; making an appropriation and providing penalties.

AN ACT providing for the payment of equalized compensation to veterans of World War II, authorizing the issuance and sale of state bonds, making provisions for the payment thereof from the proceeds of a tobacco tax, making an appropriation and providing penalties.

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

SECTION 1. There shall be paid to each person who was on active Federal service as a member of the armed military or naval forces of the United States between the 7th day of December, 1941, and the 2nd day of September, 1945, who at the time of his or her entry upon active Federal service and for a period of one year prior thereto was a *bona fide* citizen or resident of the State of Washington, the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each and every month or major fraction thereof of such duty performed within the continental limits of the United States, and fifteen dollars (\$15) for each and every month or major fraction thereof of such duty performed outside the continental limits of the United States: *Provided*, That persons who have already received extra compensation for such service from any other state or territory shall not be entitled to the compensation under this act, unless the amount of compensation so received is less than they would be entitled to hereunder, in which event they shall receive the difference between the compensation payable under this act and the extra compensation already received from such other state or territory.

SEC. 2. The word "person" as used in section one (1) of this act shall not include persons, who during the period of their service, refused on conscientious, political or other grounds

to subject themselves to full military discipline and unqualified service or who were separated from such service under conditions other than honorable, and who have not subsequently been officially restored to an honorable status, and such persons shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 3. All disbursements required by this act for compensation shall be made upon the presentation of a certificate upon a form to be prescribed by the State Auditor, which form shall be duly verified by the claimant under oath, and shall set forth his name, residence at the time of entry into the service, date of enlistment, induction or entry upon active Federal service, beginning and ending dates of overseas service, date of discharge or release from active Federal service, or if the claimant has not been released at the time of application, a statement by competent military authority that the claimant during the period for which compensation is claimed did not refuse to subject himself to full military discipline and unqualified service, and that he has not been separated from service under circumstances other than honorable. The State Auditor may require such further information to be included in such certificate as he deems necessary to enable him to determine the eligibility of applicants. Such certificates shall be presented to the State Auditor or his representative, together with evidence of honorable service satisfactory to the State Auditor. The State Auditor shall draw warrants in payment of such compensation claims against the War Veterans' Compensation Fund, which is hereby established in the state treasury. The State Auditor is given power to make such reasonable requirements for applications as are necessary to prevent fraud or the payment of compensation to persons not entitled thereto.

SEC. 4. The State Auditor shall furnish free of charge upon application therefor the necessary forms upon which applications may be made and may establish at different points within the State of Washington offices at which there shall be kept on file for the use of persons covered by this act a sufficient number of certificate forms, so that there may be no delay in the payment of this compensation. The State Auditor may authorize the county auditor or county clerk, or both, of any county of the state to act for him in receiving applications under the provisions of this act, and shall furnish such persons with the proper forms to enable them to accept such applications. The State Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to procure such printing, office supplies and equipment and to employ such persons as may be necessary in order to properly carry out the provisions of this act, and all expenses incurred by him in the administration of this act shall be paid by warrants drawn upon the War Veterans' Compensation Fund.

SEC. 5. The Executive Officer of the Veterans' Rehabilitation Council shall advise with and assist the State Auditor in the performance of the duties of the Auditor under this act, and when so called upon, the Executive Officer of the Veterans' Rehabilitation Council shall employ such persons and incur such expenses as may be necessary, such expenses to be paid by warrant drawn upon the War Veterans' Compensation Fund.

SEC. 6. The State Auditor may, in his discretion, issue warrants under the provisions of this act in anticipation of the sale of the bonds herein authorized.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of providing means for the payment of compensation hereunder and for paying the expenses of administration, there shall be issued and sold bonds of the State of Washington in the sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000): *Provided*, That if the proceeds of the sale of such bonds be insufficient to pay the compensation herein allowed, then sufficient additional bonds to pay such compensation shall be issued and

sold. The issuance, sale and retirement of said bonds shall be under the general supervision and control of the State Finance Committee. The State Finance Committee may, in its discretion, provide for the issuance of coupon or registered bonds to be dated, issued and sold from time to time in such amounts as may be necessary to make the payments provided for by this act. Each of such bonds shall be made payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the date of its issuance, with such reserved rights of prior redemption as the State Finance Committee may prescribe to be specified therein. The bonds shall be signed either manually or with a stamped facsimile signature by the Governor and the State Auditor under the seal of the state and any coupons attached to such bonds shall be signed by the same officers whose signatures thereon may be in printed facsimile. Such bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed three per cent (3%) per annum, which bonds shall be sold for not less than par. Any bonds may be registered in the name of the holder on presentation to the State Treasurer or at the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in New York, as to principal alone or as to both principal and interest under such regulations as the State Treasurer may prescribe. Said bonds shall be in a form embodying an absolute promise of the State of Washington to pay both principal and interest in such places as the State Finance Committee may provide and shall be in such denominations as may be prescribed by said Committee. All bonds issued under the provisions of this act may be sold in such manner and in such amounts and at such times and on such terms and conditions as the State Finance Committee may prescribe: *Provided*, That if said bonds are sold to any persons other than the State of Washington, they shall be sold at public sale, and it shall be the duty of the State Finance Committee to cause such sale to be advertised in such manner as it shall deem sufficient. Bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be legal investment for any of the funds of the state, including the Permanent School Fund, any higher educational funds,

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and the Accident Fund of the Department of Labor and Industries.

SEC. 8. The money arising from the sale of said bonds shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of a special fund to be known as the War Veterans' Compensation Fund, which shall be used for the payment of the compensation provided in this act, and for paying the expenses of the administration thereof. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated from the War Veterans' Compensation Fund the sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

SEC. 9. For the purpose of creating a fund for the retirement of said bonds upon maturity and the payment of interest thereon as it falls due, there is hereby levied after January 1, 1949, and there shall be collected by the Tax Commission from the persons mentioned in, and in the manner provided by, Section 82, Chapter 180, Laws of 1935, as amended, a tax upon the sale, use, consumption, handling or distribution of all smoking, chewing and snuffing tobaccos, including cigars and cigarettes, in an amount equal to one cent upon each ten cents or fraction of the intended retail selling price of such tobaccos. All moneys derived from such tax shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to a special fund to be known as the War Veterans' Compensation Bond Retirement Fund.

SEC. 10. No charge shall be made by any agent, notary public or attorney for any service in connection with filing an application to obtain the allowance provided for by this act, and no person shall, for a consideration, discount or attempt to discount, or for a consideration, advance money upon any certificate or certificates issued pursuant to the terms of this act. Any violation of this section shall be a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 11. Any person who with intent to defraud, subscribes to any false oath or makes any false representation, either in the execution of the certificates provided for by this act, or who with intent to defraud, presents to the State Auditor or any other officer any certificate for the purpose of obtaining funds provided by this act, which do not in fact belong to such person, or makes any false representation in connection with obtaining any funds under the terms of this act, shall be guilty of a felony.

SEC. 12. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds, and this act shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment.

SEC. 13. If any section or provision of this act shall for any reason be held invalid, such decision shall not invalidate the remaining portions of this act.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 2, 1948.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Initiative Measure No. 171

BALLOT TITLE

AN ACT providing for the regulation and control of the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink; restricting licenses to restaurants, hotels, clubs, certain places on trains, boats and airplanes, and qualified tourist establishments; limiting such licenses to one for each fifteen hundred (1500) of population; prescribing license fees up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum and surety bond of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for payment of penalties; providing terms of office for liquor board members, with removal for cause only; distributing such license fees to the State College and University for medical and biological research; defining terms and repealing conflicting acts.

AN ACT relating to intoxicating liquor; providing for the control and regulation thereof; providing for the issuance of a Class H license to sell beer, wine and spirituous liquor by the individual glass, and beer and wine by the opened bottle at retail for consumption on the premises; providing for the issuance of such Class H licenses to restaurants, hotels and clubs, and to dining, club, and buffet cars on passenger trains, to dining places on boats and airplanes, and to other establishments operated and maintained primarily for the benefit of tourists; prescribing the terms, powers and duties of certain officials; prescribing penalties; amending Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, as amended by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1941, by adding thereto Sections 23-S-1 to 23-S-5, inclusive, and Sections 78-A, 83-A and 87-A; amending Sections 23-T and 27-A of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as added thereto by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937; amending Section 63 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as last amended by Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1945; amending Section 64 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as last amended by Chapter 113 of the Laws of 1947; and amending Section 77 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1935.

