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State of Washington

A PAMPHLET

Containing

Initiative Measure No. 166
Referendum Measure No. 26
Referendum Measure No. 27
Constitutional Amendment

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

Tuesday, November 5, 1946



Compiled and Issued by Direction of
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
BELLE REEVES

Ballot Titles Prepared by the Attorney General

SMITH TROY
Attorney General

[Chapter 30, Laws 1917]



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PREFACE

As directed by the State Constitution, the Office of Secretary of State must send to each registered voter a copy of all measures which appear upon the general election ballot.

For this reason, many families will receive three or four copies of this pamphlet, depending upon the number of registered voters in each household. We appreciate that this is not an efficient method of distribution, but the State Constitution leaves us no other course.

If any citizen of the state or public spirited organization wish additional copies of this pamphlet, kindly direct your request to my office.

Belle Revere

Secretary of State

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Initiative Measure No. 166

BALLOT TITLE

AN ACT relating to public utility districts; requiring the approval of voters thereof as a prerequisite to acquisition of any operating electrical utility properties or adoption of a plan therefor by any such district; requiring voters' approval of bonds or indebtedness in connection therewith; providing for the calling of elections for such purpose; prescribing the manner in which resolutions for such acquisition or for adoption of plans therefor may become effective; subjecting acquisition of properties pursuant to pending proceedings and contracts to approval under this act; providing for liberal construction and repealing inconsistent acts.

AN ACT giving to the people in public utility districts the right to approve or reject proposed plans or systems for purchase, or condemnation and purchase, of operating electric utility properties, or for issuance of revenue or other bonds or incurring other obligations by such districts for or in connection with such acquisitions; providing manner of submitting such propositions to voters at elections; making provision for pending condemnation proceedings or executory contracts to acquire such properties; providing for liberal construction of this act; and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

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

SECTION 1. The purpose of this act is to remedy defects in existing laws relating to public utility districts, under which such districts have been permitted, in the sole discretion of their district commissions, and without regard to the wishes of the people in such districts, to purchase, or condemn and purchase, establish electric utility properties then operating to the satisfaction of the people in such districts, and to issue revenue or other bonds and incur other financial obligations of the districts in connection with such acquisitions. To remedy such defects, and to give effect to the will of the people in such districts, whether in favor of or opposed to any such proposed purchases, or condemnations, and

purchases, or the proposed financing thereof, the right is hereby given to the people in every such district to approve or reject, by their vote at an election duly held for the purpose, any proposed purchase, or condemnation and purchase, by the district of any operating electric utility properties, otherwise permitted by law to be acquired by such district, and any proposed plan or system for such acquisition of such properties or for the issuance of revenue or other bonds or the incurring of other obligations by the district for or in connection with such acquisition.

SEC. 2. Before any such public utility district shall purchase, or condemn and purchase, any properties then being operated as an electric utility, or shall issue any revenue or other bonds or incur any other financial obligations for or in connection with any such acquisition of such properties, the commission of such district shall first adopt a resolution, describing such properties so proposed to be acquired, setting forth the plan or system proposed for such acquisition and the financing thereof, and specifying the amount and nature of the revenue or other bonds or other financial obligations proposed to be issued or incurred by the district in connection with such proposed acquisition. No such resolution shall become effective until and unless approved by the voters of such district as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The commission of such district shall submit every such resolution to the qualified voters of the district for their approval or rejection.

tion at a general or a special election, to be called in the manner provided by law for the holding of elections in public utility districts. The purpose and substance of such resolution, and its identifying number, shall be clearly and fairly stated in the notice of such election. The ballot to be presented to the voters at such election shall provide for expressing the voters' approval or rejection of such resolution in substantially the following form:

Shall Public Utility District No. of County be authorized, as proposed in Resolution No. adopted by the commission of said district, to acquire the existing operating electric utility properties described in said resolution, and to issue (here insert description of proposed bonds or other obligations of the district) for or in connection with such acquisition in the aggregate principal amount of \$?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Such elections shall be conducted in all other respects in the manner provided by law for the holding of general or special elections, as the case may be, in public utility districts.

