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**YOUR OFFICIAL
STATE OF WASHINGTON**

Voter's Pamphlet

**STATE GENERAL ELECTION
NOV. 4, 1958**



PUBLISHED BY

VICTOR A. MEYERS, SECRETARY OF STATE

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Preface

The measures to be voted upon at the state general election to be held on November 4th are herewith presented and distributed by my office, as directed by the State Constitution.

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

Arguments For or Against the Measures

The arguments appearing in this pamphlet either for or against the measures, can be filed by any person or organization. However, state law provides that sufficient funds must be remitted with the argument to guarantee the cost to the state for printing. Because of this requirement, not all the measures have printed arguments appearing in this pamphlet.

The office of the Secretary of State may review the arguments submitted as to whether same contain obscene, libelous, scandalous, defamatory or treasonable matter. However, state law provides no authority as to the evaluation of the truth or accuracy of the arguments, either for or against any measure.

Voters should understand that it is only human for the sponsors or opponents of any measure to present their case as forcefully as possible. In some instances the arguments may contain exaggerated statements or conclusions that cannot be fully determined without court interpretation.

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



VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State
Chief Election Officer, State of Washington



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*Ballot titles for the above measures prepared by
JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Attorney General,
as provided by law.*

Initiative Measure No. 202

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

RESTRICTING LABOR AGREEMENTS

AN ACT declaring void any agreement hereafter made or extended which requires membership in or payment to a labor organization as a condition of employment.

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

Any agreement hereafter made, or any renewal or extension of an existing agreement, which directly or indirectly requires membership or non-membership in a labor organization or any payment of any kind to such an organization or for its benefit as a condition for the employment or the continuance of the employment of any person, is declared contrary to public policy and void. This shall not prohibit collective bargaining which does not violate the foregoing provisions.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 6, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Argument *FOR* Initiative Measure No. 202

The time is almost here . . .

On November 4th, you will have the chance to restore a basic freedom to the people of the State of Washington.

Many times in the history of our country, Americans have had to rise up in order to protect their basic freedoms and to curb abuses of power. This is such a time.

Initiative 202 stands on this principle:



"No one should be told that he must or must not join a union in order to work. It is everyone's right to decide this question for himself."

Here is the FULL text of Initiative 202

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

Any agreement hereafter made, or any renewal or extension of an existing agreement, which directly or indirectly requires membership or non-membership in a labor organization or any payment of any kind to such an organization or for its benefit as a condition for the employment or the continuance of the employment of any person, is declared contrary to public policy and void. This shall not prohibit collective bargaining which does not violate the foregoing provisions.

We welcome thoughtful study of this issue

Have you studied this issue—carefully? We have done our best to meet confusion and fear with reason and fact. We urge you to read the text of this Initiative many times. We hope you will continue to discuss, question and debate the issue thoroughly.

(Continued on next page)

Argument *FOR* Initiative Measure No. 202 *when we can decide for ourselves*

Your decision as an informed and responsible citizen is the best guarantee that this issue will be decided *in the public interest*.

Thousands of thoughtful and responsible citizens are convinced that:

Freedom of choice with respect to union membership is the key to democratic and responsible unionism.

Initiative 202 will guarantee to the people of Washington the right to decide for themselves on the question of union membership.

The good union leader has nothing to fear from Initiative 202.

Trade unions and collective bargaining are part of our modern society and will be preserved and encouraged.

The principal weapons used by the opposition to Initiative 202 are confusion and fear. The answer to both is reason and fact.

We encourage debate throughout the state

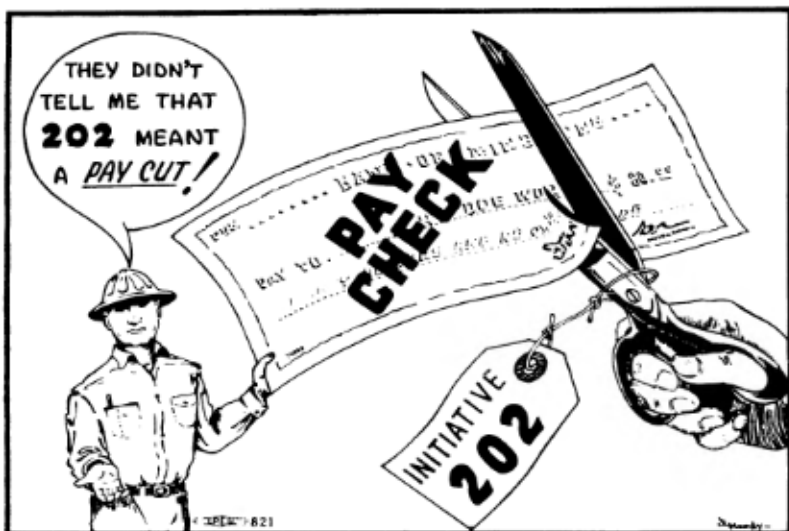
As sponsors of Initiative 202, we are ready and eager to discuss and explain the true issue—anywhere in the State, at any time. A basic American freedom is at stake in this election. You will have the power on November 4th to choose whether that freedom will be restored.

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR VOLUNTARY UNIONISM

RALPH T. GILLESPIE, *Chairman*

306 2ND AND UNIVERSITY BUILDING — SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

Argument *AGAINST* Initiative Measure No. 202



**No! They Don't Tell You That 202 Means "Pay Cut."
Neither Did They Tell You WHO the REAL Backers of
Initiative 202 Are!**

★ ★ ★

**All Wage Earners Should Be Against Initiative 202.
For These Vital Reasons . . . Study Them.**

1. **INITIATIVE 202 IS SIMPLY INITIATIVE 198 ALL OVER AGAIN!** The same old "Union Busting Deal" . . . To weaken responsible Trade Unions . . . To cut wages and destroy decent working conditions.
2. **INITIATIVE 202 DOES NOT STRENGTHEN UNIONS**, nor does it give any individual the right to work, and it will destroy existing jobs, not create jobs.
3. **RESPONSIBLE AND DEMOCRATIC UNIONISM** cannot exist under the provisions of Initiative 202. Unions will fall apart and their strength destroyed by those who do not believe in genuine collective bargaining.
4. **A WORKER WITHOUT A UNION BECOMES A MAN STANDING ALONE** against big bosses who will "Write the Ticket" on their terms. He becomes "Free" to compete for "Fewer" jobs, "Less Pay" and "Poorer Working Conditions!"
5. **INITIATIVE 202 ALSO STRIKES THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE OF MAJORITY RULE.** (If you voted against the law which the majority voted for, 202's sponsors would say you don't need to obey it.) The Taft-Hartley Law requires a union to represent all workers in a plant, non-members as

(Continued on next page)

Argument **AGAINST** Initiative Measure No. 202

well as members. It is only fair that the majority of the workers who benefit should also support the unions' work.