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, as amended by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1941, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 23-S-1:

Section 23-S-1. (a) There shall be a retailer's license, to be known and designated as Class H license, to sell beer, wine and spirituous liquor by the individual glass, and beer and wine by the opened bottle, at retail, for consumption on the premises, including mixed drinks and cocktails compounded or mixed on the premises only. Such Class H license may be issued only to bona fide restaurants, hotels and clubs, and to dining, club and buffet cars on passenger trains, and to dining places on passenger boats and airplanes, and to such other establishments operated and maintained primarily for the benefit of tourists, vacationers and travelers as the board shall determine are qualified to have, and in the discretion of the board should have, a Class H license under the provisions and limitations of this act.

SEC. 2. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, as amended by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1941, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 23-S-2:

Section 23-S-2. (a) "Spirituous liquor", as used in this act, means "liquor" as defined in Section 3 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Ex-

traordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 158 of the Laws of 1935, except "wine" and "beer" sold as such.

(b) "Restaurant", as used in this act, means an establishment provided with special space and accommodations where, in consideration of payment, food, without lodgings, is habitually furnished to the public, not including drug stores and soda fountains; *Provided, however*, That such establishments shall be approved by the board and that the board shall be satisfied that such establishment is maintained in a substantial manner as a place for preparing, cooking and serving of complete meals. The service of only fry orders or such food and victuals as sandwiches, hamburgers, or salads shall not be deemed a compliance with this definition.

(c) "Hotel", "clubs", "wine" and "beer" are used in this act with the meaning defined in Section 3 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 158 of the Laws of 1935.

(d) "Election unit", as used in this act, means any incorporated city or town, or all that portion of any county not included within the limits of incorporated cities and towns.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any Class H licensee to sell liquor to women, except when seated at tables.

Sec. 3. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, as amended by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1941, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 23-S-3:

Section 23-S-3. 1. The Class H license shall be issued in accordance with the following schedule of annual fees:

(a) The annual fee for said license, if issued to a club, whether inside or outside of incorporated cities and towns, shall be \$300.00.

(b) The annual fee for said license, if issued to any other Class H licensee in incorporated cities and towns, shall be graduated according to the population thereof as follows:

Incorporated cities and towns of less than 10,000 population; fee \$500.00;

Incorporated cities and towns of 10,000 and less than 100,000 population; fee \$750.00;

Incorporated cities and towns of 100,000 population and over; fee \$1,000.00.

(c) The annual fee for said license when issued to any other Class H licensee outside of incorporated cities and towns shall be: \$1,000.00; this fee shall be prorated according to the calendar months, or major portion thereof, during which the licensee is open for business, except in case of suspension or revocation of the license.

(d) The fee for any dining, club or buffet car, or any boat or airplane shall be as provided in subsection 4 of this section.

2. The board, so far as in its judgment is reasonably possible, shall confine Class H licenses to the business districts of incorporated cities and towns, and not grant such licenses in residential districts, nor within the immediate vicinity of schools, without being limited in the administration of this sub-section to any specific distance requirements.

3. The board shall have discretion to issue Class H licenses outside of incorporated cities and towns in the State of Washington. The purpose of this subsection is to enable the board, in its discretion, to license in areas outside of incorporated cities and towns, establishments which are operated and maintained primarily for the benefit of tourists, vacationers and travelers, and also golf and country clubs, and common carriers operating dining, club and buffet cars, or boats.

4. Where the license shall be issued to any corporation, association or person operating as a common carrier for hire any dining, club and buffet car or any boat or airplane, such license shall be issued upon the payment of a fee of \$150.00 per annum, which shall be a master license and shall permit such sale upon one such car or boat or airplane, and upon payment of an additional sum of \$5.00 per car or per boat or airplane per annum, such license shall extend to additional cars or boats or airplanes operated by the same licensee within the state, and a duplicate license for each such addi-

tional car and boat and airplane shall be issued; provided that such licensee may make such sales upon cars or boats or airplanes in emergency for not more than five (5) consecutive days without such license; and provided, further, that such license shall be valid only while such cars or boats or airplanes are actively operated as common carriers for hire and not while they are out of common carrier service.

5. The total number of Class H licenses issued in the State of Washington by the board shall not in the aggregate at any time exceed one (1) license for each 1,500 of population in the state, determined according to the last available Federal census.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 5 of this section, the board shall refuse a Class H license to any applicant if in the opinion of the board the Class H licenses already granted for the particular locality are adequate for the reasonable needs of the community.

7. No Class H license shall be issued by the board until ninety (90) days after the effective date of this act; it being the intent of this subsection that the said 90-day period shall be utilized by the board for entertaining and passing upon applications for Class H licenses and otherwise preparing to put this act into operation.

Sec. 4. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, as amended by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1941, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 23-S-4:

Section 23-S-4. Each application for a Class H license shall be accompanied by a surety bond, issued by any surety company authorized to do business in the State of Washington, in the penal sum of \$10,000.00, said bond to run to the Washington State Liquor Control Board for the payment of any fines and penalties which may, under this act, be levied against the licensee. Said surety bond shall at all times be in effect for the full amount thereof so long as said license shall be in force, and until it is terminated or cancelled, unless said bond shall, upon ten (10) days' written no-

tice to the board and the Class H licensee, be cancelled by the surety company. Upon any cancellation by the surety company, said Class H license shall be deemed immediately void and cancelled, except as to such fines and penalties as may have been theretofore, or may be thereafter, imposed for any violations of this act, committed prior to the effective date of the cancellation of such surety bond.

Sec. 5. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, as amended by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1941, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 23-S-5:

Section 23-S-5. Each Class H licensee shall be entitled to purchase any spirituous liquor items saleable under such Class H license from the board at a discount of not less than fifteen per cent (15%) from the retail price fixed by the board, together with all taxes.

Sec. 6. Section 23T of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as added thereto by Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, being Rem. Rev. Stat., Sec. 7306-23T, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 23T. No club shall be entitled to a Class H license:

(a) Unless such club had been in operation at least three (3) years prior to the effective date of this act, or, the club, being thereafter formed, had been in continuous operation for at least one year immediately prior to the date of its application for such license;

(b) Unless the club premises be constructed and equipped, conducted, managed, and operated to the satisfaction of the board and in accordance with this act and the regulations made thereunder;

(c) Unless the board shall have determined pursuant to any regulations made by it with respect to clubs, that such club is a bona fide club; it being the intent of this section that license shall not be granted to a club which is, or has been, primarily formed or activated to obtain a license to sell liquor, but solely to a bona fide club,

where the sale of liquor is incidental to the main purposes of the club, as defined in Section 3 of Chapter 158, Laws of 1935;

(d) Each club holding a club license under this section prior to its amendment by this act shall have a period of six (6) months, from and after the effective date of this act, to apply for and obtain a Class H license. From and after six (6) months after the effective date of this act, each club license granted under this section prior to its amendment by this act shall be null and void. The board shall reserve a sufficient number of Class H licenses to license each club which has been in operation for one (1) year prior to the effective date of this act, provided that such club qualifies therefore under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Section 27A of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as added thereto by Section 3 of Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1937, being Rem. Rev. Stat., Sec. 7306-27A, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 27A. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation holding any retailer's license to permit or allow upon the premises licensed any music, dancing, or entertainment whatsoever, unless and until permission thereto is specifically granted by appropriate license or permit of the proper authorities of the city or town in which such licensed premises are situated, or the Board of County Commissioners, if the same be situated outside an incorporated city or town, provided that the words "music and entertainment", as herein used, shall not apply to radios or mechanical musical devices.

SEC. 8. Section 63, Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as last amended by Chapter 208, Laws of 1945, is amended to read as follows:

Section 63. There shall be a board, known as the "Washington State Liquor Control Board", consisting of three (3) members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, who shall each be paid an annual salary to be fixed by the Governor, not to exceed the highest salary allowed by the legislature for any appointive state administrative offi-

cer. The Governor may, in his discretion, appoint one of the members as chairman of the board, and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum of the board.