SEC. 4. Such resolution shall be effective only after it shall have been approved by the qualified voters of the district by a majority vote of those voting on the proposition, or by such vote as may be required by the constitution if general obligation bonds are to be issued; and upon such approval of such resolution, but not otherwise, the district, through its commission, may proceed to purchase,

or to condemn and purchase, such properties, and for such purpose to issue revenue or other bonds and incur any other financial obligations, as specified in such resolution.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall interfere with the prosecution of any condemnation action or proceeding for the acquisition of any such properties by a public utility district, which may be pending at the time this act becomes effective, or with any executory contract or agreement to purchase or acquire such properties entered into prior to the time this act becomes effective; but, after this act becomes effective, no such properties shall be purchased or acquired pursuant to any such pending condemnation action or proceedings, or pursuant to any such executory contract or agreement, nor shall any revenue or other bonds be issued or other financial obligations be incurred by any such district for or in connection with any such acquisition, unless and until the resolution providing for acquiring such property, and for the issuance of such bonds or the incurring of such other financial obligations for or in connection therewith, shall have been approved by the voters of the district as in this act provided.

SEC. 6. Adjudication of invalidity of any section, clause, or part of a section of this act shall not impair or otherwise affect the validity of this act as a whole or any other part hereof. The rule of strict construction shall have no application to this act, and this act shall be liberally construed in order to carry out the remedial purposes hereof.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 24, 1946.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF INITIATIVE NO. 166

Present PUD Law Denies People Any Voice In Power System Purchase Deals

The Washington PUD law, as it now stands, denies citizens the right, by their vote, to answer the big question:

"Do we want our electric service company to be taken over and run by a PUD?"

The present law also denies the voters any control over the price to be paid for a utility system, or over the amount of debt to be incurred to pay for it.

These serious and far-reaching questions can now be decided arbitrarily by any two of three PUD commissioners, and without regard to what the people affected may think about it.

Initiative 166 Restores Your Right to Vote

The sole purpose of Initiative No. 166 is to assure to the residents of a utility district the right to vote on any scheme to take over an operating electric system. All it does is require PUD commissioners to submit to the voters, for their approval or rejection, any proposed plan for taking over an existing electric system, together with the amount of bonds or other obligations proposed to be incurred. If the people approve the proposal, the PUD can go ahead with the acquisition, in the same manner as before. If the people don't want the PUD to take over the property, they will have the chance to say "No" and stop the proposal.

Oregon Law Safeguarded Citizens in \$175,000,000 Promotion at Hood River

The fact that citizens of Oregon have an opportunity to vote on PUD bond issues was all that kept a big-money New York financial promoter from putting over an amazing \$175,000,000 scheme, under which a small rural PUD in the Hood River valley was to issue bonds to buy up all the power systems in sight. Under

the Oregon law, the proposition had to be submitted to the people of the district. It was turned down, and its promoters had to turn to other fields.

The present PUD law does not afford citizens of Washington the same valuable protection against multi-million-dollar promotions of this type. Initiative No. 166 will remedy that defect.

Operating PUD Systems not Restricted in Making Extensions and Improvements

Initiative No. 166 in no way limits or restricts the present rights of operating PUDs to go ahead with extensions or improvements of their systems, or to build new power lines to serve their customers. It only requires a vote on the taking over of "operating electric utility properties," as will be noted in the provisions of the initiative.

Ability of PUDs to Go Into Business is not Impaired

Nor does Initiative No. 166 unduly restrict the PUDs who wish to negotiate for electric systems, and to make investigations and studies of the feasibility of buying or taking over such systems. Any PUD is still free to negotiate, agree on a price and otherwise make plans to buy or take over electric properties. The only difference, under Initiative No. 166, is that before such plans can be carried out and the properties acquired, they will have to be revealed to the public and submitted to a vote of the people of the PUD.

In short, Initiative No. 166 gives you the right which should be the privilege of every citizen and user of electricity—the right to decide, by popular vote, who shall operate your electric service, and how much debt shall be incurred if a PUD is to take over.

COMMITTEE FOR INITIATIVE NO. 166,

By E. R. Wells, Member.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 9, 1946.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE NO. 166
The Power Company Initiative

**POWER TRUST "REHASH"—
VOTE AGAINST "166"**

"166" is simply a revision of Initiative 139. Private Power companies sponsored this at the 1940 general election. They were beaten almost 2-1.

In 1939 they tried unsuccessfully to get such a bill passed in the legislature (Substitute S. B. 200). Before that they tried to impose the same kind of a law on our city light systems.

**DON'T BE FOOLED—
VOTE AGAINST "166"**

The Federal Power Commission, in a special investigation, found that the power companies were the real backers of "139" (the old "166") and the other similar proposals. They spent over a million dollars in the five years 1935-40. (See Opinion No. 59.) The 1940 campaign was one of the most corrupt this state has seen.

The private power companies are continuing this campaign in 1946. The only difference is that they have a new "Citizens Committee" to promote Initiative "166."