6. **A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE WORKERS PREFER THE UNION SHOP:** 97 per cent of the workers in 46,000 government-supervised NLRB elections (secret ballot) voted for the union shop. Why should the general public deny them this right through Initiative 202? Aren't the workers themselves the best judges of what works best for them?
7. **MODERN UNIONS ARE THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE INDUSTRIAL-LABOR RELATIONS.** Both management and labor prefer union contracts. Yet Initiative 202 forbids the employer to make or renew contracts with his labor group or union, providing union and job security. Modern business must have stable labor contracts to meet competition and operate efficiently.
8. **THE ECONOMY OF THE WHOLE STATE WOULD BE AFFECTED, HARMFULLY!** Over 50 years of negotiations set the pattern which today gives this state a healthy, stable business economy, high wages, good working conditions and an unusually high annual per capita income! Housewife, farmer, businessman—all would lose under 202.
9. **INITIATIVE 202 WOULD BE COSTLY TO ALL OF US, IN DISRUPTING OUR STATE'S ECONOMY. PROOF?** Sixteen other states have defeated this type of law . . . Montana voters refused a place on their ballot twice, in 1956 and 1958. Four states have had the "Right-to-Work" laws and, after costly and sad experience, have repealed them . . . Louisiana, the latest state to repeal (June, 1956) tried "right-to-work" for two years and found it a bad, expensive experiment. Let's not make their costly mistake! **THE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" STATES HAVE THE LOWEST AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE NATION:** \$964 in one state compared to the national average of \$1940.
10. **WHO IS BEHIND THIS SO-CALLED "RIGHT-TO-WORK" MEASURE?** No well-known state organization or individuals have endorsed it. It has a few wealthy out-of-state backers and dubious "business" organizations interested in just one thing . . . destroying our free labor unions! Yet, they claim to speak for the working man! Don't be fooled by their sob-sister propaganda!

LOOK AT THE LINEUP!

For 202

Ashley Holden
Ralph Gillespie
The Big Corporations
The Big Banks and the
"Free Riders"

Against 202

Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Religious Leaders
Washington State Grange
Leaders of the Major Political Parties
Eisenhower's Secretary of Labor
Your Own Union

WHY ASK FOR A PAY CUT ? ? ?

VOTE AGAINST INITIATIVE 202

United Labor Advisory Committee
2800 First Avenue, Seattle

E. M. Weston, *Chairman*
Harold Slater, *Secretary-Treasurer*

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 24, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Initiative Measure No. 23 to the Legislature

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

CIVIL SERVICE FOR SHERIFF'S EMPLOYEES

AN ACT providing civil service status for certain employees of the various county sheriffs; creating civil service commissions to administer the act; and setting forth their powers and duties; excepting certain employees therefrom; listing grounds for dismissal, censure or disciplining of employees within the act; forbidding sheriff's employees to engage in any political activity or to contribute to political funds; making county commissioners responsible for funds to administer the act; and providing penalties for violations thereof.

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

SECTION 1. The general purpose of this act is to establish a merit system of employment for county deputy sheriffs and other employees of the office of county sheriff, thereby raising the standards and efficiency of such offices and law enforcement in general.

SEC. 2. Definition of terms:

- (1) "Commission" means the civil service commission, or combined county civil service commission, herein created, and "commissioner" means any one of the three members of any such commission;
- (2) "Appointing power" means the county sheriff who is invested by law with power and authority to select, appoint, or employ any deputy, deputies or other necessary employees subject to civil service;
- (3) "Appointment" includes all means of selecting, appointing, or employing any person to any office, place, position, or employment subject to civil service;
- (4) "County" means any county of the state, or any counties combined pursuant to Section 4 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act;

- (5) "Deputy sheriff or other members of the office of county sheriff" means all persons regularly employed in the office of county sheriff either on a part-time or full-time basis.

SEC. 3. There is created in each county and in each combination of counties, combined pursuant to Section 4 to carry out the provisions of this act, a civil service commission which shall be composed of three persons. The commission members shall be appointed by the board of county commissioners, or boards of county commissioners of each combination of counties, within sixty days after the effective date of this act. No person shall be appointed to the commission who is not a citizen of the United States, a resident of the county, or one of the counties combined, for at least two years immediately preceding his appointment, and an elector of the county wherein he resides. The term of office of the commissioners shall be six years, except that the first three members of the commission shall be appointed for different terms, as follows: One to serve for a period of four years, one to serve for a period of two years, and one to serve for a period of six years. Any member of the commission may be removed from office for incompetency, incompatibility, or dereliction of duty, or

Initiative Measure No. 23 (Continued)

malfeasance in office, or other good cause: *Provided*, That no member of the commission shall be removed until charges have been preferred, in writing, due notice, and a full hearing had. Any vacancy in the commission shall be filled by the county commissioners for the unexpired term. Two members of the commission shall constitute a quorum and the votes of any two members concurring shall be sufficient for the decision of all matters and the transaction of all business to be decided or transacted by the commission. Confirmation of the appointment of commissioners by any legislative body shall not be required. At the time of appointment not more than two commissioners shall be adherents of the same political party. No member after appointment shall hold any salaried public office or engage in county employment, other than his commission duties. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 4. Any counties of the fourth class or of lesser classifications, whether contiguous or not, are authorized to establish and operate a combined civil service system to serve all counties so combined. The combination of any such counties shall be effective whenever each board of county commissioners of the counties involved adopts a resolution declaring intention to participate in the operation of a combined county civil service system in accordance with agreements made between any such counties. Any such combined county civil service commission shall serve the employees of each county sheriff's office impartially and according to need.

All matters affecting the combined civil service commission, including the selection of commissioners, shall be decided by majority vote of all the county commissioners of the counties involved.

All the provisions of this act shall apply equally to any such combined civil service system.

SEC. 5. Immediately after appointment the commission shall organize by electing one of its members chairman and shall hold regular meetings at least once a month, and such additional meet-

ings as may be required for the proper discharge of its duties.

It shall appoint a chief examiner who shall also serve as secretary of the commission and such assistants as may be necessary. The chief examiner shall keep the records for the commission, preserve all reports made to it, superintend and keep a record of all examinations held under its direction, and perform such other duties as the commission may prescribe.

The chief examiner shall be appointed as a result of competitive examination which examination may be either original and open to all properly qualified citizens of the county, or promotional and limited to persons already in the service of the county sheriff's office. The chief examiner may be subject to suspension, reduction, or discharge in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as are provided in the case of members of the classified service.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the civil service commission:

(1) To make suitable rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions hereof. Such rules and regulations shall provide in detail the manner in which examinations may be held, and appointments, promotions, transfers, reinstatements, demotions, suspensions, and discharges shall be made, and may also provide for any other matters connected with the general subject of personnel administration, and which may be considered desirable to further carry out the general purposes of this act, or which may be found to be in the interest of good personnel administration. The rules and regulations and any amendments thereof shall be printed, mimeographed, or multigraphed for free public distribution. Such rules and regulations may be changed from time to time.

(2) To give practical tests which shall consist only of subjects which will fairly determine the capacity of persons examined to perform duties of the position to which appointment is to be made. Such tests may include tests of physical fitness or manual skill or both.

(3) To make investigations concerning and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the pro-

Initiative Measure No. 23 (Continued)

visions of this act, and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder; to inspect all departments, offices, places, positions, and employments affected by this act, and ascertain whether this act and all such rules and regulations are being obeyed. Such investigations may be made by the commission or by any commissioner designated by the commission for that purpose. Not only must these investigations be made by the commission as aforesaid, but the commission must make like investigation on petition of a citizen, duly verified, stating that irregularities or abuses exist, or setting forth in concise language, in writing, the necessity for such investigation. In the course of such investigation the commission or designated commissioner, or chief examiner, may administer oaths, subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production by them of books, papers, documents, and accounts appertaining to the investigation and also cause the deposition of witnesses residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for like depositions in civil actions in the superior court; and the oaths administered and the subpoenas issued hereunder shall have the same force and effect as the oaths administered and subpoenas issued by a superior court judge in his judicial capacity; and the failure of any person so subpoenaed to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed a violation of this act, and punishable as such.