SEC. 9. Section 64, Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as last amended by Chapter 113, Laws of 1947, is amended to read as follows:

Section 64. 1. The members of the board to be appointed after the taking effect of this act shall be appointed for terms beginning January 15, 1949, and expiring as follows: One member of the board for a term of three (3) years from January 15, 1949; one member of the board for a term of six (6) years from January 15, 1949; and one member of the board for a term of nine (9) years from January 15, 1949. Each of the members of the board appointed hereunder shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. Upon the expiration of the term of any of the three members of the board appointed as aforesaid, each succeeding member of the board shall be appointed and hold office for the term of nine (9) years. In case of a vacancy, it shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term in which said vacancy occurs. No vacancy in the membership of the board shall impair the right of the remaining member or members to act, except as herein otherwise provided.

2. The principal office of the board shall be at the state capitol, and it may establish such other offices as it may deem necessary.

3. Any member of the board may be removed for inefficiency, malfeasance or misfeasance in office, upon specific written charges filed by the Governor, who shall transmit such written charges to the member accused and to the chief justice of the supreme court. The chief justice shall thereupon designate a tribunal composed of three judges of the superior court to hear and adjudicate the charges. Such tribunal shall fix the time of the hearing, which shall be public, and the procedure for the hearing, and the decision of such tribunal shall be final and not subject to review by the supreme court. Removal of any member of the board by

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the tribunal shall disqualify such member for reappointment.

4. Each member of the board shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and no member of the board shall hold any other public office. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each of said members of the board shall enter into a surety bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, payable to the State of Washington, to be approved by the Governor in the penal sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed for elective state officers, which oath and bond shall be filed with the secretary of state. The premium for said bond shall be paid by the board.

SEC. 10. Section 77, Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as amended by Chapter 13, Laws of 1935, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 77. Moneys in the liquor revolving fund shall be distributed by the board at least once every three (3) months in accordance with Section 78 hereof; provided that the board shall reserve from distribution such amount not exceeding \$500,000.00 as may be necessary for the proper administration of this act; and provided further that all license fees, penalties and forfeitures derived under this act from Class H licenses or Class H licensees shall every three (3) months be disbursed by the board to the University of Washington and to Washington State College for medical and biological research only, in such proportions as shall be determined by the board after consultation with the heads of said state institutions.

SEC. 11. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 78-A:

Section 78-A. The board shall set aside in a separate account in the liquor revolving fund an amount equal to ten per cent (10%) of its gross sales of liquor to Class H licensees; and the moneys in said separate account shall be distributed in

accordance with the provisions of section 78 of Chapter 62, Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session; provided, however, that no election unit in which the sale of liquor under Class H licenses is unlawful shall be entitled to share in the distribution of moneys from such separate account.

SEC. 12. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 83-A:

Section 83-A. Within any unit referred to in section 82, there may be held a separate election upon the question of whether the sale of liquor under Class H licenses, shall be permitted within such unit. The conditions and procedure for holding such election shall be those prescribed by sections 83 through 87 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session. Whenever a majority of qualified voters voting upon said question in any such unit shall have voted "against the sale of liquor under Class H licenses", the county auditor shall file with the liquor control board a certificate showing the result of the canvass at such election; and after ninety (90) days from and after the date of the canvass, it shall not be lawful for licensees to maintain and operate premises therein licensed under Class H licenses. Elections held under sections 82 to 88 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, shall be limited to the question of whether the sale of liquor by means other than under Class H licenses shall be permitted within such election unit.

SEC. 13. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, is amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 87-A:

Section 87-A. Ninety (90) days after the effective date of this act, Class H licenses may be issued in any election unit in which the sale of liquor is then lawful. No Class H license shall be issued in any election unit in which the sale of liquor is forbidden as the result of an election held under sections 82 through 88 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, unless a majority of the qual-

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ified electors in such election unit voting upon this initiative at the general election in November, 1948, vote in favor of this initiative, or unless at a subsequent general election in which the question of whether the sale of liquor under Class H licenses shall be permitted within such unit is submitted to the electorate, as provided in section 83-A of this act, a majority of the qualified electors voting upon such question vote "for the sale of liquor under Class H licenses".

SEC. 14. Notwithstanding any provisions of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session, as last amended, or of any provisions of any other law which may otherwise be applicable, it shall be lawful for the holder of a Class H license to sell beer, wine and spirituous liquor in this state in accordance with the terms of this act.

SEC. 15. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act,

the board shall have the same power to make regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of this act as is provided by section 79 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1933, Extraordinary Session.

SEC. 16. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. If any section or provision of this act shall be adjudged to be invalid, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the act as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged to be invalid.

SEC. 18. This act is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the promotion of the public welfare, and the support of the State Government and its existing institutions, and shall take effect at the earliest time permitted by Amendment 7 to the Constitution of the State of Washington.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 19, 1948.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 171

Before Initiative 171 ever had a number it had a name. In fact it had a name before a single word of the measure had been put on paper. At the very outset its sponsors called it **The Common Sense Bill**.

Every line, every provision of Initiative 171 has been tailored to but one specification—common sense. And since this is a measure for the control and distribution of liquor it demands above all else the doctrine of common sense.

Initiative 171 is on the ballot because tens of thousands of Washington citizens put it there. Washington appears at last determined to end fifteen absurd and senseless years of its existing liquor system—a system which in some respects is as hypocritical as bone dry prohibition itself.

What does 171 seek to cure?

A present condition where any person with the price of a permit can buy from the liquor store as much as his arms will hold; or, with scarcely any more restriction, carry out of some of our "clubs" as much as his belt will hold.

But to the moderate who cares for a cocktail or two in a public dining room or cocktail lounge we have a different rule.

"No, no!" we say. "Washington is where you drink by the bottle or the book."

It is small wonder that our visitors scratch perplexed heads.

This is the irony of the situation: Nowhere will you find a more friendly or sensible people than here in Washington. Indeed, it is time we applied that common sense to our liquor law.

The text of Initiative 171 precedes this statement. It is easy to read and worth your reading. Rarely have the voters of Washington been privileged to vote on a measure more honestly, soundly or justly drawn. Months were spent in its drafting and in study of the nation's liquor laws. The aim was to make this a model bill.

Initiative 171 grants liquor by the glass sales to a limited number of qualified restaurants, taverns, hotels, clubs, resorts and public carriers. Presently 1,154 such licenses would be issued—liberal enough to serve all the public, but restricted enough to insure sound policing.

The measure insures proper licensing by exacting a \$10,000 surety bond of each licensee. Cancellation of the license is the penalty for failure to maintain that bond.

In cities and towns the licenses are restricted to business areas.

The State's monopoly system is maintained. The State government and city and county governments will continue to receive their accustomed share of liquor profits and taxes. Licensees must purchase all spirituous liquor from the State Stores.

The Liquor Board is removed from politics. While its members are appointed by the Governor they must be confirmed by the State Senate. They will serve nine-year terms on a staggered three-year basis. They may be removed only for cause and after a hearing before three Superior Court judges.

The new fees which this initiative creates go to the University of Washington and Washington State College for medical and biological research only. Washington could well become a national leader in the fight against cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis, etc., for the benefit of all persons regardless of class, creed or race.

The club scrip system is terminated but legitimate clubs are guaranteed this new class of license. It removes club liquor service from the present doubtful status to one of unquestioned legality.

Except for the scrip system Initiative 171 does not cancel or affect any other type of existing liquor license.

These are a sampling of this initiative's common sense pattern. Socially the bill is sound. It is safe. It deserves at least a two-year trial after fifteen years of what we've experienced.

Economically the bill will confer a great boon upon Washington. It will prove the best stimulant the Washington tourist business ever had. We don't mean that the tourist would come to Washington merely for a drink. But new tourist facilities, given the cushion of this measure to operate more successfully, would spring up. Existing establishments would be given means of improving their facilities. New and better restaurants, refurbished hotels, more constructive entertainment would result. Washington would become a more attractive place to visit. Washington at last would be on a parity with other states which thrive on tourist business. And this increased tourist business would help our entire population.

Initiative 171 achieves a fine balance between liberalization and moderation. Perhaps some tavern owners oppose it because it does not throw the state wide open. Fanatical dries, blindly intolerant of all but rigid prohibition, doubtless are against it.

But every true moderate and every true liberal will vote on November 2 to make Initiative 171 the law of this state. Initiative 171 makes sense to every one of these.