**A COULEE-BONNEVILLE STEAL
VOTE AGAINST "166"**

At stake in this campaign is Coulee-Bonneville power. Will you permit the private companies to monopolize it for themselves and distribute it at the highest rates the traffic will bear?

The Power Trust sponsored "166" to block the PUD's because it knows the PUD's are the most effective means the people have for preventing this "steal." The PUD's have brought low power rates, which the power trust has been forced to meet in order to stay in business.

**MORE BOOTY FOR POWER TRUST
VOTE AGAINST "166"**

"166" requires that PUD commissioners submit a "plan and system" resolution to election before they are in a position to negotiate effectively for privately owned power properties, or condemn them. The estimated cost of the acquisition must be stated.

In practice, this means that the

commissioners must allow for the highest possible price for the properties in the resolution in order to have sufficient leeway if the election carries.

What booty this provides for the power trust! Instead of starting with the lowest price in negotiations or condemnation, the commissioners are forced to publish the highest one. They are placed in the worst possible position to acquire the properties at a fair price.

Don't underrate the danger. Large Eastern Holding Companies are out to "get" the PUD's. Electric Bond and Share uses Washington Water Power and Pacific Power & Light Companies as its tools to corner Coulee-Bonneville Power and impede the development of Northwest resources.

**HELP MAKE JOBS FOR ALL—
VOTE AGAINST "166"**

With the war over, what program do we have for development of Northwest industries and agriculture, for providing jobs and opportunities for all?

Grand Coulee and Bonneville power sold at cost through *locally owned and controlled public power districts, city light systems and cooperatives* is the answer.

Our public power program benefits all: Farmer, business man, working man, veteran, you and me.

**JOKER STOPS SERVICE—
VOTE AGAINST "166"**

Under "166" a proposal to acquire properties serving even a small part of a county must be submitted to a vote of the entire county. In each case of this kind the PUD commissioners would have to incur election expense and face a well-financed, deceptive campaign before they could proceed with their business. The public loses in curtailed service.

**JOKER MAKES ELECTION UN-
WORKABLE—
VOTE AGAINST "166"**

Under present law a PUD can have a court and jury fix a fair price at which it can buy privately owned

Argument Against Initiative Measure No. 166

electric properties. Then, when it knows the price, the district decides whether or not it should buy them. Under Initiative "166" the election on the acquisition would have to be held *before* the price is known.

If any requirement for an election were desired, it should be so drawn that the election is held *after* the proposed price is fixed. Otherwise, the people cannot possibly know what they are voting on.

DELAY AND CONFUSION VOTE AGAINST "166"

The above and many other ramifications of "166" add up to delay and confusion. This is exactly what the power trust desires, and intends to accomplish by this measure.

DON'T SPOIL PUD RECORD VOTE AGAINST "166"

The PUD commissioners have made a fine record to date. In every case where they have acquired any sizeable properties they have reduced rates, extended and improved service and developed community assets. They have been pioneers among all public agencies in making contracts with labor unions, providing higher wages and better working conditions.

Bear in mind, too, that all of such electric properties acquired to date are being paid for entirely out of the revenues which otherwise would go to the private companies.

Remember also that PUD's *pay*

taxes to State and local government agencies. A gross earning tax law written in cooperation with the State Tax Commission applies to distribution properties and yields at least the equivalent in taxes for State and local agencies that the private companies would pay on these properties.

In effect "166" says: Go on with this fine record but we will "correct defects in existing law" by tying your hands. This is not fair to people who are doing a fine job.

Voters, this is a power battle where the help of everyone is needed! Let us unite, fight, vote *against* "166."

The following is only a partial list of prominent individuals and organizations who are fighting this vicious bill:

Henry P. Carstensen, Master Washington State Grange
Harry C. Huse, Olympia
Wesley McDonnell, President Washington State Machinists Council
Carl Ericson, President Washington State Public Ownership League
A. L. King, President Washington Public Utility District Commissioners Association
E. M. Weston, President Washington State Federation of Labor
Max Wedekind, President Washington State Industrial Union Council
William J. Pennock, President Washington Old Age Pension Union
Jesse Vetter, President Washington State Farmers Union
Jack R. Cluck, President Progressive Citizens of Washington

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 19, 1946.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

Referendum Measure No. 26

BALLOT TITLE

AN ACT relating to game and the State Game Commission; providing that members of the State Game Commission shall, for the purpose of making such commission responsible to the Governor, be appointed and removable by him; amending Section 107B, Chapter 7, Laws of 1921, as enacted by Section 8, Chapter 3, Laws of 1933; and repealing Section 107C, Chapter 7, Laws of 1921, as enacted by Section 9, Chapter 3, Laws of 1933.