(4) To conduct hearings and investigations in accordance with this act and by the rules of practice and procedure adopted by the commission, and in the conduct thereof neither the commission, nor designated commissioner shall be bound by technical rules of evidence. No informality in any proceedings or hearing, or in the manner of taking testimony before the commission or designated commissioner, shall invalidate any order, decision, rule, or regulation made, approved, or confirmed by the commission: *Provided*, That no order, decision, rule, or regulation made by any designated commissioner conducting any hearing or investigation alone shall be of any force

or effect whatsoever unless and until concurred in by at least one of the other two members.

(5) To hear and determine appeals or complaints respecting the allocation of positions, the rejection of an examinee, and such other matters as may be referred to the commission.

(6) To provide for, formulate, and hold competitive tests to determine the relative qualifications of persons who seek employment in any class or position and as a result thereof establish eligible lists for the various classes of positions, and provide that persons laid off because of curtailment of expenditures, reduction in force, and for like causes, head the list in the order of their seniority, to the end that they shall be the first to be reemployed.

(7) To certify to the appointing authority, when a vacant position is to be filled, on written request, the name of the person highest on the eligible list for the class. If there is no such list, to authorize a provisional or temporary appointment list for such class. Such temporary provisional appointment shall not continue for a period longer than four months; nor shall any person receive more than one provisional appointment or serve more than four months as provisional appointee in any one fiscal year.

(8) To keep such records as may be necessary for the proper administration of this act.

SEC. 7. The classified civil service and provisions of this act shall include all deputy sheriffs and other employees of the office of sheriff in each county except the following positions which are hereby designated the unclassified service:

(1) The county sheriff in every county;

(2) In each class A and class AA county; the positions of undersheriff, inspector, chief criminal deputy, chief civil deputy, jail superintendent, and one private secretary;

(3) In each county of the first class, second class, and third class; three principal positions comparable to undersheriff, a chief criminal deputy, and a chief civil deputy;

Initiative Measure No. 23 (Continued)

(4) In each of all other counties; one position to be appointed by the sheriff.

SEC. 8. All appointments to and promotions to positions in the classified civil service of the office of county sheriff shall be made solely on merit, efficiency, and fitness, which shall be ascertained by open competitive examination and impartial investigation. No person in the classified civil service shall be reinstated in or transferred, suspended, or discharged from any such place, position, or employment contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. For the benefit of the public service and to prevent delay, injury, or interruption therein by reason of the enactment hereof, all persons holding a position which is deemed classified by Section 7 for a continuous period of six months prior to the effective date of this act, are eligible for permanent appointment under civil service to the offices, places, positions, or employments which they then held without examination or other act on their part, and not on probation; and every such person is automatically adopted and inducted permanently into civil service, into the office, place, position, or employment which he then held as completely and effectually to all intents and purposes as if such person had been permanently appointed thereto under civil service after examination and investigation.

SEC. 10. An applicant for a position of any kind under civil service, must be a citizen of the United States and an elector of the county in which he resides, who can read and write the English language, and must have been a resident of the state for at least one year.

SEC. 11. The tenure of every person holding an office, place, position, or employment under the provisions of this act shall be only during good behavior, and any such person may be removed or discharged, suspended without pay, demoted, or reduced in rank, or deprived of vacation privileges or other special privileges for any of the following reasons:

- (1) Incompetency, inefficiency, or inattention to, or dereliction of duty;
- (2) Dishonesty, intemperance, im-

moral conduct, insubordination, discourteous treatment of the public, or a fellow employee, or any other act of omission or commission tending to injure the public service; or any other wilful failure on the part of the employee to properly conduct himself; or any wilful violation of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations to be adopted hereunder;

(3) Mental or physical unfitness for the position which the employee holds;

(4) Dishonest, disgraceful, or prejudicial conduct;

(5) Drunkenness or use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics, or any other habit forming drug, liquid, or preparation to such extent that the use thereof interferes with the efficiency or mental or physical fitness of the employee, or which precludes the employee from properly performing the function and duties of any position under civil service;

(6) Conviction of a felony, or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;

(7) Any other act or failure to act which in the judgment of the civil service commission is sufficient to show the offender to be an unsuitable and unfit person to be employed in the public service.

SEC. 12. No person in the classified civil service who has been permanently appointed or inducted into civil service under provisions of this act, shall be removed, suspended, or demoted except for cause, and only upon written accusation of the appointing power or any citizen or taxpayer; a written statement of which accusation, in general terms, shall be served upon the accused, and a duplicate filed with the commission. Any person so removed, suspended, or demoted may within ten days from the time of his removal, suspension, or demotion, file with the commission a written demand for an investigation, whereupon the commission shall conduct such investigation. The investigation shall be confined to the determination of the question of whether the removal, suspension, or demotion was made in good faith for cause. After such investigation the commission may affirm the removal, or if it finds that removal, suspension, or demotion was not made in good faith for

cause, shall order the immediate reinstatement or reemployment of such person in the office, place, position, or employment from which he was removed, suspended, or demoted, which reinstatement shall, if the commission so provides, be retroactive, and entitle such person to pay or compensation from the time of the removal, suspension, or demotion. The commission upon such investigation, in lieu of affirming a removal, may modify the order by directing a suspension without pay, for a given period, and subsequent restoration to duty, or demotion in classification, grade, or pay. The findings of the commission shall be certified, in writing to the appointing power, and shall be forthwith enforced by such officer.

All investigations made by the commission pursuant to this section shall be by public hearing, after reasonable notice to the accused of the time and place thereof, at which hearing the accused shall be afforded an opportunity of appearing in person and by counsel, and presenting his defense. If order of removal, suspension, or demotion is incurred in by the commission or a majority thereof, the accused may appeal therefrom to the superior court of the county wherein he resides. Such appeal shall be taken by serving the commission, within thirty days after the entry of its order, a written notice of appeal, stating the grounds thereof, and demanding that a certified transcript of the record and of all papers on file in the office of the commission affecting or relating to its order, be filed by the commission with the court. The commission shall, within ten days after the filing of the notice, make, certify, and file such transcript with the court. The court shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the appeal in a summary manner. Such hearing shall be confined to the determination of whether the order of removal, suspension, or demotion made by the commission, was or was not made in good faith for cause, and no appeal shall be taken except upon such ground or grounds. The decision of the superior court may be appealed to the supreme court.

Sec. 13. Whenever a position in the classified service becomes vacant, the

appointing power, if it desires to fill the vacancy, shall requisition the commission for the name and address of a person eligible for appointment thereto. The commission shall certify the name of the person highest on the eligible list for the class to which the vacant position has been allocated, who is willing to accept employment. If there is no appropriate eligible list for the class, the commission shall certify the name of the person standing highest on the list held appropriate for such class. If more than one vacancy is to be filled an additional name shall be certified for each additional vacancy. The appointing power shall forthwith appoint such person to the vacant position.

To enable the appointing power to exercise a choice in the filling of positions, no appointment, employment, or promotion in any position in the classified service shall be deemed complete until after the expiration of a period of one year's probationary service, as may be provided in the rules of the civil service commission, during which the appointing power may terminate the employment of the person certified to him, if during the performance test thus afforded, upon observation or consideration of the performance of duty, the appointing power deems him unfit or unsatisfactory for service in the office of county sheriff. Thereupon the appointing power shall designate the person certified as standing next highest on any such list and such person shall likewise enter upon said duties for the probationary period, until some person is found who is deemed fit for appointment, employment, or promotion whereupon the appointment, employment, or promotion shall be deemed complete.