COMMITTEE FOR COMMON-SENSE CONTROL
Henry Broderick, State Chairman

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 16, 1948.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Initiative Measure No. 172

BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT relating to Citizens' Security, providing a minimum standard of living of sixty dollars (\$60) a month for needy Senior Citizens and needy Blind, establishing uniform standards for eligibility and amounts of assistance for all categories of public assistance, providing for additional care and funeral benefits, providing for administrative procedures and conformance with Federal Social Security laws, abolishing liens, repealing certain acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, and appropriating six million five hundred thousand dollars (\$6,500,000)."

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 1948 of the State of Washington."

SEC. 2. Declaration of Intent. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the people of the State of Washington to take the fullest possible advantage of the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act to provide grants and other assistance to Senior Citizens, and others covered by this act, as liberally as is consistent with receiving matching funds under the terms of the Federal Social Security Act.

The Senior Citizens of the State of Washington are our pioneer citizens. It is their years of labor, of paying taxes, of raising families, of citizenship service which has built our great State of Washington. Through no fault of their own, a large proportion of them find themselves, in their seniority, robbed of security and in need of both financial and medical assistance. Increasingly throughout the United States the realization is growing that the only adequate and just solution is a uniform national pension paid as a matter of right, not need. Until such a national pension is enacted, it is the duty of the State of Washington at least to provide for its own people a minimum of security, and to guarantee them, as far as it is within the state's power to do so, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

The payment of liberal pensions is not just a matter of humanity and justice; the lack of purchasing power in the hands of such an increasingly large proportion of our population is a contributing factor in causing eco-

nomie depressions, and the payment of liberal pensions helps to create a market for the products of labor, agriculture and industry.

It is also the intent to apply certain provisions of this act in determining grants of Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind and General Assistance. No sound basis can be found for varying the standards of assistance according to the categories of the recipients. While this act is intended to assure uniformity of treatment of all needy persons receiving public assistance, it is intended to establish the \$60 monthly minimum grant for the Senior Citizens and the Blind only.

SEC. 3. Definitions.

(a) "Applicant" shall mean any person applying for a grant under the provisions of this act.

(b) "Recipient" shall mean any person receiving a grant.

(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 designated 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.

(g) "Income" shall mean net income in cash or kind available to ap-

plicant or recipient, the receipt of which is regular and predictable enough to afford security in that applicant or recipient may rely upon it to contribute appreciably toward meeting his needs.

(h) "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;
- (2) Cash or its equivalent not exceeding \$200;
- (3) Personal effects, clothing, furniture, household equipment and a motor vehicle;

Provided, however, That ownership or possession of a home, homestead, or place of residence of applicant or recipient or his family shall not render such applicant or recipient ineligible to receive a grant;

Provided further, That proceeds from the sale or exchange of items enumerated in subsections (1), (2), and (3) or from the sale of the home, homestead, or place of residence of applicant or recipient or his family shall not, to the extent that such proceeds are used within a reasonable time for the purchase of property excluded in subsections (1), (2) and (3) hereof or for the purchase of a home, homestead, or place of residence of applicant or recipient, be considered a resource rendering applicant or recipient ineligible for a grant;

Provided finally, That the ability of relatives or friends of the applicant or recipient to contribute to the support of applicant or recipient shall not be considered a resource.

SEC. 4. Eligibility. A Senior Citizen Grant shall be awarded to any person who:

- (a) Has attained the age of sixty-five, and
- (b) 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 Senior Citizen who is an inmate of a county hospital or infirmary, and

(d) Has not made a voluntary assignment or transfer of property or cash for the purpose of qualifying for a Senior Citizen Grant, and

(e) Is in need; for the purpose of this act a person shall be considered to be in need who does not have income and resources sufficient to provide himself and dependents with food, clothing, shelter and such other items as are necessary to afford a reasonable subsistence in accordance with the minimum standards established by the Department pursuant to the budgetary guide provisions of Section 5 (a) (1) of this act, which shall assure to each applicant or recipient of a Senior Citizen Grant, a standard of living of not less than \$60 per month.

SEC. 5. How and When Grants Shall be Paid. Grants shall be awarded on a uniform state-wide basis:

(a) To each eligible applicant or recipient for the purpose of assisting him to meet his needs, *Provided:*

- (1) That such grant when added to his income shall equal not less than \$60 a month. In order to determine a Senior Citizen's needs, the Department shall establish objective budgetary guides based upon actual living cost studies of the items of the budget. Such living cost studies shall be renewed or revised at least semi-annually, and new standards of assistance reflecting current living costs shall determine budgets of need. The budgetary guide shall include the cost of basic items essential to the maintenance of the Senior Citizen, and shall make provision for other items, including but not limited to, telephone, transportation, laundry and dry cleaning, and ice, which though not common to all may be essential to the maintenance of a wholesome

- standard by certain Senior Citizens;
- (2) That each Senior Citizen, whether living alone or in some joint living arrangement, found to be without any resources and income shall receive a grant of not less than \$60 per month;
 - (3) That upon any determination or redetermination of the needs of any applicant or recipient, the Department shall inform such Senior Citizen of the amount of the grant and the basis upon which it is determined;
 - (4) That upon approval of an application, 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.
- (b) In the event that the Federal government lowers the age limit at which 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 rest of this act for Senior Citizens over 65 years of age.
- (c) In the event that the Federal government increases its contribution to the expenditures for Senior Citizen Grants, the Department shall take full advantage of any such increases in the payment of Senior Citizen Grants.
- (d) To each Senior Citizen in a county hospital or infirmary 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.

Sec. 6. *Applications.* Application for a grant shall be made to an authorized agency of the Department by the applicant or by another on his behalf, shall be reduced to writing upon standard forms prescribed by the Department, and a copy of the application upon such standard form shall be given to each applicant at the

time of making application. An inmate of any public institution may apply for a grant while in such institution, and except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of Section 5, shall, if found otherwise eligible, be awarded a grant as of the date of his leaving such institution.

Sec. 7. *Investigation.* Whenever the Department or an authorized agency thereof receives an application for a grant an investigation and record shall be promptly made of the facts supporting the application. The Department shall be required to approve or deny the application within thirty days after the filing thereof and shall immediately notify the applicant in writing of its decision: *Provided*, That if the Department is not able within thirty days, despite due diligence, to secure all information necessary to establish his eligibility, the Department is charged to continue to secure such information and if such information, when established, makes applicant eligible, the Department shall pay his grant from date of application.

Sec. 8. *Fair Hearings on Grievances.* Any applicant or recipient feeling himself aggrieved by the decision of the Department or any authorized agency of the Department shall have the right to a fair hearing to be conducted by the director of the Department or by a duly appointed, qualified and acting supervisor thereof, or by an examiner especially appointed by the director for such purpose. The hearing shall be conducted in the county in which the appellant resides, and a transcript of the testimony shall be made and included in the record, the costs of which shall be borne by the Department. A copy of this transcript shall be given the appellant.

Any appellant who desires a fair hearing shall within sixty days after receiving notice of the decision of the Department or an authorized agency of the Department, file with the Director a notice of appeal from the decision. It shall be the duty of the Department upon receipt of such notice to set a date for the fair hearing, such date to be not more than thirty days after receipt of notice. The De-

partment shall notify the appellant of the time and place of said hearing at least five days prior to the date thereof by registered mail or by personal service upon said appellant, unless otherwise agreed by appellant and the Department.

At any time after the filing of the notice of appeal with the Director, any appellant or attorney, or authorized agent of the appellant shall have the right of access to, and can examine any files and records of the Department in the case on appeal.

It shall be the duty of the Department within thirty days after the date of the hearing to notify the appellant of the decision of the Director and the failure to so notify the appellant shall constitute an affirmation of the decision of the Department.

SEC. 9. Court Appeals. In the event an appellant feels himself aggrieved by the decision rendered in the hearing provided for in the foregoing section, he shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of the County of his legal residence, which appeal shall be taken by a notice filed with the clerk of the court and served upon the director either by registered mail or by personal service within sixty (60) days after the decision of the Department has been affirmed or modified as provided in the foregoing section. Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the clerk of the Superior Court shall immediately docket the case for trial and no filing fee shall be collected of the appellant.