CHAPTER 37, LAWS OF 1945

[S. B. 57.]

STATE GAME COMMISSION

AN ACT relating to game and the appointment of a State Game Commission, and amending Pierce's Perpetual Code 235-3, section 107B, chapter 7, Laws of 1921, as enacted by section 8, chapter 3, Laws of 1933; and repealing Pierce's Perpetual Code 235-5, section 107C, chapter 7, Laws of 1921, as enacted by section 9, chapter 3, Laws of 1933, and declaring an emergency.

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

SECTION 1. Pierce's Perpetual Code 235-3, section 107B, chapter 7, Laws of 1921, as enacted by section 8, chapter 3, Laws of 1933, is amended to read as follows:

Section 107B. The Governor shall have the power and it shall be his duty to appoint a State Game Commission, which shall consist of six electors of the state, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate and hold office

at the pleasure of the Governor, at least three of whom shall be residents of that portion of the state lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and at least three of whom shall be residents of that portion of the state lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, no two of whom shall be residents of the same county.

SEC. 2. Pierce's Perpetual Code 235-5, section 107C, chapter 7, Laws of 1921, as enacted by section 9, chapter 3, Laws of 1933, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and for the immediate support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the Senate February 26, 1945.

Passed the House March 5, 1945.

Approved by the Governor March 14, 1945.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 3, 1945.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST REFERENDUM NO. 26

A vote "Against" Referendum No. 26 will keep the State Game Department and its constructive policies as far removed as possible from becoming ham-strung by destructive and ill-advised partisan politics with each change in the Governor's office. A vote "Against" it will insure the continuation of a constructive, long range fish and game program in the State of Washington.

Our present Game Code was enacted by popular vote of the people in 1932. It provides for the game and game fish affairs of the state to be managed by a Game Commission of six members whose staggered terms of office are six years each. Two are appointed every two years, thereby guaranteeing the continuance of four experienced commissioners with each new appointment or change of Governors.

This present Game Code has served well, so well, that it has been pronounced by the present Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as "one of the three best in the United States—and none are better." Through its sound non-partisan and non-political foundation, excellent progress has been made under three Governors of two different political parties (Martin, Langlie and Wallgren). So why change? The desire for a change was motivated by the expediency of political patronage at the 1945 Legislature—and not by a public or popular demand.

The history of all successful game management programs and of the outstanding game states in the Nation is that game programs and partisan politics definitely don't mix. If Referendum No. 26 is enacted into law, your Game Department will become mired in partisan politics to the hilt. So vote "Against" it.

Defeat of Referendum No. 26 will not only mean the retention of capable personnel with long years of service in the Game Department, but it will also protect the new appointees in the Department who are qualified for their jobs.

Its passage means that with each change in the Governor's office, the full membership of the entire commission will be subject to political ouster, and consequently, the operating personnel in the Department to

political turmoil for months before and after each election. For, under the terms of the law enacted by the Legislature, the Commissioners are removable at the pleasure of the Governor, which in turn means the Game Director and every employee in the Department if they didn't support the right candidate for Governor. Surely any person who wants good government can't go for this.

No Governor needs the authority clothed in this bill to make the Game Commission responsible to him. Under the present Game Code and laws of the state it is already responsible to him, despite all assertions to the contrary. All expenditures authorized by the Commission must now be approved by the Governor in addition to being appropriated by the Legislature and checked by the State Auditor. The Commission must also make a biennial report to the Governor, and each member is subject to removal at the Governor's will for inefficiency or other cause, provided a public hearing is held on the charges—but the Governor is the sole judge. What more could a Governor want, except perhaps total political domination of the personnel of the entire Department and the patronage that would go with such a system?

The people adopted the present Game Code at the request of the sportsmen. The well informed organized sportsmen want it left alone. Who is in a better position to judge the merits of a basic game foundation than the sportsmen themselves? Follow the sportsmen's recommendations and vote "Against" Referendum No. 26.

The Washington State Sportsmen's Council, in convention assembled at Spokane on March 25, 1945, went on record without a dissenting vote "Against" Referendum No. 26.

The non-partisan voice of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council is the collective voice of the rank and file fishing and hunting license holders of the State of Washington. They urge the defeat of Referendum No. 26 so that Washington's basically sound Game Code may continue to operate free from the domination of partisan politics—and so that the State Game Department will not be-

Argument Against Referendum Measure No. 26

come a political football with each change of administration.