Sec. 14. All offices, places, positions, and employments coming within the purview of this act, shall be filled by the appointing power with the consent of the board of county commissioners, and nothing herein contained shall infringe upon such authority that an appointing power may have to fix the salaries and compensation of all employees employed hereunder.

Sec. 15. No treasurer, auditor or other officer, or employee of any county subject to this chapter shall approve the

payment of or be in any manner concerned in paying, auditing, or approving any salary, wage, or other compensation for services, to any person subject to the jurisdiction and scope of this act, unless a payroll, estimate, or account for such salary, wage, or other compensation, containing the names of the persons to be paid, the amount to be paid to each such person, the services on account of which same is paid, and any other information which, in the judgment of the civil service commission, should be furnished on such payroll, bears the certificate of the civil service commission, or of its chief examiner or other duly authorized agent, that the persons named therein have been appointed or employed in compliance with the terms of this act and the rules of the commission, and that the payroll, estimate, or account is, insofar as known to the commission, a true and accurate statement. The commission shall refuse to certify the pay of any public officer or employee whom it finds to be illegally or improperly appointed, and may further refuse to certify the pay of any public officer or employee who wilfully or through culpable negligence, violates or fails to comply with this act or with the rules of the commission.

SEC. 16. Leave of absence, without pay, may be granted by any appointing power to any person under civil service: *Provided*, That such appointing power gives notice of the leave to the commission. All temporary employment caused by leaves of absence shall be made from the eligible list of the classified civil service.

SEC. 17. The commission shall begin and conduct all civil suits which may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this act and rules of the commission. The commission shall be represented in such suits by the prosecuting attorney of the county. In the case of combined counties any one or more of the prosecuting attorneys of each county so combined may be selected by the commission to represent it.

SEC. 18. No commissioner or any other person, shall, by himself or in cooperation with others, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect of his right of examination or registration ac-

cording to the rules and regulations, or falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined, registered, or certified pursuant to this act, or aid in so doing, or make any false representation concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, or furnish any person any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, registered, or certified, or to persuade any other person, or permit or aid in any manner any other person to personate him, in connection with any examination or registration of application or request to be examined or registered.

The right of any person to an appointment or promotion to any position in a sheriff's office shall not be withheld because of his race, color, creed, national origin, political affiliation or belief, nor shall any person be dismissed, demoted, or reduced in grade for such reason.

SEC. 19. No person holding any office, place, position, or employment subject to civil service, shall contribute to any political fund or render any political service to any person or party whatsoever, and no person shall be removed, reduced in grade or salary, or otherwise prejudiced for refusing so to do. No public officer, whether elected or appointed, shall discharge, promote, demote, or in any manner change the official rank, employment, or compensation of any person under civil service or promise or threaten so to do for giving or withholding, or neglecting to make any contribution of money, or service, or any other valuable thing, for any political purpose.

SEC. 20. All officers and employees of each county shall aid in all proper ways in carrying out the provisions of this act, and such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the commission and afford the commission, its members, and employees, all reasonable facilities and assistance in the inspection of books, papers, documents, and accounts applying or in any way appertaining to any and all offices, places, positions, and employments, subject to civil service, and also shall produce such

Initiative Measure No. 23 (Continued)

books, papers, documents, and accounts, and attend and testify, whenever required so to do by the commission or any commissioner.

SEC. 21. The board of county commissioners of each county may provide in the county budget for each fiscal year a sum equal to one-half of one percent of the preceding year's total payroll of those included under the jurisdiction and scope of this act. The funds so provided shall be used for the support of the commission. Any part of the funds so provided and not expended for the support of the commission during the fiscal year shall be placed in the general fund of the county, or counties according to the ratio of contribution, on the first day

of January following the close of such fiscal year.

SEC. 22. Any person who wilfully violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and by imprisonment in the county jail for not longer than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment. The superior court shall have jurisdiction of all such offenses.

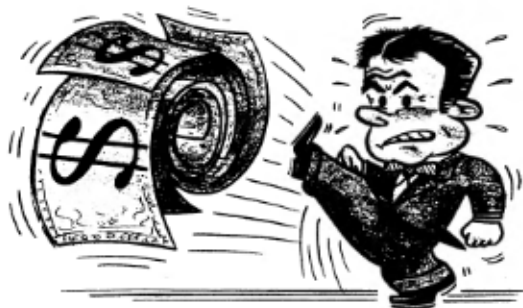
SEC. 23. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the validity or constitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 7, 1956.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Argument *FOR* Initiative Measure No. 23



DON'T KICK YOUR TAX DOLLAR AROUND!

WHAT IS INITIATIVE NO. 23?

It will give Deputy Sheriffs the same job protection that City Police, City Firemen and State Patrolmen now have.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Vote **FOR** Initiative No. 23 and tell your friends to do the same.

WHAT WILL INITIATIVE NO. 23 DO?

It will do away with the political spoils system in Sheriffs' offices.

WILL IT INSURE AN INCOMPETENT OFFICER AGAINST DISMISSAL?

No, positively not.

IS INITIATIVE NO. 23 FOR ALL COUNTIES?

Yes, it will apply to all Sheriffs' offices throughout the entire State.

WILL INITIATIVE NO. 23 PROHIBIT THE SHERIFF-ELECT FROM APPOINTING MEN TO KEY POSITIONS?

Absolutely not. The Sheriff will still appoint the Undersheriff, Chief Civil Deputy, Chief Criminal Deputy, Chief Jailer and Secretary.

WHAT DOES PASSAGE OF INITIATIVE NO. 23 MEAN TO YOU AS A CITIZEN AND A TAXPAYER?

It means that county law enforcement will be raised to a higher level through the retention of trained and experienced officers who have chosen law enforcement as a career.

It will insure qualified employees in the future through competitive examinations for appointment.

Don't gamble where the stakes are the protection of your life and property.

Vote FOR Initiative Measure No. 23

WASHINGTON STATE DEPUTY SHERIFF'S ASSN.

Ray G. Wartman, President, 614 Division St., Port Orchard

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 16, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State*.

Referendum Bill No. 10

(Chapter 299, Laws of 1957)

—OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE—

BUILDING BONDS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

AN ACT providing for the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds up to twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of providing buildings at the state operated charitable, educational and penal institutions and at state supported institutions of higher learning.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE

(Senate Bill No. 482)

STATE INSTITUTION BUILDINGS—BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED.

AN ACT providing funds for the construction of needful buildings at the state operated charitable, educational and penal institutions and at state supported institutions of higher learning authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds and providing ways and means to pay said bonds; making an appropriation; providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people, and declaring an emergency.

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

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing needful buildings at the state operated charitable, educational and penal institutions presently operated by the department of institutions and at state supported institutions of higher learning 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 twenty-five million dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the program above set forth, 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 condi-

tions 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 four 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 signatures in the issuance of the bonds.

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 institutional building construction fund account in the state general fund.

SEC. 3. The sum of twenty-five million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the institutional building construction account in the state general fund to the state finance committee to be expended by the committee for the payment of ex-

Referendum Bill No. 10 (Continued)

pense incident to the sale and issuance of the bonds authorized herein and through allotments made, in its discretion, to the director of public institutions for the purpose of constructing such buildings at the state charitable, educational and penal institutions, and at the state supported institutions of higher learning as the state finance committee may direct on or before September 1, 1958.

SEC. 4. The institutional building 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 the state treasurer shall thereupon deposit such amount in said institutional building 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.

SEC. 5. 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.

SEC. 6. 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.

SEC. 7. 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, 1958, 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.

SEC. 8. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the Senate March 11, 1957.

