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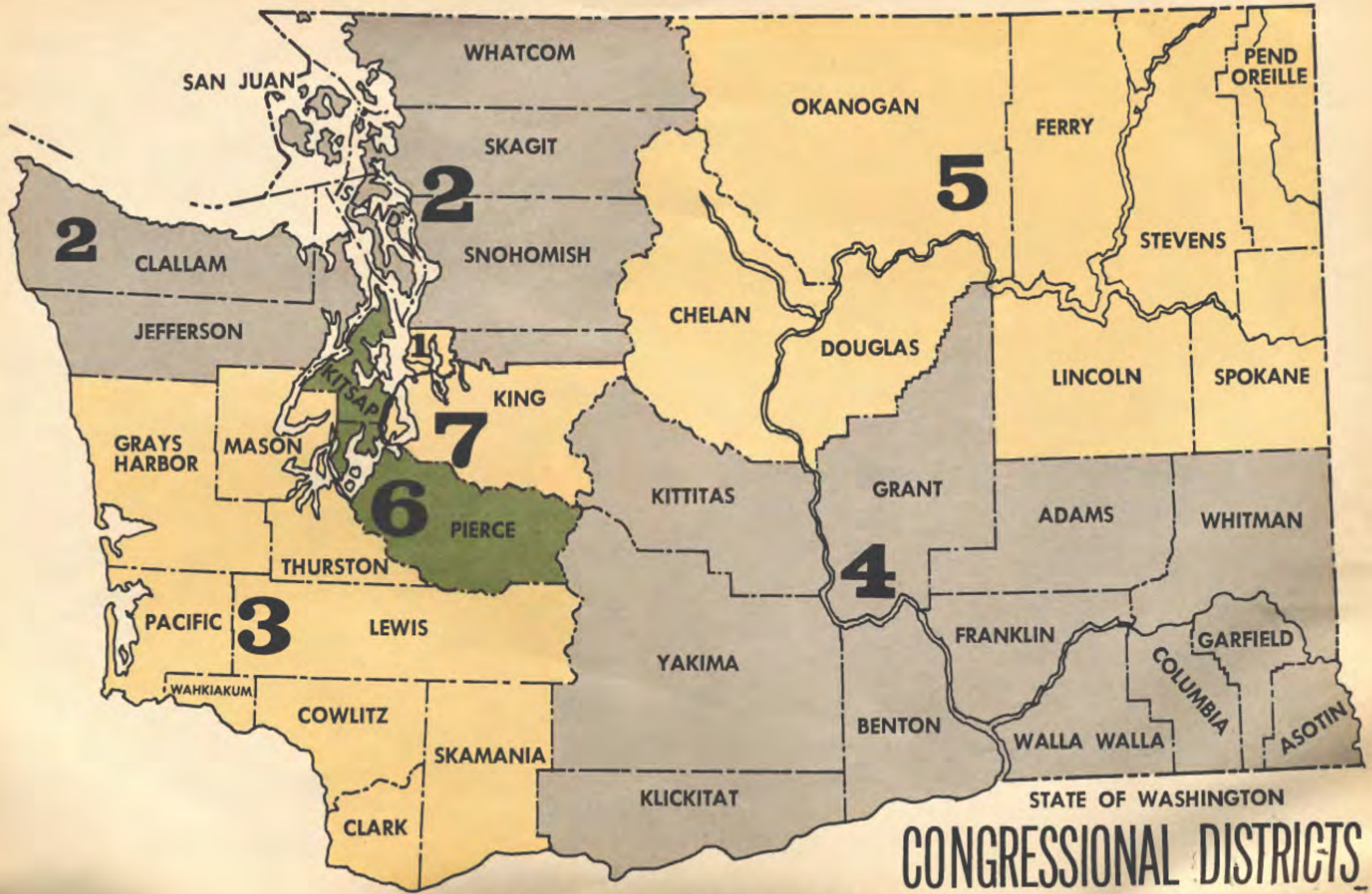
OFFICIAL VOTERS PAMPHLET

Published by A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

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Introduction

As Secretary of State, one of my most satisfying duties is to present to you this 1966 edition of the official voters' pamphlet, containing the official ballot titles, full explanations and complete texts of the 14 state measures to be voted upon at the November 8, 1966 state general election.

Of these 14 measures, 3 are initiatives (initiated directly by the people), 3 are legislative referendum bills (measures adopted by the legislature but referred by it to the people for decision) and 8 are proposed constitutional amendments (also initiated by the legislature and referred to the people).

The official ballot titles and the explanations have been prepared by the Attorney General as required by law. The statements for and against have been prepared by committees appointed under a procedure established by law and are only arguments. I have no authority to evaluate their truth or accuracy.

A substantial effort has been made to make this edition the most useful ever and in this connection many changes have been made in format, design, size and the like. Your comments will be welcome. Extra copies can be obtained at the offices of city clerks and county auditors, at public libraries, or directly from my office.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER
Secretary of State

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INITIATIVE MEASURE 226

*Official ballot title:**

CITIES SHARING SALES, USE TAXES

AN ACT relating to revenue and taxation and providing for the allocation and distribution of one-tenth of the state collected retail sales tax and use tax revenues to cities and towns to provide for public safety, law enforcement, fire protection, public health, and for park and recreation services.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Cities and towns face an emergency

Washington cities and towns are face-to-face with a stark emergency. It could become a civic disaster unless prompt action is taken.

Tax revenues for vital services have not kept up with exploding populations and greater demands. It costs more—as everything does—to provide even present curtailed services. Cities lack funds to pay for these basic needs or to project future improvements—there is no help in sight except 226!

More police and fire protection needed—vote "for" Initiative 226!

Police protection is dangerously thin. Tacoma needs 36 more policemen; Seattle has had many police resignations and difficulty replacing officers at wages the city can afford. Everett needs six policemen, Yakima 14; Richland's police shortage is evident in crime rates. Inadequate fire protection brings threat of higher rates.

Spokane has so many vacant jobs as to jeopardize efficient operations. Longview, Edmonds, Wenatchee, Bremerton, Kennewick, Hoquiam, Walla Walla—the report is the same almost everywhere. Public health is under pressure of too little funds. Parks and recreation are suffering. City employees' salaries are below standard; men are quitting for better jobs.

The need is now—vote "for" Initiative 226!

Initiative 226 provides the only relief which can be obtained quickly enough to meet the emergency. The crisis is now! A few solutions have been suggested. Almost without exception they will come too late—four years hence, six years, a decade. But 226 will help now!

One solution offered is to increase the property tax. If 226 fails there may be no alternative.

The total needs of children

Much has been said about the needs of children—the increased funds required for education. We are completely in accord—but children need other things too. They need proper police and fire protection, parks, playfields, public health, sanitation. We are interested in the total needs of children!

We urge everyone to vote for Initiative 226. Keep your home town a decent place to live.

Vote For Initiative 226!

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *Initiative 226:*

WAYNE C. BOOTH, SR., Chairman, Statewide Committee for Community Betterment, Seattle; JOSEPH M. TEWINKEL, Principal (ret'd) North Central High School, Spokane; JOHN H. ANDERSON, Member, Tacoma School Board; former Mayor of Tacoma.

Advisory Committee: MAYOR NEAL R. FOSSEEN, Spokane; MAYOR J. D. BRAMAN, Seattle; MAYOR JOHN M. LARSON, Yakima; SENATOR H. B. "JERRY" HANNA, 12th District, Wenatchee; DON V. ELLIS, President, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 28, Seattle.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Present state law provides for the exclusive levy and collection by the state of an excise tax, commonly known as the sales tax, on each retail sale in this state in an amount equal to four and two-tenths percent of the selling price of the goods, materials, or services sold—with certain expressly stated exceptions.

Another existing law provides likewise for the exclusive levy and collection by the state of a use tax imposed for the privilege of using within this state tangible personal property purchased at retail or acquired by other specified means. This tax is levied at a rate equivalent to the sales tax rate. However, among several exemptions from the use tax is an exemption covering those articles in regard to which a sales tax has been paid.

Presently, all proceeds derived from both the sales tax and the use tax may be expended for such purposes as the state legislature may constitutionally direct.

Effect of Initiative No. 226 if approved into Law:

This initiative would not change the exclusive character of the state's retail sales tax or use tax, but would require that one-tenth of the revenue derived from the sales and use taxes be allocated and distributed to the cities and towns of this state on a per capita basis to be used by each city and town for public safety, law enforcement, fire protection, public health, and park and recreation purposes.

Note: Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 226 appears on Page 34.

Statement **AGAINST**

Initiative 226 is special interest earmarking of the state sales and use tax receipts which will:

1. Siphon off $65 million from the State's General Fund

(1967-69 biennium) and distribute it to all cities regardless of individual need.

The State's General Fund is now being distributed as follows:

> 62% to public education; 23% for assistance to the blind, the aged, dependent children, etc.; 11% to Health, Hospitals and Institutions (Mental Health, Mentally Retarded Children, Juvenile Rehabilitation, Adult Corrections, and also 100% financing of County Hospital operations); and 4% to General Government. Your elected Legislators now make these determinations.

2. Cause an increase in the State Sales Tax

The $65 million will have to be replaced. The built in costs and the inflationary costs which the 1967 Legislature must meet just to continue present services is almost twice the amount of the present temporary surplus in the State's General Fund. The state faces serious financial problems for the 1967-69 biennium, the temporary surplus notwithstanding. The financial needs of the cities along with all other units of state and local government should be carefully scrutinized as part of the total needs of all the people and when the Legislature is also examining all sources of revenue.

To replace the $65 million in Sales Tax Receipts will require an increase in the Sales Tax from 4.2% to 4.7%. Such an increase, of course, means an additional $7 million to the cities.

3. Double the amount of state funds distributed to the cities

During the 1965-67 biennium the cities already are receiving more than $65 million from the state, e.g., 40% of liquor profits, 17% net proceeds of Motor Vehicle Excise Tax, etc. In addition, cities on their own, can raise about $50 million more over a two year period by fully utilizing existing local revenue sources.

4. Place a greater financial burden on local school districts

by siphoning off $65 million of previously available state funds.

Vote Against Initiative Measure 226.

Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** *Initiative Measure No. 226:*

MRS. ROBERTA MORICAL, President, Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers; NORM SCHUT, Executive Director, Washington Federation of State Employees, AFL-CIO.

INITIATIVE MEASURE 229

*Official ballot title:**

REPEALING SUNDAY ACTIVITIES BLUE LAW

AN ACT repealing an existing statute* which declares it to be a crime (misdemeanor) for any person, on the first day of the week (Sunday) to promote any noisy or boisterous sport or amusement; conduct or carry on all but certain designated trades or manufacturing activities; or open any drinking saloon; or sell or offer for sale any except certain designated items of personal property.

*Section 242, chapter 249, Laws of 1909, codified as RCW 9.76.010.

* Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Initiative 229 represents a bi-partisan effort to repeal the outdated 1909 Sabbath Breaking Law "Blue Law" explained above. The legislature has failed to revise or abolish the Blue Law despite numerous efforts to do so.

The Blue Law is unrepresentative of life and living in the 1960's

Labeled as an "anachronism" by Governor Evans, it was based to fit the mood of the state during "livery stables" atmosphere early in the century.

The Blue Law encourages disrespect and blatant contempt for the law

It is violated every Sunday by otherwise law-abiding citizens whose honest endeavors are frustrated by its existence. It fosters the belief, especially among our youth, that a law may be disobeyed if the individual chooses.

Every Sunday that YOU buy or sell uncooked meat, groceries, a car or coffee pot; every time that YOU attend a baseball game or hydroplane race; every Sunday that YOU buy a book (even the Bible); or do countless other proscribed things, YOU are committing a crime or aiding in the commission of a crime.

Enforcement of the Blue Law is occasional and discriminatory

Certain merchants have been singled out and convicted while neighboring competitors have done "business as usual" on Sunday.

The Blue Law violates cherished principles of religious liberty

In selecting Sunday as a day for closing, with attendant criminal sanction for those who remain open, the law penalizes citizens who worship on other days.

Initiative 229 does not change Washington's prohibition of Sunday liquor sales. That ban is in the Steele Act (Chapter 62, Laws of 1933), and Liquor Control Board Regulation 20.

If our State Supreme Court agrees with a pending appeal aimed at requiring prosecutors to enforce the Blue Law, most Sunday activities could be shut down.

Some organizations endorsing Initiative 229: Young Democrats of Washington, Young Republicans of Washington, Washington Prosecuting Attorneys' Association, Olympia Ministerial Association, Christian Social Action Committee, United Church of Christ for Washington and Northern Idaho, Seventh Day Adventist Church, various Chambers of Commerce, Washington State Labor Council.

Abolish the "Blue Law"—Vote For 229.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *Initiative No. 229:*

LEM HOWELL, Coordinator, Committee for Repeal of the Blue Law; CAMDEN M. HALL, Coordinator, Committee for Repeal of the Blue Law; PETER LESOURD, Treasurer, Committee for Repeal of the Blue Law.

Advisory Commitee: BENJAMIN KIZER, Chairman, Committee for Repeal of the Blue Law; JOHN FLUKE, former President, Seattle Chamber of Commerce; JOE DRUMHELLER, Spokane industralist; DR. WM. SHEPHARD, President, Walla Walla College; JOE GANDY, former President, Seattle World Fair.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Under an existing statute it is a crime (misdemeanor) for any person, on the first day of the week (Sunday) to:

Promote any noisy or boisterous sport or amusement, disturbing the peace of the day;

Conduct, perform or employ any labor incident to any trade or manufacture, except livery stables, garages and works of necessity or charity conducted in an orderly manner;

Open any drinking saloon (tavern or cocktail lounge), or sell, offer or expose for sale any personal property, except meals without intoxicating liquors, prepared tobacco, milk, fruit, confectionery, newspapers, magazines and medical and surgical appliances, sold in a quiet and orderly manner;

Open a barber shop, or permit the sale of uncooked meats, groceries, clothing, boots or shoes.