The following sportsmen's organizations and conservation groups comprise the membership of the Council: Grays Harbor Poggie Club, Aberdeen Snohomish Co. Spts. Assn., Arlington Auburn Sportsmen's Club, Auburn East Side Spts. Assn., Bellevue Whatcom Rod & Gun Club, Bellingham Kitsap Co. Spts. Council, Bremerton Kitsap Co. Spts. Assn., Bremerton Brewster Spts. Assn., Brewster Buckley Gun Club, Buckley Camas-Washougal W. L. League, Camas

Cashmere Spts. Assn., Cashmere Lake Chelan Spts. Assn., Chelan Coulee City Spts. Assn., Coulee City Coulee Dam Spts. Assn., Coulee Dam Davenport Spts. Assn., Davenport Columbia Co. Spts. Assn., Dayton Twin City Sportsmen, East Stanwood Snohomish Co. Spts. Assn., Everett Lincoln Izaak Walton League, Govan G. Falls Spts. Club, Granite Falls Hood Canal Spts. Assn., Hoodsport Kent Izaak Walton League, Kent Cowlitz Game & Anglers Club, Kelso Leavenworth Spts. Assn., Leavenworth

Cowlitz Valley IWLA, Longview Mansfield Spts. Assn., Mansfield Marysville Spts. Assn., Marysville Wash. Archers Assn., Marysville W. Wash. Spr. Spaniel Club, McKenna Skagit Co. Spts. Assn., Mt. Vernon Skamania Co. R & G Club, North Bonneville

Okanogan Wildlife Council, Okanogan Olympia Steelhead Club, Olympia Oyster Growers Pro. Assn., Olympia Thurston Co. Poggie Club, Olympia Omak Sportsmen's Assn., Omak Oroville Spts. Assn., Oroville Okanogan Co. Game Club, Pateros Pateros Sportsmen's Assn., Pateros Pinehurst Spts. Assn., Pinehurst Port Angeles IWBA, Port Angeles Pt. Angeles Salmon Club, Pt. Angeles Pt. Angeles Stlhd. Club, Pt. Angeles N. Kitsap Spts. Assn., Port Gamble Olympic Rod & Gun Club, Pt. Orchard Whitman Co. Game Pro. Assn., Pullman

Puyallup Valley Sportsmen, Puyallup Renton Fish & Game Club, Renton Ballard Fish & Game Club, Seattle Buccaneers, Seattle

FOE No. 1 Rifle & Rev. Club, Seattle Georgetown Rod & Gun Club, Seattle Joint Council of Teamsters Rifle & Revolver Club, Seattle

King Co. Sports Council, Seattle Mystic Knights of the Sea, Seattle Northwest Retriever Club, Seattle P. S. Resort Owners Assn., Seattle Salmon Conservation League, Seattle Seattle Chap. Poggie Club, Seattle Seattle Police Ath. Club, Seattle Seattle R. & Pistol Assn., Seattle So. End Seattle Rifle Club, Seattle Steelhead Trout Club, Seattle Trail Blazers, Seattle

Wash. Fly Fishing Club, Seattle Wash. Game Bird Club, Seattle Wash. St. Fur Dealers Assn., Seattle West Seattle Spts. Club, Seattle Western Bass Club, Seattle Wildcat Stlhd. Club, Sedro Woolley Snohomish Co. Spts. Assn., Snohomish Soap Lake Rod & Gun Club, Soap Lake

Spokane Co. Spts. Assn., Spokane Sultan Sportsmen's Club, Sultan L. Valley Fishermen Club, Sunnyside Oliver Taxi R. & R. Club, Tacoma Pierce Co. Poggie Club, Tacoma Pierce Co. Sports Council, Tacoma Pierce Co. Spts. Assn., Tacoma Tacoma Chap. IWLA, Tacoma Tacoma Gun Club, Tacoma Tacoma Field Trial Club, Tacoma Tacoma Rifle & Rev. Club, Tacoma Tacoma Sportsmen's Club, Tacoma Tacoma Steelhead Club, Tacoma Tonasket Game Pro. Assn., Tonasket Methow Valley Spts. Assn., Twisp Mt. Adams F. & G. Assn., Underwood Wash. Wildlife League, Vancouver Vashon Sportsmen's Assn., Vashon Waterville Spts. Assn., Waterville Wenatchee Spts. Assn., Wenatchee Bainbridge Isl. Spts. Assn., Winslow Yakima Valley Spts. Assn., Yakima

Vote "Against" Referendum Measure No. 26.

Washington State Sportsmen's Council
By A. John Carlson, President
Ken McLeod, Secretary.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 25, 1945.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

Referendum Measure No. 27

BALLOT TITLE

AN ACT creating a State Timber Resources Board; making all sales of state timber and state grant forest lands subject to final approval by such Board; fixing qualifications of the Supervisor of Forestry; requiring him to exercise the powers, functions and duties relative to sales of state timber, reforestation, forestry policy, management and practice now exercised by the Board of State Land Commissioners, State Capitol Committee, State Forest Board, Commissioner of Public Lands and State Parks Committee; all for the purpose of centralizing state timber sales and management."

CHAPTER 202, LAWS OF 1945

[S. B. 289.]

STATE TIMBER—REFORESTATION

AN ACT providing for unification of control and jurisdiction over the sale of, reforestation of and administration of state timber including forestry practices; creating a State Timber Resources Board; defining its powers and duties; transferring to the Supervisor of Forestry all powers and duties in connection with the sale of timber, forest and forestry policy, management and practice, and reforestation now vested in the Board of State Land Commissioners, State Capitol Committee, State Forest Board, Commissioner of Public Lands and State Parks Committee; changing and fixing the qualifications for office of the Supervisor of Forestry; and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency.

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

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a board to be known as the State Timber Resources Board to consist of seven (7) members, as follows: The Governor of the State of Washington, who shall act as chairman, the Commissioner of Public Lands, the Secretary of State, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Conservation and Development, the Dean of Forestry of the University of Washington and one common school representative from

the State Board of Education selected by Timber Resources Board. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held at such times as may be determined upon by the Board. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the chairman or by a call issued by a majority of the Board upon the giving of due notice to all members thereof. The office of the Board shall be at the State Capitol at Olympia, Washington. All regular meetings shall be held at the office of the Board. The Board shall have power to adopt such rules of procedure as may be deemed necessary to enable it most effectively to carry out its powers and duties imposed by this act. Said Board shall approve sales of timber as herein provided.

SEC. 2. No person shall hereafter be eligible to serve as Supervisor of Forestry unless he is a graduate of a college of forestry or is a competent and experienced forester with at least ten (10) years' practical experience.

SEC. 3. From and after the effective date of this act, the Supervisor of Forestry, in addition to his other powers and duties, shall exercise all the powers and perform all the functions and duties in connection with the sale of timber, including receipt of applications, cruises, appraisals and all other acts and proceedings of every nature relating to such sales and the completion thereof, forest and forestry policy, management and practice, and reforestation now vested in.

Referendum Measure No. 27

performed by or required to be performed by any one or more of the following boards, committees, agencies, officers or officials: Board of State Land Commissioners, State Capitol Committee, State Forest Board, Commissioner of Public Lands and State Parks Committee: *Provided*, That no sale of timber shall be confirmed by the Supervisor of Forestry until such sale has been approved by the State Timber Resources Board, and such Board may order such further or additional appraisals, inspections or cruises as in its judgment is necessary for the determination of the value of such timber: *Provided further*, That the receipt of money from the sale of said timber and the record of funds so collected shall be handled by the State Land Commissioner.

SEC. 4. The Board of State Land Commissioners, State Capitol Committee, State Forest Board, Commissioner of Public Lands, State Parks Committee, and each of them, shall upon the effective date of this act either turn over and deliver or make available to the Supervisor of Forestry all pending business and all records, instruments, plats, books, files, appraisals, reports of inspections and cruises and all other reports, documents, data and equipment of every nature and description which pertain or relate to the functions, powers and duties which are by this act transferred to the Supervisor of Forestry.

SEC. 4a. No state grant forest land

shall be sold without approval of the State Timber Resources Board.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal, amend or in any way modify any of the provisions of section 24, chapter 255 of the Laws of 1927 (section 7797-24, Remington's Revised Statutes, also Pierce's Perpetual Code 940-521), section 3, chapter 91, Laws of 1903 (section 7846, Remington's Revised Statutes, also Pierce's Perpetual Code 911-11), or subdivision "Fourth" of section 5 (sub) chapter 1 of Title II of chapter 97 of the Laws of 1909 as amended by chapter 176 of the Laws of 1939 (section 4557, Remington's Revised Statutes, also Pierce's Perpetual Code 911-79).

SEC. 6. If any section, subdivision, sentence or clause in this act shall be held invalid or unconstitutional, such holding shall not effect [affect] the validity of the remaining portions of this act.

SEC. 7. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and for the immediate support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the Senate March 7, 1945.

Passed the House March 7, 1945.

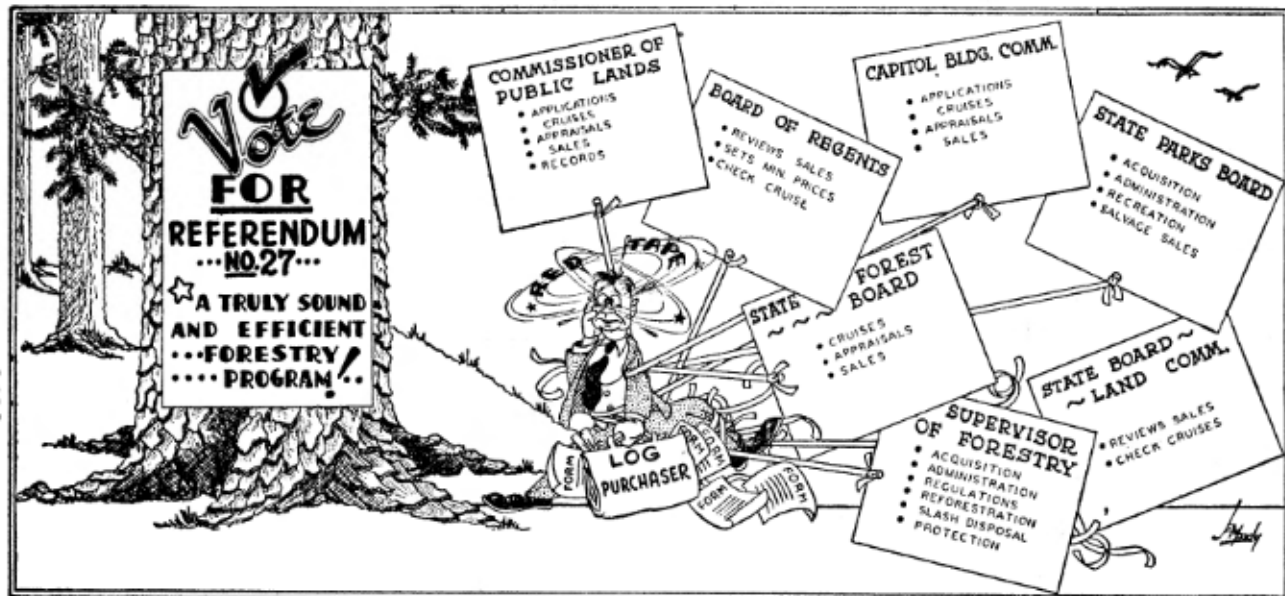
Approved by the Governor March 15, 1945.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—88.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 3, 1945.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

PRESENT CONFUSED AND INEFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF STATE TIMBER



A VOTE AGAINST REFERENDUM NO. 27

1. Will continue the inefficient handling of state timber by seven separate independent state agencies.
2. Prevent the establishment of a sound unified state forestry program.
3. Prolong the appalling waste so prevalent in the logging of state timber lands.
4. Result in a dwindling revenue to the schools.
5. Postpone the application of sound forest practices and prescribed regulations in removal of state timber.

6. Renew the policy of over-cutting state timber in proportion to its annual growth.
7. Result in inevitable exhaustion of state timber resources.
8. Continue the confusion to the public.
9. Prevent adequate provisions for the restocking of state forest lands.
10. Result in barren lands, idle woodworking factories, and unemployment.

Argument for Referendum Measure No. 27

PROPOSED SYSTEM

STATE TIMBER RESOURCES BOARD

1. Governor (Chairman)
2. Commissioner of Public Lands (Secretary)
3. Secretary of State
4. Director of Agriculture
5. Director of Conservation & Development
6. Dean of Forestry, University of Washington
7. A member of State Board of Education

SUPERVISOR OF FORESTRY

Fire Protection	Management	Operations	Forest Practices
Wardens, patrolmen, lookouts Law enforcement Slash disposal	Reforestation Inspection—Classification Forest land acquisition Cruising—Appraisals Timber sales Nursery Planting	Equipment Construction —Roads, trails	Cutting regulations Inspectors

A VOTE FOR REFERENDUM NO. 27

1. Will establish a sound, efficient state forestry program.

2. Establish one centralized board, appointed by the legislature (NOT THE GOVERNOR) to administer state timber.

3. Eliminate the confusion caused by seven separate state agencies handling public timber.

4. Insure reforestation and permanency of state's timber resources.

5. Perpetuate income to schools from sale of state forest products.

6. MAINTAIN JOBS and create MORE JOBS by protecting and expanding the timber industry which

provided 65% of the payroll in the state during normal times.

7. Prevent the practice of one state agency appraising at \$10.00 per acre, school land artificially planted by another state agency at a cost of \$15.00 per acre. (This actually has happened.)