Within ten (10) days after being served with a notice of appeal, the director shall file with the clerk of the Court the record of the case on appeal, and no further pleadings shall be necessary to bring the appeal to issue.

The court shall decide the case on the record. In the event the court finds that for any reason additional testimony should be taken to complete the record, the court may direct the taking of such additional testimony before the department. After the taking of such additional testimony, the director may modify his decision if warranted in doing so by such additional testimony. The findings of the Director as to the facts shall be conclusive unless the court

determines that such findings are without support in the evidence in the record.

The court may affirm the decision of the Director or may modify or reverse any decision of the Director where it finds the Director has acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or contrary to law and remand the cause to the Director for further proceedings in conformity with the decision of the court. Either party may appeal from the decision of the Superior Court to the Supreme Court of the state, which appeal shall be taken and conducted in the manner provided by law or by the rules of court applicable to civil appeals: *Provided, however,* That no bond shall be required on any appeal under this act. In the event that either the Superior Court or the Supreme Court renders a decision in favor of the appellant, said appellant shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs. If a decision of the Director or of the court is made in favor of an appellant, assistance shall be paid from date of application, or in the case of a recipient, from the effective date of the decision from which he has appealed.

SEC. 10. Rules and Regulations. The Department is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act to the end that this act shall be administered uniformly throughout the state, and that the spirit and purpose of this act may be complied with. Such rules and regulations shall be filed with the Secretary of State thirty (30) days before their effective date, and copies shall be available to the public upon request.

SEC. 11. Age and Length of Residence Verification. Proof of age and length of residence in the state of any applicant may be established as provided by the rules and regulations of the Department: *Provided,* That if an applicant is unable to establish proof of age or length of residence in state by any other method he may make a statement under oath of his age on the date of application or the length of his residence in the state, before any judge of the Superior Court or any Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, and such state-

ment shall constitute sufficient proof of age of applicant or of length of residence in the state: *Provided however*, That any applicant who shall wilfully make a false statement as to his age or length of residence in the state under oath before a judge of the Superior Court or a Justice of the Supreme Court, as provided above, shall be guilty of a felony.

SEC 12. *Liens on Property Prohibited*. Senior Citizen Grants awarded to an applicant 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 applicant contrary to law, or by fraud or deceit. Any and all claims accrued under the provisions of Section 6, Chapter 288, Laws of 1947, and under the provisions of Section 24, chapter 216, Laws of 1939, as amended, or under any other statute are hereby renounced and declared to be null and void, except those claims which have accrued or which shall accrue on the basis of grants which have been received contrary to law, or by fraud or deceit.

SEC 13. *Funeral Expenses*. Upon the death of any recipient under this act, funeral expenses in the sum of \$100 shall be paid by the Department toward the total cost of the funeral.

SEC 14. A copy of all laws relating to the application and granting of Senior Citizen Grants shall be given to each applicant when he applies.

SEC 15. *Additional Care*. In addition to Senior Citizen Grants, each recipient who is in need of medical and dental and other care to restore his health shall receive:

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

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

(c) Medicine, drugs, optical supplies, glasses, 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 from state and county funds.

SEC 16. The provisions of this act shall apply in other categories of public assistance in the following manner;

(a) The provisions of Section 3 (g) and of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall apply equally in all categories of public assistance

(b) The provisions of Sections 3 (h) and Section 4 (b), (c), (d) and (e), and Section 5 (a) (1), (2) and (3), and Section 5 (c) and (d) of this act shall apply in determining eligibility for and the amount of Aid to Blind Grants.

(c) The provisions of Section 3 (h) shall apply in determining eligibility for Aid to Dependent Children Grants.

(d) The provisions of Section 3 (h), with the exception of 3 (h) (2), shall apply in determining eligibility for general assistance.

(e) Section 4 (e) and Section 5 (a) (1) shall apply to applicants for and recipients of Aid to Dependent Children Grants or General Assistance to the following limited extent: In determining the needs and computing the size of grants of applicants and recipients, standards of need shall be applied, and the same budgetary standards of assistance established in Section (a) (1), within respective categories of need, shall be followed: *Provided*, That in computing grants to two or more recipients of Aid to Dependent Children or General Assistance, who have joint living arrangements grants may be computed on a family basis, and *Further provided*, That this shall not be construed as establishing a \$60 minimum monthly grant for each recipient of Aid to Dependent Children grants or General Assistance.

(f) The Department shall establish residence requirements for general assistance, but in no event shall the Department impose a requirement of longer than one year's residence in the state, and shall have the power and is hereby instructed to make special provisions for emergency cases where the applicant for general assistance has less than one year's residence.

Initiative Measure No. 172

SEC. 17 If any portion, section 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 Social Security Act by reason of any conflict of any section, portion, clause or part of this act and the Federal Social Security Act, such conflicting section, portion, clause or part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative to the extent that it is so in conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the remainder of this act.

SEC. 18. *Codification of Public Assistance Laws.* It is the intent of the people of the State of Washington in enacting this measure that all laws of the state relating to public assistance, including this act, shall be codified to eliminate duplication, provide uniformity and otherwise simplify such laws, and the enactment of this measure shall not be construed to prohibit the rearranging, renumbering or otherwise changing the order

or form of this act without changing the substance thereof.

SEC. 19. The Legislature shall appropriate an amount sufficient to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 20. The following, being in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed: Section 5, Chapter 1, Laws of 1941, as last amended by Section 4, Chapter 288, Laws of 1947; Section 12, Chapter 1, Laws of 1941 as amended by Section 6, Chapter 288, Laws of 1947; Section 17, Chapter 216, Laws of 1939 as last amended by Section 3, Chapter 289, Laws of 1947; Section 5, Chapter 289, Laws of 1947; and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are also hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. The effective date of this act shall be January 1, 1949, and grants payable hereunder shall be paid as of January 1st, 1949.

SEC. 22. In order to provide for the operation of this act until such time as the Legislature shall have had an opportunity to make an adequate appropriation, there is hereby appropriated for the remainder of the biennium the sum of six million five hundred thousand dollars (\$6,500,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the general fund.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 26, 1948.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 172

Dear Fellow Citizen: Initiative 172 provides minimum grants of \$60 a month for Senior Citizens and the blind, and sets forth provisions for determining aid to dependent children and grants of general assistance. Liens on property to recover grants are prohibited. 172 provides medical and dental care by a practitioner of any of the healing arts licensed by the State of Washington, and of the recipient's own choice. These important provisions, together with some minor benefits, are intended to deal more justly and fairly with persons receiving public assistance than the present laws provide.

172 re-enacts the basic provisions of Initiative 141, adopted by an overwhelming majority vote of the people in 1940. Despite the fact that 141 and the improvements of it by successive legislatures operated successfully for six years with wide public approval, the 1947 legislature substantially repealed this program, **without permitting a referendum vote of the people.**

What are the basic guarantees destroyed by the '47 legislature which 172 re-enacts?

1. 172 re-establishes a floor under Senior Citizen and Blind grants—setting \$60 as the minimum—which at today's inflated prices actually buys less than \$40 did in 1940! 172 re-enacts the "escalator clause" gearing pensions to living costs.

2. 172 repeals the "lien law" and other 1947 pauperization features which have caused pensioners real and needless anguish. Repeal of the lien will reassure the Senior Citizens that Washington's voters do not regard them as "second-class citizens" or "thrifless ne'er-do-wells," but rather honor them as the pioneer builders of our state.

3. 172 provides that the same standards which determine pensions shall also determine grants to dependent children, their mothers, and other recipients. 172 abolishes all "ratable" pension cuts, and repeals the 1947 straight-jacket clause (attached to the appropriation) which has sentenced

pensions to a night-mare of uncertainty and insecurity.

172 will benefit YOU, if you work for a living, by reducing the number of older workers competing for jobs on the labor market. If you are a businessman or farmer, 172 will increase the purchasing power of your customers. 172 is being fought only by that small handful who put **private greed above public need!**

172 is **not** a substitute for a nation pension based on right. But until such a pension is won, 172 will provide at least minimum guarantees of economic, medical and mental security. 172 is a moderate, but important, step toward winning freedom from want and fear.