Effect of Initiative No. 229 if approved into Law:

This initiative would repeal the above-described existing statutory restrictions on activities performed on the first day of the week (Sunday).

Note: Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 229 appears on Page 34.

Statement **AGAINST**

Effect of this Initiative to repeal

Repeal of this law would remove all legal protection of Sunday as our traditional day for rest and renewal. Repeal would also remove the one law which prevents the Liquor Control Board from changing its policy, and allowing taverns, cocktail lounges, and other licensed establishments to open Sunday.

Why vote against repeal

1. We need the weekend. Most employers and employees favor one day a week, established by law, when the pace of work slows or stops.
2. This is not a religious issue. The Washington-North Dakota Council of Churches, characteristic of most religious groups, requests "one common day a week set apart, protected from unnecessary labor and business" but not necessarily Sunday.
3. The United States Supreme Court approved of such a law. In a decision May 29, 1961, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote: "We cannot find a state without the power . . . to set one day of the week apart from the others as a day of rest, repose, recreation and tranquility. . . . This is particularly true in this day and age of state concern with public welfare legislation."
4. Most people oppose wide open liquor sales. Many who enjoy alcoholic beverages do not want every tavern, cocktail lounge and liquor store open on Sunday.
5. Highway safety experts and weekend travelers dread liquor sales during the Sunday rush homeward.
6. Working couples need the same day off —not separate days.

Let the Legislators correct this law

The law uses old-fashioned language. It should be revised or replaced by the legislators, but if this initiative passes—all its provisions will be wiped off the books in 30 days, leaving the people without adequate protection. Legislators would then be reluctant to propose any substitute. Therefore, the legislators should write a new law protecting a day a week before we discard this one.

Vote Against Initiative 229.

Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** *Initiative 229:*

REV. PAUL J. BEEMAN, Bellevue, Chairman, Church Committee Against 229; WILFRED WOODS, Wenatchee, editor and publisher, Wenatchee Daily World; HARRY SPRINKER, County Commissioner, Pierce County.

Advisory Committee: ERNEST W. LENNART, Everson, State Senator; WILLARD ZELLMER, Prosecuting Attorney, Lincoln County; HAROLD PATCHETT, Everett, owner, Industrial Electric Company; PROF. ARTHUR L. FREDERICK, Tacoma, sociologist, University of Puget Sound.

INITIATIVE MEASURE 233

*Official ballot title:**

REPEALING FREIGHT TRAIN CREW LAW

AN ACT regarding train crew requirements in the railroad industry; repealing a statute which prohibits operating freight trains having twenty-five or more cars with a crew of less than six, or light engines with a crew of less than three, outside yard limits and where more than two trains per day operate over the same line or part thereof; prohibiting the state from preventing railroads from manning freight trains in accordance with collective bargaining agreements or any national or other settlement of train crew size; and declaring that the size of passenger train crews shall not be affected thereby.

* Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Initiative 233 eliminates featherbedding and allows collective bargaining

Washington's obsolete law restricts modern railroad practices. It arbitrarily fixes freight train crew size at more than is necessary for safe and efficient operation. This results in excessive costs of more than $4 million per year.

Unnecessary firemen and brakemen will no longer be required, enabling Washington railroads to operate freight trains in accordance with collective bargaining agreements.

Will not affect safety of operations

Fact-finding boards of both Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy found firemen are no longer necessary and fewer brakemen will not impair safety or efficiency.

Initiative 233 does not apply to passenger trains. It applies only to freight trains. Two men will ride in the cab, the same as on passenger trains, providing one of the world's safest modes of transportation.

Railroads pledge job security

The railroads pledge that no fireman or brakeman regularly employed on the date of passage of this initiative will lose his employment status because of such passage.

Lets Washington compete with other western states

No other western state now has such a law. The cost of forced use of unneeded men is reflected in higher freight rates which must be borne by consumers, shippers and industry. Our state's industries and the public are placed at a competitive disadvantage as long as this antiquated law remains on the books.

Your vote for 233 will help end Railroad Featherbedding.

Initiative 233 is supported by more than 70 organizations concerned with Washington's economic growth.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *Initiative 233:*

FRED H. TOLAN, State Chairman, Committee for Transportation Economy; ERNEST FALK, Manager, Northwest Horticultural Council; WILLIAM L. BELL, First Vice President, Washington Association of Wheat Growers; Director, North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.

Advisory Committee: WILLIAM M. BLACK, Director, Western Wood Products Association; T. B. MONSON, Vice President, Pacific Car & Foundry Company; DALE SMITH, General Manager, Western Farmers Association; DALE GREENWOOD, Executive Director, Washington Railroad Association; JOHN FLUKE, President, Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Under an existing statute, it is unlawful for any freight train having twenty-five or more cars to be operated in this state outside of yard limits with a crew consisting of less than six men (one engineer, one fireman, one conductor, two brakemen and one flagman) if the train is run on a line or part thereof over which two or more trains are run in each twenty-four hour day. The same statute also requires that a light engine, without cars, shall have a crew consisting of one engineer, one fireman, and one conductor when being run outside yard limits on such a line. A separate statute contains a similar, though not identical, train crew requirement for passenger trains.

Effect of Initiative Measure No. 233 if approved into Law:

This initiative would repeal the existing statute relating to the size of freight train crews, as above described, but will not affect the statute relating to the size of passenger train crews. In addition, the initiative provides that no law or order of any state regulatory agency shall prevent railroads from manning freight trains in accordance with collective bargaining agreements or any national or other settlement of train crew size.

Note: Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 233 appears on Page 35.

Statement **AGAINST**

Initiative 233 would eliminate a needed safety law

The Washington Safe Train Law was enacted to insure that profit motivations of competing railroads would not override safety precautions necessary for the general public and railroad crewmen. Your vote AGAINST Initiative 233 will keep that Washington law establishing *minimum* safe operating railroad crews. This law is needed now more than ever because of increased speed, size and complexity of railroad equipment. Dangers to children, pedestrians and vehicles have increased with our expanding population. Natural hazards of railroading in Washington, over mountain grades and turns, are as evident today as when this safety law was enacted.

Initiative 233 would eliminate public safeguards

If Initiative 233 is passed, our State will be stripped of the necessary power to require minimal safe manning of freight trains. Railroad companies could operate trains with fewer crewmen than the Legislature determined necessary for public safety. Brakemen as well as Firemen have been removed from train crews and railroad accidents, damage and death, have increased in all those states where safe train laws have NOT been maintained.

Initiative 233 would create unsafe operating conditions

Defeat of Initiative 233 will keep *all* crew members essential to safe, efficient rail service. Firemen will be retained as safety lookouts on the engineer's blind side of the engine, as troubleshooters, and as trained relief for engineers.

Proponents of 233 would have you believe that a brakeman is always in the cab. The truth is, his duties require that he be on the ground during all industrial switching operations, which leaves the engineer operating blind over 65% of the time.

Initiative 233 would not reduce rail freight rates

Rates have increased in the three Western States which have repealed their safe train laws. This clearly indicates that 233 would not benefit Washington shippers economically. Although railroad earnings are at their highest peak since World War II, the railroads would sacrifice safety for increased profits.

Keep Washington safe—vote "NO" on Initiative 233.

Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** *Initiative Measure No. 233:*
DONALD E. BREEDEN, State Legislative Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; ARTHUR J. McGINN, State Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; GEORGE KARGIANIS, Attorney, Seattle.

Advisory Committee: CLARENCE C. DILL, Attorney, Spokane; JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council; JAMES KEEFE, State Senator; WILLIAM J. S. (BILL) MAY, State Representative; ANTON EBERLE, President, Sav-More Food, Inc.

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 14

Chapter 158, Laws Extraordinary Session, 1965

*Official Ballot Title:**

BONDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

AN ACT Authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in the sum of $16,500,000; providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenues or other means authorized by the legislature; appropriating proceeds therefrom for state matching funds for constructing public school plant facilities; and authorizing the State Board of Education to make certain contingent allocations of funds for public school construction.

Vote Cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:

SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 46; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 3.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 90; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 9.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Ref. 14 is one of the three "building blocks" for a business-like program of school construction financing:

One of the three companion SPACE measures (see pages 20 and 22 for the other parts of this program) is Referendum 14 which provides immediate funds for local school construction. This emergency measure, along with the long-range solutions provided by SJR 22 (Parts 1 & 2), can assure a sound school construction financing program for the children of Washington State.

Today, no more funds are available from the state to assist already overburdened local school districts in financing the construction they must have. Otherwise, local property taxes will have to be increased . . . even doubled in some areas.

Build the schools we must have— and No New Taxes!

Referendum 14 is a $16½ million bond issue which will be retired from an existing source of money freed by retirement of another bond issue. No new taxes whatever are required. This money plus another $11 million (from SJR 22) will generate over $55 million in school construction in all parts of the state.

SPACE is urgently required to meet the immediate needs of our enrollment explosion. Provide the educational facilities we must have and protect your property from crippling taxes . . . vote FOR Referendum 14 . . . support SPACE for children!

VOTE "YES"

Committee appointed to compose argument **FOR** *Referendum 14:*

GORDON HERR, State Senator; RICHARD KING, State Representative; FRANCIS E. HOLMAN, Chairman, SPACE.

Advisory Committee: Statewide Parents And Citizens for Education, (SPACE) Area #5 Chairman (Spokane), James Winton; Area #4 Chairman, (Pasco) Mrs. Ruth Sheppard; Area #2 Chairman (Tacoma), Wally Hager.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Presently, elementary and secondary school construction and community college construction is financed by local school districts with assistance from the state. The amount of state assistance is determined by the State Board of Education in accordance with a statutory formula. A primary means by which the state obtains funds to allocate to local school districts for assistance in their building programs is through the issuance of general obligation bonds. Under the state constitution, no law authorizing the state to contract debt through the issuance of such bonds can take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to and approved by the people.

Effect of Referendum Bill No. 14 if approved into Law:

If approved, the act will authorize the sale of general obligation bonds in an amount up to $16,500,000. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be made available by the State Board of Education to local school districts as state assistance for construction of school plant facilities. The act provides for payment of the bonds from a portion of the proceeds of the retail sales tax and such other sources as may be authorized by the legislature, and in addition provides that the bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state for payment of the principal and interest thereon when due.

The act further authorizes the State Board of Education to make certain allocations of funds including monies in the common school construction fund. These allocations are declared not to be binding in the event of rejection by the people of either this bond referendum measure or the proposed constitutional amendment establishing the common school construction fund which is contained in Senate Joint Resolution No. 22—Part 1 (see discussion at pages 20, 21 herein).

Note: Complete text of Referendum Bill No. 14 starts on Page 35.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed state bond issue was passed by the Extraordinary Session of the 1965 Legislature without a single dissenting vote. Since no state senator or state representative disapproved, no official statement against this proposal could be obtained for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 15

Chapter 172, Laws Extraordinary Session, 1965

*Official Ballot Title:**

BONDS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

AN ACT Authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in the sum of $40,575,000; appropriating proceeds therefrom to finance certain specified capital improvements for the state institutions of higher education, the department of institutions, the department of natural resources, and other state agencies; and providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenue or other means authorized by the legislature.

Vote Cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:

SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 41; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 7.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 94; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 5.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Let's do the decent thing by our kids:

Referendum 15 will give us classrooms, laboratories, etc., so urgently needed at our state universities and colleges. Our five state colleges and universities are being flooded by young people. By 1975 they must find room for 66,000 students. In this decade, the University of Washington must build a new plant that will take care of added enrollment equal to all the students now attending Stanford University. Washington State University has a similar problem. State colleges at Ellensburg, Bellingham and Cheney are overcrowded and more and more youngsters are being turned away by some departments. If we want every deserving student to have a chance for a college education, then we must act now.

Will help the unfortunate youngsters:

Referendum 15 will provide facilities and hope for thousands of unfortunate youngsters who are being cared for in schools for the retarded, reformatories, correctional centers and forest camps. These are the "voiceless ones". They have no one to plead their case. We need 270 new beds at the Yakima Valley School for severely retarded children. The Rainier School at Buckley needs a new laundry for 1,700 children. These are only two of many critical needs.

How will Referendum 15 be paid for?

It will be paid out of sales taxes over a 20-year period. It will have absolutely no effect upon property taxes. These are long-range capital improvements and will be paid for by a rapidly growing number of taxpayers (including the students themselves).

Who's supporting Referendum 15?

Nearly everybody. It has virtually the united support of business, labor, professional and citizens groups. Here are a few: Washington State Labor Council, Washington State PTA Congress, Washington State Medical Association, Washington State Dental Association, Washington State Hospital Association, Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington State Grange, Association of Washington Cities, Washington Education Association, Washington Association for Retarded Children, Washington State Association of Nurses.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *Referendum 15:*

NAT WASHINGTON, State Senator; JOHN RYDER, State Senator; W. O. E. RADCLIFFE, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: EDWARD E. CARLSON, State Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 15; MRS. GEORGE PRINCE, Vice Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 15; MRS. NOEL MORICAL, President, Washington State Congress of Parents and Teachers; JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council; A. LARS NELSON, Master, Washington State Grange.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

The construction and improvement of buildings and other facilities at the various state institutions of higher education, penal and reformatory institutions and the like is from time to time financed through issuance by the state of general obligation bonds. The 1965 state legislature passed an act authorizing the issuance of such bonds for this purpose. However, under the state constitution, no law authorizing the state to contract debt through the issuance of general obligation bonds can take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to and approved by the people.