8. DOUBLE the school representation on the Board.

9. RETAIN and INCREASE the protection afforded by check cruises and appraisals.

10. Will save YOU \$100,000 in administration costs every two years.

NEIL PARDO, *Chairman*,
Labor's Joint Committee on Public Affairs
(C. I. O., Railway Brotherhood and certain
A. F. of L. Unions)

KARLEY LARSEN, *President*,
District No. 2, International Woodworkers of America

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 13, 1945.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST REFERENDUM NUMBER 27
Vote "No" on Referendum Number 27



THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE STATE CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES—THE VOTERS MUST!

The Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers urges you to vote "NO" on the so-called Timber Resource Bill because:

1. It will endanger our children's heritage of state school timber.

There are approximately 2,250,000 acres of state land and granted land, of which 1,000,000 acres are timber land with estimated value of \$100,000,000. About 20 per cent of the total assets have been disposed of with \$45,000,000 in the permanent school fund. Would you want to change the management that has made this possible? Other states without adequate protection such as Washington has had are without resources or funds due to errors in judgment or dishonesty in administration.

2. It will eliminate present protection afforded by the system of independent double check of timber appraisals.

At present all state timber is cruised under two separate agencies, the land commissioner and the land board. Double cruises under the proposed new board would be "rubber stamp" appraisals, affording no independent checking protection.

3. It will provide for one-man political control of state school timber sales.

It provides that the state forester, an indirect political appointee of the governor, shall have control of state timber sales. This is too much power to give any public officer—more than any governor should ask.

4. It will open the way to exploitation of \$100,000,000 worth of state school timber.

It takes from five elected officers who are directly responsible to the people of the state the right to make checks on timber sales and turns it over to a politically appointed board. This opens the way to place the sale of state timber on a patronage basis. Do the taxpayers want to take this fatal step toward totalitarianism?

5. It will complicate state government.

It will only create another board, curtailing the duties of existing boards but not abolishing them, and can result only in great confusion and conflict. There is no streamlining in this measure. It actually adds one more board to operate in administering timber transactions. It will be entirely unworkable because it requires the impossible transfer of land office records.

6. It was promoted under a false label according to the recent unanimous decision of the supreme court of the State of Washington.

The utter falsity of the arguments and the methods used by the pro-

ponents of the law in order to get it effective immediately and to deny the people the right to review the law is best emphasized by quoting from the unanimous decision of the supreme court, which struck entirely out of the bill the false emergency label. The court said, "It would be scandalous indeed if the constitutional right of referendum could be thwarted by the mere use of false labels." If this can be done, the right of referendum is a dead letter in this state."

7. Support for its passage was solicited under the guise of improving forestry practices, although it contains no such provisions.

The bill was introduced in the legislature under the heading "STATE—TIMBER—REFORESTATION," but the bill itself and the act as finally passed is concerned not with reforestation but primarily with political control of timber sales. The title is obviously a false label.

8. It will cost the taxpayers of the state an additional \$80,000. Budget requests to support existing boards and commissions handling state timber sales were \$80,000 less than the amounts appropriated for support of the "newly proposed system."

9. It will remove the elected representative of the schools from a voice in the sale of school timber.

Under the present plan the state superintendent of public instruction, who is elected by the people to direct and protect the interests of the state's school children, has an effective voice in the administration of state school timber sales. Under the proposed plan, this independent, nonpartisan elected official will be removed. Why?

10. The present plan of appraising and selling state school timber is efficient and adequate for protection of the schools' and the public's interest.

Under the present system the state land commissioner, elected by the people, administers transactions in public lands and timber. He is chairman of the board of state land commissioners, whose function is to check all appraisals and sales of state land and timber. Under the proposed bill, this elected official will be stripped of the duties for which he was elected. Why?

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

(Signed) KATHRYN H. KENNEDY

Mrs. Morris D. Kennedy, President.



THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE STATE CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES—THE VOTERS MUST!

An Amendment to the State Constitution

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

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

Tuesday, November 5, 1946

CONCISE STATEMENT

A PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the state constitution to permit the state to tax the United States and its instrumentalities to the extent that the laws of the United States will allow.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

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 in November, 1946, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to be added thereto as a new section to be known as section 3, and to read as follows:

"Section 3. The United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, and their property, may be taxed under any of the tax laws of this state, whenever and in such manner

as such taxation may be authorized or permitted under the laws of the United States, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the constitution of this state."

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

Passed the House March 3, 1945.

GEORGE F. YANTIS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate March 7, 1945.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—SE.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, March 13, 1945.

BELLE REEVES,
Secretary of State.

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