DON'T BE MISLED BY CRIES THAT "172 will bankrupt the state." The increase in Federal matching funds of \$5 (effective Oct. 1st, 1948) will finance approximately half the additional cost of pensions under 172. 172 will **not** jeopardize full appropriations for schools, veterans, and other vital state functions. Remember—Washington is the fourth wealthiest state in the Union, and as of July 1, 1948, had a surplus of over \$60,000,000 in the General Fund. 172 is in conformity with every requirement of Federal law to receive full Federal matching funds.

READ THE ENTIRE TEXT OF 172 THROUGH FOR YOURSELF. DON'T BE MISLED BY LABELS THAT OPONENTS WHO, LACKING SOUND ARGUMENTS, WILL FRAUDULENTLY USE TO ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT IT.

We welcome requests for more information on 172. Write to either address below.

STATE TOWNSEND CLUBS OF
WASHINGTON

Room 406 Bernice Bldg.,
1106 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma

WASHINGTON PENSION UNION
303 Mutual Life Building,
Seattle 4, Wash.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
UNION

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 19, 1948.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 172

Under present law the State of Washington has the most liberal program of assistance to the needy of any state in the Union. It is by far the best balanced among all categories—the aged, the blind, dependent children, and recipients of general assistance. We spend more per capita than any other state but one for this purpose, although eleven other states exceed us in per capita income of their citizens. We are now doing more for our needy than any other state—and far more in proportion to our income.

All this would be jeopardized by passage of Initiative 172, which thoughtful citizens will vote AGAINST.

By adding untold millions to the cost of public welfare, Initiative 172 would endanger every other function of the state government. Public welfare is already the largest single state expenditure, taking money that otherwise could go toward support of the schools, institutions, and other services. Friends of the schools will vote AGAINST Initiative 172.

No one knows what total costs may result, so loosely and broadly is the proposed legislation drawn. Its own proponents estimate the additional cost in excess of \$1,000,000 per month. But they also state: "\$60 will be the minimum pension paid. Grants will, in most cases, go much higher. \$60 is the floor—and there is no ceiling."

The possible effect of such a measure on other vital functions of government is incalculable, but its effect may be even more disastrous to the very needy whom it presumes to assist—the aged, dependent children, the blind, and other unfortunates. Initiative 172 is not designed to protect those in greatest need, but rather to establish an artificial "floor" under the pensions of those who need the least.

Washington voters should be reminded of Initiative 157 on the ballot in 1944, which contained similar provisions, but fixed a \$50 floor instead of the currently proposed \$60. After it was overwhelmingly rejected at the polls by the people, the same left-wing faction now sponsoring Initiative 172 succeeded in forcing a similar law through the 1945 Legislature.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 28, 1948.

Exactly as predicted, the two following years proved to be a nightmare of uncertainty, with loss of vital "matching funds" a constant threat due to non-compliance with the Federal law. Despite a greater appropriation than ever before for welfare purposes, a deficit of \$12,000,000 was piled up, reaching a rate of nearly \$1,000,000 per month in excess of available funds.

This deficit had to be made up by the 1947 Legislature, which, in addition, made the largest appropriation in the state's history for welfare purposes—\$135 million. It also—at the urgent instance of the Social Security Department—took steps to correct the unworkable legislation of 1945.

Do not be fooled by the left-wing's hysterical name-calling. The so-called "straight-jacket" clause is simply the sound requirement that expenditures be held within available funds. Its repeal by Initiative 172 would mean a return to confusion, uncertainty, and unlimited deficit.

Do not be fooled by the noisy but completely groundless attacks on the "lien clause." This is merely the provision for recovery from the estate of a pensioner of funds advanced during his lifetime. If you believe that some of this money should be returned for the use of other actually needy persons rather than to collateral heirs who have not contributed to the pensioner's support, you will vote AGAINST Initiative 172.

Do not be fooled about Federal "matching" funds. This state has for years been making pension grants beyond what the Federal government would match. And who puts up the "matching" funds but you!

Do not be fooled by wild stories of an imagined state surplus that will make the payment of unlimited pensions painless. The \$60,000,000 general fund "balance" is meaningless unless considered against existing obligations. Actually, the general revenue funds are already operating "in the red." They have fallen by more than \$13 million in the past two years.

Do not be fooled. Initiative 172 does not give something for nothing. Its passage means either higher taxes or less money for other purposes. And your state is now the highest taxed in the Union. Unless you want higher taxes, or fewer schools and other services, you will vote AGAINST Initiative 172.

Do not be fooled. Read the full text of this dangerous proposal yourself. Then remember to vote AGAINST Initiative 172.

WASHINGTON STATE TAX-PAYERS ASSOCIATION

By Daniel L. Hill

Director of Information

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Initiative to the Legislature No. 13

BALLOT TITLE

AN ACT prohibiting the retail sale of beer and wine by any person other than the State of Washington, repealing all provisions of existing law pertaining to licensing of retail sale of beer and wine, revoking existing licenses and providing penalties.

AN ACT repealing all provisions for licenses for the sale of beer and wine to be consumed on the premises, or at retail, and revoking such licenses in existence on the effective date of the Act; making the sale of wine and beer to be consumed on the premises, or at retail, a felony and providing punishment therefor; declaring an emergency and that the Act take effect immediately.

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

SECTION 1. *Declaration of Intention.* Experience in the State of Washington has shown that the attempt to handle beer and wine on a different basis than that used in handling of other liquor is not successful, and that the evils consequent thereon are greater than any possible benefits to be derived therefrom. It is therefore declared to be the intention of this measure to eliminate all taverns or beer parlors in the State of Washington, and to stop the consumption of beer and wine on the premises where sold, and to have beer and wine sold at retail only as other liquor is sold under the terms and provisions of the Washington State Liquor Act (Chapter 62 of the Laws of the Extraordinary Session of 1933) as now amended.

SEC. 2. *Liberally Construed.* This entire Act shall be deemed the exercise of the police power of the State of Washington for the protection of the welfare, health, peace, morals, and safety of the people of the State, and all its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of that purpose.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the meaning to be given to the various terms used shall be the definitions thereof set forth in the Washington State Liquor Act (Chapter 62 of

the Laws of the Extraordinary Session of 1933) as now amended.

SEC. 4. All provisions of the Washington State Liquor Act (Chapter 62 of the Laws of the Extraordinary Session of 1933) as now amended, relative to the licensing of the sale of beer or wine to be consumed on the premises where sold, or the sale thereof at retail, are hereby repealed, and from and after the effective date of this Act, beer and wine shall be sold at retail only as other liquor is sold under the terms and provisions of the Washington State Liquor Act (Chapter 62 of the Laws of the Extraordinary Session of 1933) as now amended. All licenses now in effect relating to the sale of beer or wine to be consumed on the premises where sold, or at retail, are revoked as of the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 5. Any person, other than the State of Washington, acting through the Washington State Liquor Control Board and its employees, selling beer or wine for consumption on the premises where sold, or at retail, after the effective date of this Act shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for not more than five years, or by imprisonment in the County jail for not more than one year.

SEC. 6. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. If any section or provision of this Act shall be adjudged to be invalid, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the Act as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged to be invalid.

SEC. 8. This Act is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the promotion of the public welfare and the support of the State Government and its existing institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—SS.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 23, 1946.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE NO. 13

(1) **A vote for Initiative No. 13 is a vote to close the taverns and transfer the sale of beer and wine to the State Liquor stores where hard liquor is now sold.** This would more effectively control an increasingly harmful situation.

(2) **Unquestionably taverns are a menace.** They are the breeding places for immorality, crime and youth delinquency. Read the stories (of tavern-centered tragedy) in your own newspapers. Quarrels — fights — broken homes — unattended children — drunken men, women, juveniles — drunken driving. The taverns of today are far worse than the old time saloons ever were.

(3) **A tavern is an economic liability to any community.**

- a. It reduces the value of adjoining property. No respectable business wants a tavern next door.
- b. The average tavern patron is a poor credit risk.
- c. Money spent in taverns is largely lost to essential business.

(4) **Liquor interests term the tavern the "poor man's club."** A "Club" which exploits the weaknesses of its members, making them "poorer," physically, financially, mentally and morally, is indeed a "poor" club for any person.