Effect of Referendum Bill No. 15 if approved into Law:

If approved, the act will authorize the sale of general obligation bonds in an amount up to $40,575,000. Proceeds totaling $32,365,420 from the sale of these bonds will be used to finance construction of buildings and facilities at the University of Washington, Washington State University and the three state colleges. The remaining $8,209,580 will be used to finance construction at certain correctional and custodial institutions, Western State Hospital, and certain institutions for the mentally retarded, as well as an addition to the state historical society museum contingent on obtaining matching funds through private contributions. A detailed list of these projects appears in the text of the act itself, as set forth on pages 37 and 38 of this pamphlet. The act provides for payment of the bonds from a portion of the proceeds of the retail sales tax and such other sources as may be authorized by the legislature, and in addition provides that the bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state for payment of the principal and interest thereon when due.

Note: Complete text of Referendum Bill No. 15 starts on Page 36.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed state bond issue was passed by the Extraordinary Session of the 1965 Legislature with only one dissenting vote. Further, no member of the Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against the proposal for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 16

Chapter 152, Laws Extraordinary Session, 1965

*Official Ballot Title:**

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

AN ACT Relating to congressional districts, revising and redefining the boundaries of the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh United States congressional districts of the State of Washington, allocating to each such district one representative in the congress of the United States; and repealing existing congressional districting and apportionment laws in conflict therewith.

Vote Cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 30; Nays, 15; Absent or not voting, 4.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 55; Nays, 42; Absent or not voting, 2.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

The State of Washington became one of the first states in the nation to enact Legislative Redistricting and the 1965 Session of the Legislature, by a solid majority in both houses, also passed a Congressional Districting Bill following the "one man-one vote" rule of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The entire Washington State Congressional Delegation (Republican and Democratic members alike) endorsed this plan.

(Seattle Times, Friday, April 30, 1965.)

"The congressmen it affect gave the bill (SJR #16) solid, bi-partisan backing . . . Even Congressman Thomas M. Pelly, a Seattle Republican, urged the Governor to sign the bill . . . because it was in line with recommendations made by the entire congressional delegation earlier this year.

"Congressman Brock Adams said the redistricting bill did as 'fair a job as can be done under the present circumstances'.

"Congressman Lloyd Meeds like most of the others acknowledged that the bill 'is not perfect'. But he thought it 'repairs a lot of the problem . . . '

"Congressman Floyd Hicks said he thought the measure was a 'fair bill' which would keep the districts 'compact and contiguous as well as meeting the court's one-man one-vote requirement.' "

Make your vote equal to any other vote!

Support Referendum Bill No. 16.

Committee appointed to compose statment **FOR** *Referendum Bill No. 16:*

MARTIN J. DURKAN, State Senator; GARY GRANT, State Representative; EDWARD J. LOGAN, Supt. of Elections, King County.

Advisory Committee: DR. JOHN BOND, Walla Walla; PAUL HOLMES, former State Representative, Grant and Kittitas counties; JACK DEAN, attorney, Spokane.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

This state is presently divided into seven districts for the purpose of election of seven members of the United States House of Representatives, one from each district. On the basis of 1960 federal census data, the respective populations of these seven congressional districts range from approximately 342,-500 persons in the third district to approximately 510,500 persons in the seventh district.

Effect of Referendum Bill No. 16 if approved into Law:

Under this referendum bill the total number of congressional districts (7) and the total number of representatives (7) would be unchanged. The bill would change the boundaries of six districts (the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh) and would leave the boundaries of one district (the fifth) unchanged. On the basis, again, of 1960 federal census data these changes, if approved by the voters, will result in somewhat more equal populations among districts than exist under present law. If approved, this referendum bill will become operative with the 1968 congressional elections.

Note: Complete text of Referendum Bill No. 16 starts on Page 38.

Statement **AGAINST**

Vote against gerrymandering

Vote against Referendum Bill 16

In vetoing an almost identical Congressional Redistricting proposal in 1965, Governor Evans said:

> "I stated that such a redistricting bill should: 'Obey the mandates of the state and federal constitutions, provide equitable representation for all areas of the state, and insure that the party which wins a majority of the votes will win a majority of the seats . . . the apportionment plan contained in this Bill totally fails to meet this fundamental goal of the two party system. I am also disappointed that the boundary lines of some of the districts have been established without any logic whatsoever, and that counties with small population have been divided unnecessarily. Moreover, the populations contained in the largest and smallest congressional districts are more disproportionate than necessary. I believe many of these problems could have been avoided had the bill resulted from bi-partisan discussions and compromise."

Referendum Bill 16 was consciously designed by its sponsors **not** to meet the standards of fairness set forth by the Governor. In order to circumvent another veto, a bill almost identical to the vetoed measure was passed by the Legislature as Referendum Bill 16 and placed on the 1966 ballot. It was supported only by members of the majority party in the Legislature, and not by all of them.

The proposal is a pure gerrymander, designed solely to preserve in office present congressmen, in spite of the votes of the majority of the voters of the state as a whole. Naturally most of the incumbent congressmen favor it.

The passage of this Bill would strike at the foundations of our representative form of government and the "one man-one vote" which means government of the people and by the people.

Your vote is important—vote against Referendum Bill No. 16.

Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** *Referendum Bill No. 16:*

JOHN M. RYDER, State Senator; NEWMAN H. CLARK, State Representative; DR. ALFRED O. ADAMS, State Representative.

SUBSTITUTE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 6

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official Ballot Title:**

ELECTION OF SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

Shall Article IV of the state constitution be amended to provide that where only one candidate has filed for a superior court judge position in a county of 100,000 or more inhabitants, or where after a contested primary in any county only one such candidate is entitled to appear on the general election ballot, certification of election shall issue to such candidate without a further election, unless a write-in campaign is to be conducted?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 43; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 5.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 91; Nays, 4; Absent or not voting, 4.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Simplify and reduce election costs by eliminating the names of unopposed Superior Court judges from the General Election ballot.

This proposed constitutional amendment is patterned after a California amendment approved by their voters in 1962.

76 Superior Court positions were voted upon in the Primary and General Elections in 1964. 66 candidates were unopposed in *both* the Primary and the General elections. Since this proposal will affect only the largest counties in the state—King, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish and Yakima, 38 of these positions would have been removed from the ballot had this proposal been in effect. The taxpayers would have saved a minimum of Seventy-five Thousand ($75,000.00) Dollars in each election as a result.

In King County alone, 19 of the 21 Superior Court positions had only one candidate in both the Primary and General elections in 1964. Almost half of the capacity of the voting machines in that county was devoted to the pointless task of presenting to the voters a long list of non-partisan judicial candidates who had no opposition.

The elimination of their names from the ballot would concentrate the attention of the voters on contested races and give each voter more time to make his choices in those races.

Adequate safeguard for a write-in campaign is provided for by inclusion of petition notice signed by one hundred registered voters. This would require such an unopposed Superior Court position to appear on the ballot.

Removing the names of these unopposed candidates for a non-partisan judicial office from an already crowded partisan ballot will save the taxpayers money and permit the voters more meaningful consideration of the serious races and questions on the ballot.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. 6:*

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON, State Senator; WES C. UHLMAN, State Representative; SLADE GORTON, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: LLOYD L. WIEHL, Judge, Superior Court, Yakima County; RALPH ARMSTRONG, Judge, Superior Court, Cowlitz County; GEORGE R. STUNTZ, Judge, Superior Court, King County; WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, Judge, Superior Court, Spokane County; EDWARD J. LOGAN, Supt. of Elections, King County.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

The state constitution now requires that superior court judges be elected at the November state general election, when other state officers are elected. This is true even where only one candidate has filed for a superior court position, or where after a contested September primary election, held pursuant to statute, only one such candidate is entitled to appear on the November general election ballot because he has received a majority of the votes cast at the primary election for the particular judicial position.

Effect of Sub. Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 if approved into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would provide that (1) where only one candidate has filed for a superior court judge position in a county of 100,000 or more inhabitants, or (2) where after a contested primary in any county only one such candidate is entitled to appear on the general election ballot, certification of election shall issue to such candidate without a further election, unless a petition is filed within ten days after the date of the primary indicating that a write-in campaign is to be conducted.

Note: Complete text of Sub. Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 appears on Page 40.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed constitutional amendment was approved by an overwhelming majority of the members of the 1965 Legislature in its Extraordinary Session. Further, no member of the Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against the proposal for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 20

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official Ballot Title:**

REMOVING LIMITATION ON LAND OWNERSHIP

Shall the limitation on the ownership of land in the State of Washington by certain non-citizens be removed by repealing section 33, Article II, as amended by Amendments 24 and 29 of the state constitution?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 42; Nays 1; Absent or not voting, 6.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 94; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 5.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

S.J.R. No. 20 is a resolution passed (136-1) by the 1965 State Legislature to repeal inconsistent and unreasonable features of our state land laws. Public approval of S.J.R. 20 will permit Washington to become the final state to repeal these obsolete land laws.

Vote "Yes" Because:

1. People from other nations who come to the State of Washington to work at important jobs in our thriving economy, at the invitation of Washington companies, are restricted by a 77-year-old law from owning their own homes and other property.
2. Washington, as one of the key states of the great "Pacific Rim" trading area, must suffer the embarrassment of explaining why it maintains an obsolete and unfair law restricting property ownership.
3. Oregon, Idaho and California — states which compete for trade and skilled workers with Washington—have already repealed obsolete property laws and permit people from other nations to own property.
4. We currently permit foreign corporations to own property in Washington, but not people from other nations who move with their families into the state.
5. A "Yes" vote on S.J.R. No. 20 will correct the inequities of our land law, let us compete with Oregon, Idaho, California and other states on equal terms, improve our economic future and maintain Washington's reputation as a state where the people of other nations are welcome.

State Citizens Coordinating Committee for Senate Joint Resolution No. 20: William M. Allen, President, The Boeing Company; Joe Davis, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; Henry Kruse, Department Commander, American Legion, Dept. of Washington; Very Reverend John A. Fitterer, S.J., President, Seattle University; Louis J. Burkey, President, Washington Land Title Association; Lawrence Mabry, President, Washington Association of Realtors; A. Lars Nelson, Master, Washington State Grange; Jim Martin, President, Home Builders of Washington State; Reno K. Odlin, President, Puget Sound National Bank; Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, President, University of Washington; Dr. C. Clement French, former President, Washington State University; Max Benitz, President, Washington State Farm Bureau.

Committee appointed to compose argument **FOR** *Senate Joint Resolution No. 20:*

WILLIAM (BILL) CHATALAS, State Representative, Seattle; WALTER B. WILLIAMS, State Senator, Seattle; JOSEPH DRUMHELLER, Businessman, Spokane.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

There remains in our state constitution a limitation on land ownership by certain noncitizens who have not made a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States. However, the constitution presently permits some noncitizens (including nonresidents) to own land:

(1) If acquired by inheritance, mortgage foreclosure, or in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts;

(2) If acquired by a corporation;

(3) If the land contains certain mineral deposits, or is necessary for mills and machinery to be used in developing those minerals and in manufacturing products from such minerals;

(4) If the landowners are Canadian citizens of provinces which do not prohibit the ownership of provincial lands by citizens of Washington state.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 20 if approved into Law:

The passage of the proposed amendment would remove the remaining limitation on land ownership by noncitizens.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 20 appears on Page 41:

Statement **AGAINST**

Land ownership is the basis of our American heritage and should be a privilege enjoyed only by citizens of this state and nation. The framers of our state constitution in their wisdom appreciated this fact and so incorporated the land ownership provision.

To remove a constitutional bar on land ownership by aliens tells the world that we, as citizens, have no special rights. The patriot fights for his home, his fireside and his land. Will the alien do likewise? The downfall of nations is preceded by the decline of patriotism.

I do not see how we discriminate against anyone with our Alien Land Law. No issue is raised as to color or to country of origin to obtain citizenship. The deciding factor in owning land is: Are you or are you not a citizen? National security could be jeopardized with excessive alien land ownership.

Our natural resources are not inexhaustible and must be preserved. Our nation must exercise some caution and restraint in global generosity or become a have not nation.

It is said that certain people are treated unjustly and are made to suffer hardships because of our Alien Land Law. Certainly we may find such cases but they do not justify repeal which would open land ownership to all people. It should be noted that aliens who declare an intention of becoming citizens may become land owners, subject to acquiring citizenship within a reasonable time.

Because of pressures which are certain to build up, the Alien Ownership Law can never be reinstated if once repealed.

Protect your American heritage and preserve it for future generations.

Committee appointed to compose argument **AGAINST** *Senate Joint Resolution No. 20:*

DAVID E. McMILLAN
State Senator

NOTE: The state law changing the format of the Voters' Pamphlet provides that in the instance of a proposed constitutional amendment, the committee appointed to write an argument, either for or against the proposal, should consist of at least one state senator and one state representative. Since no state representative voted against Senate Resolution No. 20 on final passage, State Senator David E. McMillan, alone, composed the above argument against this proposed constitutional amendment.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 22 PART 1

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official Ballot Title:**

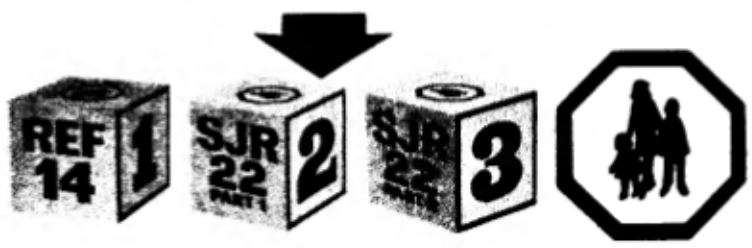
ESTABLISHING COMMON SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUND

Shall Article IX, section 3, of the state constitution be amended to establish a common school construction fund to be used to finance common school construction, with funds to be derived from (1) certain proceeds from timber and other crops from school and state lands, (2) certain interest, rentals and revenues from the permanent common school fund and from lands devoted to the permanent common school fund, and (3) such other sources as the legislature may provide?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 44; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 4.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 84; Nays, 8; Absent or not voting, 7.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**



SJR 22, Part 1 is one of the building blocks for a business-like program of school construction financing:

Another of the three companion SPACE measures, (see pages 10 and 22 for the other parts of this plan), SJR 22 PART 1 creates the Common School Construction Fund. This Fund will provide a continuing source of income for future school construction. The money made available over the years will be distributed around the state to local school districts for needed building projects, helping to ease the tax burden of local property owners.