Passed the House March 14, 1957.

Approved by the Governor March 26, 1957.

Referendum Measure No. 30

(Chapter 280, Laws of 1957)

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

INHERITANCE TAX ON INSURANCE PROCEEDS

AN ACT relating to revenue and taxation; providing that insurance payable upon the death of any person shall be taxable under the inheritance tax; providing that such tax shall be a lien upon the proceeds of the policy; amending section 115, chapter 180, Laws of 1935 as amended by section 5, chapter 202, Laws of 1939 and RCW 83.16.080; repealing section 1, chapter 134, Laws of 1931 as amended by section 2, chapter 184, Laws of 1945 and RCW 83.40.050.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE (House Bill No. 727)

INHERITANCE TAXES—INSURANCE.

AN ACT relating to revenue and taxation; and amending section 115, chapter 180, Laws of 1935 as amended by section 5, chapter 202, Laws of 1939 and RCW 83.16.080; repealing section 1, chapter 134, Laws of 1931 as amended by section 2, chapter 184, Laws of 1945 and RCW 83.40.050.

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

SECTION 1. The recent growth of this state has created added responsibilities upon government. In order to meet such increased burdens, taxes are imposed as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. Section 115, chapter 180, Laws of 1935 as amended by section 5, chapter 202, Laws of 1939 and RCW 83.16.080 are each amended to read as follows:

Insurance payable upon the death of any person shall be deemed a part of the estate for the purpose of computing the inheritance tax and shall be taxable to the person entitled thereto. Such insurance shall be taxable irrespective of the fact that the premiums of the policy have been paid by some person other than the insured, or paid out of the income accruing from principal provided by the assured for such payment, whether such principal was donated in trust or otherwise.

The inheritance tax upon the proceeds of any insurance policy shall be a lien upon the proceeds of such policy

in the hands or possession of the estate of the deceased insured or in the hands or possession of any beneficiary under such policy to whom such proceeds may have been paid: *Provided*, That when proceeds of insurance payable upon death, are receivable by a beneficiary other than the executor or representative, the executor or representative shall recover from such beneficiary the tax due upon such proceeds of such policy or policies. The tax commission shall have power to release such lien with respect to all or any part of such proceeds if it is satisfied that the collection of the tax will not thereby be jeopardized.

Nothing in the inheritance tax provisions of this title shall prevent the payment by an insurance company, association or society of the proceeds of any policy upon the death of a decedent to the person entitled thereto, except that where prior to such payment the commission has notified the company that the state is claiming a lien thereon payment shall be deferred until the tax has been paid.

SEC. 3. Section 1, chapter 134, Laws of 1931 as amended by section 2, chapter 184, Laws of 1945 and RCW 83.40.050, are each hereby repealed.

Passed the House March 14, 1957.

Passed the Senate March 14, 1957.

Approved by the Governor March 26, 1957.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 12, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State*.

Argument *AGAINST* Referendum Measure No. 30



"WAITING FOR THE INSURANCE CHECK"

VOTE NO ON REFERENDUM 30

Here are FIVE REASONS WHY:

1. The lien that could be imposed by the Tax Commission could deny the widow any ready cash without a special court order.
2. Washington would be the only state to tax all life insurance proceeds. 28 states give full exemption—18 exempt part of life insurance proceeds—Nevada has no inheritance tax.
3. Proceeds of this tax would not begin to solve the state's financial problems or balance the budget.
4. If we allow legislation to tax catastrophe, grief, and misery **BEWARE OF THE NEXT STEP**... your auto insurance, fire insurance, health and accident insurance will be in jeopardy.
5. The last-minute passage of this act was without proper consideration, as attested to by public apologies of legislators who admit the error of their vote.

Chapter 280, Laws of 1957, which increases taxes on life insurance will become law unless a majority of voters in the general election of 1958 vote **NO** on Referendum 30 to stop this vicious tax on widows and children.

COMMITTEE AGAINST INCREASED TAXES ON LIFE INSURANCE

MR. CLINT HARLEY, Chairman • 651 Central Building, Seattle

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 8, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Part I—Compensation of Elected Officials

TO BE VOTED UPON NOVEMBER 4, 1958

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

PART I

COMPENSATION OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

Shall the state constitution be amended to provide that the legislature may increase or decrease the compensation of all elected officials of the state and all elected officials of the counties and that any such change in compensation shall be effective immediately; subject to the people's power of referendum?

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, 1958, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by striking from Article II all of section 13, and by striking from Article XXVIII all of section 1, and inserting in lieu of Article XXVIII, section 1, as section 1, the following, so that the same shall read as follows:

Article XXVIII, Section 1. Compensation of all elected officials of the state and of the county officials shall be fixed by the legislature, and such compensation

may in all cases go into effect immediately, subject only to the limitations of Article II, section 41 of this Constitution. The provisions of section 25 of Article II, of section 25 of Article III, of section 13 of Article IV and of section 8 of Article XI, insofar as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

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

Passed the Senate March 14, 1957.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 14, 1957.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—55.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 14, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Argument FOR Part I of Sub. S. J. R. No. 9
THIS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
IS IMPORTANT!

It merits the serious study and discussion of all citizens to permit intelligent voting at the polls. ARE YOU AWARE that this amendment:

- (1) *does NOT ask for any increase in salaries!*
- (2) *does NOT attempt in any way to fix salaries!*
- (3) *does NOT change the power of the legislature to determine salaries!*
- (4) *does NOT alter the voters' right to veto salary changes by referendum!*

The proposed amendment **DOES** permit the legislature to adjust the salaries of county and state officials, either up or down, at any time during their term of office, as may be warranted by changing economic conditions. For example, as many as three different salary levels have existed at the same time for Supreme Court Judges doing the same work, on the same Court. There is no private business in the country where such a condition would be permitted to exist.

If our national economy should take a turn from inflation to deflation, our Constitution as it now exists would prevent the State from adjusting salaries downward for a period of several years. While the *need* for salary adjustment may be immediate, the *remedy* may be years away!

Such a time lag is manifestly unfair both to the taxpayer and to our public officials.

Frequently new officials receive more than seasoned veterans. The proposed Constitutional Amendment (Part I of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. 9) will eliminate the inequities which are bred by the present system.

Passage of the amendment means equal pay for equal work.

Following are a few of the prominent citizens, interested in good government, who urge your vote FOR this amendment:

John L. King	Seattle	George N. Stevens	Seattle
E. M. (Ed) Weston	Seattle	Joe K. Alderson	Yakima
George W. Martin	Seattle	Smithmore Meyers	Spokane
Harold S. Shefelman	Seattle	Joseph Drumheller	Spokane
Muriel Mawer	Seattle	Fred C. Palmer	Yakima

COMMITTEE for Part I of SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION #9
Reno Odlin, Chairman, Puget Sound National Bank Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—55.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 1, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Part II – State Legislators: Compensation
and Eligibility

TO BE VOTED UPON NOVEMBER 4, 1958

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

PART II

STATE LEGISLATORS: COMPENSATION & ELIGIBILITY

Shall the state constitution be amended so as to allow a member of the legislature to be appointed or elected to a civil office created, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during the term for which he was elected?