(5) **Employment conditions will be greatly improved** by the passage of No. 13. Tavern workers temporarily unemployed will be quickly absorbed in more respectable work. Reputable concerns occupying buildings vacated by taverns will increase rather than decrease employment. Buildings va-

cated when 12 taverns were recently voted out near 63rd and Kimbark in Chicago, were immediately occupied by other concerns.

(6) **Tavern operators claim that No. 13 would cause a loss of tax income to the State.** Authoritative sources reveal that it is costing our State, county and city governments more than twice as much to control and regulate the tavern and care for its victims, as the revenue received through beer and wine taxation.

(7) **Some will say that the passage of No. 13 would increase bootlegging.** This is not true! It is estimated that 18,000,000 gallons of bootleg liquor were made in the United States last year. The Federal Government has caught from 15,000 to 20,000 bootleggers a year during the past sixteen years, according to Ethel Hubler in the National Voice. **Initiative No. 13, which would make beer and wine available in State Liquor stores,** would tend to discourage bootlegging.

A day of decision is at hand. The taverns have sinned away their day of grace. No longer will the voters of the State of Washington tolerate these establishments which disgrace men, women and children, and undermine and sabotage the welfare of the people of this State.

Close the Taverns! Strengthen the Steele Act! Protect our Homes and Youth!

Cut the Cost of Law Enforcement and Crime!

Vote FOR Initiative No. 13.

Washington Temperance Association
M. A. Marcy, President
H. L. Patchett, Secretary

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 25, 1948.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

The Prohibitionists' Measure

Initiative 13 is a measure sponsored by the Prohibitionists. To get a clearer idea of their real purpose, read the "Ballot Title" on a preceding page. It starts out:

"AN ACT prohibiting the retail sale of beer and wine. . . ." and that word "prohibiting" is the key to the Prohibitionists' scheme. They are trying to trick you into Prohibition, step by step.

Drastic First Step Toward Prohibition

Initiative 13 is the first step. The Prohibitionists would FORBID the sale of beer and wine—not only in taverns, but also in restaurants and grocery stores. Not a single glass of beer could legally be sold in the state of Washington!

ISN'T THAT A DRASTIC STEP TOWARD FULL PROHIBITION?

Prohibition's Evils Again

What would the results be? The same as they were during national Prohibition. With sales of beer and wine forbidden everywhere except in state stores, speakeasies would spring up—followed by the bootlegger, the racketeer, the gangster, and all the vile crew who thrived on the illegal trades of Prohibition days.

And why?—only because the Prohibitionists believe it should be illegal to buy a friendly glass of beer!

The alternative to the legal, licensed, regulated tavern is the illegal dive—the filthy back-alley speakeasy and the isolated country road house.

There's more to the Prohibitionists' scheme, too. If they put over Initiative 13, the resulting crime, gangsterism and corruption would, they hope, discredit the entire present system in the state of Washington, and make their final step, complete Prohibition, so much easier.

Opposed by Sheriffs, Veterans Labor

This is what the sheriffs of the state say:

"Initiative 13 . . . would result in the springing up of speakeasies, bootleggers, . . . would generally foster lawlessness and result in increased sales to minors through illegal sources, just as similar restrictive measures did during Prohibition."

—Washington State Sheriffs Association; resolution passed at their state convention at Everett, June 4, 1948

This is what the Veterans of Foreign Wars say:

"Many thousands of jobs for veterans are directly and indirectly involved . . . If the present, legal sale of beer and wine by licensed retail outlets is forbidden, the inevitable result will be speakeasies, bootleggers; . . . the Veterans of Foreign Wars condemn this effort to cause a return to Prohibition conditions, and to curtail personal liberties."

—Veterans of Foreign Wars; resolution passed at their annual state encampment at Tacoma, June 26, 1948

This is what the Washington Federation of Labor says:

"Initiative 13 would do worse than cause unemployment. It would force many members of the A.F.L. to work in speakeasies, bootleg joints and other crooked businesses. It would mean the loss of their membership cards because of union rules denying membership to persons engaged in illegal sale of liquors."

—E. M. Weston, President, Washington State Federation of Labor, in an address at Spokane, June 11, 1948

Serious Effect on the State

These are the most serious effects of Initiative 13—but there are also others. The beer and wine industry provides jobs directly for 14,000 persons in the state—jobs with an annual payroll of \$35,000,000. It pays taxes of nearly 22 million dollars a year. It is a Washington business, buying more than \$52,000,000 a year in Washington products.

And why are the Prohibitionists bent on passing Initiative 13?—because they in their intolerance would deny every citizen of our state the privilege of a friendly glass of beer!

DON'T BE TRICKED INTO PROHIBITION!

Vote AGAINST Initiative 13!

"Sweet Land of Liberty"



VOTE AGAINST INITIATIVE 13

ELEY P. DENSON
Brig. Gen., Retired, Seattle

E. M. WESTON
President, Washington State Federation
of Labor

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 9, 1948.

[27]

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

An Amendment to the State Constitution

To Be Submitted to the Qualified Electors of the State for Their Approval
or Rejection at the

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

Tuesday, November 2, 1948

CONCISE STATEMENT

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the Constitution to permit the legislature to fix the salaries of the elected state officials.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

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, 1948, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors in this state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by adding thereto Article XXVIII, to be entitled "Compensation of State Officers," and section 1 thereof, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. All elected state officials shall each severally receive such compensation as the legislature may direct. The compensation of any state officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, except that the legislature, at its thirty-first regular session, may in-

crease or diminish the compensation of all state officers whose terms exist on the Thursday after the second Monday in January, 1949.

The provisions of sections 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Article III and section 23 of Article II in so far as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing amendment to be published for at least three (3) months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county wherein a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the Senate March 7, 1947.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 5, 1947.

HERBERT M. HAMBLIN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, March 10, 1947.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

An Amendment to the State Constitution

To Be Submitted to the Qualified Electors of the State for Their Approval
or Rejection at the

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

Tuesday, November 2, 1948

CONCISE STATEMENT

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to Constitution to permit counties to adopt
"Home Rule" charters.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5

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, 1948, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Section 4 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Washington to read as follows:

Section 4. County Government and Township Organization. The legislature shall establish a system of county government, which shall be uniform throughout the state except as hereinafter provided, and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting at a general election shall so determine; and whenever a county shall adopt township organization, the assessment and collection of the revenue shall be made, and the business of such county and the local affairs of the several townships therein, shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general law.

Any county may frame a "Home Rule" charter for its own government subject to the constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such county may cause an election to be had, at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified voters of said county not less than fifteen (15) nor more than twenty-five (25) freeholders thereof, as determined by the legislative authority, who shall have been residents of said county for a period of at least five (5) years preceding their election and who are themselves qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within thirty (30) days after their election and prepare and propose a charter for such county. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said county, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said county and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter, including amendments thereto, or any existing form of county government, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two (2) legal newspapers published in said county, at least once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval as above provided.

All elections in this section authorized shall only be had upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election and shall be given for at least ten (10) days before the day of election in all election districts of said county. Said elections may be general or special elections and except as herein provided, shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said county. Such charter may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of said county to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of such submission published as above specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

Any home rule charter proposed as herein provided, may provide for such county officers as may be deemed necessary to carry out and perform all county functions as provided by charter or by general law, and for their compensation, but shall not affect the election of the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, or the jurisdiction of the courts.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provision for the calling of an election by the legislative authority of such county for the election of freeholders to frame a county charter, registered voters equal in number to ten (10) per centum of the voters of any such county voting at the last preceding general election, may at any time propose by petition the calling of an election of freeholders. The petition shall be filed with the county auditor of the county at least three (3) months before any general election and the proposal that a board of freeholders be elected for the purpose of framing a county charter shall be submitted to the vote of the people at said general election, and at the same

election a board of freeholders of not less than fifteen (15) or more than twenty-five (25), as fixed in the petition calling for the election, shall be chosen to draft the new charter. The procedure for the nomination of qualified electors as candidates for said board of freeholders shall be prescribed by the legislative authority of the county, and the procedure for the framing of the charter and the submission of the charter as framed shall be the same as in the case of a board of freeholders chosen at an election initiated by the legislative authority of the county.

In calling for any election of freeholders as provided in this section, the legislative authority of the county shall apportion the number of freeholders to be elected in accordance with either the legislative districts or the county commissioner districts, if any, within said county, the number of said freeholders to be elected from each of said districts to be in proportion to the population of said districts as nearly as may be.