Creates a fund for future school construction:

This new Fund will be created with the interest from funds which have been flowing from the Washington State School lands since the framing of the Constitution in 1889. This income, invested in the Permanent School Fund now stands at more than $100 million. The interest from this fund will establish the Common School Construction Fund, making over $5 million each biennium available to retire future school construction bond issues (like REF. 14). Other incomes from the School Lands will be made available every biennium for direct contributions to local school district building programs. These include such income as money from crop and timber sales, and rentals.

Build the schools we must have—and No New Taxes!

All these moneys are made available without reducing the reserves of the Permanent School Fund—which will continue to grow. And, the Common School Construction Fund can be established without raising any new taxes! Vote FOR SJR 22, PART 1 . . . support SPACE for children.

VOTE "YES"

Committee appointed to compose the argument **FOR** *SJR 22, Part 1:*

FRED DORE, State Senator; FRANK BUSTER BROUILLET, State Representative; FRANCIS E. HOLMAN, Chairman, SPACE.

Advisory Committee: Statewide Parents And Citizens for Education (SPACE); Area #2 Chairman, John Rutter (Lynnwood); Area #5 Co-chairman, Bob Gibbs (Wenatchee); Area #3 Chairman, William E. Young (Olympia).

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Under the state constitution as adopted in 1889 there exists a fund known as the common school fund. The primary sources of this fund include money obtained (1) from the sale of lands and other property granted by the federal government to the state for the support of its common schools, and (2) from the sale of timber, stone, minerals or other property from those school or state lands which have not been granted to the state for some specific purpose.

The present constitutional provision declares that the principal of the fund shall remain permanent and irreducible. It permits interest accruing to the fund, as well as rental or other revenues derived from lands or other property devoted to the fund, to be used for current support of the common schools. However, neither the principal of this fund nor any of its income can presently be used to construct school buildings or other school facilities.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 22—Part 1—if approved into Law:

If this constitutional amendment is approved, the principal of the common school fund as the same existed on June 30, 1965, will remain permanent and irreducible. The fund will continue to receive money from all of its former sources except certain of them which will become sources of a new fund. This new fund will be known as the common school construction fund and will be available to be used for financing the construction of common school facilities. The sources of this new fund will be (1) the interest accruing on the permanent common school fund from and after July 1, 1967; (2) all rentals and other revenues obtained from and after July 1, 1967, from lands and other property presently devoted to the permanent common school fund; (3) certain proceeds from the sale or appropriation of timber and other crops from school and state lands subsequent to June 30, 1965; and (4) such other sources as the legislature may direct.

The proposed amendment further provides that the first of these four sources, the interest accruing on the permanent common school fund after July 1, 1967, may be used only to pay off such bond issues as may be authorized by the legislature for construction of common schools. The remainder of the new common school construction fund may be used for direct financing of common schools.

Lastly, the amendment provides that in the event there should be moneys in the common school construction fund in excess of amounts needed to fulfill its purpose, they shall be available for deposit in the permanent common school fund or for current use of the common schools as the legislature may direct.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 22 starts on Page 41.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed constitutional amendment was approved by an overwhelming majority of the members of the 1965 Legislature in its Extraordinary Session. Further, no member of the Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against the proposal for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 22 PART 2

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official Ballot Title:**

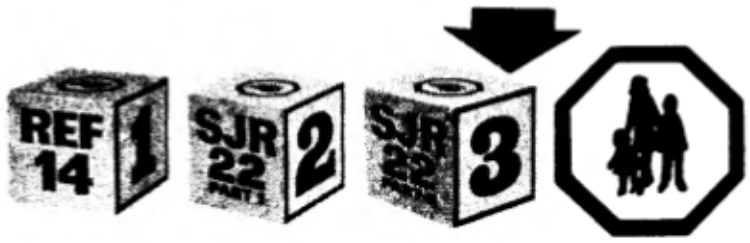
INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND

Shall Article XVI, section 5, (Amendment 1) of the state constitution, restricting investment of the state's permanent school fund to national, state, county, municipal or school district bonds, be amended by removing this restriction and thereby permitting the permanent school fund to be invested in such manner as may be authorized by act of the legislature?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 44; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 4.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 84; Nays, 8; Absent or not voting, 7.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**



SJR 22, Part 2 is one of the "building blocks" for a business-like program of school construction financing:

The last of the three companion SPACE measures, SJR 22 Part 2 will permit the Legislature to expand the investment opportunities of the Permanent School Fund. This will create up to 50% more revenue from interest on this $100 million-plus school resource. This increased income can amount to as much as $5 million per biennium to be used to retire needed school construction bond issues in the future. With a sure source of retirement funds, precarious and expensive elections every two years (like REF 14) will be reduced.

Permits greater returns from school fund investments:

Now investments are confined to low-yield municipal issues producing as little as 2% interest! SJR 22 Part 2 permits expanding these investments to include governmental revenue bonds, class "AA" corporate bonds, insured bank and savings and loan accounts . . . realizing 4½% interest and more.

Build the schools we must have—and No New Taxes!

This extra income is one more way of helping to keep local property taxes lower. SJR 22 Part 2 and the other two SPACE "building block" measures have received wide support from education, labor, business and the leaders of both political parties. Each deserves your support. All three must pass to provide a businesslike basis for school construction financing—to benefit the children of our state.

Vote FOR SJR 22 PART 2 . . . for SPACE for children.

VOTE "YES"

Committee appointed to compose the argument **FOR** *SJR 22, Part 2:*

FRED DORE State Senator; FRANK BUSTER BROUILLET, State Representative; FRANCIS E. HOLMAN, Chairman, SPACE.

Advisory Committee: Statewide Parents And Citizens for Education (SPACE): Area #1 Chairman, Lloyd P. Cooney (Seattle); Yakima County Chairman, Charles J. O'Connor (Yakima); Clark County Chairman, Albert L. Koons (Vancouver).

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Article XVI, section 5 (Amendment 1) of the state constitution presently restricts the state in investing money in the state permanent school fund (derived from the proceeds of leases or sales of lands granted to the state by the federal government at the time of statehood for the support of public educational institutions) to investments in national, state, county, municipal or school district general obligation bonds.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 22—Part 2 if approved into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would eliminate this restriction. Additionally, it would expressly permit the permanent common school fund to be invested in such manner as may be authorized by act of the legislature.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 22 starts on Page 41.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed constitutional amendment was approved by an overwhelming majority of the members of the 1965 Legislature in its Extraordinary Session. Further, no member of the Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against the proposal for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

A Word About The Candidates Pamphlet . . .

When the Legislature in 1959 provided by law for the official Voters Pamphlet, it also directed the Secretary of State to publish a Candidates Pamphlet. At the outset, however, it appeared that such a publication would face some formidable hurdles. Writing, designing, setting type for and printing any new book present problems enough, even with ample time available. Add the fact that no one can foresee which candidates will survive the primary elections and be entitled to space in such a book and the fact that preparation, printing and distribution all must be completed after the primary but well in advance of the general election—a period that the 1965 Legislature compressed even further—and the scope of the problem becomes obvious.

Many persons concerned with voter education have long felt that such a pamphlet was needed to give the voters of our state more balanced and useful elections information. Therefore, shortly after I came to office I decided to assign priority to a study of the obstacles involved. I am very pleased that we were able to find solutions to these problems and, for the first time, are able to present to you this 1966 Candidates Pamphlet. Not only were we able to publish this pamphlet at minimum expense but in fact were able to cover the cost entirely by savings achieved through careful control of other expenses in our elections programs.

This Candidates Pamphlet, which has been published in nine editions to minimize overlapping, contains the pictures and statements submitted by candidates for whom you will be voting in the 1966 general election on November 8, so you will know what they look like and hear directly from them on their qualifications and the issues. As in the Voters Pamphlet, I have no authority to edit or comment on such statements.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER
Secretary of State

NOTE: The Candidates Pamphlet is included in the mail edition only.

CUT ALONG LINE — TAKE WITH YOU TO POLLS

VOTING CHECK LIST

STATE BALLOT ISSUES

Initiative 226 Cities Sharing Sales, Use Tax	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 20 Removing Limitation on Land Ownership	YES	NO
Initiative 229 Repealing Sunday Activities Blue Law	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 22 (Part 1) Establishing Common School Construction Fund	YES	NO
Initiative 233 Repealing Freight Train Crew Law	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 22 (Part 2) Investment of Permanent School Fund	YES	NO
Referendum 14 Bonds for Public School Facilities	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 25 Port Expenditures—Industrial Development—Promotion	YES	NO
Referendum 15 Bonds for Public Institutions	FOR	AGAINST	Sub. HJR 4 Voter Qualifications for Presidential Elections	YES	NO
Referendum 16 Congressional Reapportionment and Redistricting	FOR	AGAINST	HJR 7 Retired Persons Property Tax Exemption	YES	NO
Sub. SJR 6 Election of Superior Court Judges	YES	NO	HJR 39 Publication—Laws Authorizing State Debt	YES	NO

FEDERAL AND STATE POSITIONS

U. S. Representative
State Senator
State Representative, pos. #1
State Representative, pos. #2
State Representative, pos. #3 (If any)

COUNTY POSITIONS

Assessor
Auditor
Clerk
Coroner
Commissioner
Prosecuting Attorney
Sheriff
Superintendent of Schools
Treasurer

LOCAL POSITIONS AND ISSUES

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 25

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official ballot title:**

PORT EXPENDITURES—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—PROMOTION

Shall Article VIII of the state constitution be amended to declare that the use of public funds by port districts, in such manner as may be prescribed by the legislature, for industrial development or trade promotion and promotional hosting shall be deemed a public use for a public purpose and shall not be deemed an unconstitutional gift of public funds?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 42; Nays, 6; Absent or not voting, 1.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 89; Nays, 5; Absent or not voting, 5.

* Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Why SJR 25 is on the ballot:

The Washington State Supreme Court in 1965 overruled opinions and practices in force for many years and said ports of this state could no longer spend money for promotion unless specifically authorized by a vote of the people. The legislature moved swiftly to restore this authority. Both the Senate and House overwhelmingly—as indicated above—passed an amendment which will be on your ballot as SJR 25 when you vote November 8. An explanation of SJR 25 by the Attorney General (who cannot take sides) appears at the top of the opposite page.

Why SJR 25 is urgently needed:

The ports of Washington state, by the Supreme Court action referred to above, are prohibited from doing such simple, customary things as:

(1) Cooperating fully with local industrial development groups to bring jobs to our state;
(2) Developing industrial sites for lease or sale to industry;
(3) Meeting the fierce competition of seaports and airports of neighboring states and Canada (which are not subject to these restrictions) with adequate advertising and other promotion; and
(4) Dealing with port customers on a face to face basis—if such dealings involve any type of hosting.

SJR 25 creates jobs:

SJR 25 has strong support. In addition to a clear-cut legislative vote, Governor Evans and his Advisory Committee on Commerce and Economic Development have endorsed SJR 25. So have a long list of recognized leaders of labor, trade, business, industry and civic organizations. These endorsements recognize the importance of protecting the public investment in port facilities with adequate sales effort to assure full utilization of our ports. If you believe Washington ports should meet the competition of ports in other states, and that the state's $1.5 billion of export-import trade and great industrial growth is worth promoting and protecting — Vote "YES" for SJR 25.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *Senate Joint Resolution 25:*

JOHN L. O'BRIEN, State Representative; R. R. (BOB) GREIVE, State Senator; THOMAS L. COPELAND, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JOE DAVIS, President, Wash. State Labor Council; HENRY FOSS, Foss Launch & Tug Co.; JOHN FLUKE, former President, Seattle Chamber of Commerce; MRS. GEORGE (CATHERINE) PRINCE, Mercer Island; GLEN HOFER (Farmer), Waitsburg.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Present state constitutional provisions prohibit the expenditure of public money for nonpublic purposes. In a recent decision the supreme court indicated that port districts could not expend funds for the purpose of acquiring and developing industrial sites for the use of or resale to private industry. In its decision the court stated that industrial development is not a public purpose.

Other state constitutional provisions prohibit the state and its political subdivisions from making gifts of public money or property to private individuals. The state supreme court has recently interpreted these provisions to mean that port districts in our state cannot expend public funds for a certain type of promotional or advertising activity known as promotional hosting. Promotional hosting in the case of port districts is generally understood to mean hosting individuals and groups of individuals at lunch or dinner for the purpose of cultivating trade relations and promoting business for the port.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 if approved into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would permit port districts to use public funds, in such manner as the legislature may specify, for both industrial development and trade promotion and promotional hosting.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 starts on Page 42.

Statement **AGAINST**

Promotion and promotional hosting—in plain language means advertising, lobbying, banquets and cocktail parties.

If you agree that this is not a proper use for Tax money, vote "NO" on SJR 25.

If you believe that taxing districts should be treated alike rather than special privileges for Port Districts vote "NO" on SJR 25.

If you believe no transportation form should be taxed to build competition against itself—

Vote "NO" on SJR 25.

Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** *Senate Joint Resolution 25:*

ART AVEY
State Representative

NOTE: State law provides that in the instance of a proposed constitutional amendment, the committee appointed to write a statement, either for or against the proposal, should consist of at least one state senator and one state representative. However, no state senator indicated a desire to serve on such committee and for this reason State Representative Art Avey, alone, composed the above statement against this measure.