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, 1958, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by striking from Article II all of section 13, and by striking from Article XXVIII all of section 1, and inserting in lieu of Article XXVIII, section 1, as section 1, the following, so that the same shall read as follows:

Article XXVIII, Section 1. Compensation of all elected officials of the state and of the county officials shall be fixed by the legislature, and such compensation may in all cases go into effect immedi-

ately, subject only to the limitations of Article II, section 41 of this Constitution. The provisions of section 25 of Article II, of section 25 of Article III, of section 13 of Article IV and of section 8 of Article XI, insofar as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

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

Passed the Senate March 14, 1957.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 14, 1957.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 14, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

State Boundaries: Modification by Compact

TO BE VOTED UPON NOVEMBER 4, 1958

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10

STATE BOUNDARIES: MODIFICATION BY COMPACT

Shall Article XXIV, Section 1 of the state constitution be amended to authorize the modification of the boundaries of the state of Washington by appropriate interstate compacts duly approved by the Congress of the United States?

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, 1958, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article XXIV, section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to read as follows:

Article XXIV, Section 1. STATE BOUNDARIES. The boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the Pacific ocean one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the mouth of the north ship channel of the Columbia river thence running easterly to and up the middle channel of said river and where it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river near the mouth of the Walla Walla river; thence east on said forty-sixth parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshone or Snake river, thence follow down the middle of the main channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clear Water river, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, thence west along said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude

to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the continent, that is to say to a point in longitude 123 degrees, 19 minutes and 15 seconds west, thence following the boundary line between the United States and British possessions through the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the continent to the termination of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions at a point in the Pacific ocean equidistant between Bonilla point on Vancouver's island and Tatoosh island light house, thence running in a southerly course and parallel with the coast line, keeping one marine league off shore to place of beginning; until such boundaries are modified by appropriate interstate compacts duly approved by the Congress of the United States.

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

Passed the Senate February 16, 1957.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 5, 1957.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 7, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

**Requiring Legislative and
Congressional Reapportionment**

TO BE VOTED UPON NOVEMBER 4, 1958

—OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE—

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12

**REQUIRING LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL
REAPPORTIONMENT**

Shall the state constitution be amended to provide that, upon the legislature's failure to reapportion its members and to revise legislative and congressional district boundaries after each federal census, or to revise congressional district boundaries after each congressional reapportionment, such redistricting and/or reapportionment shall be undertaken by a seven-member commission, including one each from labor, industry and agriculture appointed by the governor, the secretary of state, a supreme court judge, and two state legislators, one from each major party?

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, 1958, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by striking all of section 3 from Article II, and all of section 13 from Article XXVII, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to be known as section 3 of Article II:

Section 3. (1) At the first legislative session after the final population figures determined for the State of Washington by the United States decennial census have been made available, and the first legislative session after each succeeding decennial census the legislature shall reapportion the members of the senate

and house of representatives, and shall revise legislative and congressional district boundaries, according to the number of inhabitants as determined by the preceding federal decennial census, so that each senatorial, representative, and congressional district will have, as nearly as practicable, a number of inhabitants equal to that of like districts: *Provided*, That in the event the number of members of the United States House of Representatives allotted to the State of Washington is changed by congressional reapportionment, congressional redistricting shall be accomplished by the legislature at the first legislative session to which the reapportionment certificate is made available.

The number of congressional districts shall be equal to the number of members of the United States House of Representatives allotted to this state.

The legislature may provide for a determination of the population of any or all parts of the state to be used for the

Senate Joint Resolution No. 10 (Continued)

purpose of reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature and congressional redistricting, if a federal decennial census fails to supply the requisite information in a period of two years.

(2) Each legislative and each congressional district shall be of compact and contiguous territory, and all members of the legislature shall be elected by single districts. Legislation enacted in order to effect reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature shall be separate from that for congressional redistricting. Each reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature and each congressional redistricting shall be appropriately mapped and shall become effective at the state-wide general election which next succeeds its accomplishment. When so effected, reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature and congressional redistricting shall thereafter be subject to alteration only for corrections or minor revisions, until the time specified herein, after the next succeeding federal decennial census: *Provided*, If the number of members in the United States House of Representatives shall be changed after any congressional redistricting as herein provided, then the next session of the legislature shall again redistrict the congressional districts as herein provided.

(3) A reapportionment and redistricting commission of the State of Washington (hereinafter referred to as "the commission") is hereby established, which shall be composed of the following seven members: The secretary of state, who shall be chairman thereof, three persons to be appointed by the governor, one to be a representative of labor, one of agriculture, and one of industry, no more than two of whom shall be from the same political party, one member of the supreme court to be appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court, and two members to be appointed jointly by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives at the last preceding regular session of the legislature, one being from each of the two major political parties. A majority of said commission shall constitute a quorum.

If the legislation effecting either re-

apportionment and redistricting of the legislature or congressional redistricting, or both, is not enacted at any of the first legislative sessions designated in subsection (1) of this section, the commission shall meet within twenty days after the adjournment of that session and shall, within one hundred and eighty days immediately thereafter, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1) and (2) of this section, complete and file with the secretary of state the reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature or the congressional redistricting, or both, which has not been accomplished by legislative enactment. The reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature shall be embodied in a document separate from that for congressional redistricting.

Reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature of congressional redistricting accomplished by the commission shall be signed by four or more members of the commission; when so executed and filed with the secretary of state, they shall have the force and effect of an act of the legislature, and shall be subject only to judicial review.

Any act reapportioning and redistricting the legislature, or congressional redistricting act, passed by the legislature and vetoed, in whole or in part, during any legislative session, shall thereby be rendered entirely inoperative, unless thereafter approved by the legislature in accordance with constitutional requirements so as to become law during that session, and if vetoed, in whole or in part, after the legislature has adjourned, shall not be presented to the legislature at its next session for further action, notwithstanding the veto provisions of section 12 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Washington, and the commission shall meet within twenty days after the adjournment of such session, and shall function in the manner and within the time herein prescribed.

If the required legislation is enacted, referred to the people, and rejected by referendum vote, the commission shall meet within twenty days after the adjournment of the legislative session next following the election at which the measure was submitted to referendum, and

Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 (Continued)

shall function in the manner and within the time herein prescribed. The legislature shall not act on reapportionment or redistricting at that session.

Any complaint contesting the validity of a reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature or congressional redistricting accomplished either by the legislature or by the commission shall be filed with the clerk of the state supreme court within ninety days, either after the adjournment of the legislative session during which the legislation was enacted or after the date on which the commission files its reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature and congressional redistricting with the secretary of state, as the case may be, and the supreme court shall file its opinion with respect thereto with the clerk of the court at the earliest practicable date, but not later than one hundred and eighty days after the date on which the complaint is filed.

If a reapportionment and redistricting of the legislature, or the commission, or congressional redistricting is held invalid, in whole or in part, by the supreme court, it shall be inoperative, and the commission shall meet within twenty days after the supreme court opinion is filed and has become final, exclusive of court costs, and shall function in the manner and within the time herein prescribed.

(4) If, by reason of removal, resignation, death, or disability, any member of the commission is unable to perform the duties of the office which qualifies him to serve as a member of the commission, as specified in subsection (3) of this section, his duties shall be performed by his suc-

cessor in office but if there be none then the governor shall appoint a person to perform such duties: *Provided*, That if such vacancy occurs in the position of either of the committee chairmen such vacancy shall be filled from the membership of the committee of which he was chairman.

(5) The state supreme court shall have original jurisdiction (to be exercised on application of any citizen and taxpayer) to compel (by mandamus or otherwise) the commission to perform its duties, and to determine the validity of any legislative reapportionment and redistricting and congressional redistricting accomplished either by the legislature or by the commission.

(6) All members of the commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, clerical, technical, and professional aid, and all other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Vouchers therefor may be drawn upon funds appropriated generally for legislative expenses, or upon any special fund which may be provided.