Should the charter proposed receive the affirmative vote of the majority of the electors voting thereon, the legislative authority of the county shall immediately call such special election as may be provided for therein, if any, and the county government shall be established in accordance with the terms of said charter not more than six (6) months after the election at which the charter was adopted.

The terms of all elective officers, except the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, who are in office at the time of the adoption of a Home Rule Charter shall terminate as provided in the charter. All appointive officers in office at the time the charter goes into effect, whose positions are not abolished thereby, shall continue until their successors shall have qualified.

After the adoption of such charter, such county shall continue to have all the rights, powers, privileges and benefits then possessed or thereafter

Senate Joint Resolution No. 5

conferred by general law. All the powers, authority and duties granted to and imposed on county officers by general law, except the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court and the justices of the peace, shall be vested in the legislative authority of the county unless expressly vested in specific officers by the charter. The legislative authority may by resolution delegate any of its executive or administrative powers, authority or duties not expressly vested in specific officers by the charter, to any county officer or officers or county employee or employees.

The provisions of sections 5, 6, 7, and the first sentence of section 8 of this Article as amended shall not apply to counties in which the government has been established by charter adopted under the provisions hereof. The authority conferred on

the board of county commissioners by Section 15 of Article II as amended, shall be exercised by the legislative authority of the county.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published for at least three (3) months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such a newspaper is published.

Passed by the Senate January 28, 1947.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

Passed by the House February 21, 1947.

HERBERT M. HAMBLIN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 24, 1947.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR

THE COUNTY HOME RULE AMENDMENT

(Senate Joint Resolution No. 5)

This amendment to the state constitution would give counties the right of Home Rule. It must pass November 2 if we are to improve county government in Washington.

The amendment would permit the people of any county in the state to elect 15 to 25 citizens to write a **charter** or constitution for their county.

In this charter they could put any improvement in government they wished, as long as they did not violate state laws or the state constitution.

They could throw out the ancient spoils system and provide **civil service** for county employees.

They could insure **better roads, better law enforcement, better health service** by requiring that officials be qualified for their jobs.

They could **reduce waste** of tax dollars by setting up tighter budget controls and sensible business methods.

They could include many other modern improvements in county government.

All Washington cities of 20,000 or more population have the right to draw their own Home Rule charters. There is no reason why counties should not have the same right.

The County Home Rule amendment does not REQUIRE a county to change its government unless the people want to. Many counties probably would continue as at present without writing a charter or altering their present county government in any way . . . at least for several years.

But many counties in Washington, especially the larger ones, badly need modernizing. They no longer can operate efficiently under a form of government designed sixty years ago for pioneer rural counties.

Their only chance for progress is the County Home Rule amendment.

Vote for the County Home Rule amendment! It is a non-partisan measure supported by all groups working for better government. There is no organized opposition.

The need for County Home Rule is urgent. Give it your support November 2!

STATE COMMITTEE FOR COUNTY HOME RULE

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 30, 1948.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

An Amendment to the State Constitution

To Be Submitted to the Qualified Electors of the State for Their Approval
or Rejection at the

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

Tuesday, November 2, 1948

CONCISE STATEMENT

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the Constitution repealing Section 7, Article XI,
which existing section renders any county officer ineligible to
hold his office more than two terms in succession.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Be It Resolved, By the House of Representatives and the Senate 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, 1948, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for their adoption or rejection, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington:

Section 7, Article XI, Constitution of the State of Washington is hereby repealed.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published for at least three (3) months preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Adopted by the House February 5, 1947.

HERBERT M. HAMBLIN,
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the Senate March 6, 1947.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, March 10, 1947.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
(House Joint Resolution No. 4)

ABOLISHING THE TWO-TERM LIMITATION ON COUNTY OFFICIALS

Deleting ARTICLE XI, SECTION VII, of the Constitution, which reads, "no county official shall be eligible to hold the same office more than two terms in succession."

I. TWO-TERM LIMIT DEPRIVES THE COUNTY OF A MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

It throws away the experience you have paid for.

County government is big business, comparable to leading banks and industrial units. It requires men of ability and training. In no field of business is ability and training limited to 8 years. Private business encourages long term employment. It recognizes the value of experience. Ability and experience are just as valuable to the taxpayer as they are to private business.

This limitation discourages people of ability from entering public service, either as elected officials or as appointees.

II. PUBLIC SAFEGUARDS

Instead of imposing the limitation on other officials, the people have wisely built safeguards against abuses by public officials. They are as follows:

- (a) You still must vote for and elect your county officials.
- (b) Direct primary (thus destroying party controlled nominations).
- (c) Recall (giving the people power to remove incompetent or corrupt officials).
- (d) Indictment by grand jury. Each county official is accountable to the courts for misconduct.
- (e) All county officials are bonded.
- (f) All county officials are subject to audit, and biennial check by the legislature.

THESE ARE THE REAL SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ANY ABUSES BY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

III. THIS LIMITATION IS DISCRIMINATORY

County officials are limited to two terms in office. If this limitation had merit, the people would have extended it to all other elected officials.

IV. THIS AMENDMENT REMOVES AN OUT OF DATE RESTRICTION

Only two states have failed to abolish the two-term limit, Washington and New Mexico. Both are voting on abolishing the limitation during this election year.

CONCLUSION

People and organizations with widely different views have endorsed this constitutional amendment. Among these are the Washington State Taxpayers' Association, various labor organizations and many other groups.

These groups have concluded that this section of the State Constitution, placed there in 1889, is obsolete; that it is detrimental to good government; that it deprives the county of trained and efficient working personnel; that it discourages people of ability from entering government service; and that the limitation, therefore, should be removed.

THERE IS NO ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THIS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

STATE COMMITTEE OF COUNTY OFFICERS

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 6, 1946.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

An Amendment to the State Constitution

To Be Submitted to the Qualified Electors of the State for Their Approval
or Rejection at the

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

Tuesday, November 2, 1948

CONCISE STATEMENT

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the Constitution permitting the formation, under a charter, of combined city and county municipal corporations having a population of 300,000 or more.

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 of November, 1948, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, a proposed amendment to article XI of the State Constitution by the addition thereto of a new section, to be known as section 16, which shall read as follows:

Section 16. The legislature shall, by general law, provide for the formation of combined city and county municipal corporations, and for the manner of determining the territorial limits thereof, each of which shall be known as a "city and county," and, when organized, shall contain a population of at least three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants. No such city and county shall be formed except by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the area proposed to be included therein and also by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the remainder of that county from which such area is to be taken. Any such city and county shall be permitted to frame a

charter for its own government, and amend the same, in the manner provided for cities by section 10 of this article: *Provided, however*, That the first charter of such city and county shall be framed and adopted in a manner to be specified in the general law authorizing the formation of such corporations: *Provided further*, That every such charter shall designate the respective officers of such city and county who shall perform the duties imposed by law upon county officers. Every such city and county shall have and enjoy all rights, powers and privileges asserted in its charter, not inconsistent with general laws, and in addition thereto, such rights, powers and privileges as may be granted to it, or possessed and enjoyed by cities and counties of like population separately organized.

No county or county government existing outside the territorial limits of such county and city shall exercise any police, taxation or other powers within the territorial limits of such county and city, but all such powers shall be exercised by the city and county and the officers thereof, subject to such constitutional provisions and general laws as apply to either cities or counties: *Provided*, That the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this article shall not apply

House Joint Resolution No. 13

to any such city and county: *Provided further*, That the salary of any elective or appointive officer of a city and county shall not be changed after his election or appointment or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed. In case an existing county is divided in the formation of a city and county, such city and county shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts or liabilities of the former county, and shall account for and pay the county remaining a just proportion of the value of any real estate or other property owned by the former county and taken over by the county and city, the method of determining such just proportion to be prescribed by general law, but such division shall not affect the rights of creditors. The officers of a city and county, their compensation, qualifica-

tions, term of office and manner of election or appointment shall be as provided for in its charter, subject to general laws and applicable constitutional provisions.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause the foregoing proposed constitutional amendment to be published for at least three (3) months next preceding said election, in a weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Adopted by the House, March 3, 1947.

HERBERT M. HAMBLIN,
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the Senate March 8, 1947.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, March 12, 1947.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

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