SUBSTITUTE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official Ballot Title:**

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Shall Article VI of the state constitution be amended to allow United States citizens meeting all constitutional qualifications for voting in the state, except for length of residence, to vote at a United States presidential election solely for presidential electors or for the office of president and vice president if they

(1) Intend to make this state their permanent residence; and

(2) Have resided in the state at least sixty days immediately preceding the particular presidential election?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 45; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 2.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 95; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 4.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

New residents lose right to vote

Persons who are citizens of the United States and may have voted for many years are shocked to learn that upon moving to the State of Washington, during a presidential election year, they have not only become disfranchised for the state election but, above all, cannot vote for the national office of President. This is because our constitution at the present time requires a full year's residence to be eligible to vote any ballot.

HJR 4 would correct this injustice by allowing such persons who are qualified in every respect (except for the year's residence) to vote a special ballot, restricted to candidates for President and Vice President, if the new voters have lived here for at least sixty days prior to the election.

Nation-wide movement to adopt similar change

Because of the increasing mobility of our population, there is now a nation-wide movement among the states to protect the right of citizens to vote for the national office of President, when moving to another state during an election year. Eighteen states have already adopted such provision. In addition, the voters of Florida as well as those of Washington will have the opportunity to increase the total to twenty states on November 8.

How the limited voting procedure would work

If HJR 4 is approved, the 1967 Legislature would enact implementing legislation to set up procedures for a special presidential ballot. Special provisions will be included in the statute to cover violations. Experienced election officers have recommended that all such voting to be done by a special absentee ballot to eliminate any possibility of confusion at the polls. In addition, all applications would be channeled through the Secretary of State's office in the same manner as members of the armed forces now vote absentee ballots, to eliminate duplications. The experience of the other eighteen states, who have adopted similar legislation, has proven this type of voting to be most successful.

Help modernize our election laws by voting Yes when marking your ballot on HJR 4.

"Be fair. Be For 4."

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *Sub. HJR No. 4:*

MICHAEL J. GALLAGHER, State Senator; C. W. (RED) BECK, State Representative; Mrs. ALLEN L. EDWARDS, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Presently, under Article VI, section 1, of the state constitution, a person, in order to vote at any election conducted in this state, must

(1) Be at least twenty-one years of age;

(2) Be able to read and speak the English language;

(3) Be a citizen of the United States; and

(4) Have lived in the state for one year, in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which such person offers to vote.

Effect of Sub. House Joint Resolution No. 4 if approved into Law:

The proposed amendment would allow those persons who can meet all the above qualifications for voting except for residence and who shall have resided in this state at least sixty days immediately preceding a presidential election with the intention of making this state their permanent residence, to vote in such election for presidential electors, or for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, as the case may be, but for no others.

Note: Complete text of Sub. House Joint Resolution No. 4 appears on Page 43.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed constitutional amendment was approved by all but two members of the 1965 Legislature in its Extraordinary Session. Further, no member of the Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against the proposal for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 7

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official Ballot Title:**

RETIRED PERSONS PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION

Shall Article VII of the state constitution be amended to authorize the legislature to grant relief from property taxes on real property owned and occupied as a residence by retired persons, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the legislature may establish, including but not limited to level of income and length of residence?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 34; Nays, 10; Absent or not voting, 5.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 83; Nays, 15; Absent or not voting, 1.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Articles of the state constitution should be amended only for grave reasons. Such a reason exists now. At present, Article VII requires "that all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the state or other taxing body." This requirement is very unfair to retired persons who are property owners with a fixed income threatened by inflation.

Aside from creating hardships for our senior citizens, Article VII penalizes many communities whenever local agencies must rely on levy elections for special revenues. Real need on the part of many retired property owners compels them to oppose levies which increase their property tax. Some tax relief would enable many of these persons to cast more positive votes.

To help these retired persons and their communities, all voters are urged to approve House Joint Resolution No. 7 which passed both the House and Senate by much better than the two-thirds majority required by the constitution. The Resolution is in favor of amending the present Article VII of the state constitution to the effect that it would grant relief from "taxes on real property owned and occupied as a residence by retired persons."

Many states and political subdivisions imposing taxation upon real property have granted substantial exemptions and rebates to senior citizens on the ground that their generally limited income makes it difficult for them to maintain themselves in their own homes. The 1965 session of the Legislature passed a bill granting such relief which could not be made effective until such time as HJR 7 was adopted.

The practical advantages of amending the present Article VII of the state constitution are readily apparent. However, there is another, more humane, reason for voting for House Joint Resolution No. 7. Our senior citizens have labored hard to make our state grow. For this we owe them a debt. We can pay it best by helping our retired neighbors to continue and share with us the work they have begun. Voting for House Joint Resolution No. 7 would do just that.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *House Joint Resolution No. 7:*

ERIC O. ANDERSON, State Representative; **FRANK CONNOR**, State Senator; **Dr. FRANZ K. SCHNEIDER**, Assoc. Professor, Gonzaga University, Spokane.

Advisory Committee: **MICHAEL WOLFSTONE**, Chairman Wash. State Council Senior Citizens; **ROBERT (BOB) McDOUGALL**, State Representative; **A. LARS NELSON**, Master Washington State Grange; **ROBERT (BOB) KULL**, State Representative; **JOHN R. BARTELL**, State President, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Kelso.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Article VII, Section 1 (Amendment 14) of the state constitution presently requires that all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the state or other taxing body. In addition, Article VII, section 2 (Amendment 17) of the state constitution, limiting the aggregate of all property tax levied by the state and all taxing districts without a vote of the people to forty mills on the dollar of assessed valuation, states that the assessed valuation of property shall be fifty percent of the true and fair value of such property in money.

Effect of House Joint Resolution No. 7 if approved into Law:

The proposed amendment would grant to our state legislature authority, notwithstanding these above-noted provisions, to grant relief from property tax on real property owned and occupied as a residence by retired persons. The legislature would be authorized to place such restrictions and conditions upon the granting of such relief as it deems proper. Such restrictions and conditions could include, among others, the limiting of the relief to those property owners below a specific level of income and those fulfilling certain minimum residential requirements.

Approval of this proposed amendment will specifically validate the provisions of chapter 168, Laws of 1965, Ex. Sess., which, subject to certain specific qualifications, will grant an exemption from the first fifty dollars of real property taxes to certain elderly heads of households having a total income (including income of a spouse) not in excess of three thousand dollars during the preceding calendar year.

Note: Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 7 starts on Page 43.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed constitutional amendment was approved by a substantial majority of the members of the 1965 Legislature in its Extraordinary Session. Further, no member of the Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against the proposal for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 39

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*Official Ballot Title:**

PUBLICATION LAWS AUTHORIZING STATE DEBT

Shall Article VIII, section 3 of the state constitution, requiring the publication, in a newspaper in each county for three months prior to the election, of the text of any law to be voted upon by the people authorizing state debts, be amended so as to require only that notice of the law be published at least four times during the four weeks preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state?

Vote cast by members of the 1965 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 45; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 4.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 93; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 5.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

"Let the people vote" or "let the people decide" is a very splendid phrase, if the people know what they are voting on and what they are deciding.

The purpose of HJR No. 39 is to give the voting public a better understanding of Referendum Bills at less cost.

Publication of the full text in legalistic language does not provide the clearest possible understanding of the purpose of such a ballot measure. Publication of the measure in just one newspaper in each county does not afford the broadest possible coverage. Furthermore, publication for three months before the election is unnecessarily long, adding nothing to either the understanding nor the coverage.

HJR No. 39 corrects all these defects:

Almost all daily and weekly newspapers in the state are "legal newspapers." Almost every voter reads some legal newspaper each week. An explanation of ballot issues, appearing once a week for four weeks in each legal newspaper would provide the opportunity for the broadest possible understanding —when it is needed—just prior to the election. And, at a cost-saving to the state.

In the 1964 election $150,429.96 was spent for the publication of Referendum Bills 11, 12 and 13. If explanatory notices had been published instead, as provided by HJR No. 39, the expenditure would have been $63,806.40. The saving in state funds would have amounted to $86,623.56.

HJR No. 39 proposes nothing that is untried:

This change in publication requirements for Referendum Bills is the same as that which the voters approved for the publication of Constitutional Amendments in the 1962 election.

The principle of a democracy is that a majority of the people will choose correctly when informed. They cannot choose correctly, if uninformed.

It is clear then, that if notice is worthwhile, then a law which gives greater publicity to more of the electorate, is good.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** *House Joint Resolution 39:*

PERRY B. WOODALL, State Senator; ALAN THOMPSON, State Representative; W. G. BOYKIN, Secretary-Manager, Allied Daily Newspapers; JERRY ZUBROD, Manager, Washington Newspaper Publishers' Association, Inc.

Explanatory comment issued by the Attorney General as required by law

The Law as it now exists:

Article VIII, section 3 of the state constitution presently requires the full text of any law to be voted upon by the people authorizing the contracting of state debts to be published in at least one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published for three months immediately prior to the election at which the law is to be voted upon.

Effect of House Joint Resolution No. 39 if approved into Law:

This proposal would substitute for the above publication procedure a requirement that notice of submission to the people of a law authorizing the contracting of state debts be published in every legal newspaper in the state at least four times during the four weeks immediately preceding the election at which the law is to be voted upon.

Note: Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 39 appears on Page 44.

Statement **AGAINST**

This proposed constitutional amendment was passed by the Extraordinary Session of the 1965 Legislature with only one dissenting vote. Further, no member of the Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against the proposal for publication in this pamphlet.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State*

COMPLETE TEXT OF

INITIATIVE MEASURE 226

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

CITIES SHARING SALES, USE TAXES

AN ACT relating to revenue and taxation and providing for the allocation and distribution of one-tenth of the state collected retail sales tax and use tax revenues to cities and towns to provide for public safety, law enforcement, fire protection, public health, and for park and recreation services.

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

SECTION 1. Washington's cities and towns contain a majority of our people, and continue to grow explosively. Essential police, fire, and health protection, parks and recreation facilities are being strained to the danger point. Ugliness, congestion and crime threaten to destroy safe and decent living.

Municipal tax revenues lag far behind needs. The property tax cannot be stretched to cover these mounting costs. Cities should receive a fairer portion of the overall tax revenues like other functions.

The solution to many of the problems requires that one-tenth of the sales and use tax revenues be distributed to cities and towns to help meet the financial crisis now being faced. It is intended that funds thus derived shall supplement and be in addition to any revenue source now available to cities and towns.

SECTION 2. From and after the first day of July, 1967, notwithstanding any provisions of the law to the contrary, one-tenth of the revenue derived from the retail sales tax and one-tenth of the revenue derived from the use tax imposed under the provisions of RCW 82.08.010 through 82.08.140 and Chapter 82.12 RCW, respectively, as now or hereafter amended, shall be credited by the State Treasurer to an account hereby established, to be known as the Cities and Towns Excise Tax Account. On the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, the State Treasurer shall apportion all moneys in the Cities and Towns Excise Tax Account among the cities and towns in the state ratably on the basis of population as determined by the State Census Board under RCW 43-.62.020. The amount apportioned shall be distributed to the cities and towns, and shall be used by each city and town for the purposes of public safety, law enforcement, fire protection, public health, and for park and recreation purposes.

Initiative Measure No. 226 filed in the office of the Secretary of State as of January 10, 1966.

Sponsors filed 180,896 supporting signatures as of July 8, 1966.

Canvass of signatures completed as of September 19, 1966 and petitions found sufficient. Measure then certified to the November 8, 1966 state general election ballot for approval or rejection by the voters.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State.*

COMPLETE TEXT OF

INITIATIVE MEASURE 229

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

REPEALING SUNDAY ACTIVITIES BLUE LAW

AN ACT repealing an existing statute* which declares it to be a crime (misdemeanor) for any person, on the first day of the week (Sunday) to promote any noisy or boisterous sport or amusement; conduct or carry on all but certain designated trades or manufacturing activities; or open any drinking saloon; or sell or offer for sale any except certain designated items of personal property.

*Section 242, chapter 249, Laws of 1909, codified as RCW 9.76.010.

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

SECTION 1. That RCW 9.76.010 (Session Laws 1909, Ch. 249 Sec. 242 p. 963) which provides that "Every person who, on the first day of the week, shall promote any noisy or boisterous sport or amusement, disturbing the peace of the day; or who shall conduct or carry on, or perform or employ any labor about any trade or manufacture, except livery stables, garages and works of necessity or charity conducted in an orderly manner so as not to interfere with the repose and religious liberty of the community; or who shall open any drinking saloon, or sell, offer or expose for sale, any personal property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, That meals, without intoxicating liquors, may be served on the premises or elsewhere by caterers, and prepared tobacco, milk, fruit, confectionery, newspapers, magazines, medical and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good order or health or comfort of a community; but keeping open a barber shop, shaving or cutting hair shall not be deemed a work of necessity or charity, and nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the sale of uncooked meats, groceries, clothing, boots or shoes." be repealed.

SECTION 2. The effective date of this Act shall be December 9, 1966.

Initiative Measure No. 229 filed in the office of the Secretary of State as of February 17, 1966.

Sponsors filed 187,882 supporting signatures as of July 8, 1966.

Canvass of signatures completed as of September 1, 1966 and petitions found sufficient. Measure then certified to the November 8, 1966 state general election ballot for approval or rejection by the voters.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State.*

COMPLETE TEXT OF

INITIATIVE MEASURE 233

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

REPEALING FREIGHT TRAIN CREW LAW

AN ACT regarding train crew requirements in the railroad industry; repealing a statute which prohibits operating freight trains having twenty-five or more cars with a crew of less than six, or light engines with a crew of less than three, outside yard limits and where more than two trains per day operate over the same line or part thereof; prohibiting the state from preventing railroads from manning freight trains in accordance with collective bargaining agreements or any national or other settlement of train crew size; and declaring that the size of passenger train crews shall not be affected thereby.