(7) The existing section 3 of Article II and section 13 of Article XXVII of the Constitution of the State of Washington are repealed.

Passed the Senate March 12, 1957.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 11, 1957.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 14, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Argument *FOR* Senate Joint Resolution No. 12

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President, League of Women Voters of Washington, states the position of her organization as follows:

"The League of Women Voters of Washington believes that SJR 12, while not a perfect measure, is a reasonable next step toward accomplishment of its long-range goal of achieving a representative legislature. It provides machinery for reapportionment and redistricting at regular intervals following the federal census.

"SJR 12 meets the standards, agreed upon by League members, that such a measure provide for an alternate agency, if the Legislature fails to act, and that provision be made for court review of such reapportionment within a specified time."

* * * * *

Equality of representation is desirable in a democracy.

Some parts of our state presently have six times as much representation in our Legislature as do other parts of the state.

The result is that hundreds of thousands of voters are owners of second class votes; thousands more constantly are in danger of being placed in that position.

The framers of our State Constitution provided for equality of legislative representation by requiring reapportionment after each census. This requirement has been ignored by the Legislature.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 would eliminate this problem. It is the result of a careful study by a special sub-committee of the State of Washington Legislative Council.

Enactment of SJR No. 12 will provide the means to assure action by the Legislature so that equality of representation prevails.

Vote *YES* on Senate Joint Resolution No. 12!

WILBUR G. HALLAUER, State Senator
Okanogan & Douglas Counties
Oroville, Washington

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 11, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

State Institutions:
Employment of Chaplains

TO BE VOTED UPON NOVEMBER 4, 1958

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 14

STATE INSTITUTIONS: EMPLOYMENT OF CHAPLAINS

Shall Article I, Section 11 of the state constitution as amended by Amendment 4 be further amended to provide that the legislature may authorize the employment by the state of a chaplain for such of the state custodial, correctional and mental institutions as seems justified to the legislature?

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, 1958, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article I, section 11 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, as amended by Amendment 4, to read as follows:

Article I, section 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment: *Provided*, how-

ever, That this article shall not be so construed as to forbid the employment by the state of a chaplain for such of the state custodial, correctional and mental institutions as in the discretion of the legislature may seem justified. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

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

Passed the Senate March 5, 1957.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 12, 1957.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—SS.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 14, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Argument *FOR* Senate Joint Resolution No. 14

YOU CAN HELP CORRECT AN **INJUSTICE!**

. . . 6880 state mental patients, 3665 in schools for retarded, deaf or blind are now denied access to a chaplain—a privilege granted prison inmates!



. . . SJR No. 14 does not set up any program, but merely makes it possible for the Washington State Legislature to provide chaplains for mental institutions, state veterans' homes and schools for retarded, blind and deaf.

. . . Modern psychiatry admits the great contribution religion offers in helping in the return to normalcy of the mentally ill.

. . . The Washington State Governor's Inter-Faith Advisory Committee, composed of all major faiths — Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—endorses this resolution.

. . . Washington is one of the very few states still failing to provide this privilege!

**VOTE YES SJR 14 TO PERMIT CHAPLAINS
IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS**

Committee for SJR No. 14—N. Henry Gellert, Chairman

476 Lake Washington Boulevard North, Seattle 2, Wn.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 2, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

**Pensions and Employees' Extra
Compensation**

TO BE VOTED UPON NOVEMBER 4, 1958

—OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE—

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18

PENSIONS AND EMPLOYEES' EXTRA COMPENSATION

Shall Article II, Section 25 of the state constitution be amended to prohibit the legislature from granting any extra compensation to any public employee after the services have been rendered or the contract entered into and to provide that Article II, Section 25 shall not be deemed to prevent increases in pensions after such pensions have been granted?

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

THAT, At the general election to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1958, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for their adoption and approval, or rejection, an amendment to Article II, section 25 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to read as follows:

Section 25. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, employee, servant, or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into, nor shall the compensation of

any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent increases in pensions after such pensions shall have been granted.

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

Passed the Senate February 18, 1957.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 6, 1957.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 7, 1957.

VICTOR A MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Argument *FOR* Senate Joint Resolution No. 18

VOTE YES for SJR-18

(THE PENSION-PROTECTION AMENDMENT)

present modest
pensions now under
this legal cloud



RETIRED POLICEMEN, FIRE- MEN, SCHOOLTEACHERS . . .

and other former public employees
face financial disaster unless an
outdated clause in our state con-
stitution is adjusted.

Many of these people retired on
pensions of less than \$40 a
month. Social Security benefits
were never made available to
them.

● DOES NOT INCREASE PRESENT PENSIONS

● DOES NOT INCREASE TAXES

It merely provides for a technical
—but important—rewording of a
confusing clause in our constitu-
tion that may be interpreted as
restricting cost-of-living adjust-
ments granted several years ago.

● WHO'S BEHIND SJR 18?

The State Legislature (by over-
whelming vote) . . . newspapers
all across the state . . . the P-TA
. . . educators . . . labor . . . farm-
ers . . . and all informed citizens.

WASH. STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS ASSN. • PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES OF WASH.
WASH. CONGRESS OF PARENTS and TEACHERS • WASH. EDUCATION ASSN.
WASH. STATE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS ASSN. • SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
THE ALLIED SCHOOL COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON
Mrs. Arthur Skelton, President Elmer Stanley, Sec.
Capitol Park Bldg., Olympia

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, June 30, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

1958

STATE ELECTION CALENDAR

STATE PRIMARYSEPT. 9

Last day candidates may file for office of
precinct committeemanSept. 16

Last day to register in order to vote at state
general election.....*Oct. 3 or Oct. 4

(*If offices of City Clerk or County Auditor are closed on Saturday.)

STATE GENERAL ELECTION.....NOV. 4

Initiative measures and constitutional amendments
approved by the voters become law.....Dec. 4

1959 Legislature (36th Session) convenes.....Jan. 12, 1959

Newly elected officials assume office.....Jan. 12, 1959

Express your opinion at the polls—VOTE!

NOTE: The Public Printer was confronted with a problem in paging this pamphlet so that all two-page arguments would appear upon facing pages. In order to accomplish this arrangement—it became necessary to skip this page. Rather than to have a blank page, we have used this space for printing the major election dates.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

School Districts: Increasing Levy Periods

TO BE VOTED UPON NOVEMBER 4, 1958

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

SCHOOL DISTRICTS: INCREASING LEVY PERIODS

Shall the state constitution be amended to permit school district electors to authorize excess tax levies at a specified maximum rate for up to two years for operation and/or up to six years for capital outlay, if the proposition or propositions therefor shall be approved by a three-fifths majority, and the number of electors voting thereon constitutes not less than forty per centum of the votes cast at the last preceding general election in such district?

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, 1958, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article 7, section 2, as amended by Amendment 17, of the Constitution of the State of Washington, by adding thereto a new subsection designated as subsection (d), which shall read as follows:

Article 7, Section 2, Subsection (d). By any school district for the purposes and in the manner in this subsection provided. School district tax levy or levies at a specified maximum rate for each year may be authorized at any single election for a specified number of years not in excess of two years for a levy for operations or six years for a levy for capital outlay, or both when the proposition therefor has been approved by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors voting thereon at which election the number of persons voting

on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election in such district. If any tax levy is authorized pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, the governing body of the school district shall determine annually thereafter the amount of funds required from the authorized levy or levies for the current use of the schools of the district and/or for capital purposes, and within the limits of each tax levy so authorized a levy shall be made at the rate required to produce the amount of funds determined as aforesaid.

The proposition or propositions to authorize additional tax levies for current operations or capital outlays or both may be submitted to the electors of a school district at any election, whether called specially for this purpose, or called for any other purpose, but may be submitted not more than twice in any one year.

No district shall submit to the electorate upon authority of this subsection a proposition to authorize additional levies for current operations or capital outlays for any year for which such

Substitute House Joint Resolution No. 4 (Continued)

electors have previously approved a levy under the authority of this subsection for the same purpose. A district may however at any time submit to the electorate a proposition to substitute for any prior authorization, a new authorization for the same purpose: *Provided*, (1) That the levy authorized by the substituted authorization will be adequate to fulfill all contractual obligations of the district incurred by reason of the prior authorization, and (2) that the substitute proposition shall by its terms supersede the prior authorization and by its terms shall not become effective until the first tax levy year following the date of the election at which it was authorized and then be in lieu of any tax levy authorized by the superseded authorization.

The procedures specified in this subsection shall be deemed cumulative to the other procedures specified in this section.

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

Passed the House February 19, 1957.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate March 11, 1957.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 14, 1957.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

HJR-4*

**will remove this
costly roadblock**



HJR-4 is an economy measure for stronger schools

- Cuts election costs — Frequent levies are expensive.
- Cuts construction costs through savings in bond interest.
- Cuts taxes — A sensible longer-term levy means smaller levy in any one year.
- Fewer tax elections . . . wiser spending for schools.
- Better informed voters — with more time between elections.
- HJR-4 is enabling legislation only. Voters will make own decisions.

*** vote YES for substitute House Joint Resolution 4**

WASH. STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS ASSN. • PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES OF WASH.
WASH. CONGRESS OF PARENTS and TEACHERS • WASH. EDUCATION ASSN.
WASH. STATE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS ASSN. • SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
THE ALLIED SCHOOL COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON
Mrs. Arthur Skelton, President Elmer Stanley, Sec.
Capitol Park Bldg., Olympia

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 2, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Argument *AGAINST* Sub. House Joint Resolution No. 4

A BOX OF FACTS

THE SKYROCKETING COST OF EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON

SINCE 1900—

Enrollment in public schools has more than doubled. State income has multiplied 25 times.

YET—

Spending for schools has multiplied 100 times.

The schools' share of state income has multiplied more than 4 times.

IN THE NEXT 12 YEARS, if present trends continue . . . Cost of education will more than double again.

TO PAY THIS DOUBLED COST will require NEW TAXES equal to:

1. A sales tax jump from $3\frac{1}{3}$ to 6 per cent, or:
2. A doubling of present property taxes, or:
3. A big NEW, **STATE INCOME TAX**.

PROTECT YOUR 40-MILL LIMIT—VOTE NO ON NO. 4

1. **This measure—Number Four—is a plan leading to destruction of YOUR present property tax protection.**

This protection is embodied in the 40-Mill Tax Limit provision of the State Constitution.

Number Four would **make a hole** in the tax dike represented by the 40-Mill Limit which now keeps back a flood of new, bigger taxes. Once that tax dike is breached by Number Four, the 40-Mill Limit will crumble; your constitutional tax protection will be swept away.

Make no mistake about it—this fight is "FORTY VERSUS FOUR." The 40-Mill Limit versus Number Four.

If enacted, Number Four would make it legal to saddle **you** with EIGHT BIG NEW EXCESS TAX LEVIES in any one election—2 for school operating expenses and 6 for school capital outlays.

And this could be done at "quiet" elections—that is, when relatively few voters bother to go to the polls. This means that a very small minority of voters—perhaps only 100 or so—could impose EIGHT NEW TAX LEVIES on a school district having thousands of taxpaying voters!

Thus, Number Four contains a trick whereby THE TAIL COULD WAG THE DOG, no matter how it hurts.

(Continued on next page)

Argument **AGAINST** Sub. House Joint Resolution No. 4

NO. 4 AMENDS THE 40-MILL LIMIT

2. Don't be ashamed to vote against Number Four.

For years, school PROPAGANDISTS have tried to force-feed the idea that voting against any school levy—no matter how ridiculous—was “voting against the kids.”

This technique insults the intelligence and good citizenship of all those who have paid the enormous bills to give Washington youngsters schooling as good or better than any in America.

Just how generous we have been is shown by a glance at the “box of facts” on the preceding page. This proves that while school enrollment doubled since 1900, our spending for schools multiplied 100 times. (The **national** outlay for schools increased 60 times in the same period—which means Washington is now paying out **FAIR MORE THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE** for schools.)

Of course, our state's population also increased since 1900. Then it was 518,103 persons. Now it is about 2,650,000 persons, or five times as many.

That's to say: Five times as many people are paying 100 times as much money for schools.

(A vote against Number 4 saves you from even higher taxes!)

3. Number Four would SKYROCKET school costs, and YOU would have to foot the bill.

The school PROPAGANDISTS sneer at the Taxpayers' proved generosity to the schools, and back Number Four as a means to make us spend fabulously rather than generously.

In the next 12 years, if present trends continue, Washington school costs will **more than double**.

How could you be COMPELLED TO PAY twice as much as now?

Again, look at the “Box of Facts” on the preceding page.

It shows three very grim alternatives:

1. Your **PROPERTY TAXES** would be **DOUBLED OR MORE**, or

2. The present sales tax would be jumped to 6 per cent, or

3. You'd have to saddle yourself with a **BIG, NEW STATE INCOME TAX!**

(Don't be fooled by any claim that Number Four would reduce taxes in any way. The exact opposite is true.)

4. Propagandists for Number Four claim that Washington neglects her schools; that we are losing teachers to better-paying jobs; that we need a vastly greater number of schools to care for the growing enrollment, and that Number Four is a “cure-all” for any school ailments.

But **THE FACTS** disprove these assertions.

The fact is that, rather than neglecting our schools, we are spending far more money, and a much greater percentage of our total income, for schools than ever before.

The fact is that more people are leaving private jobs to take teaching jobs than the other way around.

The fact is that the average teacher's pay increased 218 per cent since 1929, from \$1,400 to \$4,450 per year **nationally**, and their pay in Washington averages higher.

The fact is that teachers' earnings in Washington are rising faster than those of dentists, lawyers and engineers, for example.

The fact is that we are now building new school space, and will continue to do so under present taxes, fast enough to take care of all projected demands.

The fact is that Number Four, rather than “curing” any school ailments, probably will “kill the goose that lays the golden eggs”—meaning the **desire and ability** of the taxpayers to pay for superior schools. In many districts, Washington voters already are “striking” against high levies for school “frills.” Number Four, if enacted, would exaggerate this trend into state-wide rebellion against higher school costs.

(Many of the facts given above are based on the authoritative book, “School Needs in the Decade Ahead” by Roger A. Freeman, 1958.)

Protect the 40-Mill Limit—Vote No on No. 4

Washington Assoc. of Realtors
Don A. Wilcox, President

40-Mill Tax Limit Committee
J. W. Wheeler, Chairman
Frank C. Jackson, Secretary
1103 Vance Building, Seattle 1

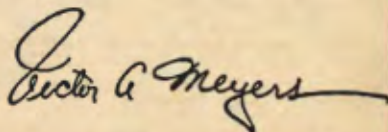
STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 15, 1958.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

ATTENTION: VOTERS

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Victor A. Meyers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State,
Legislative Building, Olympia, Wash.

THIS PAMPHLET IS A WASHINGTON PRODUCT

All printing (including art work) done in
the State of Washington