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

SECTION 1: RCW section 81.40.020 is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2: No law or order of any regulatory agency of this state shall prevent a common carrier by railroad from manning its freight trains in accordance with collective bargaining agreements or any national or other settlement of train crew size. The size of passenger train crews shall not be affected by this act.

SECTION 3: All acts or parts of acts in conflict with or in derogation of this act are hereby repealed insofar as the same are in conflict with, or in derogation of, this act or any part thereof.

Initiative Measure No. 233 filed in the office of the Secretary of State as of March 22, 1966.

Sponsors filed 166,866 supporting signatures as of July 6, 1966.

Canvass of signatures completed as of September 7, 1966 and petitions found sufficient. Measure then certified to the November 8, 1966 state general election ballot for approval or rejection by the voters.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, *Secretary of State.*

COMPLETE TEXT OF

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 14

(CHAPTER 158, LAWS 1965, EX. SESSION)

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

BONDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

AN ACT Authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in the sum of $16,500,000; providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenues or other means authorized by the legislature; appropriating proceeds therefrom for state matching funds for constructing public school plant facilities; and authorizing the state board of education to make certain contingent allocations of funds for public school construction.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE
(Senate Bill No. 40)

PUBLIC SCHOOL PLANT FACILITIES—FINANCING

AN ACT Relating to the public schools and the support thereof; authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds to provide for needed public school plant facilities; providing ways and means to pay said bonds; making appropriations; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. For the purpose of furnishing funds for state assistance in providing public school plant facilities, there shall be issued and sold, at any time prior to April 1, 1970, general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars to be paid and discharged not more than twenty years after the date of issuance. 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 is authorized to prescribe the forms of such bonds; the provisions of sale of all or any portion or portions of such bonds; the terms, provisions, and covenants of said bonds, and the sale, issuance, and redemption thereof. None of the bonds herein authorized shall be sold for less than the par value thereof.

The bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest when due.

The committee may provide that the bonds, or any of them, may be called prior to the maturity date thereof under such terms, conditions, and provisions as it may determine and may authorize the use of facsimile signature in the issuance of such bonds and upon any coupons attached thereto.

Such bonds shall be payable at such places as the state finance committee may provide.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized herein shall be deposited in the public school building construction account of the general fund and shall be used exclusively for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, and for payment of the expense incurred in the printing, issuance and sale of such bonds.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The public school building bond redemption fund of 1965 is hereby created in the state treasury which fund shall be exclusively devoted to the retirement of the bonds and interest authorized by this act. The state finance committee shall, on or before June thirtieth of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet interest payments on and retirement of bonds authorized by this act. On July 1st of each year the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in the public school building bond redemption fund of 1965 from moneys transmitted to the state treasurer by the tax commission and certified by the tax commission to be sales tax collections and such amount certified by the state finance committee to the state treasurer shall be a prior charge against all retail sales tax revenues of the state of Washington, except that portion thereof heretofore pledged for the payment of bond principal and interest.

The owner and holder of each of said bonds or the trustee for any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require and compel the transfer and payment of funds as directed herein.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The legislature may provide additional means for raising funds for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds authorized by this act and this act shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The bonds herein authorized shall be fully negotiable instruments and shall be legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations, and shall be legal security for all state, county and municipal deposits.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act funds appropriated to the state board of education from the public school building construction account of the general fund shall be allotted by the state board of education in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 through 15, chapter 3, Laws of 1961, extraordinary session: PROVIDED, That no allotment shall be made to a school district for the purpose aforesaid until such district has provided funds for school building construction purposes through the issuance of bonds or through the authorization of excess tax levies or both in an amount equivalent to ten percent of its taxable valuation or such amount as may be required by the state board of education. The state board of education shall prescribe and make effective such rules and regulations as are necessary to equate insofar as possible the efforts made by school districts to provide capital funds by the means aforesaid.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from the public school building construction account of the general fund, from the proceeds of the bonds herein authorized, to carry out the purposes of this act: To the state finance committee, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; to the state board of education, sixteen million four hundred eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. In accordance with the provisions of section 6, the state board of education is authorized to allocate the sum of $27,753,500 (being (1) $16,483,500 from the public school building construction account including $7,403,500 for new community colleges authorized by the 1965 legislature, and (2) $11,270,000 from the common school construction fund): PROVIDED, That such allocations shall not be binding upon the state in the event that either this act or Senate Joint Resolution No. 22, 1965 extraordinary session, is rejected by the people: PROVIDED FURTHER, That expenditures against such allocations shall not exceed the amounts appropriated in this act and in chapter 153, Laws of 1965, extraordinary session (ESSB 42) during the 1965-1967 fiscal biennium, or the amounts then currently appropriated for these purposes by future legislatures.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. This act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, Article VIII of the state Constitution; and in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article II of the state Constitution, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof.

Passed the Senate May 6, 1965.

Passed the House May 6, 1965.

Approved by the Governor May 12, 1965.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 15

(CHAPTER 172, LAWS 1965, EX. SESSION)

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

BONDS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

AN ACT Authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in the sum of $40,575,000; appropriating proceeds therefrom to finance certain specified capital improvements for the state institutions of higher education, the department of institutions, the department of natural resources, and other state agencies; and providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenue or other means authorized by the legislature.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE

(Substitute Senate Bill No. 41)

BUILDINGS—HIGHER EDUCATION—STATE AGENCIES—FINANCING

AN ACT Relating to state government and the support thereof; authorizing the issuance and sale

of state general obligation bonds to provide for needful buildings for institutions of higher education, the department of institutions, **the department of fisheries*, the department of natural resources and other state agencies; providing ways and means to pay said bonds; making appropriations; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements for the institutions of higher education, the department of institutions,* *the department of fisheries*, the department of natural resources and other state agencies, the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue, at any time prior to January 1, 1970, general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of forty million five hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the capital projects set forth in section 6 of this act, to be paid and discharged within twenty years of the date of issuance.

The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form of such bonds, and the time of sale of all or any portion or portions of such bonds, and the conditions of sale and issuance thereof: PROVIDED, That none of the bonds herein authorized shall be sold for less than the par value thereof, nor shall they bear interest at a rate in excess of six percent per annum.

The bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest when due. The committee may provide that the bonds, or any of them, may be called prior to the due date thereof under such terms and conditions as it may determine. The state finance committee may authorize the use of facsimile signature in the issuance of the bonds.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized herein, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein shall be deposited in the state building and higher education construction account hereby created in the state general fund.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The state building and higher education bond redemption fund is hereby created in the state treasury, which fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of interest on and retirement of the bonds authorized by this act. The state finance committee shall. on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet bond retirement and interest requirements and on July 1st of each year the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in said state building and higher education bond redemption fund from moneys transmitted to the state treasurer by the tax commission and certified by the tax commission to be sales tax collections and such amount certified by the state finance committee to the state treasurer shall be a prior charge against all retail sales tax revenues of the state of Washington, except that portion thereof heretofore pledged for the payment of bond principal and interest.

The owner and holder of each of said bonds or the trustee for any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require and compel the transfer and payment of funds as directed herein.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds authorized herein and this act shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The bonds herein authorized shall be a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are appropriated from the state building and higher education construction account: PROVIDED, That the legislature may reappropriate the unexpended balance from any project for other projects within the scope of section 1 of this act.

For the Reformatory	
Renovation of utilities	$ 342,000
Construct chapel	$ 137,500
For the Women's Correction Center	
Construct and equip, or remodel and equip	$2,166,333
For the Maple Lane School	
Construct and equip two residential units, demolish Spruce and Hawthorne cottages	$ 350,000
For the Group Homes	
Construct and equip three group homes	$ 276,600
For the Fifth Youth Forestry Camp	
Construct and equip	$ 668,631
For the Western Hospital	
Renovate utilities	$ 228,000
For the Rainier School	
Construct and equip laundry addition	$ 273,013
For the Yakima Valley School	
Construct and equip three wings for two-hundred seventy additional beds; remodel and equip kitchen	$1,978,033
For the Fircrest School	
Construct and equip activities building	$ 483,500
For the University of Washington	
Construct and equip college of architecture building	$1,960,000
Construct and equip physics-atmospheric science building	$2,275,000
Construct and equip art wing	$ 750,000
Renovate forestry building and construct pulp and paper teaching facility	$2,290,000
Construct and equip general classroom building	$2,600,000
Construct graduate center facility	$ 500,000
For Washington State University	
Construct Research and Laboratory building—Puyallup	$1,334,782
For Eastern Washington State College	
New heating plant and extension of utilities	$1,500,000
Construct and equip music building	$1,375,000
Construct and equip general classroom building	$ 890,000
For Central Washington State College	
Construct and equip fine and applied arts—language and literature facility	$4,119,638
Land acquisition	$ 300,000
For Western Washington State College	
Construct and equip classroom-faculty offices addition	$1,704,000
Construct and equip addition to the library	$1,167,000
For the Washington State Historical Society	
Construct new wing to museum building: PROVIDED, That the sum appropriated herein or so much thereof as is necessary shall not be expended unless such sum is matched in an equal amount from private contribution and other sources collected on or before January 1, 1969	$ 339,000
**For the Department of Commerce & Economic Development*	
Construct tourist information centers at Oroville, Port Angeles, and Clarkston	*$ 86,226*
For the Department of Fisheries	
**Construct Sol Duc production development station*	*$ 190,000*

**Fidalgo Bay fish farm, marine park and small boat basin*	*$ 100,000*
For the Department of Natural Resources	
Clearwater Honor Camp	$ 500,000
For the University of Washington	
Construct and equip health sciences expansion	$9,600,000
For the Finance Committee	$ 40,744

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The words "capital improvement" or "capital project" used herein shall mean acquisition of sites, easements, rights of way or improvements thereon or appurtenances thereto, construction and initial equipment, reconstruction, demolition or major alteration of new or presently owned capital assets.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. This act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, Article VIII of the state Constitution; and in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article II of the state Constitution as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof.

Passed the Senate May 6, 1965.

Passed the House May 5, 1965.

Approved May 15, 1965 with the exception of certain items in Section 1 and Section 6, and an item in the title of the bill, which are vetoed.

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor of Washington

*Words in italics vetoed by the Governor.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT EXPLAINING PARTIAL VETO:

I am filing herewith substitute Senate Bill No. 41 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to state government and the support thereof; authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds to provide for needful buildings for institutions of higher education, the department of institutions, the department of fisheries, the department of natural resources and other state agencies; providing ways and means to pay said bonds; making appropriations; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people."

The bill as approved is to be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification or rejection at the next general election in accordance with Section 8 of the bill. Certain items of the bill which I have not approved are to be submitted to the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

This bill provides needed Capital improvements for the institutions of higher education, the department of institutions, certain reform facilities operated by the department of institutions in conjunction with the department of natural resources, the museum operated for the benefit of the state and the education of its people by the Washington State Historical Society, and in addition certain facilities for the department of fisheries and the department of commerce and economic development.

Substitute Senate Bill No. 41 must be submitted to a vote of the people because of the provision of Article VIII, Section 3 of the State Constitution. That section also provides that the indebtedness for which voter approval is sought "shall be authorized by law for some single work or object".

After consultation with my own legal counsel, with the Office of the Attorney General and with attorneys who specialize in matters of law pertaining to bonds issued by governmental bodies, I have concluded that in its present form there is substantial doubt that Substitute Senate Bill No. 41 complies with the provisions of the State Constitution. There is no decision of the State Supreme Court which approves a bond issue as broad as that contained in Substitute Senate Bill No. 41. State ex rel Troy v Martin, 38 Wn. (2d) 501, held that a $20 million dollar bond issue to provide needful charitable, educational and penal institutions constituted a single "object" within the meaning of Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution.

Without the necessity of a test case, experienced bond attorneys approved a bond issue authorized by the 1957 Legislature for "buildings at state operated institutions and state institutions of higher education". Substantially all of the $40,575,000 in bonds authorized by this bill are intended to be used for our charitable, educational and penal institutions and other institutions operated by the Department of Institutions, which I believe clearly constitutes a single object within the meaning of the Constitution. However, lesser amounts have been included in this bill to provide buildings for the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and facilities for the Department of Fisheries. Moreover, some of the facilities of the Department of Fisheries are not in the form of "buildings" as specified in the title of Substitute Senate Bill No. 41.

In order to avoid litigation over the constitutionality of this bill, which would delay the issuance of the bonds, and to avoid the risk that such litigation might result in the loss of the entire bond issue, I have vetoed the items in Section 6 which would have provided funds for the construction of facilities for the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and the Department of Fisheries, and I have vetoed those portions of the title and of Section 1 of the bill which refer to the Department of Fisheries. The total amount of the items vetoed is $37,226. Since these bonds will not be issued until the 1967 Legislature is in session, these projects can be considered at that time and funds appropriated as the legislature may deem necessary.

With the exception of the items which I have vetoed as set forth above, the remainder of the bill is approved.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

COMPLETE TEXT OF

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 16

(CHAPTER 152, LAWS 1965, EX. SESSION)

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

AN ACT Relating to congressional districts, revising and redefining the boundaries of the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh

United States congressional districts of the State of Washington, allocating to each such district one representative in the congress of the United States; and repealing existing congressional districting and apportionment laws in conflict therewith.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE

(House Bill No. 714)

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

AN ACT Relating to the redistricting and reapportionment of the state into congressional districts; and adding new sections to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965; and repealing section 29.68.005, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.005; and repealing section 29.68.007, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.007; and repealing section 29.68.011, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.011; and repealing section 29.68.021, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.021; and repealing section 29.68.030, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.030; and repealing section 29.68.040, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.040; and repealing section 29.68.062, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.062; and repealing section 29.68.066, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.066; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

Bainbridge Island and the following area in King county shall constitute the first congressional district and shall be entitled to one representative in the congress of the United States: Beginning at the outer harbor line in Elliott Bay and Denny Way proceed east on Denny Way, except that unpopulated area known as the Seattle Civic Center, southeast on 4th Avenue, northeast on Wall Street, east on Denny Way, southwest on Bell Street, southeast on 3rd Avenue, northeast on Pike Street, south on Minor Avenue, east on Union Street, north on Summit Avenue and Summit Avenue East, east on East Republican Street, north on Broadway East, east on East Aloha Street, south on 22nd Avenue East, east on East Thomas, north on 37th Ave. East, east and south through Union Bay and Lake Washington including Mercer Island to the southern city limits of the city of Bellevue, then east and north along the southern and eastern city limits of the city of Bellevue, east along the Sunset highway, north along 166th Ave. S.E., east along S.E. 30th into Lake Sammamish, north through Lake Sammamish to N.E. 24th St., west along N.E. 24th St., south along 152nd Ave. N.E., west along N.E. 20th St., generally north along the western city limits of Redmond, west along N.E. 90th St., north along 140th Ave. N.E., west along N.E. 116th St., north along 132nd Ave. N.E., west along N.E. 145th St., north and west along the western and southern city limits of Bothell to the Sammamish River, west along the Sammamish River to Lake Washington, northwest through Lake Washington to the logical extension of 55th Ave. N.E., north along 55th Ave. N.E., west along N.E. 185th St., south along 35th Ave. N.E., west along N.E. 165th St., north along 5th Ave. N.E., west along the King-Snohomish county line to Puget Sound, generally south through Puget Sound and Elliott Bay to the point of beginning; shall constitute the first congressional district and shall be entitled to one representative in the congress of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

The county of Clallam; and the county of Jefferson north of the line dividing townships 27 and 28 north in each of ranges 2 west, 1 west, and 1 east, Willamette Meridian; the counties of Island, San Juan, Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish; the area in the county of King encompassed by the following boundaries: Beginning at the intersection of the King-Snohomish county line and 5th Ave. N.E., proceed east and south along the northern and eastern boundaries of the first congressional district, as described in section 1 of this act, to Lake Sammamish, south through Lake Sammamish to the logical extension of 196th Ave. S.E. south along 196th Ave. S.E. and its logical extension, east along the logical extension of S.E. 288th St., north along the King-Kittitas and the King-Chelan county line, west along the King-Snohomish county line to the point of beginning; shall constitute the second congressional district and shall be entitled to one representative in the congress of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

That portion of the county of Klickitat not included in the fourth congressional district as described in section 4 of this act; the counties of Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Lewis, Pacific, Thurston, Grays Harbor, Mason; and that portion of the county of Jefferson not included in the second congressional district as described in section 2 of this act; shall constitute the third congressional district and shall be entitled to one representative in the congress of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

The counties of Yakima, Benton, Kittitas, Whitman, Grant, Adams, Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Asotin, and that portion of the county of Klickitat included in United States census county divisions 1 through 4, shall constitute the fourth congressional district, and shall be entitled to one representative in the congress of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

The county of Pierce; Vashon and Maury Islands in the county of King; that area of the county of King south of S. 288th St. and S.E. 288th St., and east of 196th Ave. S.E.; and that portion of the county of Kitsap not included in section 1 of this act; shall constitute the sixth congressional district and shall be entitled to one representative in the congress of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

That portion of the county of King not included in the first, second or sixth congressional districts as described in sections 1, 2 and 5 of this act, shall constitute the seventh congressional district and shall be entitled to one representative in the congress of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

(1) Water boundaries follow the outer harbor

line of first class shorelands, the outer limits or line of extreme low tide of second class shorelands, or the main thread of the river or stream.

(2) Street descriptions follow the center line of the named or numbered streets, and a straight line extension thereof where such named or numbered streets have not been cut through, except where the context expressly indicates otherwise.

(3) Street descriptions are as numbered or named, and as delineated, on the records of the county assessor and in conformity with a numbering scheme as set forth by the county engineer, except where the context expressly indicates otherwise.

(4) Municipal and district boundaries are those boundaries of political subdivisions of this state as they existed on January 1, 1965.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. There is added to chapter 29.68 RCW and to chapter 9, Laws of 1965 a new section to read as follows:

(1) Any area not specifically included within the boundaries of any of the districts as described in this act, and which is completely surrounded by a particular district, shall be a part of that district. Any such area not completely surrounded by a particular district shall be a part of the district having the smallest number of inhabitants and having territory contiguous to such area in the same county in which the area is located.

(2) Any area described in this act as specifically embraced in two or more noninclusive districts shall be a part of the adjoining district having the smallest number of inhabitants and shall not be a part of the other district or districts.

(3) Any area specifically mentioned as embraced within a district but separated from such district by one or more other districts, shall be assigned as though it had not been included in any district specifically described.

(4) The 1960 United States census shall be used for determining the number of inhabitants under the provisions of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) Section 29.68.005, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.005;

(2) Section 29.68.007, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.007;

(3) Section 29.68.011, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.011;

(4) Section 29.68.021, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.021;

(5) Section 29.68.030, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.030;

(6) Section 29.68.040, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.040;

(7) Section 29.68.062, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.062; and

(8) Section 29.68.066, chapter 9, Laws of 1965 and RCW 29.68.066.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. This act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1966 in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article II of the state Constitution, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof.

Passed the House May 5, 1965.

Passed the Senate May 6, 1965.

Received directly from the office of Chief Clerk, House of Representatives and filed May 7, 1965 in the office of the Secretary of State.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Sub. SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 6

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

ELECTION OF SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

Shall Article IV of the state constitution be amended to provide that where only one candidate has filed for a superior court judge position in a county of 100,000 or more inhabitants, or where after a contested primary in any county only one such candidate is entitled to appear on the general election ballot, certification of election shall issue to such candidate without a further election, unless a write-in campaign is to be conducted?

BE IT RESOLVED, *By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in Legislative Session Assembled:*

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Washington by adding thereto a new section to be known as Article IV, section 29, to read as follows:

NEW SECTION: Article IV, section 29. Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution to the contrary, if, after the last day as provided by law for the withdrawal of declarations of candidacy has expired, only one candidate has filed for any single position of superior court judge in any county containing a population of one hundred thousand or more, no primary or election shall be held as to such position, and a certificate of election shall be issued to such candidate. If, after any contested primary for superior court judge in any county, only one candidate is entitled to have his name printed on the general election ballot for any single position, no election shall be held as to such position, and a certificate of election shall be issued to such candidate: *Provided,* That in the event that there is filed with the county auditor within ten days after the date of the primary, a petition indicating that a write in campaign will be conducted for such single postion and signed by one hundred registered voters qualified to vote with respect of the office, then such single position shall be subject to the general election. Provisions for the contingency of the death or disqualification of a sole candidate between the last date for withdrawal and the time when the election would be held but for the provisions of this section, and such other provisions as may be deemed necessary to implement the provisions of this section, may be enacted by the legislature.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the Senate March 24, 1965.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 23, 1965.
Robert M. Schaefer,
Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 6:

All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 20

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

REMOVING LIMITATION ON LAND OWNERSHIP

Shall the limitation on the ownership of land in the State of Washington by certain non-citizens be removed by repealing section 33, Article 11, as amended by Amendments 24 and 29 of the state constitution?

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, 1962, 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 33, Article II and Amendments 24 and 29 amendatory thereof, of the Constitution of the State of Washington are each hereby repealed.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the Senate March 8, 1965.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate

Passed the House March 10, 1965.
Robert M. Schaefer,
Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 20:

All words printed below and lined through are in our State Constitution at the present time and are being taken out by this amendment.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State

~~Sec. 33, Article II (as amended): Alien Ownership. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom: And provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the citizens of such of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada as do not expressly or by implication prohibit ownership of provincial lands by citizens of this state.~~

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 22

PART 1

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

ESTABLISHING COMMON SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUND

Shall Article IX, section 3, of the state constitution be amended to establish a common school construction fund to be used to finance common school construction, with funds to be derived from (1) certain proceeds from timber and other crops from school and state lands, (2) certain interest, rentals and revenues from the permanent school fund and from lands devoted to the permanent common school fund, and (3) such other sources as the legislature may provide?

PART 2

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND

Shall Article XVI, section 5, (Amendment 1) of the state constitution, restricting investment of the state's permanent school fund to national, state, county, municipal or school district bonds, be amended by removing this restriction and thereby permitting the permanent school fund to be invested in such manner as may be authorized by act of the legislature?

BE IT RESOLVED, *By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in Legislative Session Assembled:*

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article IX, section 3, and an amendment to Article XVI, section 5 of the Constitution of the state of Washington, to read as follows:

Article IX, section 3. The principal of the common school fund as the same existed on June 30, 1965, shall remain permanent and irreducible. The said fund shall consist of the principal amount thereof existing on June 30, 1965, and such additions thereto as may be derived after June 30, 1965, from the following named sources, to wit: Appro-

priations and donations by the state to this fund; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of [~~[timber,]~~] stone, minerals, or [~~[other]~~] property other than timber and other crops from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes; all moneys received from persons appropriating [~~[timber,]~~] stone, minerals, or [~~[other]~~] property other than timber and other crops from school and state lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental recovered from persons trespassing on said lands; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union as approved by section 13 of the act of congress enabling the admission of the state into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been, and hereafter may be granted to the state for the support of common schools. The legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund.

There is hereby established the common school construction fund to be used exclusively for the purpose of financing the construction of facilities for common schools. The sources of said fund shall be: (1) Those proceeds derived from the sale or appropriation of timber and other crops from school and state lands subsequent to June 30, 1965, other than those granted for specific purposes; (2) the interest accruing on said permanent common school fund from and after July 1, 1967, together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom and from lands and other property devoted to the permanent common school fund [~~[shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools]~~] from and after July 1, 1967; and (3) such other sources as the legislature may direct. That portion of the common school construction fund derived from interest on the permanent common school fund may be used to retire such bonds as may be authorized by law for the purpose of financing the construction of facilities for the common schools.

The interest accruing on the permanent common school fund together with all rentals and other revenues accruing thereto pursant to subsection (2) of this section during the period after the effective date of this amendment and prior to July 1, 1967, shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.

To the extent that the moneys in the common school construction fund are in excess of the amount necessary to allow fulfillment of the purpose of said fund, the excess shall be available for deposit to the credit of the permanent common school fund or available for the current use of the common schools, as the legislature may direct.

Article XVI, section 5, (~~(None of the permanent school fund of this state shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in natonal, state, county, municipal or school district bonds.)~~) The permanent common school fund of this state may be invested as authorized by law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the foregoing amendments shall each be construed as separate amendments within the meaning of Article XXIII, section 1, (Amendment 37) of this Constitution.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendments to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the Senate April 5, 1965. Passed the House April 13, 1965.

JOHN A. CHERBERG, President of the Senate. Robert M. Schaefer, Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 22:

All words enclosed in double parentheses and lined through are in our State Constitution at the present and are being taken out by this amendment.

All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 25

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

PORT EXPENDITURES—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—PROMOTION

Shall Article VIII of the state constitution be amended to declare that the use of public funds by port districts, in such manner as may be prescribed by the legislature, for industrial development or trade promotion and promotional hosting shall be deemed a public use for public purpose and shall not be deemed an unconstitutional gift of public funds?

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

BE IT RESOLVED, *By the Senate and the 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, 1966, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, a proposed amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Washington, to be known as Article VIII, section 8, and to read as follows:

NEW SECTION. Article VIII, section 8. The use of public funds by port districts in such manner as may be prescribed by the legislature for industrial development or trade promotion and promotional hosting shall be deemed a public use for a public purpose, and shall not be deemed a gift within the provisions of section 7 of this Article.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the Senate March 23, 1965.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 29, 1965.
Robert M. Schaefer,
Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 25:

All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Sub. HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Shall Article VI of the state constitution be amended to allow United States citizens meeting all constitutional qualifications for voting in the state, except for length of residence, to vote at a United States presidential election solely for presidential electors or for the office of president and vice president if they

(1) Intend to make this state their permanent residence; and

(2) Have resided in the state at least sixty days immediately preceding the particular presidential election?

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, 1966, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, a proposal to amend Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Washington by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 1A, to read as follows:

NEW SECTION. Article VI, section 1A. In consideration of those citizens of the United States who become residents of the state of Washington during the year of a presidential election with the intention of making this state their permanent residence, this section is for the purpose of authorizing such persons who can meet all qualifications for voting as set forth in section 1 of this article, except for residence, to vote for presidential electors or for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, as the case may be, but no other: PROVIDED, That such persons have resided in the state at least sixty days immediately preceding the presidential election concerned.

The legislature shall establish the time, manner and place for such person to cast such presidential ballots.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the House April 23, 1965.
Robert M. Schaefer,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate April 22, 1965.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT SUB. H.J.R. NO. 4:

All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 7

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

RETIRED PERSONS PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION

Shall Article VII of the state constitution be amended to authorize the legislature to grant relief from property taxes on real property owned and occupied as a residence by retired persons, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the legislature may establish, including but not limited to level of income and length of residence?

BE IT RESOLVED, *By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in Legislative Session Assembled:*

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VII of the Constitution of the state of Washington, by adding a new section thereto to read as follows:

NEW SECTION. Article VII, section 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7, section 1 (Amendment 14) and Article 7, section 2 (Amendment 17), the following tax exemption shall be allowed as to real property:

The legislature shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to grant to retired property owners relief from the property tax on the real property occupied as a residence by those owners. The legislature may place such restrictions and conditions upon the granting of such relief as it shall deem proper. Such restrictions and conditions may include, but are not limited to, the limiting of the relief to those property owners below a specific level of income and those fulfilling certain minimum residential requirements.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next pre-

ceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the House May 6, 1965.
Robert M. Schaefer,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate May 7, 1965.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT H.J.R. NO. 7:

All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 39

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

PUBLICATION—LAWS AUTHORIZING STATE DEBT

Shall Article VIII, section 3 of the state constitution, requiring the publication, in a newspaper in each county for three months prior to the election, of the text of any law to be voted upon by the people authorizing state debts, be amended so as to require only that notice of the law be published at least four times during the four weeks preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state?

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 Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November 1966, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by amending Article VIII, section 3 to read as follows:

Article VIII, section 3. Except the debt specified in sections one and two of this article, no debts shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created, ((~~and such law~~)) and notice that such law will be submitted to the people shall be published ((~~in at least one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people~~)) at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state: PROVIDED, that failure of any newspaper to publish this notice shall not be interpreted as affecting the outcome of the election.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the House March 22, 1965
Robert M. Schaefer,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate April 13, 1965.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT H.J.R. NO. 39:

All words enclosed in double parentheses and lined through are in our State Constitution at the present and are being taken out by this amendment. All words underscored do not appear in the State Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

A. LUDLOW KRAMER, Secretary of State.

Voting by Absentee Ballot

Any voter who will be away from home on the day of the election—or is so physically handicapped that he (or she) cannot vote in person should apply **now** for an absentee ballot. Any **signed** request containing the necessary information will be honored. For your convenience, a model application is reproduced below.

Our absentee voting procedure has been greatly simplified in that it is no longer necessary to mark your ballot in the presence of a notary public. All that is required is for the absentee voter to sign the affidavit which is printed upon the envelope used to mail back the marked ballot.

In order to be certain that the voter's application is authentic, our laws require that the signature upon the application be verified by comparison with the signature on the voter's permanent registration record. For this reason, a voter who resides within a city precinct must send his application to his city clerk even though the request is for a state general election absentee ballot. The city clerk, after approving the application, will then forward it to the appropriate county auditor who, as the election officer, actually issues and receives absentee ballots for all elections.

Apply Now for an Absentee Ballot If You Cannot Vote in Person.

----------CLIP OUT FORM ALONG THIS LINE----------

APPLICATION FOR STATE GENERAL ELECTION ABSENTEE BALLOT

Send this application to your city clerk if your voting precinct is within city limits or to your county auditor if your voting precinct is outside the city limits.

(Date) .....

I hereby declare that I am a qualified elector in ....., State of
(Name of county)

Washington, and that I am registered for voting at the following address:

.....
(Street and number, or rural route)

..... My voting precinct is .....
(City or town) (If possible fill in precinct name or number)

This application is being made for an absentee ballot for the approaching:

☒ **November 8, 1966 State General Election**

My reason for requesting an absentee ballot is:
(Check appropriate square)

☐ I expect to be absent from my precinct during the polling hours on the day of said election.

☐ I am so incapacitated that I cannot attend at the polls and vote in the usual way at said election, my incapacity being in the manner as follows: .....

..... **SIGN HERE** ➔ .....
(Print name here for positive identification) (Signature of voter)

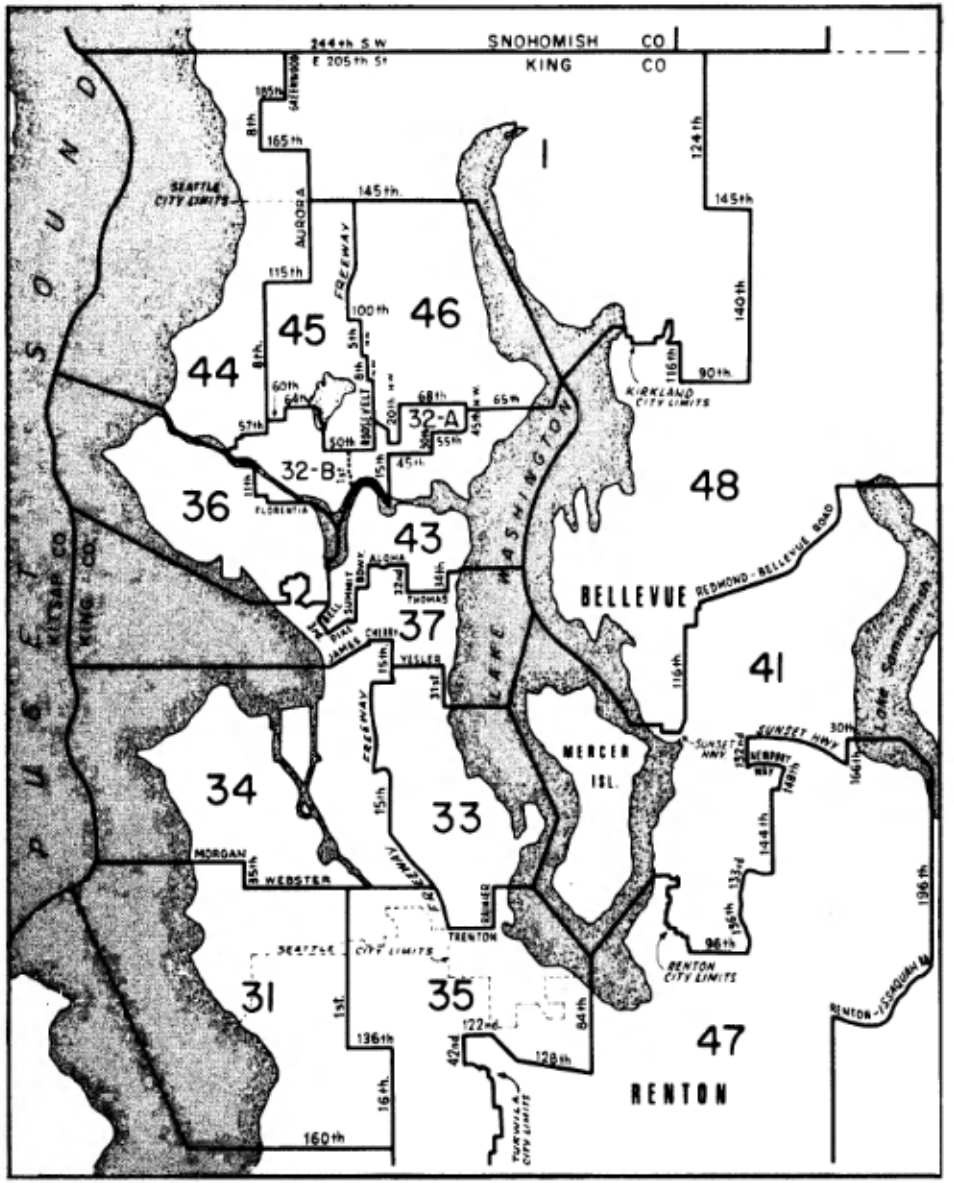
Fill in address where you wish absentee ballot to be sent ➔

.....
(Street)

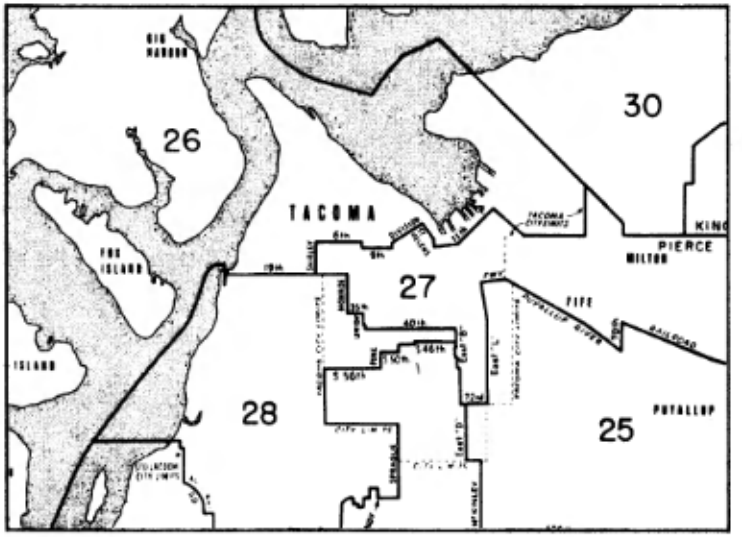
.....
(City) (State)

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

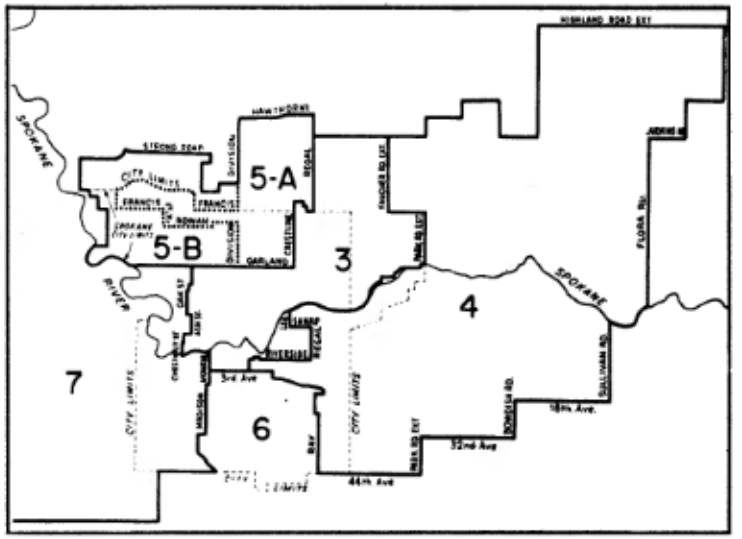
SEATTLE AND VICINITY

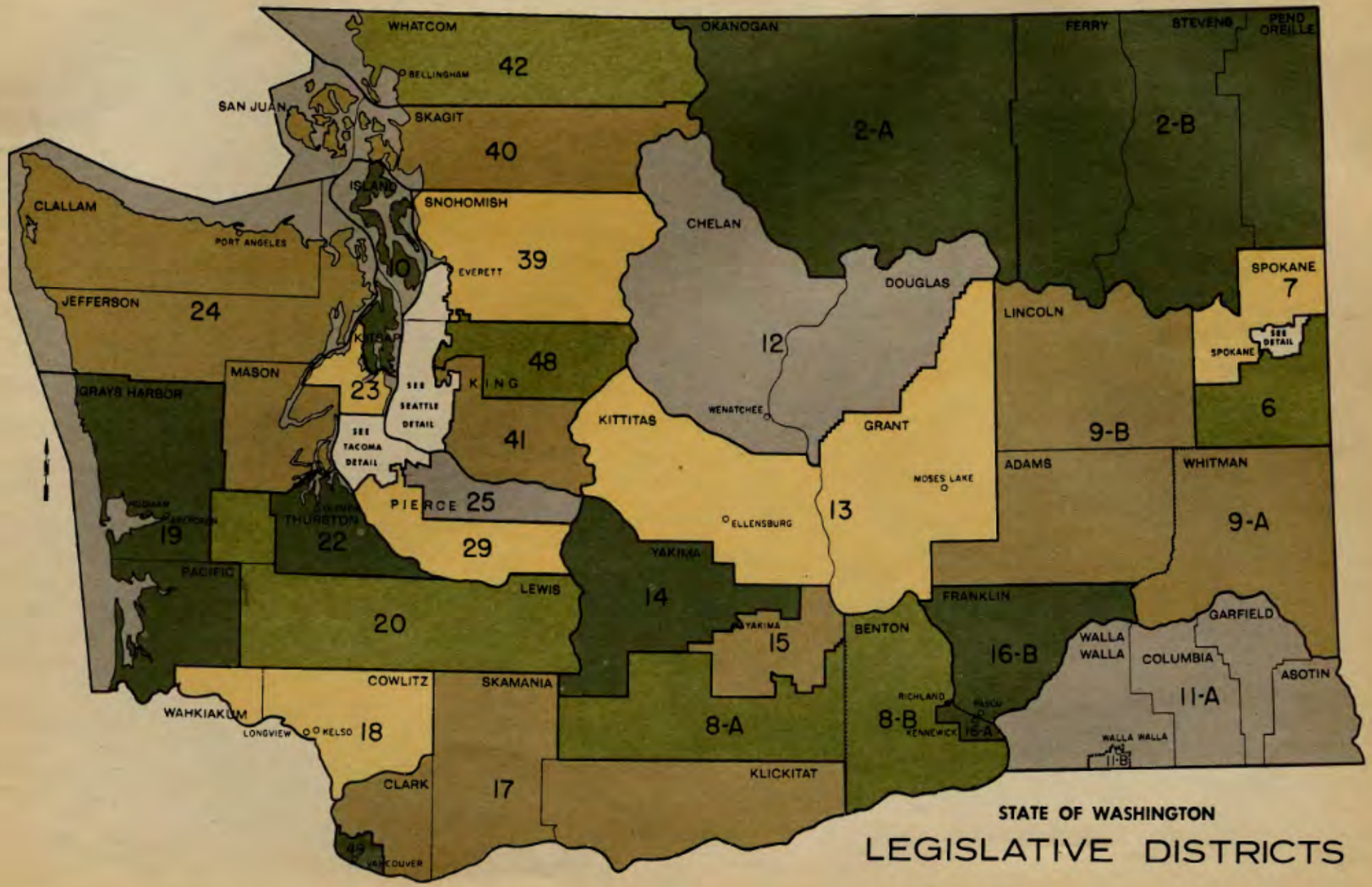


TACOMA AND VICINITY



SPOKANE AND VICINITY





STATE OF WASHINGTON

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS