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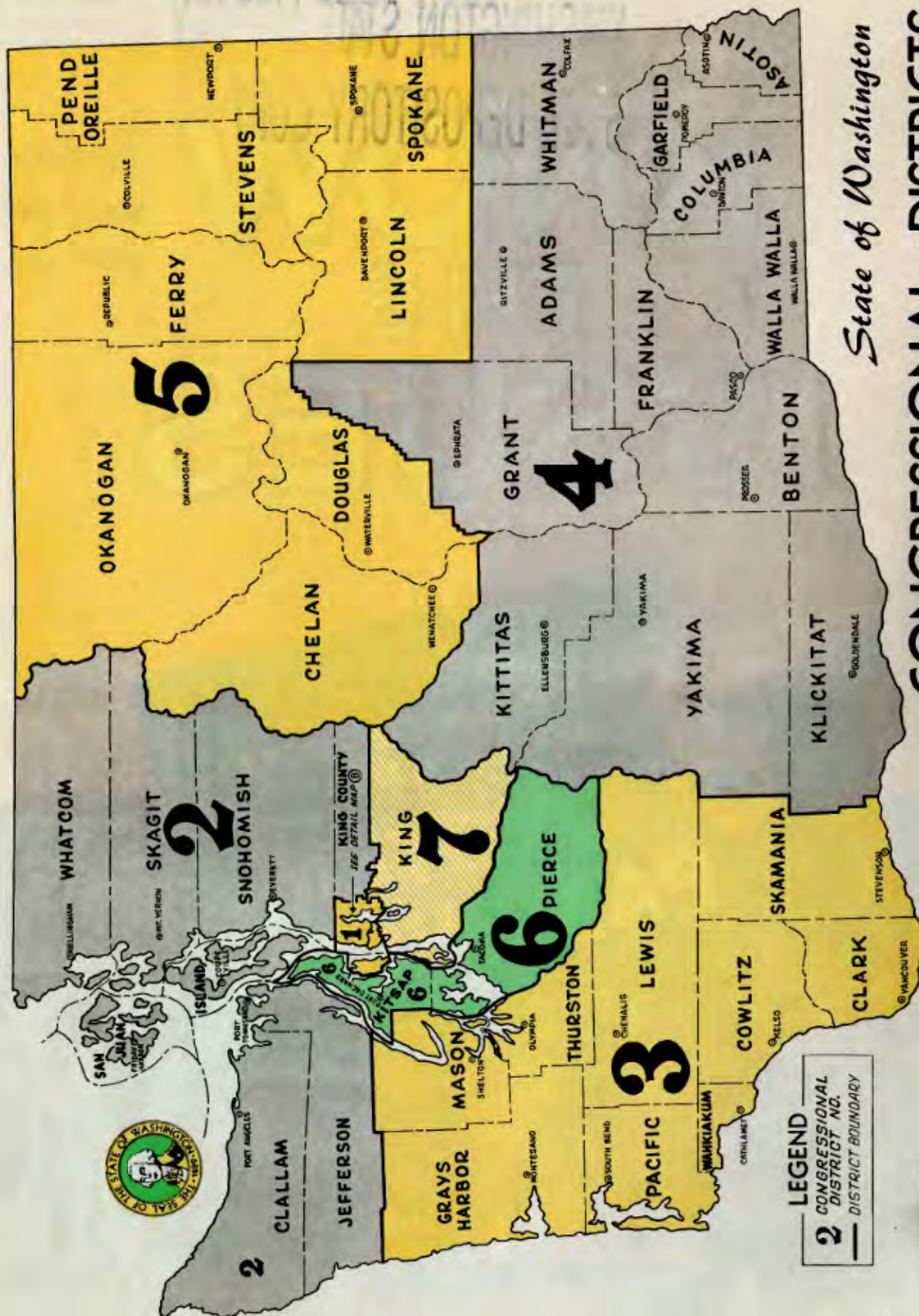


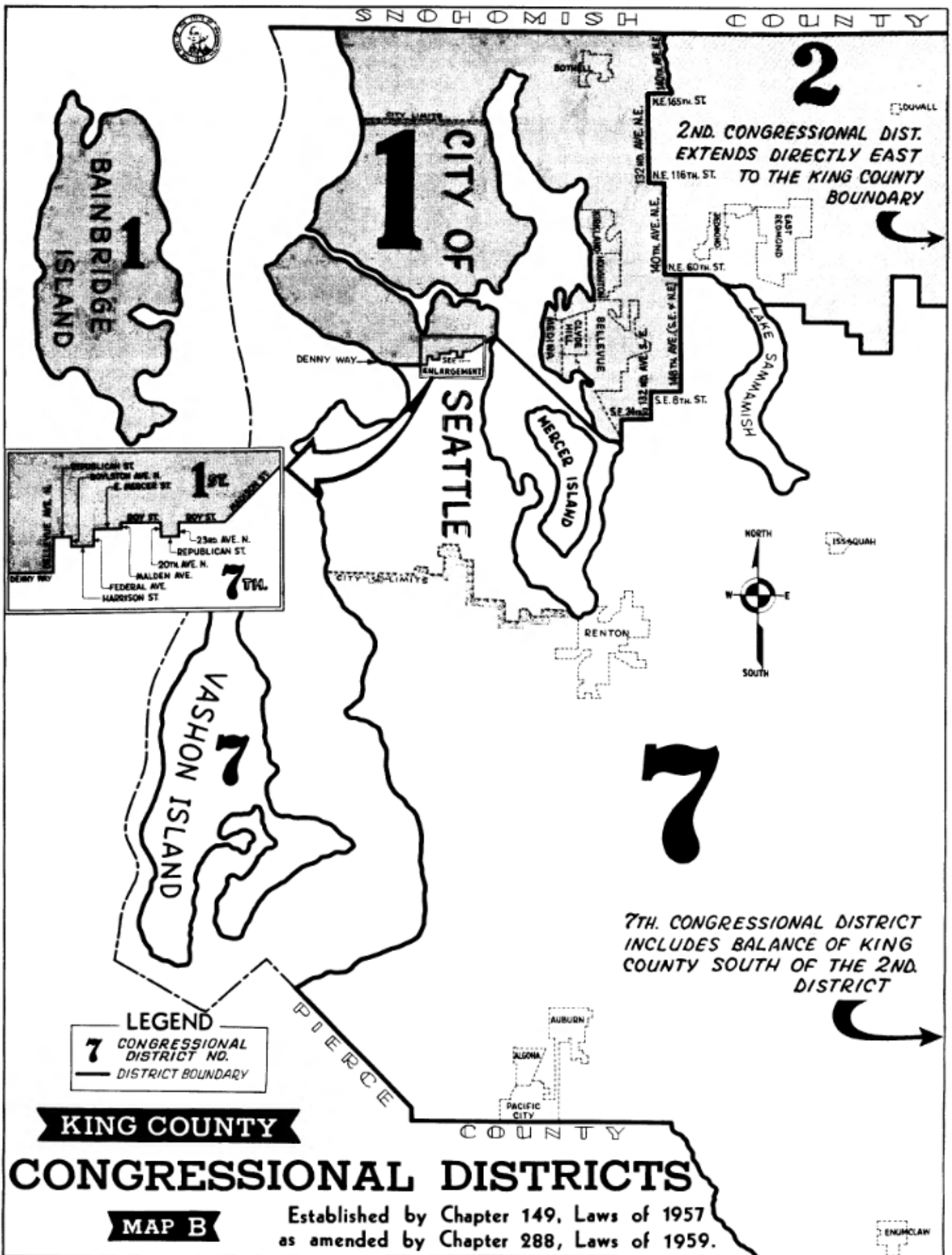
Published By

VICTOR A. MEYERS

SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1962





Explanatory Comment:

This 1962 edition of the official Voters' Pamphlet contains a full explanation, together with the complete text of the eleven state measures to be voted upon at the November 6, 1962 state general election. Such proposals consist of one initiative measure, two referendum measures, and eight proposed constitutional amendments.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to give every person an opportunity to study these important measures so that he can mark his ballot as an informed voter. Only a simple majority approval is required for these measures to become law.

The Differences Between An Initiative and Referendum Measure:

Initiative measures are familiar to the voters of the State of Washington. Some 214 initiatives have been filed and 55 certified to the ballot since they were first authorized by the seventh amendment to our state constitution approved by the voters in 1912. However, referendum measures, by comparison, are somewhat of a rarity since only 33 referendums have been filed and 26 certified to the ballot during the same period.

Many persons erroneously believe that a referendum measure is the same as an initiative measure. Actually, they are quite different. Since there is one initiative and two referendum measures to be voted upon at the approaching state general election, it is important that voters understand the differences. Above all, we want to eliminate any confusion as to what a "For" and "Against" vote means on a referendum measure.

To point up the differences between the two kinds of measures, let's first spell out what an initiative is:

An **initiative** measure is a creative and **positive** action. The sponsors are convinced that a certain proposal should become law. Usually the proposal (or a similar measure) has been previously introduced as a bill for the legislature to consider favorably but this effort met with no success. Then the persons interested organize themselves as sponsors and resort to the initiative procedure. The sponsors have to carefully prepare the proposed law and hope that the voters, acting in place of the legislature, will think more kindly of their measure. For this reason, sponsors of an **initiative** measure are campaigning for a **favorable** vote.

By contrast, a **referendum** measure is a **negative** action. The sponsors are a group of persons who are unhappy about a new law passed by the last session of the legislature. Usually, they have fought the passage of the bill in both branches of the legislature but, in spite of their efforts, the measure passed and was approved into law by the Governor. Under our referendum procedure, there still remains one more chance to stop the new law from becoming effective.

By filing a referendum measure (which is merely a copy of the objectionable law) and obtaining the

necessary number of valid signatures, the legislation is held in suspense and submitted to the voters for final decision. The sponsors of a referendum do not draft a new proposal (as do sponsors of an initiative measure) since the only purpose of a referendum is to negate a recently enacted law. For this reason, sponsors of a **referendum** measure are seeking a negative or "**AGAINST**" vote in order to bring their efforts to a successful conclusion.

Thus, the culmination of a referendum action is the placing of a certain act of the last legislature on the ballot for final decision of the voters. For this reason, a particular referendum number means a certain chapter of the 1961 laws. State law requires that the referendum reference will appear upon the ballot, but it would be perhaps more clear if only the chapter reference were given.

In order to make the "for" and "against" vote on a referendum measure more understandable, the Attorney General has authorized the following ballot presentation:

Submitted to the People
By Referendum Measure No. 32
CHAPTER 298, LAWS OF 1961

WASHINGTON STATE MILK MARKETING ACT

Ballot statement appears here

FOR Chapter 298, Laws of 1961..... ☐

AGAINST Chapter 298, Laws of 1961..... ☐

If you believe this new legislation should become law, you should mark your ballot as "FOR." However, if you do **not** believe the act should become law, you should vote your ballot as "AGAINST."

The same principle applies to Referendum Measure No. 33 which is Chapter 275, Laws of 1961, and would authorize cities and towns, if they wish, to hire certified public accountants to examine their financial records instead of state examiners employed by the State Auditor. If you believe this new legislation should become law, mark your ballot as "FOR." If **not**, mark your ballot as "AGAINST."

EXTRA COPIES OF PAMPHLET AVAILABLE:

If any public spirited citizens or organizations wish to obtain extra copies of the Voters' Pamphlet, they are available without charge. The pamphlets can be obtained locally at the offices of each city clerk and county auditor throughout the state. A supply has also been sent to each public library for public distribution.

In addition, copies can be obtained by writing directly to my office at Olympia. All requests will receive prompt attention.

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
Secretary of State

Table of Contents

(Measures listed in order of appearance)

INITIATIVE TO THE PEOPLE:

No. 211—State Legislative Reapportionment and Redistricting:

Arguments for and against.....	Page 6-7
Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 211 (starts)	28

REFERENDUM MEASURES:

No. 32—Washington State Milk Marketing Act:

Arguments for and against.....	8-9
Complete text of Referendum Measure No. 32 (starts).....	33

No. 33—Private Audits of Municipal Accounts:

Arguments for and against.....	10-11
Complete text of Referendum Measure No. 33 (starts).....	40

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS:

Sub. S.J.R. No. 1—School Districts: Increasing Levy Periods:

Arguments for and against.....	12-13
Complete text of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.....	42

S.J.R. No. 9—Voters' Pamphlet—Publication and Distribution:

Arguments for and against.....	14-15
Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 (starts).....	42

S.J.R. No. 21—Abolishing Restrictions on Land Ownership:

Arguments for and against.....	16-17
Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 21	43

S.J.R. No. 25—Publication of Proposed Constitutional Amendments:

Arguments for and against.....	18-19
Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25	43

Sub. H.J.R. No. 1—Cities, Towns: Increasing Levy Periods:

Arguments for and against.....	20-21
Complete text of Substitute House Joint Resolution No. 1 (starts).....	43

H.J.R. No. 6—Temporary Performance of Judicial Duties:

Arguments for and against.....	22-23
Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 6	44

H.J.R. No. 9—Governmental Continuity During Emergency Periods:

Arguments for and against.....	24-25
Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 9 (starts).....	44

H.J.R. No. 19—Qualifications of Voters:

Arguments for and against.....	26-27
Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 19	45

Initiative Measure No. 211

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

STATE LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

AN ACT Relating to the State Legislature and legislative districts; defining the boundaries of all state legislative districts; changing the boundaries and population of most districts; renumbering some districts; providing for the number of legislators and their allocation to such legislative districts; and repealing existing legislative apportionment and districting laws in conflict therewith.

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 211

INITIATIVE 211 WILL MAKE YOUR VOTE COUNT

It will give all Washington voters the representation to which they are entitled in our state legislature. The state constitution says that districts should be approximately equal in population. They now range from 20,023 to 145,180. If Initiative 211 passes, all voters in the cities, in the suburbs and in the rural areas will be equally represented.

How Does the Present Unequal Representation Affect the Average Citizen?

Today some Washingtonians have only one-seventh the voting power of others. This means that some voters have much more influence in making laws and electing lawmakers than others. This is contrary to the American tradition as well as to our state constitution and must be corrected.

Why Does Redistricting Need to Be Done by Initiative?

The constitution requires the legislature to redistrict after every ten-year federal census but the legislators have not been able to agree on a plan. Since 1900 they have never redistricted except after an Initiative.

Is Equal Representation a Problem In Other States?

Yes. The United States Supreme Court, in a recent historic decision, affirmed the right of ALL citizens to fair representation in state government. All over the country, urban and suburban residents are demanding and getting more equal representation.

Who Wrote Initiative 211?

The League of Women Voters of Washington, a non-partisan organization working with appointed representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties, drafted this measure as a service to the people of Washington state.

Every Citizen Will Be Represented But No County Will Have a Majority in the Legislature.

INITIATIVE 211 IS CONSTITUTIONAL—NON-PARTISAN—FAIR

VOTE **FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE No. 211**

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 211

MRS. HAROLD D. PEARSON, Pres.
League of Women Voters of Washington
7615 Sand Point Way N.E.
Seattle 15, Washington

JOSEPH DRUMHELLER, Chairman
Committee for Redistricting
North 10 Post Street
Spokane, Washington

BEN B. EHRLICHMAN, Co-Chairman
Committee for Redistricting
Norton Building
Seattle, Washington

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

GOODWIN CHASE, Co-Chairman
Committee for Redistricting
National Bank of Washington
Tacoma, Washington

JOE DAVIS, Co-Chairman
Committee for Redistricting
2800 1st Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

MRS. DOUGLASS C. NORTH
Redistricting Chairman
League of Women Voters of Washington
10023 Vinton Court, Seattle 77, Wash.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

This state is presently divided into forty-nine districts, from which members of the state legislature are elected. One state senator is elected from each district. Two state representatives are elected from each district, except that from each of six districts three representatives are elected, and from each of five districts one representative is elected. The total numbers of senators and representatives presently provided for are, respectively, forty-nine and ninety-nine.

Effect of Initiative Measure No. 211 If Approved Into Law:

Under this initiative the total number of districts (49) and the total number of senators (49) and representatives (99), would be unchanged. The initiative would change the boundaries and population of most districts and re-apportion the state legislators among the districts.

One senator would be elected from each district. Two representatives would be elected from each district, except that from one district three representatives would be elected.

The terms of representatives elected in 1962 would not be affected. The terms of senators elected to the legislature in 1960 and in 1962 would not be affected.

NOTE: Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 211 starts on Page 28.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 211

1. Initiative 211 violates the fundamental American principle of direct representative government.
2. 211 rearranges district boundaries without due regard to geographic, economic, and social consideration for the needs of people affected.
3. 211 may deny the right of direct representation to 18 of our 39 counties.

THIS CONSTITUTES TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

4. One county already has 30% of **both** houses of the Legislature. 211 would increase this lopsided representation. Historically, lopsided government has been bad government for **all**.
5. Washington's comparative position on representation in State Legislatures is one of the best. **211 does not improve it.**
6. It requires an amendment to our State Constitution to improve direct representation according to this accepted American principle of government.
7. Legislative apportionment as done by Initiative 211 is government without representation.

VOTE AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE No. 211

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **AGAINST** INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 211

BENTON M. BANGS, Vice-Pres.
Washington State Association
of County Commissioners
Chelan, Wash.

A. LARS NELSON, Master
Washington State Grange
3104 Western Ave., Seattle 1, Wash.

DALE NORDQUIST
Former State Senator
Centralia, Wash.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JOHN A. TIMM, Leg. Chr.
Washington Wheat Ass'n
Almira, Wash.

DAVE FOSTER, Exec. Sec.
Washington Cattlemen's Ass'n
Ellensburg, Wash.

MRS. MARY RICHMOND
Housewife
Kahlotus, Wash.

MRS. MARGUERITE OST
Housewife
Ridgefield, Wash.

Referendum Measure No. 32

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

CHAPTER 298, LAWS OF 1961

WASHINGTON STATE MILK MARKETING ACT

AN ACT, Declared to be for the protection of the health and welfare of the public, and for the purpose of maintaining stability and prosperity in the milk industry, and authorizing and providing procedures for the Director of Agriculture to: Prescribe marketing areas, formulate stabilization and marketing plans for regulation of milk production and distribution, determine minimum prices to milk producers and establish, with the consent of an advisory board, emergency retail prices whenever unfair trade practices disrupt milk marketing; providing funds for administration and enforcement from assessments paid by producers and/or dealers and dealers' license fees, and providing penalties.

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of Senate Bill No. 336, now identified as Chapter 298, Laws of 1961: STATE SENATE: 49 members—37 Yeas; 12 Nays; 0 Absent or not voting. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 members—66 Yeas; 32 Nays; 1 Absent or not voting.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

Although our state law presently contains provisions designed to safeguard the healthfulness and purity of milk and milk products, there exists no comprehensive law regulating the marketing of milk.

(Continued at top of next page)

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** CHAPTER 298, LAWS OF 1961

1. Referendum Measure No. 32 will enable the Dairy Farmer to adjust his production to consumer needs, thus avoiding the necessity of Federal support at the expense of the taxpayer.
2. The Legislature after much study voted in the Senate 3 to 1 and in the House over 2 to 1 to pass this measure. The great majority of these Legislators are from urban areas. They studied this Act and approved it.
3. A small pressure group comprising less than 2% of the Dairymen in the State of Washington have fought against this bill in both the Legislature and outside to gain special advantages. They hope by misinformation to confuse the average voter into thinking that this bill will raise consumer prices, which is not true.
4. Eighteen other States have State Milk Marketing Acts.
5. **This Act does not set or control the retail price of milk, but in case of a ruinous price war the Director may, with the consent of his advisory board (controlled by the consumers) maintain prices for a period of 90 days after a public hearing.**
6. The average income in the State of Washington of the Dairy Farmer is less than \$1.00 an hour. 40% of the jobs in Washington are dependent on Agriculture. If you want a prosperous community, vote **FOR** Referendum No. 32 (Chapter 298, Laws of 1961).

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 32 (Chapter 298, Laws of 1961)

ERNEST W. LENNART
State Senator, Whatcom County
District No. 41, Rt. 1, Everson, Wash.

A. LARS NELSON, Master
Washington State Grange
3104 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash.

HORACE W. BOZARTH
Chairman, House Agriculture Committee
Mansfield, Wash.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MRS. ARDIS JOHNSON, Exec. Sec.
Washington State Dairy Federation
Kent, Wash.

MRS. T. BENTON CAREY
Coviche, Wash.

MRS. L. W. POWERS
Burlington, Wash.

MRS. MAXINE TIBEAU
Auburn, Wash.

Effect of Referendum Measure No. 32 (Chapter 298, Laws of 1961) If Approved Into Law:

This measure, comprising fifty sections, enables the director of the Department of Agriculture, subject to certain conditions, to supervise and regulate the production, transportation, manufacture, storage, distribution, delivery and sale of milk and milk products. In the exercise of such power, the director is authorized to prescribe milk marketing areas; to determine the prices payable to producers for milk within such areas; to establish emergency retail prices in such areas when he determines that unfair trade practices are demoralizing and disrupting the orderly marketing of milk; to formulate and amend, after public hearings, stabilization and marketing plans for any marketing area, and to provide for the handling and disposal of surplus milk. The director is further granted certain incidental powers and duties for administration of the act.

If any final order of the director includes a stabilization and marketing plan, such plan shall not become effective until it has been approved in writing by sixty-five per cent of the producers of milk supplying at least sixty-five percent of the milk sold in such marketing area, and sixty-five percent of the milk dealers, distributing sixty-five percent of the milk distributed in such marketing area, subject to certain qualifications specified in the act.

Other portions of the act include, but are not confined to, provisions for the establishment of an advisory board consisting of four members of the general public, three producers and three distributors to advise the director on problems relating to the production and distribution of milk and, in the event of certain emergency conditions involving unfair trade practices which demoralize and disrupt the orderly marketing of milk, to approve orders of the director fixing emergency retail milk prices.

Each milk distributor subject to the act is required to obtain an annual license, maintain certain records and make reports as prescribed by the director.

Funds are provided, by way of license fees and assessments, for the administration and enforcement of the act.

Remedies, in the event of violation of the act, include denial, suspension or revocation of licenses; civil suits for the recovery of money payable under the act and injunctive relief. It is further provided that any violation of the act and/or rules and regulations adopted by the director shall constitute a misdemeanor.

NOTE: Complete text of Referendum Measure No. 32 starts on Page 33.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST CHAPTER 298, LAWS OF 1961

STOP HIGHER MILK PRICES!

VOTE AGAINST Referendum 32 (Chapter 298 Laws of 1961)

If passed, the Milk Marketing Act will:

1. Set minimum prices on milk under certain conditions. (Oregon legislature passed such a law in 1961 and milk immediately went up 2 cents a quart.)
2. Guarantee a "reasonable return" to producers and milk dealers. (Which means the consumer will pay higher prices to support the least efficient operators.)
3. Establish a giant new bureau in Olympia with dictatorial powers over the milk industry of the state. (More employees, more office space, more state cars, more inspectors, more auditors, more taxes.)

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **AGAINST** REFERENDUM NO. 32 (Chapter 298, Laws of 1961)

MRS. ROBINSON WALLIS, President
Washington State Milk Consumers League
18147 60th Place N.E., Seattle, Washington

JACK ROGERS, Editor
The Independent
Port Orchard, Washington

FLOYD McKENNON
McKennon's Dairy, Inc., Route 2
Snohomish, Washington

Referendum Measure No. 33

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

CHAPTER 275, LAWS OF 1961

PRIVATE AUDITS OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS

AN ACT, Relating to auditing the accounts and financial affairs of cities and towns; authorizing cities and towns to cause the official examination of their affairs to be conducted by private accountants instead of the state auditor; prescribing qualifications for, and the method of selecting, private accountants; and requiring the state auditor to prescribe and the attorney general to enforce minimum standards of accounting and reporting.

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of House Bill No. 662, now identified as Chapter 275, Laws of 1961: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 members—55 Yeas; 32 Nays; 12 Absent or not voting. STATE SENATE: 49 members—27 Yeas; 19 Nays; 3 Absent or not voting.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** CHAPTER 275, LAWS OF 1961 **TAKE POLITICS OUT OF CITY AUDITS**

CITIZENS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS SHOULD HAVE THE BENEFIT OF A COMPLETE AUDIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S AFFAIRS, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE AN EFFICIENCY AUDIT OF OPERATIONS, AND FINANCIAL AND LEGAL AUDITS BY CERTIFIED AND LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

GIVE THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON CITIES THE SAME BENEFIT OF TRAINED, LICENSED AND CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS OF FORTY-FIVE OTHER STATES.

Standards of Governmental Accounting Will Be Raised

The buyers of municipal bonds require an audit by a certified and licensed public accountant. State audit not acceptable. These professional services have also streamlined the operations of utility departments as well, by establishing efficiency in operations of single billing, purchasing, and in other ways by raising the standards of governmental accounting.

Definite Annual Municipal Audits Needed

The present law requires sporadic city audits only every other year. The national Committee on Governmental Accounting recommends an annual independent audit of a governmental unit by a professional public accountant.

Essential State Controls Still Retained

A vote "FOR" will retain necessary state controls:

- 1) Minimum standards and uniformity of audit reports and procedures.
- 2) Review of all municipal audits by State Auditor and Attorney General.
- 3) Make list of eligible municipal auditors.

Eliminate Government Auditing Government

One man control of audits of all cities and towns by a partisan elected official should be replaced by a nonpartisan audit made by certified or licensed public accountants who are professionally dedicated to expressing complete fairness in financial reporting to the citizens, taxpayers, and investors.

VOTE **FOR** REFERENDUM No. 33

The passage of Referendum No. 33 (Ch. 275, Laws of 1961) will permit cities and towns to have the option to employ special authorized, certified or licensed public accountants for municipal audits as an alternative to a State agency. The training, qualification, and licensing of such public accountants are controlled by rigid State examinations. All reports of professional audits will be referred to the

State Auditor, who, in turn, will review them and refer questionable items to the Attorney General. The public interest will be protected and high standards of auditing, accounting, and financial reporting will be established to improve the quality of annual audits and the affairs of local governments.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** REFERENDUM NO. 33 (Chapter 275, Laws of 1961)

GEORGE M. LEMON
Realtor, Appraiser and
City Councilman, Yakima

LEO SHEEHAN
Certified Public Accountant and
Treasurer, Clyde Hill, Wash.

RICHARD "DICK" TAYLOR
State Representative
721 5th St., Mukilteo, Wash.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

H. O. DOMSTAD, President
Assoc. of Washington Cities
Mayor, City of Bremerton

HAROLD M. TOLLEFSON
Attorney at Law and
Mayor, City of Tacoma

ALBERT G. HOWELL, Chairman
King Co. Republican Cent. Com.
4130 Arcade Bldg., Seattle

BERNARD J. HEAVEY, SR., Chairman
King Co. Democratic Cent. Com.
315 Times Square Bldg., Seattle

ARTHUR N. LORIG, Ph.D., C.P.A.
Professor of Accounting
University of Washington

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

At present the State Auditor is required to conduct periodic examinations of the financial affairs of all political subdivisions and taxing districts of the state. Such examinations are required to be conducted at least once every two years for cities and towns, townships, and school districts; and at least once a year in all other cases. Reports of such examinations are filed with the Attorney General. Where a report discloses malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance on the part of a public officer or employee, the Attorney General is charged with the duty of instituting civil proceedings, where necessary, to effectuate the auditor's findings.

Effect of Referendum Measure No. 33 (Chapter 275, Laws of 1961) If Approved Into Law:

This measure would authorize *cities and towns* to retain private accountants, who have been approved by the State Board of Accountancy, to conduct examinations at least annually of their financial affairs in place of the State Auditor. Where private accountants are so retained, the State Auditor and the Attorney General would establish and enforce, respectively, minimum reporting standards.

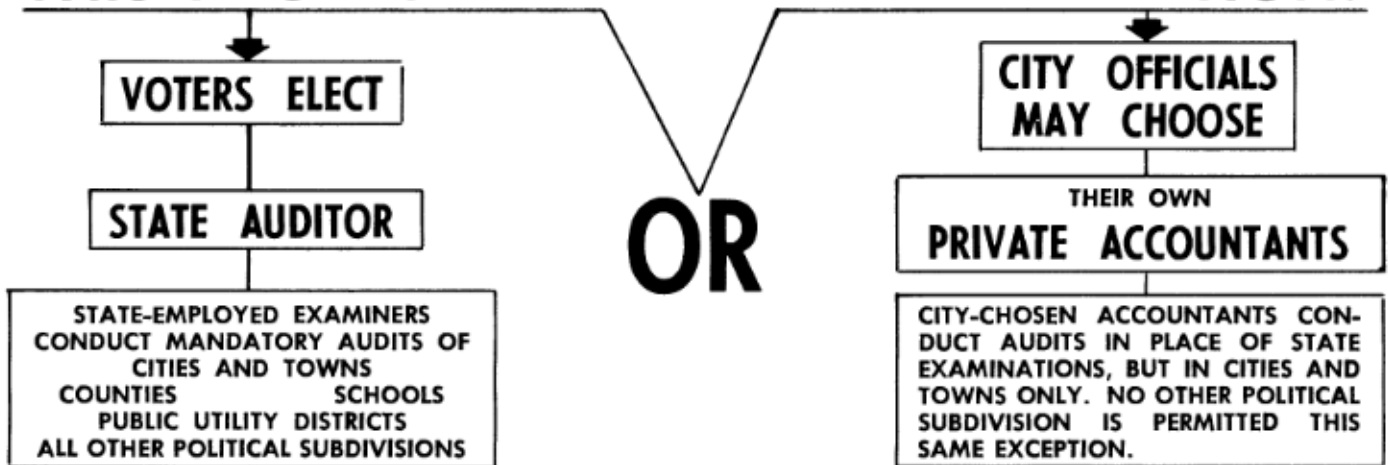
NOTE: Complete text of Referendum Measure No. 33 starts on Page 40.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **AGAINST** CHAPTER 275, LAWS OF 1961

DOES THE PUBLIC WANT

THIS PROTECTION?

THIS RELAXATION?



CONSIDER THESE POINTS

1. The proposed change would set cities and towns in a special class, exempted from present inter-governmental checks and balances which have safeguarded public tax dollars at City Hall level for over 50 years.
2. All State banks are examined. The proposed change would eliminate similar State agency protection of public funds and accounts in cities and towns.
3. The elected State Auditor cannot continue effective governmental audits with diminished and ambiguous powers as proposed.

—Don't Allow Any Possible Relaxation—

Keep State Audits of Municipal Accounts—Vote AGAINST Referendum No. 33

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **AGAINST** REFERENDUM NO. 33 (Chapter 275, Laws of 1961)

CLIFF YELLE, State Auditor
Legislative Bldg., Olympia, Wash.

W. Z. RAMSDELL, Mayor
Town of Fircrest, Fircrest, Wash.

JAY G. LARSON, Banker, Retired
2715 Mt. St. Helens Place, Seattle, Wash.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TOM MARTIN, State Treasurer
Legislative Bldg., Olympia, Wash.

A. L. (Slim) RASMUSSEN, State Senator
4031 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

NEIL R. McKAY, Mayor, City of Olympia
Olympia, Wash.

HELMUT L. JUELING, State Representative
215 Contra Costa, Fircrest, Tacoma 66, Wn.

H. D. WALKER, Veteran Municipal Attorney
Cheney, Wash.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

SCHOOL DISTRICTS: INCREASING LEVY PERIODS

Shall the State Constitution be amended to permit school district voters to authorize tax levies in excess of the 40-mill limit at a specified maximum rate for up to four years for operations and/or capital outlay, if the proposition or propositions be approved by a three-fifths majority, and the number of voters voting thereon constitutes not less than forty percent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election in such district?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. 1: STATE SENATE: 49 Members—42 Yeas; 1 Nay; 6 Absent or not voting. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—92 Yeas; 2 Nays; 5 Absent or not voting.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

Article VII, section 2, Amendment 17, of the State Constitution (commonly known as the 40-mill limit provision)
(Continued at top of next page)

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

What Does SJR-1 Do For You?

SJR-1 is a permissive resolution. It permits **you** to approve special levies for one, two, three or four years for current school operations or capital outlay. **SJR-1** retains the 40-mill limit law. It still requires that 40% of those who voted in the last General Election vote on the levy, and that 60% of them approve it.

How Will SJR-1 Save YOU Money?

SJR-1 will eliminate unnecessary yearly levy elections. At present, it is costing **you** as much as \$125,000 each year per district every time a special levy election is called. One election could do the job of four—**SJR-1** could save **you** \$375,000 over a four-year period.

SJR-1 will eliminate the need for costly one year financing. **SJR-1** will permit school districts to spread payments over two, three or four years—**interest-free!**

SJR-1 will give **you** the opportunity to plan ahead. It will permit **you** to consider **future** as well as current needs.

SJR-1 will give **you** the purse-strings. **You** will decide what **you** want. **You** will decide when **you** want it. And **you** will decide when **you** want to pay for it.

Who Supports SJR-1?

98% of your state Legislators—265 mayors across the State—both major political parties—Washington State Labor Council—League of Women Voters—Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers—

Washington Education Association—American Association of University Women—Municipal League—Washington State Junior Chamber of Commerce—Association of Washington Cities—hundreds of civic groups and countless thousands of individuals who want to keep the responsibility for equipping **our** children to meet the challenges of the future.

SJR-1 is on the November ballot because 98% of **your** State Legislators put it there—and because thousands of concerned citizens throughout the State know that the development of youthful potential is the hope of our future. They are convinced that **SJR-1** is a giant step toward providing that development.

Save a Ton of Money With Fewer Tax Elections — Vote "YES" on Sub. S.J.R. No. 1

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

ANDY HESS, State Senator
1414 S.W. 158th, Seattle, Wash.

JOHN RYDER, State Senator
6811 55th N.E., Seattle, Wash.

FRANK BROUILLET, State Representative
619 7th Ave. S.W., Puyallup, Wash.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DAMON R. CANFIELD
State Representative
Granger, Wash.

MRS. FORREST S. SMITH
Chairman, Citizens Committee to
Reduce Local Election Costs
4507 University Way N.E., Seattle

MRS. ROBERT J. STUART
Past President, League
of Women Voters of
Washington, Spokane

limits the aggregate of property tax levies by the state and taxing districts, including *school districts*, to forty mills on the dollar of assessed valuation, except that the voters of a taxing district, under certain specified conditions, may authorize the following levies in excess of the 40-mill limit:

- (a) An excess levy for one year.
- (b) Excess levies sufficient to meet the required annual payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, or to refund such general obligation bonds.

In each case, the proposition must be approved by a three-fifths majority of the voters at an election where the number of persons voting constitute not less than forty percent of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election.

There are further limitations as to the number of such propositions and the time within which they may be submitted to the people.

Effect of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 If Approved Into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would add a new subsection additionally permitting *school district* voters to authorize, at a single election, tax levies in excess of the 40-mill limit for a specified number of years, not to exceed four years, for either operations or capital outlay purposes, or both. Such propositions would be subject to the same percentage requirements for voter approval as now govern excess levies.

No school district would be permitted to submit to the voters a proposition to authorize additional levies under the new subsection for any year for which the voters have previously authorized an excess levy under this subsection for the same purpose. However, under certain specified conditions, a school district could submit to the voters at any time a new proposition for the same purpose as a substitute for a prior excess levy authorization made under this subsection.

NOTE: Complete text of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 appears on Page 42.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

WASHINGTON VOTERS—Home Owners, Renters, Property Owners!

Protect Your 40-Mill Tax Limit, Vote "NO" on Sub. SJR No. 1

1. Do you want property taxes increased \$100 million? This will happen unless you vote "NO" on Sub. SJR No. 1.

2. If the 40-mill tax limit constitutional provision is amended by this measure, 8 excess levies can be voted at one election, 2 each year for 4 years.

3. School districts now get \$61 million per year under excess levies and bonded indebtedness. The cost of elections paid by taxpayers is pennies compared to this yearly sum.

4. Do you know that 80% of the school districts in this state voted over 1/4 billion dollars bonded debt the property taxpayers are now paying off? Talk of saving interest is a specious claim since districts are already bonded to the full limit. This limit has been increased 6-fold in 15 years.

5. Do we, the people, desire to give any group a blank check to add \$100 million in excess levies in addition to the \$110 million of property taxes the school districts are now receiving each year? That is certain to happen if Sub. SJR No. 1 is voted to amend the 40-mill tax limit constitutional provision.

6. Do you know that the Legislature passed a bill changing the biennial school election from March of the

even years to March of the odd years? WHY? So the 40% of those who voted at the last general election (See Attorney General's explanatory comments above) would apply on these odd year school elections for 20 months out of 24 and permit a small partisan group to pass excess levies. Now school districts and municipalities each separately pay the full cost of elections instead of sharing the cost, thus **doubling the election costs.**

7. You need not be fooled by the fallacious claim that 4-year levies will save you money on fewer elections. Sub. SJR No. 1 provides that these additional two 4-year levies are cumulative to the two one-year levies now permitted school districts under the 40-mill tax limit. They want to be able to vote 16 excess levies in 4 years, which is just what Sub. SJR No. 1 permits. The claim to save election money is false. A 4-year period is too long for operations, particularly since the local budget needs are dependent on the biennial actions of the State Legislature.

8. If the schools need money and the above measure should become part of the constitution, an aroused citizenry may alert itself to such an extent that excess millages for schools may be more difficult to attain than under present constitutional limitations. If the schools need money, is this the way to get it? Is this a wise measure? We definitely reply "NO."

483,165 statewide voters defeated a similar amendment in 1958 by a majority of 189,779; they will again protect the 40-mill tax limit.

Don't Kill the 40-Mill, Vote "NO" on Sub. SJR No. 1

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT AGAINST SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

ERNEST W. LENNART
State Senator
Everson, Wash.

ED M. MORRISSEY
State Representative
17 So. 12th Ave., Yakima, Wash.

LLOYD J. ANDREWS, Former (1957-61)
Superintendent of Public Instruction
N. 10122 Huntington Rd., Spokane, Wash.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

VOTERS' PAMPHLET—PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Shall Article II, Section 1, Amendment 7 of the State Constitution which presently directs the Secretary of State to send each registered voter a copy of the voters' pamphlet (a publication containing the laws and constitutional amendments referred to the people together with arguments for and against each measure) be amended so as to require only mailing to each individual place of residence, together with such other distribution as the Secretary of State deems necessary?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 9: STATE SENATE: 49 Members—44 Yeas; 1 Nay; 4 Absent or not voting. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—88 Yeas; 1 Nay; 10 Absent or not voting.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

MORE VOTERS - BETTER INFORMED - AT LESS COST

This voters' information pamphlet—which you are now reading—is mailed to each **registered voter** in the State of Washington. This is a constitutional requirement, designed to provide information on ballot issues for all voters. In principle, this is an excellent idea that should be continued.

However, the **method** of distribution is **wasteful** and **inefficient**.

Many voters have moved, and have not changed their registrations. Also, suburban development has caused many new street addresses to differ from long standing registration addresses.

The result is that some homes receive two voters' pamphlets, some receive four, some six, and some even eight! **Many receive none**, and many thousands of pamphlets must be destroyed by the Post Office Department that cannot be delivered.

This method of distribution ("one to each registered voter") is **wasteful, inefficient and unnecessary**.

SJR 9 would provide a **more fair, more efficient** and **less expensive** way to distribute the voters' pamphlets. It would require that **one** copy of the voters' pamphlet be mailed to each **residence** in the state, and that the Secretary of State make additional distribution as may be necessary to insure that every citizen has an opportunity to study the issues. For example, additional copies would be sent to nursing homes, retirement homes, etc.

If SJR 9 is approved by the voters, **everyone** will have a chance to study the voters' pamphlet before future elections. No pamphlets will be wasted. **The State will save tens of thousands of dollars** in printing, handling and mailing costs.

MORE VOTERS - BETTER INFORMED - AT LESS COST

VOTE "YES" ON S. J. R. No. 9

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

MIKE McCORMACK
State Senator
2010 Everest
Richland, Washington

SLADE GORTON
State Representative
1549 N.E. 102nd
Seattle, Washington

MORT FRAYN, Chrm.
Republican State Central Comm.
4130 Arcade Bldg.
Seattle, Washington

HERB LEGG, Chrm.
Democratic State Central Comm.
Governor Hotel
Olympia, Washington

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

Presently, our State Constitution requires the Secretary of State to send one copy of the voters' pamphlet to each registered voter.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 If Approved Into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment requires the Secretary of State to send one copy of the voters' pamphlet to each individual place of residence (instead of to each registered voter) and further requires that he make whatever additional distribution he deems reasonably necessary to provide each registered voter an opportunity to study such pamphlet.

NOTE: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 starts on Page 42.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

The constitutional provision that **each** registered voter be mailed a copy of the Voters' Pamphlet should **not** be changed. The obvious intention of our state constitution is to be certain that all qualified electors be given the opportunity to be informed voters so that they can vote intelligently on state measures.

This amendment would limit the mailing of the Voters' Pamphlet to each place of residence. As a consequence, many voters residing in apartments, rest homes, rooming houses, etc., would have no assurance of receiving copies. The complaint that certain households may now receive multiple copies is not the fault of this constitutional provision. The fault lies with voters neglecting to keep their registration records current when they change residences.

If remedial legislation is justified, it should be directed toward strengthening the laws relating to registration and **not** changing the constitution as proposed in this amendment.

Certainly it is far better to over-distribute the Voters' Pamphlet than to create a situation whereby a substantial segment of our voters may be completely overlooked.

VOTE "NO" ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 9
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COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **AGAINST** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

ALBERT C. THOMPSON, JR.
State Senator
250 Bellevue Square
Bellevue, Washington

FRANCES G. SWAYZE
State Representative
509 N. Yakima
Tacoma, Washington

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21

ABOLISHING RESTRICTIONS ON LAND OWNERSHIP

Shall the constitutional restriction upon the ownership of land in the State of Washington by certain non-citizens be removed by repealing Section 33, Article II, as amended by Amendments 24 and 29 of the State Constitution?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

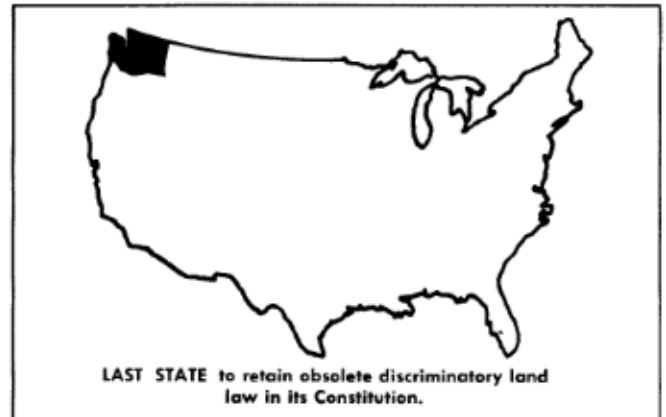
Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 21: STATE SENATE: 49 Members—41 Yeas; 6 Nays; 2 Absent or not voting. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—90 Yeas; 0 Nays; 9 Absent or not voting.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21

S.J.R. No. 1 is a resolution passed almost unanimously by our State Legislature to repeal discriminatory features of our state land laws. A similar measure, because of a confusing ballot title, was narrowly defeated (55%-45%) at the 1960 state election.

Why Should You Vote "YES"?

1. **To repeal an outmoded law**, enacted 73 years ago, which discriminates against certain non-citizens because of national origin.
2. **To make Washington's land-ownership policy consistent.** Our State is now the only one in the Union which allows foreign corporations to own land but prohibits many non-citizen individuals from doing so . . . even though they may have lived here most of their lives, raised families, paid taxes and made great contributions toward our State's well-being.
3. **To set the record straight.** We Washingtonians have a great heritage of fair play to maintain. Passage of SJR No. 21 will remove an unfair, discriminatory law from our State Constitution.



Who Supports a "YES" Vote on Senate Joint Resolution No. 21?

Republican State Convention
Democratic State Convention
American Legion
Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
Washington State Farm Bureau
Washington State Grange
Washington State Bar Association
Washington Land Title Association
Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Seattle and Tacoma Branch
Young Democrats of Washington
Washington State Board Against Discrimination
King County Commissioners
Pierce County Commissioners
Seattle City Council
Japanese American Citizens League
Members of the Congressional Delegation include:
Senator Warren G. Magnuson
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Congressman Thomas M. Pelly
Congressman Jack Westland
Congressman Walt Horan
Congressman Thor C. Tollefson
Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen
Congressman Don Magnuson
Albert D. Rosellini, Gov., State of Washington
John A. Cherberg, Lt. Gov., State of Washington
Gordon S. Clinton, Mayor of Seattle
Neal R. Fosseen, Mayor of Spokane

Harold Tollefson, Mayor of Tacoma
H. O. Domstad, Mayor of Bremerton
Rudolph Luepke, Mayor of Vancouver
Joe A. Braves, Mayor of Fife
Jack Dean, Chairman, Spokane County Democrats
Robert H. Lewis, Pres., Advertising & Sales Assn.
Justin L. Quackenbush, Spokane
Rev. Desmond P. Dillon, Catholic Charities, Yakima
Rt. Rev. William Fisher Lewis, Bishop of Olympia
Smithmore P. Myers, Dean, Gonzaga Law School
Joe Davis, Pres., Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
William Gissberg, State Senator, Marysville
Paul R. Green, Past Pres., Civic Unity Committee
Leonard A. Sawyer, State Representative, 25th Dist.
Rev. Edward E. Toews, First Presbyterian Church, Moses Lake
Ted G. Peterson, Past International Director, Lions International
Reno K. Odlin, Pres., Puget Sound National Bank, Tacoma
Harry Sprinkler, Pierce County Commissioner
Marshall Forrest, Attorney, Bellingham
Frances G. Swayze, State Representative, 26th District
Seymour H. Kaplan, Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League
John Peluso, Ex. Sec., Soc. of St. Vincent DePaul
Marcus Nalley, Tacoma

Charles E. Odegaard, Pres., University of Wash.
Bishop Everett W. Palmer, Resident Bishop, Seattle Area, Methodist Church
Frank Buster Brouillet, State Representative, 25th District
Seattle Real Estate Board
Carl Scheuch, Jr., Pres., Wash. Land Title Assoc.
Wilbur Hallauer, State Senator, Oroville
A. A. Lemieux, S.J., Seattle University President
Mrs. Neal Tourtellotte, Republican National Committeewoman
A. Lars Nelson, Master, Washington State Grange
Joshua Green, Sr., Peoples National Bank, Honorary Chairman of the Board
Dr. Lemuel Petersen, D.D., Executive Minister, Greater Seattle Council of Churches
William F. Devin, former Mayor, Seattle
Rev. Clifford J. Pine, Spokane
Kenneth McDonald, Attorney, Seattle
Robert Ford, King County Commissioner
Wing Luke, City Councilman, Seattle
Rev. Wayne D. Griffen, Methodist Church, Port Orchard
Richard S. White, Attorney, Seattle
Reuben Knoblauch, State Senator, Sumner
Henry Broderick, Realtor
Fred H. Dore, State Senator, 37th District
Joel M. Pritchard, State Representative, 36th Dist.
Dr. Clement French, Pres., Wash. State University
Ben Cheney, Tacoma

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21

JOHN N. RYDER, State Senator
6811 55th Avenue N.E.
Seattle, Wash.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Speaker of the House
5041 Lake Washington Blvd. So.
Seattle, Wash.

DR. HENRY SCHMITZ, Pres. Emeritus
University of Washington
1212 Broadmoor Drive E., Seattle, Wash.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

The State Constitution now prohibits the ownership of certain land by certain non-citizens.

Ownership of land in this state by non-citizens who have not declared their intention to become United States citizens is prohibited, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts.

The prohibition does not apply to Canadian citizens of those provinces which do not prohibit the ownership of provincial lands by citizens of Washington, nor to non-citizens owning land through a corporation. In addition, the prohibition does not cover lands containing certain minerals and necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in developing those minerals and in manufacturing products from such minerals.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 If Approved Into Law:

The passage of the proposed constitutional amendment would repeal the existing constitutional prohibition against ownership of lands by non-citizens.

NOTE: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 appears on Page 43.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21

THIS IS THE SAME PROPOSAL THAT WAS VOTED DOWN IN EVERY COUNTY BUT ONE IN 1960.

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

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

With population pressures building up all over the world and the depletion of natural resources everywhere it becomes increasingly necessary to frame a state and national policy which preserves for our citizens some security for the future.

There is a philosophy abroad in this country which says that we are a selfish people if we do not share all our material wealth with other nations. When we consider the billions in foreign aid dispersed in almost every country around the world it is hard to believe that we are selfish.

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

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

Protect Your American Heritage and Preserve It for Future Generations

VOTE "NO" ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 21

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT AGAINST SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21

DAVID E. McMILLAN
State Senator
Route 3, Colville

NOTE: The new state law changing the format of the Voters' Pamphlet provides that in the instance of a proposed constitutional amendment, the committee appointed to write an argument, either for or against the proposal, should consist of at least one state senator and one state representative. Since no state representative voted against Senate Resolution No. 21 on final passage, State Senator David E. McMillan, alone, composed the above argument against this proposed constitutional amendment.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

PUBLICATION OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Shall Section 1, Article XXIII, of the State Constitution requiring publication of the text of each proposed constitutional amendment in a weekly newspaper in each county for three months prior to the election, be amended so as to require only that notice of the proposed constitutional amendment be published at least four times during the four weeks preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25: STATE SENATE: 49 Members—47 Yeas; 0 Nays; 2 Absent or not voting. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—68 Yeas; 4 Nays; 27 Absent or not voting.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

To Understand Constitutional Amendments Better

VOTE "**YES**" ON S. J. R. No. 25

The purpose of S.J.R. 25 is to give the voting public a **better understanding** of proposed amendments to our State Constitution—at **equal or less cost** than at present.

The Constitution now requires that when a proposed amendment be published in **some weekly newspaper** in each county for **three months** preceding the election.

Instead, S.J.R. would provide that an explanation of each proposed amendment be published once each week for **four weeks** preceding the election in each **legal newspaper** in the state. (Most daily and weekly newspapers in the state are "legal newspapers.")

The **present** constitutional provision is:

INADEQUATE—It does **not** provide the voters with an **understanding** of the issues. Only a tiny fraction of the voters are reached by "some weekly newspaper in each county."

WASTEFUL —It is unnecessary to publish information on ballot issues for **three months** before an election. It is wasteful to pay for advertising in **August** for a **November** election.

CONFUSING —Because of legal technicalities, printing of the **text** of a proposal (without an explanation) frequently confuses voters and may even lead them to vote for measures they oppose, and vice versa.

S.J.R. NO. 25 CORRECTS ALL THESE DEFECTS:

Almost every voter reads some legal newspaper each week. An **explanation** of the issues, appearing once each week for **four weeks** in each **legal newspaper** would provide understanding of the issues—**when it is needed**—and at **equal or less cost** to the state than at present.

The present terms of the Constitution this year require the expenditure of \$143,931.06 to publish the text of the proposed amendments in "some weekly newspaper in each county." Did you **see** those notices? Did you understand them?

Every Voter Deserves the Opportunity to Understand Important Ballot Issues

S.J.R. NO. 25 PROVIDES THAT OPPORTUNITY

VOTE "**YES**" ON S. J. R. No. 25

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

MIKE McCORMACK
State Senator
2010 Everest
Richland, Washington

JOEL PRITCHARD
State Representative
3233 29th West
Seattle, Washington

LEW SELVIDGE, Sec.
Allied Daily Newspapers
119 North Washington St.
Olympia, Washington

ROBERT SHAW, Manager
Wash. Newspaper Publishers Assoc.
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

Section 1, Article XXIII of the State Constitution presently requires that the text of each proposed constitutional amendment be published in some weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published for three months immediately prior to the election at which the proposed amendment is to be voted upon.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 If Approved Into Law:

The proposed amendment would amend section 1, Article XXIII, of the State Constitution so as to require instead that notice of the proposed constitutional amendment be published in every legal newspaper in the state at least four times during the four weeks immediately preceding the election at which the proposed amendment is to be voted upon.

NOTE: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 appears on Page 43.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

The objection to this proposed amendment is that the cure is worse than the disease.

It is conceded that S.J.R. No. 25 does contain worthwhile changes. Certainly it is ridiculous that the advertising of constitutional amendments be made for three continuous months (**14 consecutive weeks**) prior to each state general election. Further, an official explanation of a proposed constitutional amendment has far more meaning to the average voter than the full text of the proposal.

However, at this point we part company with concurring as to the wisdom of S.J.R. No. 25.

This amendment would require that **every** legal newspaper publish the explanatory statements concerning each constitutional amendment for four weeks prior to the election. This means not only the daily newspapers, but, **in addition, all weekly newspapers which total over 170 in the state.**

The tremendous cost of advertising the proposed constitutional amendments in over **170** weekly newspapers far exceeds the dubious benefits derived.

A far better proposal, **from the standpoint of the taxpayer**, would be to limit this advertising to the **daily** newspapers. **This would give adequate notice at a fraction of the cost.** (Keep in mind that the same information is contained in the Voters' Pamphlet.)

Here is an opportunity for the citizens to inform the members of the State Legislature that the taxpayers are sick and tired of wasteful expenditures of public funds. Let's tell the Legislature to go "back to the drawing board" and draft a more reasonable and practicable proposal to cure a bad situation.

VOTE "NO" ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 25

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **AGAINST** SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 25

STANLEY PENCE
State Representative
Rte. 8, Box 81, Yakima, Wash.

NOTE: The new state law changing the format of the Voters' Pamphlet provides that in the instance of a proposed constitutional amendment, the committee appointed to write an argument, either for or against the proposal, should consist of at least one state senator and one state representative. Since no state senator voted against Senate Resolution No. 25 on final passage, State Representative Stanley Pence, alone, composed the above argument against this proposed constitutional amendment.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

CITIES, TOWNS: INCREASING LEVY PERIODS

Shall the State Constitution be amended to permit city and town voters to authorize tax levies in excess of the 40-mill limit at a specified maximum rate for up to four years for capital outlay, if the proposition or propositions be approved by a three-fifths majority and the number of voters voting thereon constitutes not less than forty percent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election in such city or town?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of Substitute House Joint Resolution No. 1: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—90 Yeas; 2 Nays; 7 Absent or not voting. STATE SENATE: 49 Members—49 Yeas; 0 Nays; 0 Absent or not voting.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

Article VII, section 2, Amendment 17, of the State Constitution (commonly known as the 40-mill limit provision) limits the aggregate of property tax levies by the state and taxing districts, including *cities and towns*, to forty mills
(Continued at top of next page)

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT FOR SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

What Does HJR-1 Do For YOU?

HJR-1 is a **permissive** resolution. It permits you to approve levies for one, two, three or four years to finance major improvements for parks, playgrounds, libraries, hospitals, freeways, and other civic projects. HJR-1 retains the 40-mill limit law. It still requires that 40% of those who voted in the last General Election vote on the levy, and that 60% of them approve it.

How Will HJR-1 Save YOU Money?

HJR-1 will eliminate unnecessary bonded indebtedness. When you finance your civic improvements by bond issue, you add as much as 50% to the price tag—you spend half of your tax dollars for interest charges! And you put a lasting tax lien on your property for the life of the bond—for up to forty years!

HJR-1 will eliminate the crushing burden of financing major projects in

a single tax year. HJR-1 will enable you to pay for your city improvements in two, three or four years—**interest-free!**

Who Supports HJR-1?

98% of your state Legislators . . . 265 mayors across the state . . . Association of Washington Cities . . . both major political parties . . . Washington State Labor Council . . . Washington State Junior Chamber of Commerce . . . League of Women Voters . . . Municipal League . . . Washington Education Association . . . Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers . . . American Association of University Women . . . hundreds of civic groups and forward looking people who want continual improvements in their home towns without back-breaking financial burdens.

HJR-1 Finishes What It Starts

HJR-1 insures long-range planning, careful fiscal management, and economy with every major expenditure.

HJR-1 is a giant step toward enabling local governments to improve their cities today, and not be caught short of funds before the job is done.

HJR-1 will help keep your child off congested city streets and put him on a well-equipped playground. HJR-1 will help unsnarl your city's traffic jams with new roads and freeways. HJR-1 will help you build your community library, provide men and equipment to guard your home from fire, strengthen police protection for your family, construct and maintain the other improvements your home town needs—and eliminate finance charges.

HJR-1 is on the ballot because 98% of your state Legislators put it there . . . because the 17th Constitutional Amendment which governs your taxes was approved in 1944 and cannot possibly meet the needs of the Sixties . . . and because thousands of people like you know that we must keep our cities abreast of our tremendous population expansion. Assure their future with **"YES"** on HJR-1.

Save a Ton of Money With Fewer Tax Elections — Vote "YES" on Sub. S.J.R. No. 1

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT FOR SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

JOHN RYDER, State Senator
6811 55th N.E., Seattle, Wash.

JOHN BIGLEY, State Representative
Kent, Washington

FRANK BROUILLET, State Representative
619 7th Ave. S.W., Puyallup, Wash.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MAYOR GORDON S. CLINTON
President
American Municipal League
Seattle, Wash.

MRS. FORREST S. SMITH
Chairman, Citizens Committee
to Reduce Local Election Costs
4507 University Way N.E., Seattle

MAYOR H. O. DOMSTAD
President, Association
of Washington Cities
Bremerton, Wash.

DAMON R. CANFIELD
State Representative
Granger, Wash.

on the dollar of assessed valuation, except that the voters of a taxing district, under certain specified conditions, may authorize the following levies in excess of the 40-mill limit:

- (a) An excess levy for one year.
- (b) Excess levies sufficient to meet the required annual payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, or to refund such general obligation bonds.

In each case, the proposition must be approved by a three-fifths majority of the voters at an election where the number of persons voting constitute not less than forty percent of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election.

There are further limitations as to the number of such propositions and the time within which they may be submitted to the people.

Effect of Substitute House Joint Resolution No. 1 If Approved Into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would add a new subsection additionally permitting city and town voters to authorize, at a single election, tax levies in excess of the 40-mill limit for a specified number of years, not to exceed four years, for capital outlay purposes, only. Such propositions would be subject to the same percentage requirements for voter approval as now govern excess levies.

No city or town would be permitted to submit to the voters a proposition to authorize additional levies under the new subsection for any year for which the voters have previously authorized an excess levy under this subsection for the same purpose. However, under certain specified conditions, a city or town could submit to the voters at any time a new proposition for the same purpose as a substitute for a prior excess levy authorization made under this subsection.

NOTE: Complete text of Substitute House Joint Resolution No. 1 starts on Page 43.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

THE SPENDERS CONSTANTLY DEMAND MORE

1. You, the taxpayers, are suffering under their system of "tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect." This vicious practice has spread from the national administrations to every taxing subdivision. For example, at the 1961 legislative session the school districts demanded two 4-year levies, one for current expenses and one for capital outlay, so the cities and towns asked for the same under Sub. HJR No. 1. Their official representative, when asked why they wanted 4-year levies when comparatively few cities and towns had used the excess levy method, replied, "Others are asking for it, why shouldn't we?" The Senate, on motion of a former school director, struck out the 4 levies each for current expense and capital outlay for cities and towns from the school district resolution. When Sub. HJR No. 1 reached the Senate the senators struck out the 4-year levy for current expense, recognizing such provision is neither advisable nor logical.

2. **GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES EXCESSIVE.** This year national, state, and local governments are spending \$162 billion, over one-third the entire earnings in the U. S. In the last 12 years state and local governments have increased expenditures from \$27 billion to \$53 billion. This is nearly double. Elected officials seek voters' favor and reelection by enormously increased expenditure, as shown above.

3. They demand that you vote for Sub. HJR No. 1 to permit cities and towns to pass 4 levies for capital outlay at one election. They now are permitted to ask for 2

levies each year. They are asking you to authorize 4 levies in 4 years under Sub. HJR No. 1. City and town officials want a 4-year levy in addition to the 2 levies each year, which are now permitted under the 40-mill limit.

4. Do you know that if you vote resolutions authorizing additional excess levies you are amending the state constitution? It took 20 years to secure the 40-mill limit constitutional provision, which is your protection against higher taxes. Do not wipe out its benefits by a single stroke. VOTE "NO" ON SUB. HJR No. 1.

5. Do you know if this resolution carries November 6 at least \$50 million in additional property taxes will be added? VOTE "NO" ON SUB. HJR No. 1.

6. Since 1947 the assessed value of property in this state has multiplied 3-fold. This now produces both for cities, towns and school districts three times the revenue produced in 1947 by the regular 15-mill city levy, and 14-mill school district levy.

7. Do you know that state, county, school districts, cities and towns of Washington now owe over \$1 billion dollars? You are being asked to pay off this indebtedness. Do you know that to meet debts and current expenses to carry on state and local governments, Washington citizens are now paying over \$900 million annually? Do you, the voters, want to give cities and towns a blank check to add 10 to 15% to the enormous tax burden of \$900 million, with which taxpayers are already saddled?

Don't Kill the 40-Mill, Vote "NO" on Substitute House Joint Resolution No. 1

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT AGAINST SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

EDWARD F. RILEY
State Senator
303 4th and Pike Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

STANLEY C. PENCE
State Representative
Rt. 8, Box 81, Yakima, Wash.

FRANK C. JACKSON, Secy.
40-Mill Tax Limit Committee
1203 Vance Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

TEMPORARY PERFORMANCE OF JUDICIAL DUTIES

Shall Article IV of the State Constitution be amended by adding a new section providing that when necessary for the prompt and orderly administration of justice a majority of the supreme court is empowered to authorize judges or retired judges of courts of record in this state to perform, temporarily, judicial duties in the supreme court, and to authorize any superior court judge to perform judicial duties in any superior court of this state?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of House Joint Resolution No. 6: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—74 Yeas; 0 Nays; 25 Absent or not voting. STATE SENATE: 49 Members—45 Yeas; 0 Nays; 4 Absent or not voting.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

**A "YES" VOTE
FOR H. J. R. 6
WILL**

**Reduce delays in the courts—Clear overcrowded dockets—
Avoid 4 to 4 deadlocks in the State Supreme Court—
Improve the administration of justice in Washington—
By permitting temporary assignment of Judges where needed.**

Legislators Voting **UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED H.J.R. 6 On Final Passage**

**A "YES" VOTE
FOR H. J. R. 6
IS URGED BY**

Chairmen of both Republican and Democratic parties, Washington State Bar Association, State Judicial Council composed of lawyers, legislators, Superior and Supreme Court judges, the Attorney General; the Deans of University of Washington and Gonzaga Law Schools, and many civic leaders.

In 1909 there were 35 Superior Court Judges. Today there are 71. The number of cases appealed to the Supreme Court has increased tremendously. Today, as in 1909, the Supreme Court consists of nine judges. The docket is **OVERLOADED**.

HJR 6 WILL ELIMINATE DELAYS AND ENABLE FULL USE TO BE MADE OF EXISTING JUDICIAL MANPOWER BY ALLOWING a majority of Supreme Court judges to select qualified Superior

Court judges, active and retired, and retired Supreme Court judges to serve temporarily on the Supreme Court whenever a judge disqualifies himself, is ill, or the docket is **OVERCROWDED**.

JUDICIAL SYSTEMS SIMILAR TO HJR 6 are working efficiently in 23 other states. Oregon adopted a system like HJR 6 in 1959. A **TWENTY-MONTH DELAY** existed then. Today the Oregon Supreme Court is **UP-TO-DATE** in hearing cases.

Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied. Vote "YES" on HJR 6 to Reduce Delays in Courts

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

FRED H. DORE
State Senator
1429 Washington Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

MARK LITCHMAN, JR.
State Representative
917 Logan Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

PAUL P. ASHLEY, Retiring Pres.
Washington State Bar Association
1725 Exchange Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

R. MORT FRAYN, State Chairman
Republican Party
2518 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash.

FRANK W. RYAN, Retiring Pres.-Judge
Superior Court Judges' Association
Port Orchard, Wash.

HERB LEGG, State Chairman
Democratic Party
Governor Hotel, Olympia, Wash.

DOROTHY S. BULLITT, Civic Leader
320 Aurora Ave., Seattle, Wash.

LEO WEISFIELD, Civic Leader
800 S. Michigan St., Seattle 8, Wash.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

Our State Supreme Court is composed of nine judges who are the only persons authorized to perform judicial duties in the Supreme Court.

Under the constitution, any Superior Court judge may hold a Superior Court in any county of the state at the request of the judge of the Superior Court of such county, and, upon the request of the governor, it shall be his duty to do so. In addition, by statute, the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court is authorized to direct any Superior Court judge to hold Superior Court in any county of the state.

Effect of House Joint Resolution No. 6 If Approved Into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would add to our constitution a provision empowering the State Supreme Court, by the approval of a majority of its members, to:

- (a) Authorize any judge or retired judge of a Superior Court or any retired judge of the Supreme Court to perform judicial duties on a temporary basis in the State Supreme Court whenever it is necessary for the prompt and orderly administration of justice.
- (b) Authorize any Superior Court judge to perform judicial duties in any Superior Court of this state.

NOTE: Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 6 appears on Page 44.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

This proposed constitutional amendment was approved by both the State Senate and House of Representatives of the 1961 Legislature without a single dissenting vote. Further, the proposal has been endorsed by the Washington State Bar Association.

Since no member of the 1961 Legislature opposed this constitutional amendment and no responsible person or organization could be found to sponsor an opposing statement, it was not possible to present an official argument against House Joint Resolution No. 6 in the space reserved for this purpose.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

GOVERNMENTAL CONTINUITY DURING EMERGENCY PERIODS

Shall Article II of the State Constitution be amended by adding a section empowering and directing the legislature to provide a method of temporary succession to elected and appointive offices when because of an emergency resulting from enemy attack the incumbents are unavailable to act and further empowering the legislature to depart from certain constitutional provisions if, in discharging this duty, the emergency renders compliance impracticable?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of House Joint Resolution No. 9: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—78 Yeas; 0 Nays; 21 Absent or not voting. STATE SENATE: 49 Members—46 Yeas; 3 Nays; 0 Absent or not voting.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

THE PASSAGE OF THIS AMENDMENT WILL ASSURE:

THE CONTINUITY OF OUR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SURVIVAL OF OUR NATION IN THE EVENT OF ENEMY ATTACK

It will help to preserve our American way of life by assuring control by **CIVIL GOVERNMENT** during a war-caused emergency . . . and . . .

- ★ Continue leadership and authority in executive, legislative and judicial positions at the State, county and community levels of government.
- ★ Prevent unlawful assumption of authority and minimize the possibility of takeover by groups who advocate the forceful overthrow of our constitutional form of government.

★ Improve government's ability to serve you and protect your constitutional rights and privileges.

★ Reestablish normal government functions and services as soon as possible following an enemy attack.

★ Avoid the need for militarized martial law and its consequences by empowering the State Legislature to provide for civil government continuity and the power and capability to act in emergency.

The survival of our country after an enemy attack would be impossible without the vital services and controls that only a functioning CIVIL GOVERNMENT could provide.

FOR THE RECORD

The following 22 States have ratified continuity of government amendments:

Alabama — California — Delaware — Idaho — Kansas — Maine — Maryland — Michigan — Minnesota — Missouri — Nebraska — New Hampshire — New Jersey — New Mexico — *North Dakota — Ohio — Oklahoma — Oregon — South Carolina — South Dakota — West Virginia — Wisconsin. *(North Dakota voters ratified on June 26, 1962.)

In no case has such an amendment, when presented to the voters, failed of ratification.

On November 6 of this year, in five other states—Arizona, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming—the voters will be asked to approve similar constitutional amendments.

Vote "YES" on H.J.R. No. 9

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

FRED H. DORE
State Senator
3721 E. Marion, Seattle

JACK METCALF
State Representative
Box 192, Mukilteo

E. M. LLEWELLYN
Director, State Dept. Civil Defense
3526 Olympic Blvd., Tacoma

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PERRY B. WOODALL
State Senator
P.O. Box 507, Toppenish

A. L. (Slim) RASMUSSEN
State Senator
4031 Pacific Ave., Tacoma

HENRY BACKSTROM
State Representative
508 Olympic Ave., Arlington

ART AVEY
State Representative, Kettle Falls

PATRICK C. (Pat) COMFORT
State Representative, 3519 N. Adams, Tacoma

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

This state has no laws specifically designed to fill temporary vacancies in the various public offices or to otherwise provide for the continued operation of state and local government during a period of emergency resulting from enemy attack. The power of the legislature to enact such laws is limited by the provisions of the State Constitution which cannot be superseded by an act of the legislature.

Effect of House Joint Resolution No. 9 If Approved Into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment empowers and directs the legislature to immediately provide for the continued operation of state and local government during periods of emergency resulting from enemy attack by prescribing a method of temporary succession to elective and appointive public offices of whatever nature should the incumbents and their legal successors become unavailable.

In addition, the legislature is empowered and directed to enact such other measures as may be necessary and proper to further insure the continued operation of government during such emergencies.

During a period of emergency caused by enemy attack, the legislature is authorized to deviate from certain specified constitutional provisions if, in its judgment at the time of such emergency, conformance to such constitutional provisions would be impracticable or cause undue delay in providing for the continuance of governmental operations.

NOTE: Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 9 starts on Page 44.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **AGAINST** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

H.J.R. No. 9 was presented to the 1961 Legislature as the means for covering emergency periods arising from nuclear warfare. It is my opinion that in such a situation, military government would prevail for a lengthy period of time.

For this reason, H.J.R. No. 9 is both academic and redundant. It seems purposeless to submit such a question to the voters at considerable expense when nothing is achieved thereby.

VOTE "NO" ON H. J. R. No. 9

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **AGAINST** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

WILBUR G. HALLAUER
State Senator
P.O. Box 70
Oroville, Washington

NOTE: The new state law changing the format of the Voters' Pamphlet provides that in the instance of a proposed constitutional amendment, the committee appointed to write an argument, either for or against the proposal, should consist of at least one state senator and one state representative. Since no state representative voted against House Resolution No. 9 on final passage, State Senator Wilbur G. Hallauer, in a spirit of public service, presented the above statement explaining his opposition to this constitutional amendment.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

*OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

Shall Article VI, Section 1 of the State Constitution relating to qualifications of voters be amended to reduce the periods of state and county residence required for voting at all elections; eliminate disqualification from voting by Indians not taxed, and allow citizens intending to make this state their permanent residence to vote for presidential electors or President and Vice-President of the United States, after sixty days' residence?

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

Vote cast by 1961 Legislature on final passage of House Joint Resolution No. 19: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 99 Members—90 Yeas; 4 Nays; 5 Absent or not voting. STATE SENATE: 49 Members—35 Yeas; 12 Nays; 2 Absent or not voting.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT **FOR** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

— DO YOU KNOW —

- That according to the American Heritage Foundation some 8,000,000 citizens lose their vote because they move from one state to another during an election year?
- That the American Heritage Foundation, the American Bar Association, and the National Association of Secretaries of State, are conducting a national campaign to modernize election laws by reducing residence requirements for voting in all states?
- That twelve states, including the adjacent states of Idaho and Oregon, **since statehood** have required only six months for voting residence?
- That the only way any person can vote for President and Vice-President of the United States is by first qualifying as a voter of the state in which he resides? (There is no such thing as a Federal ballot.)

The approval of this constitutional amendment will modernize our election laws in the following two ways:

1. Reduce the residence requirements for voting at Federal, state and local elections from one year to six months.
2. During a presidential election year, if citizens meet **all** other requirements **except residence**—then if they have resided in the state for at least 60 days—they can vote a special ballot on the position of President and Vice-President only.

Should this amendment be approved, the 1963 Legislature will enact executing statutes carefully spelling out the voting procedures and including severe penalties to assure the integrity of the ballot box.

The argument that it requires at least one year's residence for newcomers to become informed voters is not valid. Most campaigning for public office and all campaigning on state issues, including measures involving increased taxes, is confined to the last few months prior to an election.

MODERNIZE OUR ELECTION LAWS - VOTE **"YES"** ON H. J. R. No. 19

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **FOR** HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

SENATOR JOHN T. McCUTCHEON, Chrm.
Senate Committee on Elections
P.O. Box 387, Steilacoom, Wash.

REPRESENTATIVE PAUL HOLMES, Chrm.
House Committee on Elections
605 W. 10th, Ellensburg, Wash.

KENNETH N. GILBERT
State Supt. of Elections
Deputy Sec. of State, Olympia

EXPLANATORY COMMENT ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED BY LAW

The Law As It Now Exists:

Presently, in order to be entitled to vote a person must be at least twenty-one years of age; be able to read and speak the English language; be a citizen of the United States; have lived in the state one year, in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which such person offers to vote. *Those Indians who are not taxed are prohibited from voting.

*(NOTE: While the supreme court has not interpreted this prohibition, the attorney general of Washington as early as 1916 and as late as 1938, concluded that Indians who are citizens are entitled to vote like other citizens under the 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution which provides, in part, that the right of any citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any state on account of race. These opinions have been followed by the secretary of state and other election officers of this state for many years.)

Effect of House Joint Resolution No. 19 If Approved Into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would reduce the period of state and county residence required for voting to six months in the state and thirty days in the county.

*The prohibition against voting by Indians would be eliminated. (*See note above.)

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

NOTE: Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 19 appears on Page 45.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

Presidents are chosen as the vote goes in the several states through the electoral college system. Therefore, only bonafide state residents should vote. Should the method of election ever be changed to a direct primary, then the floating population would not be of great importance. Until such a time, those voting should be bonafide state residents.

At the present time to get a divorce, one must live in the state a year. Under this proposal to vote for president, one would only have to be in the state for 60 days.

To vote for city offices and likewise for school districts, bond issues and taxing measures, one would have to establish only 30 days residence in the county, city or district concerned. People who would be in a given town or taxing unit for a very short period of time would be able to cast a ballot on matters of which they had no acquaintance. Likewise, people who lived in a state only 6 months of the year could pass taxes in a town in which they would only spend 30 days of their life each year. Transient people should not be able to cast ballots affecting the welfare of the permanent residents. The present law of one-year residence has worked very well and there is no reason for any change.

VOTE "NO" ON H. J. R. No. 19

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COMPOSE ARGUMENT **AGAINST** SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

PERRY B. WOODALL
State Senator—15th District
P.O. Box 507
Toppenish, Washington

HARRY A. SILER
State Representative—20th District
Route 2
Randle, Washington

Initiative Measure No. 211

***OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE**

STATE LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

AN ACT Relating to the State Legislature and legislative districts; defining the boundaries of all state legislative districts; changing the boundaries and population of most districts; renumbering some districts; providing for the number of legislators and their allocation to such legislative districts; and repealing existing legislative apportionment and districting laws in conflict therewith.

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

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

SECTION 1. For election of members of the legislature, the territory of the state shall be divided into forty-nine legislative districts described in Sections 2 through 50 of this act. Each legislative district shall be both a senatorial district and a representative district. Precincts referred to in this act for purposes of defining the territory of the legislative districts, are those precincts as constituted as of November 8, 1960.

SECTION 2. First legislative district—The counties of Okanogan, Douglas and Ferry.

SECTION 3. Second legislative district—The counties of Pend Oreille and Stevens; and the following precincts in Spokane County: Blanchard, Chattaroy, Colbert, Deer, Deer Park North, Deer Park South, Denison, Doak, East Chattaroy, East Hillyard, Elk, Five Mile, Foothills, Green Bluff, Lynwood 1, Lynwood 2, Mead, Milan, Moab, Mt. Spokane, Newman Lake, North Colbert, Otis, Peone, Pleasant Prairie, Wells, Wayside, Whitworth 1, Whitworth 2, Whitworth 3.

SECTION 4. Third legislative district—The following precincts in Spokane County: Pasadena, Riverside, Trentwood; and the following precincts in the City of Spokane: 307, 309, 310, 314, 315, 324, 359, 360, 362, 364, 365, Ada, Agatha, Alvin, Daggett, Damon, David, Davis, Delaware, Diana, Dodd, Dominion, Dover, Drumheller, Dwight, Eagle, Echo, Eden, Edison, Edith, Edwards, Eldorado, Elgin, Eli, Ellen, Ellwood, Emerald, Emerson, Ensign, Erie, Ermina, Essex, Ethel, Euclid, Eureka, Evans, Eve, Exchange, Spokane 1 through 6, Spokane 8.

SECTION 5. Fourth legislative district—The following precincts in Spokane County: Carnhope, Chester 1, Chester 2, Corbin, Dishman, East Spokane, Edgecliff 1, Edgecliff 2, Evergreen 1 through 3, Fairfield, Fancher, Freeman, Glenrose, Greenacres, Irvin, Latah, Liberty Lake, Marita, Mica, Millwood, Mt. Hope, Opportunity No. 1 through 6, Orchard 1 through 3, Raymond, Rock Creek Valley, Rockford, University, Valleyford, Vera 1 through 3, Waverly, Woodruff 1, Woodruff 2; and the

following precincts in the City of Spokane: 413, 414, Abigail, Acme, Adolph, Advance, Airport, Albert, Alki, Allen, Andrew, Arrow, Ashley, Atlanta.

SECTION 6. Fifth legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Spokane: 501 through 507, 510 through 545, 549, 556, 557, 559, 561, 562.

SECTION 7. Sixth legislative district—The following precincts in Spokane County: Buckeye, Cheney 1 through 4, Duncan, East Cheney, East Marshall, Graves, Marshall, Moran, Pioneer, Plaza, Rock Lake, South Moran, South Spangle, Spangle, Tyler, West Cheney; and the following precincts in the City of Spokane: 422, 423, 439, 440, 444, 621 through 624, 628, 629, 631, 633 through 637, 642 through 644, 649, 650, 652, 654, 655, Abbott, Acorn, Alameda, Alice, Anne, Anthony, Archer, Arizona, Arthur, Astor, Athens, Baker, Baldwin, Barth, Beacon, Belmont, Belt, Bernard, Bertha, Blaine, Blake, Bolster, Boyd, Brickell, Browne, Bryan, Burke, Burton, Butler, Byrne.

SECTION 8. Seventh legislative district—The county of Lincoln and the following precincts in Spokane County: Airway Heights, Coulee, Deep Creek, Espanola, Four Lakes, Garden Springs, Medical Lake 1, Medical Lake 2, Nine Mile, Spence, Stevens, West Spokane; and the following precincts in the City of Spokane: 715 through 723, 725 through 728, Cannon, Carleton, Carlisle, Carrie, Cass, Charlotte, Clara, Clay, Cleveland, Clough, Conklin, Cora, Cowley, Custer, Daisy, Daniel, Dawson, Day, Dayton, Della, Derby, Detroit, Dewey, Dexter, Dillon, Dixie, Doland, Dora, Douglas, Dunn, Dyer.

SECTION 9. Eighth legislative district—The following precincts in Yakima County: Alfalfa 117, Belma 118, Byron 120, East Granger 116, East Zillah 146, Glade 150, Grandview Central, Grandview Town 1 through 6, Granger 54, Liberty 59, Mabton Rural 62, Mabton Town 61, North Grandview 70, Orchardvale 71, Outlook 72, South Grandview 80, Sunnyside Rural 1-84, 2-85, 3-86, 4-87, Sunnyside Town 81, 82, 83, 104, 129, Waneta 99, Wendell Phillips 102, Zillah Town 113; and the following precincts in Benton County: Benton North, Benton South,

Buena Vista, Carley, Columbia, Prosser East, Legion, Prosser North, Paterson, Rattlesnake, Riverside, Roza, Walnut Grove, Wellington, Prosser West, and all of the precincts of the City of Prosser and the City of Richland.

SECTION 10. Ninth legislative district—The counties of Whitman, Garfield and Asotin; and the following precincts in Adams County: Batum, Bengie, Cunningham, Fairview, Fletcher, Hatton, Lind No. 1, Lind No. 2, Lind Rural, Paha, Ritzville Rural, Ritzville Wards 1 through 5, Schragg, Washtucna, Willis.

SECTION 11. Tenth legislative district—The county of Island and the following precincts in Snohomish County: Ballinger, Brier, Chase, Cherry, Crest, Firdale, Hadley, Holly, Hunt, Jensen, Keeton, Lynn Crest, Mac, Maple, Maplewood, Meado, Meadowdale, Nolyn, North Alderwood, Park, Perrin, Ridge, Skelton, Solners, South Alderwood, Talbot, Willowdale, Wood, Woodway, Yost; and all of the precincts of the Cities of Edmonds, Mountlake Terrace and Lynnwood.

SECTION 12. Eleventh legislative district—The counties of Columbia and Walla Walla.

SECTION 13. Twelfth legislative district—The counties of Chelan and Kittitas.

SECTION 14. Thirteenth legislative district—The county of Grant and the following precincts in Adams County: Othello No. 1 through 6, Othello Rural.

SECTION 15. Fourteenth legislative district—The following precincts in Yakima County: Cascade 121, Castlevalle, East Fruitvale 127, East Naches 141, East Summitview 144, East Tieton 89, Englewood 135, Eschbach 147, Fair Grounds, Glead 51, Glenwood, Growmore 128, Harewood 56; Leamingburg 58, Lower Wenas 60, Naches City 66, Naches Heights 67, Nile 68, North Cowiche 130, Selah Control 77, Selah Extension 78, Selah Heights 79, Selah Rural 132, Selah Town 76, 151, 134, South Cowiche 123, Sumach 133, Sunset, Upper Wenas 98, West Fruitvale 149, West Naches 105, West Nob Hill 106, West Tieton 114, Westview, West Summit View 108, Wide Hollow 111; and the following precincts in the City of Yakima: 1 through 14, 17 through 26, 33, 34, 37 through 41, 43, 44, 46, 49 through 55, 58 through 60, 63 through 66, South Nob Hill 142.

SECTION 16. Fifteenth legislative district—The following precincts in Yakima County: Airport 137, Brownstown 115, Bradshaw 136, Buena 119, Cottonwood 122, Country Club, East Ahtanum 124, East Moxee 126, East Selah 143, East Wapato 145, Fairview 148, Harrah 55, Holland 57, Jefferson, McKinley 63, Moxee City 64, Moxee Rural 65, North Buena 69, Old Town 140, Parker Heights 73, Riverside 74, Slavin 138, South Broadway 125, Tampico 88, Terrace Heights 75, Toppenish Rural 1-94, 2-95, 3-96, Toppenish Town 1 through 7, Union Gap Town 1 through 3, Wapato Town 100, 101, Wapato Town 3-102, Wapato Town 131, West Ahtanum 103, West Parker 107, West Wapato 109, White Swan 110, Wiley City 112; and the following precincts in the City of Yakima: 15, 16, 27 through 32, 35, 36, 42, 45, 47, 48, 56, 57, 61, 62, 67.

SECTION 17. Sixteenth legislative district—The county of Franklin and the following precincts in Benton County:

Clements, Cleveland, Ely, Enterprise, Expansion, Finley, Harrington, Hart, Hawthorne, Hedges, Highlands East, Highlands South, Highlands West, Island View, Kennewick South, Kennewick Valley, Kiona, Lincoln, Rainier, Umatilla, Union, Washington, West Richland 1 through 3, Yellowstone; and all of the precincts of the City of Kennewick.

SECTION 18. Seventeenth legislative district—The counties of Klickitat, Skamania and the following precincts in Clark County: Alpine, Baker, Barberton, Battleground North, Battleground South, Betts, Bliss, Brush Prairie, Cedar Creek, Charter Oak, Chelatchie, Columbia West, Covington, Curtin, Daybreak, Elkins, English, Enterprise, Fern Prairie East, Fern Prairie West, Gee Creek, Gibbons, Glenwood Heights, Greeley, Haagen, Hall, Hayes, Heisson, La Center, Lackamas North, Lackamas South, Lamb, Lewisville, Lockwood Creek, Manor, Meadow Glade, Miller, Mountain View, Norway, Paradise Point, Pioneer, Proebstal, Ridgefield North, Ridgefield South, Russell, Sifton, Skye, Tracy, Twin Falls, Whipple Creek, Woodburn, Yacolt, Camas 101 through 113, Washougal A, B, C, D, E, F.

SECTION 19. Eighteenth legislative district — The counties of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum.

SECTION 20. Nineteenth legislative district — The county of Pacific and the following precincts in Grays Harbor County: Aberdeen County 2-3, Aloha, Artic, Axford, Brady, Carlisle, Central Park No. 1, Central Park No. 2, Cosmopolis No. 1, Cosmopolis No. 2, Cosmopolis Rural, Coats Landing, Copalis, Fairview, Gray Gables, Grayland, Grove, Hoquiam Rural 4-1, Hump-tulips, Johns River, Junction, Melbourne, Moclips, Montesano No. 1 through 5, Montesano Rural, Neeson, Neilton, Ocean City, Ocosta, Pacific Beach, Quinault, Simpson, Springfield, Taholah, Vesta, Wilderness, Westport, Westport Rural, Wilson, Wishkah, Woodlawn, Wynooche; and all of the precincts of the cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam.

SECTION 21. Twentieth legislative district — The county of Lewis and the following precincts in Grays Harbor County: Blockhouse, Connie, Bush, Calder, Delezenne, Elma No. 1 through 4, Fords Prairie, McCleary No. 1, McCleary No. 2, McCleary Rural, Malone, Oakville No. 1, Oakville No. 2, Porter, Satsop.

SECTION 22. Twenty-first legislative district — The following precincts in King County: Airport, Allentown, Angle Lake, Athlone, Antrim, Bow Lake, Bow Vista, Brooklyn, Buenna, Burton, Campbell Hill, Cascade, Cecilia, Columbus, Cork, Cove, Crestview, Des Moines 1 through 5, Dilworth, Dockton, Dodger, Dolphin, Dunbar, Emerald, Ferdinand, Fern, Foster, Franklin, Gould, Huntington, Isabella, Island, Lake, Lillian, Limerick, Lisabuela, Macadam, McMicken, Magnolia, Manhattan, Marine Hills, Marlene, Maury, Midway, Normandy Park 1 through 7, North Hill, O'Brien, Olga, Quartermaster, Rancho Vista, Redondo, Roberta, Roosevelt, Salt Water, Seaciff, Shore Hills, Sterling, Sunrise, Sweptwing, Tralee, Tukwila 1 through 4, Vashon, Woodmont, Woodside, Zenith; and all of the precincts of the City of Kent.

SECTION 23. Twenty-second legislative district—The county of Thurston.

SECTION 24. Twenty-third legislative district—The county of Kitsap.

SECTION 25. Twenty-fourth legislative district—The counties of Clallam, Jefferson and Mason.

SECTION 26. Twenty-fifth legislative district — The following precincts in Pierce County: Alder, Alderton, Allison, Andrain, Ashford, Bingham, Bonney Lake, Breckton, Buckley No. 1, Buckley No. 2, Carbonado, Central, Clear Creek, Crestview, Crocker, Dawson, Dieringer, Eatonville No. 1, Eatonville No. 2, Edgewood, Elbe, Fife No. 1, Fife No. 2, Firgrove, Firwood, Fruitland, Gardenville, Graham, Grant, Harvard, Hudson, Hylebos, Johnson, Kapowsin, Kelly Lake, Lake Tapps, Larchmont, McMillan, Meade, Meeker, Meridian, Midland, Milton No. 1 through 4, Monroe, Mulvey, National, North Puyallup, Orting No. 1 through 3, Orton, Pioneer, Puyallup W-1: P-1 through P-6, Puyallup W-2: P-1 through P-8, Puyallup W-3: P-1 through P-7, Rainier, Riverside, South Prairie, Spinning, Sumner No. 1 through 7, Taylor, Thrift, Tidehaven, Valley, Victor Falls, Waller, Webstone, Wilkeson, Woodland Heights, Woodrow.

SECTION 27. Twenty-sixth legislative district — The following precincts in Pierce County: Artondale, Fox Island, Gig Harbor No. 1, Gig Harbor No. 2, Hales Pass, Home, Lakebay, Longbranch, Minter, Purdy, Richmond, Ruston, Rosedale, Shore Acres, Vaughn, Wollochet; and the following precincts in the City of Tacoma: 26-1 through 26-69, 27-2 through 27-4, 27-6, 27-8, 27-42, 27-47, 27-51, 27-52, 27-55, 27-56, 27-59.

SECTION 28. Twenty-seventh legislative district—The following precincts in Pierce County: Browns Point, Dash Point, Hyada Park; and the following precincts in the City of Tacoma: 27-1, 27-5, 27-7, 27-9 through 27-41, 27-43 through 27-46, 27-48 through 27-50, 27-53, 27-54, 27-57, 27-58, 27-60 through 27-69, 28-3 through 28-11, 28-13, 28-14, 28-19, 29-24 through 29-32, 29-34, 29-59, 29-60, 29-63, 29-65, 29-66, 29-68.

SECTION 29. Twenty-eighth legislative district—The following precincts in Pierce County: Adams, Armour, Benbow, Brookdale, Cleveland, Clover Creek, College, Collins, Cooper, Elk Plain, Faucett, Franklin, Garfield, Hill Garden, Holz, Lacamas, Lincoln, McKenna, Meadow, Muck, Pacific, Parkland No. 1, Parkland No. 2, Polk, Roy, Sales, Silver Lake, Spanaway No. 1 through 4, Tanwax, Tule Lake, Wildwood; and the following precincts in the City of Tacoma: 28-1, 28-2, 28-12, 28-15 through 28-18, 28-20 through 28-55, 29-41.

SECTION 30. Twenty-ninth legislative district—The following precincts in Pierce County: Alameda, American Lake, American Lake Gardens, Anderson Island, Arena, Chambers, Clover Park, Crystal, Custer, Day Island, DeKoven, Dupont, Fairway, Fane, Fircrest No. 1 through 6, Fir Glen, Firloch, Flett, Gravelly Lake, Greenwood, Hunts Prairie, Idylwild, Interlaaken, Jackson, Lagoon, Lake City, Lake Louise, Lakeview, Lakewood, Menlo, Narrowsview, Navy Base, Nyanza, Oak Park, Olympic, Park Lodge, Piermont, Ponders, Soundview, Southgate, Steilacoom No. 1 through 3, Sunset, Tahoma, Tillicum, Tyee Park, University Place, Village; and the following precincts in the City of Tacoma: 29-35 through 29-40, 29-50 through 29-58, 29-61, 29-62, 29-64.

SECTION 31. Thirtieth legislative district—The following precincts in King County: Algona No. 1 through

3, Arthur, Benson, Big Soos, Birch, Bishop, Black Diamond No. 1, Black Diamond No. 2, Boise, Calhoun, Cedar Mountain, Christopher, Clover, Country Lane, Covington, Cumberland, Deloris, Dolloff, East Hill, Ellinson, Elliott, Enumclaw No. 1 through 7, Federal Way, Fenwick, Fuller, Gilbert, Gorge, Green River, Harding, Hobart, Jovita, Krain, Lake Desire, Lake Geneva, Lakehaven, Lakeland, Lakota, Lea Hill, Lester, Lincoln, Little Soos, Madison, Maplewood, Matilda, Meridian, Mildred, Mirror Lake, Muckleshoot, North Lake, Orchard, Osceola, Pacific No. 1, Pacific No. 2, Palisades, Palmer, Panther Lake, Peasley, Pine Tree, Pipe Line, Ravensdale, Russell, St. George, Sawyer, Selleck, Soos Creek, Springbrook, Star Lake, Steelhead, Steel Lake, Stuck, Sue City, Thomas, Trout Lake, Tyler, Wabash, Wayne, Webster, White River, Wilderness, Wynoché; and all of the precincts of the City of Auburn.

SECTION 32. Thirty-first legislative district—The following precincts in King County: Ambaum, Anthony, Bangor, Bomarc, Burien, Center, Crescent, Dublin, Dunmore, Elaine, Evansvale, Francis, Garrett, Gregory Heights, Hayes, Hazel Valley, Heights, Jane, Josephine, Katherine, Kilpatrick, Lakewood, Lilac, Lynmar, Marian, Marine View, Mount View, Nokomis, Norma, North Burien, Pilgrim, Plato, Qualheim, Regal, Roscommon, St. Helens, Salmon Creek, San Juan, Seahurst, Seaview, Seola, Shoreview, Simone, Sunnywood, Sylvan, Sylvester, Three Tree Point, Ursina, Valona, White Center, Wicklow, Wildwood, Wynona; and the following precincts in the City of Seattle: 31-34, 31-35, 31-38, 31-39, 31-43 through 31-54, 31-68 through 31-84, 31-101 through 31-112.

SECTION 33. Thirty-second legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 32-1 through 32-72, 32-74 through 32-84, 45-1, 45-2, 45-4 through 45-13, 46-1 through 46-5, 46-16 through 46-21.

SECTION 34. Thirty-third legislative district — The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 33-8 through 33-15, 33-17 through 33-91, 31-2 through 31-7, 31-12 through 31-23, 31-27 through 31-29.

SECTION 35. Thirty-fourth legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 31-1, 31-8 through 31-10, 31-36, 31-37, 31-40 through 31-42, 34-1 through 34-93, 34-95, 34-98 through 34-102.

SECTION 36. Thirty-fifth legislative district—The following precincts in King County: Alder, Arbor Lake, Augusta, Avon, Betty, Beverly, Boeing, Bossert, Boulevard Park, Carleton, Carmelita, Cedarhurst, Charlotte, Cornell, Dallas, Douglas, Duncan, Dunlap, Duwamish, Emeline, Falcon, Five Corners, Florina, Ford, Galway, Glasgow, Helen, Hestia, Highline, Irma, Jefferson, Joyce, Juniper, Lakeridge, Laurel, Lee, Liberty, Lila, McKinley, Madrona, Margaret, Marie, Military Road, Monterey, Myers Way, Nell, North Riverton, Rentthree, Reudini, Riverton, Roseburg, Rowell, Seneca, Showalter, Skyway, South Park, Southern Heights, Stimson Park, Sunnycrest, Sunnydale, Taft, Thorndyke, Tipperary, Val-Vue, Victory, Vista, Wilson; and the following precincts in the City of Seattle: 31-11, 31-24 through 31-26, 31-30 through 31-33, 31-55 through 31-67, 31-85 through 31-100.

SECTION 37. Thirty-sixth legislative district — The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 35-36 through 35-39, 35-41 through 35-43, 35-49 through 35-54, 35-57 through 35-71, 36-1 through 36-99.

SECTION 38. Thirty-seventh legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 33-1 through 33-7, 33-16, 34-94, 34-96, 34-97, 35-1 through 35-25, 35-27 through 35-35, 35-44 through 35-48, 37-3 through 37-20, 37-26 through 37-78.

SECTION 39. Thirty-eighth legislative district—The following precincts in Snohomish County: Beverly-Beverly Park, Broadway-Casino, Center, Darlington-Nelson, Eastmont, Emander, Evergreen, Field, Hilton Lake-Silver Lake-Thomas Lake, Hiway, Intercity, Lane-Lincoln-Lowell, Laurel Heights-Vista, Manor, Marsh, Mukilteo, Olivia, Pacific-Pinehurst, Puget, Radar, Serene, Shelby, Stickney, Wilson, Whaleback and all of the precincts of the City of Everett.

SECTION 40. Thirty-ninth legislative district—The following precincts in Snohomish County: Allen Creek, Arlington 1 through 3, Armstrong, Ash, Bear Creek, Bee, Boulder, Bryant, Canyon, Cathcart, Cedarhome, Clearview, Cliff, Crystal Springs, Cypress, Darrington, Davies, East Everett, Ebey, Edgecomb, Fernwood, Fir, Florence, Fortson, Getchell, Glenwood, Gold Bar, Granite Falls, Gregory, Hartford, Hazel, Highland, Hilltop, Howell, Index, Jim Creek, Kennard, Kruse, Lake, Lake Cassidy, Lake Goodwin, Lake Stevens, Lakeview, Lakewood, Lochsloy, Locust, Ludwig, Machias, Magnolia, Maltby, Manordale, Marion, Martha Lake, Marysville 1 through 6, McDougall, Milton, Monroe 1 through 3, Newberg, Norden, Norm, Norman, Nydin, Olney, Oso, Outlook, Park Place, Pearson, Port Susan, Priest Point, Quil, River-view, Robe, Robin, Roosevelt, Sauk, Sexton, Shorts, Shoultes, Silvana, Skykomish, Snohomish 1 through 6, South Lake Stevens, South Snohomish, Stanby, Stanwood 1, Stanwood 2, Sultan 1, Sultan 2, Sultan River, Sunnyside, Three Lakes, Trafton, Trail, Tualco, Tulalip, Union, Vernon, Village, Wallace, Welangdon, Winter Lake.

SECTION 41. Fortieth legislative district—The counties of San Juan and Skagit.

SECTION 42. Forty-first legislative district — The county of Whatcom.

SECTION 43. Forty-second legislative district — The following precincts in King County: Abbey, Acacia, Alexander, Anita, Arrowhead, Aurora, Ballinger, Berrest, Bircenna, Blarney, Bonnie Glen, Bothell No. 1 through 5, Brace, Briarcrest, Brookside, Buchanan, Carlow, Cavan, Chauncey, Cheney, Clive, Corwin, Country Club, Cromwell, Dayton, Denny Park, DeSoto, Dorothy, Dunne, Echo Lake, Edith, Electra, Elise, Erford, Erva, Ethel, Finn Hill, Firland, Florence, Georgette, Geraldine, Glen Arden, Glocca Morra, Gloria, Green Ridge, Greenwood, Hamlin, Harmony Lane, Harrison, Hemlock, Hermosa, Hidden Lake, Hillside, Hollywood, Holyrood, Innis Arden, Ione, Jean, Jeanette, Joanne, Johnson, Kenmore, Kilkenny, Lago Vista, Lake Forest, Lakeshore, Lamont, Linwood, Louise, Mae, Marilyn, Mark, Mary, Maywood, McDonald, Monte Vista, Moorlands, Northcrest, North City, North Creek, Northridge, O'Farrell, Paramount, Park Lane, Park View, Parkwood, Perkins, Point Wells, Polk, Puget, Richmond, Ridgecrest, Ronald, Rowena, Rush, Saint Luke, Sea Breeze, Sheridan, Sherwood, Shoreline, Sno-king, Sonora, Spartan, Tanglewood, Taylor, Thellbo, Transvaal, Underwood, Uplake, Van Buren, Westminster, Westover, Wexford, Woodinville, Woodpark, Yvonne, Zachary, Zirconia.

SECTION 44. Forty-third legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 35-26, 35-40, 37-1, 37-2, 37-21 through 37-25, 43-1 through 43-30, 43-32 through 43-45, 43-47 through 43-61, 43-63 through 43-84, 43-86 through 43-95, 46-6 through 46-15, 46-23 through 46-25.

SECTION 45. Forty-fourth legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 44-1 through 44-96, 45-88 through 45-91.

SECTION 46. Forty-fifth legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 45-14 through 45-19, 45-21 through 45-87, 45-92 through 45-104, 46-52, 46-73 through 46-76, 46-90 through 46-93, 46-119 through 46-121, 46-133, 48-10.

SECTION 47. Forty-sixth legislative district—The following precincts in the City of Seattle: 46-22, 46-26 through 46-51, 46-53 through 46-72, 46-77 through 46-89, 46-94 through 46-118, 46-122 through 46-132, 46-134, 48-1 through 48-9, 48-11 through 48-13.

SECTION 48. Forty-seventh legislative district—The following precincts in King County: Akers, Alderwood, Allen, Arline, Avondale, Baring, Bear Creek, Beaver Lake, Boren, Bryn Mawr, Carnation, Cedar Falls, Cherry Valley, Coalfield, Cottage Lake, Cougar Mountain, Delano, Duvall, Earlington, Eastgate, East Redmond, Factoria, Fall City, Farmer, Gilman, Grotto, Hazelwood, Happy Valley, Hillcrest, Hilltop, Honey Dew, Horizon, Inglewood, Issaquah No. 1 through No. 5, Kennedale, Leota, Lorraine, Maple Hills, Martha, Martin Creek, May Creek, May Valley, Meadowbrook, Mocking Bird, Monohon, Mount Si, Newcastle, Newhills, Newport, North Bend No. 1, North Bend No. 2, Novelty, Patterson, Pine Lake, Preston, Rainier, Ramona, Renhill, Shamrock, Skykomish, Snoqualmie No. 1, Snoqualmie No. 2, Sno-Valley, Spring Glen, Squak Mountain, Stillwater, Sunset, Tanner, Tiger Mountain, Tolt, Truman, Vincent, Vivian, Wallace, Warren, Willow Ridge, York; and all of the precincts of the City of Renton.

SECTION 49. Forty-eighth legislative district—The following precincts in King County: Anne, Avisa, Bannerwood, Beaux Arts Village, Belmont, Bernard, Blueberry Lake, Cleveland, Clyde Hill No. 1 through 4, Donohoe, Eloise, Enatai, Esther, Firlock, Grover, Highland, Houghton No. 1 through 5, Hunts Point, Interlake, Irene, Ivanhoe, Jackson, Juanita, Kelly, Kirkland No. 1 through 14, Lake Hills, Medina No. 1 through 6, Mercer Island, Mercer Island No. 1 through 20, Meydenbauer, Phantom Lake, Redkirk, Redmond No. 1 through 3, Rita, Robin Hood, Robinswood, Rose Hill, Rustic, Sammamish, Shaughnessy, Silver Spurs, Slater, Spiritwood, Terry, Vuecrest, Ward, Wilburton, Woodlawn, Woodridge, Yarrow Point; and all of the precincts of the City of Bellevue.

SECTION 50. Forty-ninth legislative district—The following precincts in Clark County: Beall, Biddle, Burnt Bridge Creek, Burton, Clyde, Connor, Cushing, Ellsworth, Fellman, Firdale, Fishers, Fourth Plain, Fruit Valley, Harney, Hazel Dell East, Hazel Dell North, Hazel Dell West, Hidden North, Hidden South, Jaggy, Klein, Lake Shore, Laraclef, Marrion, Marshall, Minnehaha North, Minnehaha South, Nelson, Overlook, Pleasant Valley, Preston, J. D. Ross, Salmon Creek, Smith, Stockford,

Walnut Grove, Willows; and all of the precincts of the City of Vancouver.

SECTION 51. The Senate shall consist of forty-nine members, one of whom shall be elected from each legislative district.

SECTION 52. Of the senators provided for in this act, one senator shall be elected from each of the following legislative districts created by this act at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1964 and every four years thereafter, for a term of four years: first, third, fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, and forty-ninth. A senator shall be elected from each of the other legislative districts created by this act at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1966 and every four years thereafter, for a term of four years.

SECTION 53. The House of Representatives shall consist of ninety-nine members, two of whom shall be elected from each legislative district, except that three representatives shall be elected from the twenty-third legislative district.

SECTION 54. The representatives provided for in this act shall be elected from the legislative districts created by this act at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1964, and every two years thereafter, each for a term of two years.

SECTION 55. The term of office of each senator and representative elected after the effective date of this act shall commence on the second Monday in January following the date of election.

SECTION 56. The intent of Sections 2 through 50 of this act is to include all the territory of the state in the

forty-nine legislative districts created by this act, whether or not such territory has been encompassed within the boundaries of precincts specifically mentioned herein. If any territory of the state is not included within precincts specifically mentioned herein, such territory shall be assigned to a legislative district as follows: (1) If such territory be completely surrounded by territory embraced within a given legislative district, such territory shall be and become a part of such district; (2) If such territory shall not be thus surrounded but shall adjoin one or more legislative districts, such territory shall be and become a part of the adjoining district having the smallest number of inhabitants and which is located in the same county. If any territory which has been specifically mentioned is embraced within two or more legislative districts, such territory shall be and become a part of the adjoining district having the smallest number of inhabitants, and shall not be part of the other district or districts. The 1960 United States Census shall be used for determining the number of inhabitants under this act. If any territory has been specifically mentioned as embraced within a given legislative district but is in fact separated from such district by territory of one or more other districts, such territory shall be assigned as though it had not been included within a precinct specifically mentioned herein.

SECTION 57. Chapters 5 and 289 of the Laws of 1957 and RCW 44.06 are each repealed, except that this initiative shall not affect the thirty-eighth legislature or the terms of its members, and except that the term of each senator elected at the 1962 General Election shall continue until the second Monday in January, 1967.

Initiative measure filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 8, 1962.

Signature petitions found to be sufficient August 20, 1962 and measure certified to voters for approval or rejection at the November 6, 1962 state general election.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Referendum Measure No. 32

(Chapter 298, Laws of 1961)

***OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE**

WASHINGTON STATE MILK MARKETING ACT

AN ACT, Declared to be for the protection of the health and welfare of the public, and for the purpose of maintaining stability and prosperity in the milk industry, and authorizing and providing procedures for the Director of Agriculture to: Prescribe marketing areas, formulate stabilization and marketing plans for regulation of milk production and distribution, determine minimum prices to milk producers and establish, with the consent of an advisory board, emergency retail prices whenever unfair trade practices disrupt milk marketing; providing funds for administration and enforcement from assessments paid by producers and/or dealers and dealers' license fees; and providing penalties.

* Ballot Title issued by John J. O'Connell, Attorney General.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE
(Senate Bill No. 336)

WASHINGTON STATE MILK MARKETING ACT

AN ACT Relating to milk, enacting a state milk marketing act; levying assessments; and providing penalties.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. This act may be known and cited as the Washington state milk marketing act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The production and distribution of milk and the dissemination of accurate, scientific information as to the importance of milk and other dairy products in the maintenance of a high level of public health, is hereby declared to be a business affected with the public interest. The provisions of this act are enacted in the exercise of the police powers of the state for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of the people of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. It is hereby declared that milk is a necessary article of food for human consumption; that the production and maintenance of an adequate supply of healthful milk of proper chemical and physical content, free from contamination, is vital to the public health and welfare, and that the production, transportation, processing, storage, distribution, or sale of milk in the state is an industry affecting the public health and welfare; that unfair, unjust, destructive and demoralizing trade practices have been carried on and are now being carried on in the production, marketing, sale, processing, or distribution of milk which constitutes a constant menace to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of this state and tend to undermine sanitary regulations and standards of content and purity however effectually such sanitary regulations may be enforced; that health regulations alone are insuf-

ficient to prevent disturbances in the milk industry which threaten to destroy and seriously impair the future supply of milk; that it is the policy of this state to promote, foster and encourage the intelligent production and orderly marketing of commodities necessary to its citizens, including milk, and to eliminate speculation, waste, improper marketing, unfair and destructive trade practices, and improper accounting for milk purchased from producers, and to safeguard the consuming public from future inadequacy of a supply of this necessary commodity.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. It is recognized by the legislature that conditions within the milk industry of this state are such that it is necessary to establish marketing areas wherein different prices and regulations are necessary, and for that purpose the director shall have the administrative authority, with such additional duties as are herein prescribed, after investigations and public hearings, to prescribe such marketing areas and modify the same when advisable or necessary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. It is recognized that, due to seasonal fluctuations in milk production, and other causes, there occurs in certain markets in the state a surplus of milk suitable for human consumption, under the laws and ordinances in force in such markets, in excess of the quantities sold as milk for human consumption, and that such surplus varies from day to day and from season to season; that such surplus must be sold for factory or other purposes at prices usually lower than would be received if sold in the milk trade and that to stabilize and promote the milk industry it is necessary that minimum uniform prices be paid to all producers who either directly or through any corporation or cooperative association furnish milk to any specified market.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The foregoing statement in this article of facts, policy, and application of this act is hereby declared a matter of legislative determination.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The purposes of this act are to:

(1) Enable the dairy industry with the aid of the state to correct existing evils, develop and maintain satisfactory

marketing conditions, and bring about and maintain a reasonable amount of stability and prosperity in the production and marketing of milk and provide means for carrying on essential educational activities;

(2) Authorize and enable the director to prescribe marketing areas and to determine prices to producers for milk, which are necessary due to varying factors of costs of production, health regulations, transportation, and other factors in said marketing areas of this state;

(3) Authorize and enable the director to establish emergency retail prices in any market area whenever the director determines that unfair trade practices in such market area are demoralizing and disrupting the orderly marketing of milk;

(4) Authorize and enable the director to formulate stabilization and marketing plans subject to the provisions of this act with respect to the contents of such stabilization and marketing plans and declare such plans in effect for any marketing area;

(5) Provide funds for administration and enforcement of this act by assessments to be paid by producers and/or milk dealers and from licenses issued to milk dealers in the manner prescribed herein.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. It is the intent of the legislature that the powers conferred in this act shall be liberally construed. Nothing in this act shall be construed as permitting or authorizing the development of conditions of monopoly in the production or distribution of milk.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. For the purposes of this act:

(1) "Department" means the department of agriculture of the state of Washington;

(2) "Director" means the director of the department or his duly appointed representative;

(3) "Board" means the grade A milk advisory board;

(4) "Person" means a natural person, individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, and association, and every officer, agent, or employee thereof. This term shall import either the singular or plural as the case may be;

(5) "Market" or "marketing area," means any geographical area within the state comprising one or more counties or parts thereof, or one or more cities or towns or parts thereof where marketing conditions are substantially similar and which may be designated by the director as one marketing area wherein producer and/or emergency retail prices may be established;

(6) "Milk" means all fluid milk produced under a grade A permit as defined in chapter 15.36 RCW as enacted or hereafter amended and rules adopted thereunder;

(7) "Milk products" includes any product manufactured from milk or any derivative or product of milk;

(8) "Milk dealer" means any person engaged in the handling of milk in his capacity as the operator of a milk plant, a country plant or any other plant from which milk or milk products are disposed of to any place or establishment within a marketing area other than to a plant in such marketing area;

(9) "Producer" means a person producing milk within this state for sale within this state under a grade A milk permit issued by the department under the provisions of chapter 15.36 RCW as enacted or hereafter amended;

(10) "Producer-dealer" means any producer who maintains his own herd, prepares and puts in containers for human consumption the milk produced from such herd, and distributes and sells either partially or exclu-

sively his own product direct to stores or consumers. The term "milk dealer" and "producer" wherever used in this act, include the term "producer-dealer": PROVIDED, That any producer selling less than three thousand four hundred pounds per month of such milk direct to stores or consumers shall not be considered to be either a producer-dealer or milk dealer for the purpose of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Whenever the provisions of this act relating to formulation of a stabilization and marketing plan have been invoked, either upon the motion of the director or upon the application of producers or milk dealers, a board shall be created. Such board shall be created upon the directors determination that it is necessary to carry out the provisions of section 29 of this act. The board shall consist of:

(1) Three producers to be selected from representative milk production areas of the state with one such producer member being a member of an agricultural cooperative association formed under chapter 24.32 RCW and one producer member not a member of any cooperative marketing association;

(2) Three milk dealers to be selected from existing representative marketing areas of the state, one such milk dealer member shall represent an agricultural cooperative association which markets milk produced by its members and others as provided under chapter 24.32 RCW, one shall be a producer dealer and one an independent milk dealer; and

(3) Four members of the general public who have no financial interest in the production or distribution of milk except as consumers.

The members shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four years and may be appointed for successive four year terms at the discretion of the governor. The governor may remove any member of the board prior to the expiration of his term of appointment for cause: PROVIDED, That when the board is activated the governor shall appoint one member of each representative group for a term of two years, one member of each representative group for a term of three years, and one member of each representative group for a term of four years, and the fourth consumer member for a term of one year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Upon the death, resignation, or removal for cause of any member of the board, the governor shall fill such vacancy, within thirty days, for the remainder of his term in the manner herein prescribed for appointment to the board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The board shall advise the director on any or all problems relating to the production and distribution of milk in the state or elsewhere.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. The board shall elect one of its members chairman. The members of the board shall meet at such time and at such place as shall be specified by the call of the director, chairman, or a majority of the board: PROVIDED, That if a stabilization and marketing plan is not in effect or such a plan is not being processed by the director, such board shall not meet except at the request of the director.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. No person appointed to the board shall receive a salary or other compensation as a member of the board: PROVIDED, That each member of the board shall receive twenty-five dollars for each day spent in actual attendance at or traveling to and from

meetings of the board or special assignments for the board together with traveling expenses at the rate prescribed by law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. Subject to the provisions of this act and the specific provisions of any stabilization and marketing plan established thereunder, the director is hereby vested with the authority:

(1) To confer with the legally constituted authorities of other states of the United States, for the purpose of securing uniformity of milk control, with respect to milk coming into the state and going out of the state in interstate commerce with a view of accomplishing the purposes of this act, and to enter into a compact or compacts for such uniform system of milk control;

(2) To investigate all matters pertaining to the production, processing, storage, transportation, distribution, and sale of milk and milk products in the state;

(3) To supervise and regulate the production, transportation, manufacture, storage, distribution, delivery, and sale of milk and milk products and including but not limited to the authority to:

(a) Prescribe the minimum prices to be paid producers by milk dealers in accordance with a stabilization and marketing plan for milk and classify such milk by classes as to usages made by milk dealers;

(b) Prescribe the method and time of payment to be made to producers by dealers in accordance with a stabilization and marketing plan for milk;

(c) Prescribe the emergency minimum prices to be paid to retailers by purchasers in accordance with an emergency stabilization and marketing plan for milk;

(d) Determine what constitutes a natural milk market area;

(e) Determine by using a historical basis, under uniform rules, what portion of the milk produced by each producer subject to the provisions of a stabilization and marketing plan shall be marketable in fluid form and what proportion so produced shall be considered as surplus; such determination on a historical basis shall also apply to milk dealers who purchase or receive milk, for sale or distribution in such marketing area, from plants whose producers are not subject to such stabilization and marketing plan;

(f) Provide for the pooling and averaging of all returns from the sales of milk in a designated market area, and the payment to all producers of a uniform pool price for all milk so sold, except when an alternate plan of pooling agreed upon between producers, producer groups, and handlers consistent with and in compliance with this act and regulations adopted hereunder, has been filed with and approved by the director, subject to such equitable adjustments as are made by the director and subject to such rules as are imposed for the control of marketing of surplus production by the establishment of basic averages or other methods: **PROVIDED**, That if the director includes provisions for the establishment of quotas by basic averages or other methods such quotas assigned to a producer may be transferred by such producer to any other producer, subject to rules established by the director;

(g) Appoint, select, and employ established agencies for the handling and disposal of the surplus milk; keep, or supervise the keeping, of all accounts and records necessary in connection with such transactions; receive and disburse the funds received in connection therewith; and make

reasonable deductions from the funds so received to pay all necessary expenses incidental to the performance of the duties and the execution of director may deem necessary for the purpose of obtaining a uniform payout to producers in said distributor pools and/or market pools;

(i) Employ and fix the salary of an executive officer, who shall be known as the milk marketing administrator, to serve at the discretion of the director;

(j) Employ such persons as may be necessary and fix their compensation; and incur all expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of this act;

(k) Determine by rule, what portion of any increase in the demand for fluid milk subject to a stabilization and marketing plan providing for quotas shall be assigned new producers or existing producers who because of their established quotas are not able to maintain efficient economic units.

(4) To have access to and enter at all reasonable hours and places where milk is being stored, bottled, or manufactured, or where milk and milk products are being bought, sold, or handled, or where the books, records, papers, or documents relating to such transactions are kept, and examine and/or copy the same;

(5) To issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and/or the production of books, documents, and records anywhere in the state in any hearing affecting the authority or privileges granted by a license issued under the provisions of this act. Witnesses shall be entitled to fees for attendance and travel as provided for in chapter 2.40 RCW as enacted or hereafter amended;

(6) To act as mediator or arbitrator in any controversial issue that may arise among or between milk producers and milk dealers as between themselves, or that may arise between them as groups;

(7) To make, adopt, and enforce all rules necessary to carry out the purpose of this act subject to the provisions of chapter 34.04 RCW concerning the adoption of rules, as enacted or hereafter amended: **PROVIDED**, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abrogate or affect the status, force, or operation of any provision of the public health laws enacted by the state or any municipal corporation or the public service laws of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The director shall not exercise his authority and formulate a stabilization and marketing plan or amend such an existing plan in any marketing area until a public hearing has been held for such marketing area and the director determines that it will be in the public interest that he so exercise his authority and formulate a stabilization and marketing plan or amend such an existing plan in such marketing area. The director may on his own motion call such a hearing, and shall call such a hearing upon the written application of at least forty percent of the milk producers supplying at least forty percent of the milk sold in such marketing area, or upon the written application of distributors, distributing at least sixty-five percent of the milk consumed in such marketing area.

The director shall issue a recommended decision within ninety days after such hearing and if the director finds that a stabilization and marketing plan is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act he shall formulate a stabilization and marketing plan for milk for such marketing area.

Producers and/or milk dealers shall have thirty days from the issuance of such recommended decision to file written protests or suggested amendments to all matters included in the recommended decision of the director. The director shall review such protests or suggested amendments to his recommended decision and shall issue a final decision within ninety days from the final day upon which protests and amendments could be filed with him on his recommended decision.

If the final decision includes a stabilization and marketing plan, such plan shall not become effective until it has been approved in writing by sixty-five percent of the producers of milk supplying at least sixty-five percent of the milk sold in such marketing area, and sixty-five percent of the milk dealers, distributing sixty-five percent of the milk distributed in such marketing area.

The director shall consider the assent or dissent of any cooperative marketing association authorized by its producer members, either by a majority vote of those voting thereon or by its articles of incorporation or by its bylaws or by any marketing or other agreement, to market the affected commodity for such members or to act for them in any such referendum as being the assent or dissent of the producers who are members of or stockholders in or under contract with such cooperative association: **PROVIDED**, That the cooperative marketing association shall first determine that a majority of the membership of the cooperative marketing association authorizes its action concerning the specific stabilization and marketing plan: **PROVIDED, FURTHER**, That any such stabilization and marketing plan or amendment thereto may become effective even if the above specified number of milk dealers fail to or refuse to favor or approve such stabilization and marketing plan or amendment, if upon the basis of findings on a duly noticed hearing as provided for in sections 25 and 26 of this act, the director determines:

(1) That such refusal tends to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy of this act; and

(2) That the issuance of such order is the only practical means of advancing the interest of the producers pursuant to the declared policy of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. The director may withdraw the exercise of his authority from any marketing area after a public hearing, as provided for in section 16 of this act, has been held for such marketing area and the director determines that it will be in the public interest to withdraw his power from such marketing area.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. The director shall withdraw the exercise of his authority from any marketing area within sixty days of the application for such withdrawal by at least fifty-one percent of the producers producing fifty-one percent of the milk of such market area: **PROVIDED**, That the director may, for a reasonable time, continue to carry on necessary administrative functions for the termination of such stabilization and marketing plan and the payment of necessary costs and obligations incurred by the director in such marketing area.

All funds which remain in the account of the stabilization and marketing plan fund for such marketing area and which cannot be apportioned without undue cost to the producers and/or milk dealers to whom they are due shall be paid to the state treasurer for deposit in the permanent common school fund of the state of Washington.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. In order to provide the director with accurate and reliable information, in the event

such information is not then on file with the director, with respect to the persons who may be directly affected by the provisions of any proposed stabilization and marketing plan, the director is hereby authorized and directed, whenever he has reason to believe that the issuance of a stabilization and marketing plan will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act or upon receipt of a written application for a hearing pursuant to section 16 of the act, to notify milk dealers, by publication of a notice, to file with the director within ten days from the last date of such publication a report, properly certified, showing:

(1) The correct name and address of such milk dealer;

(2) The quantity of the milk affected by such proposed stabilization and marketing plan handled by such milk dealer in the year preceding the filing of such report;

(3) The correct names and addresses of all producers who may be directly affected by the provisions of such proposed stabilization and marketing plan handled by such milk dealer in the year preceding the filing of such report;

(3) The correct names and addresses of all producers who may be directly affected by the provisions of such proposed stabilization and marketing plan from whom such milk dealer received milk in the year preceding the filing of such report; and

(4) The quantities of milk received by such milk dealer from each such producer in the year preceding the filing of such report.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. The notice to milk dealers requiring them to file the report, provided for in section 19 of this act, shall be published by the director for a period of not less than five days in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation published within the marketing area defined in the stabilization and marketing plan, and in such other newspaper or newspapers and other media as the director may prescribe.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. The director shall also mail a copy of the notice to file the report, provided for in section 19 of this act, to all milk dealers whose names and addresses appear upon the list on file with the director who may be directly affected by the provisions of such stabilization and marketing plan.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. Each milk dealer directly affected by the provisions of any proposed stabilization and marketing plan shall file a verified report, provided for in section 19 of this act, with the director within the time specified. Failure or refusal of any milk dealer to file the report provided for in section 19 of this act shall not invalidate any proceedings taken or stabilization and marketing plan issued as provided for in this act. The director is authorized and directed to proceed upon the basis of such reports and information as may otherwise be available.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. From the reports, provided for in section 19 of this act, filed with the director and the information received or available to him, including any proper corrections, the director shall prepare a list of the names and addresses of such producers and the volume of milk produced or marketed by all such producers and a list of the names and addresses of such milk dealers and the volume of milk handled by all such milk dealers, directly affected by the provisions of such proposed stabilization

tion and marketing plan or amendments thereto in the preceding year. Such lists shall constitute complete and conclusive lists for use in any finding made by the director and such findings shall be conclusive.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. The information contained in the individual reports of milk dealers filed with the director pursuant to the provisions of section 19 of this act shall not be made public by the director in such form, but the information contained in such reports may be prepared in combined form for use by the director, his agents, or other interested persons, in the formulation, administration, and enforcement of a stabilization and marketing plan, or may be made available pursuant to court order, but shall not be made available to anyone for private purposes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. The notice for a hearing or hearings to determine if a stabilization and marketing plan or amendment to such a plan is in the public interest shall be published by the director for a period of not less than five days in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation published within the marketing area affected by the proposed exercise of the director's authority and the establishment of a stabilization and marketing plan or the amendment of such an existing plan and in such other newspaper or newspapers and other media as the director may prescribe.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. The director shall mail a notice of such hearing to all producers and milk dealers on file with the director who may be affected by the proposed exercise of power by the director and establishment of a stabilization and marketing plan or the amendment of such an existing plan. Nonreceipt of notice by mail by any producer or handler shall not be a cause to invalidate such hearing and the director's recommended or final decision resulting from such hearing.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. The director, subject to notice and a hearing as provided for in sections 25 and 26 of this act, may define or amend what constitutes a marketing area.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 28. The director, subject to notice and a hearing as provided for in sections 25 and 26 of this act, shall establish minimum prices or may amend established minimum prices, by class usage, to be paid producers for milk sold in any marketing area which will best protect the milk industry and insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk in the public interest. The director shall take into consideration all conditions affecting the milk industry, including the price necessary to produce a reasonable return to the producer and milk dealer. In determining the minimum prices for each class in any market area, the director shall take into consideration the reasonable unit cost of each class of handling milk incurred by each such class provided for in section 15 (3) (a) of this act, including all costs of hauling, processing, selling, and delivering by the several methods used in such marketing area in accomplishing such hauling, processing, selling, and delivery, as such costs are determined by impartial audits or examination of the books, records, reports, or surveys of all, or such portions of each class, respectively, in such market area, as are reasonably determined by the director to be sufficiently representative to indicate the costs of each class in such marketing area.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. The director, either upon his own motion or upon the application of producers or milk

dealers, shall provide for a public hearing, subject to the notice requirements of section 25 of this act, for the purpose of determining whether unfair trade practices exist in any marketing area, and whether such unfair trade practices will, or will tend to, demoralize and disrupt the orderly marketing of milk in such marketing area. If he finds, following such hearing, that such practices do exist in such marketing area, the director, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the board, may immediately establish such minimum retail prices to be paid in such area as will best protect the milk industry and insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk in the public interest. The director, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the board, may establish such minimum retail prices for a period of not more than ninety days at any one time. The director, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the board, may reestablish minimum retail prices in any such area; however, such minimum retail prices shall not be reestablished within thirty days after the termination date of any prior retail price order in such area. The director shall take into consideration all conditions affecting the milk industry, including the prices necessary to produce a reasonable return to the producer and milk dealer. The director, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the board, may invoke the authority of this section regardless of whether a stabilization and marketing plan is in effect under state law in such area or whether a milk marketing order is in effect in such area under federal law: PROVIDED, That in establishing such minimum retail prices, the director, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the board, shall establish prices providing for reasonable differentials for different methods of distribution, including, but not limited to, drive-ins, supermarkets and home delivery.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 30. After the director has established the minimum prices to be paid for milk, no person shall buy, or offer to buy, sell or offer to sell any milk at prices less than the minimum established by the director. Any method, device, or transaction whereby any person buys or offers to buy, sells or offers to sell at a price less than that established by the director applicable to the grade or class of milk involved in the transaction, whether by discount, rebate, free service, advertising allowances, gift, or otherwise, is unlawful.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 31. No provision of this act shall be deemed or construed to prevent or abridge the right of a cooperative corporation or association, organized under the laws of this state and engaged in marketing or making collective sales of milk produced by its members, to:

(1) Blend the net proceeds of all its sales in various use classes and pay its producers such blended price, with such deductions therefrom and differentials as may be authorized under contracts between such corporation and its members;

(2) Make collective sales of the milk of its members and other producers represented by or marketing through it.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 32. No provision of this act shall be deemed or construed to:

(1) Prevent or abridge the right of any milk dealer from contracting for his milk with a cooperative corporation or association, organized under the laws of this state

and engaged in marketing or making collective sales of milk produced by its members, upon the basis provided in section 31 of this act;

(2) Affect or impair the contracts of any such cooperative association with its members or other producers marketing their milk through such corporation;

(3) Impair or affect any contract which any such cooperative association has with milk dealers or others which are not in violation of this act;

(4) Affect or abridge the rights and powers of any such cooperative association conferred by the laws of this state under which it is incorporated.

The minimum prices to be paid for milk marketed by or through any such corporation in a marketing area shall be those fixed by the order of the director.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 33. The director shall examine and audit not less than four times each year or at any other such time he considers necessary, the books, records, and accounts relating to milk usages, and may photostat such books, records, and accounts of milk dealers and co-operatives licensed or believed subject to license under this act for the purpose of determining:

(1) How payments to producers for the milk handled are computed and whether the amount of such payments are in accordance with the applicable stabilization and marketing plan;

(2) If any provisions of this act affecting such payments directly or indirectly have been or are being violated;

(3) The costs of handling, distribution, and marketing of milk and milk products;

(4) The manner of disposition of the total income of each and every milk dealer and cooperative.

No person shall in any way hinder or delay the director in conducting such examination or audit.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 34. The director may, during reasonable hours, enter any place where milk is produced, stored, handled, or sold, or enter any conveyance used to transport milk for the purpose of taking samples of such milk for analysis. No person shall in any way hinder or delay the director in obtaining such milk samples for analysis.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 35. All milk dealers subject to the provisions of this act shall keep the following records:

(1) A record of all milk received or produced, detailed as to location and as to name and address of suppliers, with butterfat tests, prices paid, deductions or charges made;

(2) A record of the quantity of all milk sold, detailed as to grade, use, location, market outlet, and size and style of containers, with prices and amounts received therefor, and the butterfat test of such milk;

(3) A record of the quantities of all milk transported, shipped or hauled, including the distances and the amounts paid for the movement of such milk, in all cases where the milk dealer pays on his own account or on the account of producers for the movement of such milk;

(4) A record of the quantity of each milk product manufactured, the quantity of milk used in the manufacture of each product, and the quantity and value of the milk products sold;

(5) A record of wastage or loss of milk or butterfat;

(6) A record of the spread or handling expense and profit or loss, represented by the difference between the

price paid and the price received for all milk and milk products;

(7) A record of all other transactions affecting the assets, liabilities or net worth of the milk dealer;

(8) Such other records and information as the director may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of this act.

The records herein provided shall be kept in the possession of the milk dealer for a period of not less than two years, unless the director otherwise provides.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 36. Each milk dealer subject to the provisions of this act shall from time to time, as required by rule of the director, make and file a verified report, on forms prescribed by the director, of all matters on account for which a record is required to be kept, together with such other information or facts as may be pertinent and material within the scope of the purpose of this act. Such reports shall cover a period specified in the order, and shall be filed within a time fixed by the director.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 37. It shall be unlawful for any milk dealer subject to the provisions of a stabilization and marketing plan to handle milk subject to the provisions of such stabilization and marketing plan without first obtaining an annual license from the director for each separate place of business where such milk is received or sold. Such license shall be in addition to any other license required by the laws of this state: **PROVIDED,** That the provisions of this section shall not become effective for a period of sixty days subsequent to the inception of a stabilization and marketing plan in any marketing area prescribed by the director.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 38. Application for a license to act as a milk dealer shall be on a form prescribed by the director and shall contain, but not be limited to the following:

(1) The nature of the business to be conducted;

(2) The full name and address of the person applying for the license if an individual; and if a copartnership, the full name and address of each member thereof; and if a corporation, the full name and address of each officer and director;

(3) The complete address at which the business is to be conducted;

(4) Facts showing that the applicant has adequate personnel and facilities to properly conduct the business of a milk dealer;

(5) Facts showing that the applicant has complied with all the rules prescribed by the director under the provisions of this act;

(6) Any other reasonable information the director may require.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 39. (1) Application for each milk dealer's license shall be accompanied by an annual license fee of five dollars.

(2) If an application for the renewal of a milk dealer's license is not filed on or before the first day of an annual licensing period a penalty of three dollars shall be assessed and added to the original fee and shall be paid by the applicant before the renewal license shall be issued: **PROVIDED,** That such penalty shall not apply if the applicant furnishes an affidavit that he has not acted as a

milk dealer subsequent to the expiration of his prior license.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 40. The director may deny, suspend, or revoke a license upon due notice and an opportunity for a hearing as provided in chapter 34.04 RCW, concerning contested cases, as enacted or hereafter amended, or rules adopted thereunder by the director, when he is satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence of the existence of any of the following facts:

(1) A milk dealer has failed to account and make payment, without reasonable cause, for milk purchased from a producer subject to the provisions of this act or rules adopted hereunder;

(2) A milk dealer has committed any act injurious to the public health or welfare or to trade and commerce in milk;

(3) A milk dealer has continued in a course of dealing of such nature as to satisfy the director of his inability or unwillingness to properly conduct the business of handling or selling milk, or to satisfy the director of his intent to deceive or defraud producers subject to the provision of this act or rules adopted hereunder;

(4) A milk dealer has rejected without reasonable cause any milk purchased or has rejected without reasonable cause or reasonable advance notice milk delivered in ordinary continuance of a previous course of dealing, except where the contract has been lawfully terminated;

(5) Where the milk dealer is insolvent or has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors or has been adjudged bankrupt or where a money judgment has been secured against him upon which an execution has been returned wholly or partially satisfied;

(6) Where the milk dealer has been a party to a combination to fix prices, contrary to law; a cooperative association organized under chapter 24.32 RCW and making collective sales and marketing milk pursuant to the provisions of such chapter shall not be deemed or construed to be a conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade or an illegal monopoly;

(7) Where there has been a failure either to keep records or to furnish the statements or information required by the director;

(8) Where it is shown that any material statement upon which the license was issued is or was false or misleading or deceitful in any particular;

(9) Where the applicant is a partnership or a corporation and any individual holding any position or interest or power of control therein has previously been responsible in whole or in part for any act for which a license may be denied, suspended, or revoked, pursuant to the provisions of this act or rules adopted hereunder;

(10) Where the milk dealer has violated any provisions of this act or rules adopted hereunder;

(11) Where the milk dealer has ceased to operate the milk business for which the license was issued.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 41. There is hereby levied upon all milk sold or received in any marketing area subject to a stabilization and marketing plan established under the provisions of this act an assessment, not to exceed four cents per one hundred pounds of all such milk, to be paid to the director by the first milk dealer who receives or handles such milk from any producer or his agent subject to such stabilization and marketing plan.

The amount to be assessed and paid to the director under any stabilization and marketing plan shall be determined by the director within the limits prescribed by this section and shall be determined according to the necessities required to carry out the purpose and provisions of this act under any such stabilization and marketing plan.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 42. There is hereby levied upon all milk sold in a marketing area subject to an order of the director prescribing emergency minimum retail prices under the authority of section 29 of this act an assessment, not to exceed two cents per one hundred pounds of all such milk, to be paid to the director by the first milk dealer who receives or handles such milk from any producer or his agent subject to section 29 of this act: **PROVIDED,** That such assessment shall not be deducted from payments made to a producer by such milk dealer.

The amount to be assessed and paid to the director under any stabilization and marketing plan subject to section 29 of this act shall be determined by the director within the limits prescribed by this section and shall be determined according to the necessities required to carry out the purpose and provisions of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 43. Each licensee, in addition to other records required under the provisions of this act, shall keep such records and make such reports as the director may require for the purpose of computing payments of assessments by such licensee.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 44. All assessments on milk subject to the provisions of this act and a stabilization and marketing order shall be paid to the director on or before the twentieth day of the succeeding month for the milk which was received or handled in the previous month.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 45. The director shall establish a separate account for each stabilization and marketing plan established under the provisions of this act, and all license fees and assessments collected under any such stabilization and marketing plan shall be deposited in its separate account to be used only for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such marketing and stabilization plan: **PROVIDED,** That the director may deduct from each such account the necessary costs incurred by the board. Such costs shall be prorated among the several stabilization and marketing plans if more than one is in existence under the provisions of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 46. All assessments provided under section 42 of this act shall be deposited with the director and he shall use them only to carry out the provisions and purpose of section 29 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 47. The written application by producers or dealers for a proposed stabilization and marketing plan provided for in section 16 of this act shall be accompanied by a filing fee of one hundred dollars payable to the director, and shall designate some person as attorney in fact for the purpose of this section. Upon receipt of such application and filing fee the director shall prepare a budget estimate for all the costs necessary to establish the proposed stabilization and marketing plan. Within thirty days after receipt of the budget cost by the attorney in fact, the persons applying to the director for the establishment of the proposed stabilization and marketing plan

shall pay the difference between the filing fee and the budget estimate for the costs of its establishment. Such application shall not be acted upon by the director until the full amount of the budget estimate has been deposited with him. Such fee shall not be refunded to the applicants by the director: PROVIDED, That if such stabilization and marketing plan is established, the applicants who furnished the necessary funds, as determined by the budget estimate, shall be reimbursed within a reasonable time as prescribed by the director from the assessments collected under the provisions of this act and the stabilization and marketing plan for which such budget estimate was prepared by the director.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 48. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the director in the name of the state shall have the right to sue in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of any moneys due it from any person subject to the provisions of this act and shall also have the right to institute suits in equity for injunc-

tive relief and for purpose of enforcement of the provisions of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 49. Any violation of this act and/or rules and regulations adopted thereunder shall constitute a misdemeanor: PROVIDED, That this section shall not apply to retail purchasers who purchase milk for domestic consumption.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 50. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the Senate February 28, 1961.

Passed the House March 8, 1961.

Approved by the Governor March 21, 1961.

Referendum filed March 22, 1961.

Signature petitions found to be sufficient July 26, 1961 and measure certified to voters for approval or rejection at the November 6, 1962 state general election.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Referendum Measure No. 33

(Chapter 275, Laws of 1961)

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

PRIVATE AUDITS OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS

AN ACT, Relating to auditing the accounts and financial affairs of cities and towns; authorizing cities and towns to cause the official examination of their affairs to be conducted by private accountants instead of the state auditor; prescribing qualifications for, and the method of selecting, private accountants; and requiring the state auditor to prescribe and the attorney general to enforce minimum standards of accounting and reporting.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE
(House Bill No. 662)

CITIES AND TOWNS—INDEPENDENT AUDITS

AN ACT Relating to auditing of accounts, and providing for the auditing of accounts of municipal corporations; adding five new sections to chapter 43.09 RCW; and amending section 8, chapter 76, Laws of 1909 and RCW 43.09.260.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to chapter 43.09 RCW a new section to read as follows:

As used in sections 1 through 5 of this amendatory act:

- (1) "Municipal corporation" means a city or town.
- (2) "Board" means the state board of accountancy.
- (3) "Accountants" means and indicates all accountants whose names are included in the special roster prepared and maintained by the board, as required in section 5 of this amendatory act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. There is added to chapter 43.09 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Each municipal corporation, within ninety days before the end of its regular year, must notify the state auditor's office if the municipal corporation intends to have its fiscal affairs examined by an independent accountant included in the special roster maintained by the board under section

5 of this amendatory act. This notice must be in writing, indicating the accountant to be hired.

The state auditor will verify the accountant's registration with the board of accountancy list and shall notify the municipal corporation that the accountant has been approved by the board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. There is added to chapter 43.09 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Audit of accounts and fiscal affairs of every municipal corporation which has elected to have audits made by an independent accountant as provided for in section 2 of this amendatory act shall be officially audited and examined at least once each fiscal year, or oftener if deemed advisable by the municipal corporation.

The audits and examinations shall be by contracts entered into by the municipal corporation and accountants.

Municipal corporations may contract with accountants to make system installations or revisions deemed necessary by the municipal corporations.

Compensation shall be paid in the same manner as other claims against the municipal corporation are paid.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. There is added to chapter 43.09 RCW a new section to read as follows:

The state auditor, in cooperation with the board, shall prescribe the minimum standards of audit reports, certificates and audit procedures.

Two copies of the audit reports shall be furnished to the state auditor who will review for compliance with minimum standards and will, in turn, forward one copy to the attorney general's office. If an audit report is found to be deficient, the state auditor shall so notify the attorney general for enforcing compliance with minimum standards.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. There is added to chapter 43.09 RCW a new section to read as follows:

The board shall prepare and maintain a special roster of accountants authorized to conduct the municipal audits required by section 2 of this amendatory act. Admission to the roster shall be by examination conducted by the board at a time and place prescribed by the board, including sufficient notice. Only certified public accountants and licensed public accountants holding licenses to practice in the state of Washington shall be eligible to take the examination.

Accountants passing the examination shall continue to be listed on the roster provided a fee of twenty-five dollars is paid annually. This fee shall be used by the board to defray the examination costs and roster cost.

Sec. 6. Section 8, chapter 76, Laws of 1909 and RCW 43.09.260 are each amended to read as follows:

The state auditor, the chief examiner, and every state examiner shall have power by himself or by any person legally appointed to perform the service, to examine into all financial affairs of every public office and officer.

The examination of the financial affairs of townships, cities and towns, shall be made at least once every year, whether examined by a state examiner or by independent examiners as provided for in sections 1 through 5 of this

amendatory act; all other examinations shall be made at least once a year, except for school districts, being once every two years.

On every such examination, inquiry shall be made as to the financial condition and resources of the taxing district; whether the Constitution and laws of the state, the ordinances and orders of the taxing district, and the requirements of the division of municipal corporations have been properly complied with; and into the methods and accuracy of the accounts and reports.

The state auditor, his deputies, every state examiner and every person legally appointed to perform such service, may issue subpoenas and compulsory process and direct the service thereof by any constable or sheriff, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers before him at any designated time and place, and may administer oaths.

When any person summoned to appear and give testimony neglects or refuses so to do, or neglects or refuses to answer any question that may be put to him touching any matter under examination, or to produce any books or papers required, the person making such examination shall apply to a superior court judge of the proper county to issue a subpoena for the appearance of such person before him; and the judge shall order the issuance of a subpoena for the appearance of such person forthwith before him to give testimony; and if any person so summoned fails to appear, or appearing, refuses to testify, or to produce any books or papers required, he shall be subject to like proceedings and penalties for contempt as witnesses in the superior court. Wilful false swearing in any such examination shall be perjury and punishable as such.

Except as provided in sections 1 through 5 of this amendatory act a report of such examination shall be made in triplicate, one copy to be filed in the office of the state auditor, one in the auditing department of the taxing district reported upon, and one in the office of the attorney general. If any such report discloses malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office on the part of any public officer or employee, within thirty days from the receipt of his copy of the report, the attorney general shall institute, in the proper county, such legal action as is proper in the premises by civil process and prosecute the same in final determination to carry into effect the findings of the examination.

It shall be unlawful for the county commissioners or any board or officer to make a settlement or compromise of any claim arising out of such malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance, or any action commenced therefor, or for any court to enter upon any compromise or settlement of such action, without the written approval and consent of the attorney general and the state auditor.

Passed the House March 2, 1961.

Passed the Senate March 9, 1961.

Approved by the Governor March 20, 1961.

Referendum filed April 3, 1961.

Signature petitions found to be sufficient July 18, 1961 and measure certified to voters for approval or rejection at the November 6, 1962 state general election.

VICTOR A. MEYERS, *Secretary of State.*

Constitutional Amendments

COMPLETE TEXT OF *Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. 1*

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified 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 four years for a levy for operations or four 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 percentum 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 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 Senate Mar. 10, 1961.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House Mar. 24, 1961.
JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT SUB. S.J.R. NO. 1:

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

COMPLETE TEXT OF *Senate Joint Resolution No. 9*

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article II, section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, as amended by Amendment 7 by adding thereto a new subsection to be known as subsection (e), reading as follows:

Article II, section 1, subsection (e). The legislature shall provide methods of publicity of all laws or parts of laws, and amendments to the Constitution referred to the people with arguments for and against the laws and amendments so referred. The secretary of state shall send one copy of the publication to each individual place of residence in the state and shall make such additional distribution as he shall determine necessary to reasonably assure that each voter will have an opportunity to study the measures prior to election. These provisions supersede the provisions set forth in the last paragraph of section 1 of this article as amended by the seventh amendment to the Constitution of this state.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing 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 Feb. 14, 1961.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House Mar. 6, 1961.
JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 9:

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Senate Joint Resolution No. 21

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for their adoption or rejection, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington:

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

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such newspaper is published.

Passed the Senate Feb. 24, 1961.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House Mar. 5, 1961.
JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 21:

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

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

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Senate Joint Resolution No. 25

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in

November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article XXIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, to read as follows:

Article XXIII, section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and noes thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, at the next general election; and if the people approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become part of this Constitution, and proclamation thereof shall be made by the governor: PROVIDED, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such a manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately. The legislature shall also cause notice of the amendments that are to be submitted to the people to be published ((for at least three months next preceding the election, in some weekly newspaper, in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state)) at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state: PRO-VIDED, That failure of any newspaper to publish this notice shall not be interpreted as affecting the outcome of the election.

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 Feb. 24, 1961.
JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House Mar. 8, 1961.
JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Speaker of the House.

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

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Substitute House Joint Resolution No. 1

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified 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 () which shall read as follows:

Article 7, section 2, subsection (). By any city or town, for the purposes and in the manner in this subsection provided. The 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 four years for a levy for capital outlay 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 percentum of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election in such city or town. If any tax levy is authorized pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, the governing body of the city or town shall determine annually thereafter the amount of funds required from the authorized levy or levies of the city or town 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 capital outlays may be submitted to the electors of a city or town 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 city or town shall submit to the electorate upon authority of this subsection a proposition to authorize additional levies for capital outlays for any year for which such electors have previously approved a levy under the authority of this subsection for the same purpose. A city or town 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**, That (1) the levy authorized by the substituted authorization will be adequate to fulfill all contractual obligations of the city or town incurred by reason of the prior authorization, and (2) 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 Mar. 30, 1961.

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

Passed the Senate Mar. 29, 1961.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT SUB. H.J.R. NO. 1:

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

COMPLETE TEXT OF

House Joint Resolution No. 6

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Washington, by adding thereto a **new section** to be numbered section 2(a) of Article IV, which shall read as follows:

Section 2(a). When necessary for the prompt and orderly administration of justice a majority of the Supreme Court is empowered to authorize judges or retired judges of courts of record of this state, to perform, temporarily, judicial duties in the Supreme Court, and to authorize any superior court judge to perform judicial duties in any superior court of this state.

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 some weekly newspaper, in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the House Mar. 9, 1961.

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

Passed the Senate Mar. 9, 1961.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

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

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

COMPLETE TEXT OF

House Joint Resolution No. 9

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the State Constitution by the addition thereto of a **new section** to read as follows:

NEW SECTION. Article II, section 42. The legislature, in order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy attack, shall have the power and the duty, immediately upon and after adoption of this amendment, to enact legislation providing for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents and legal successors of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties

of such offices; the legislature shall likewise enact such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations during such emergencies. Legislation enacted under the powers conferred by this amendment shall in all respects conform to the remainder of the Constitution: PROVIDED, That if, in the judgment of the legislature at the time of disaster, conformance to the provisions of the Constitution would be impracticable or would admit of undue delay, such legislation may depart during the period of emergency caused by enemy attack only, from the following sections of the Constitution:

Article 14, Sections 1 and 2, Seat of Government;

Article 2, Sections 8, 15 (Amendments 13 and 32), and 22, Membership, Quorum of Legislature and Passage of Bills;

Article 3, Section 10 (Amendment 6), Succession to Governorship: PROVIDED, That the legislature shall not depart from Section 10, Article III, as amended by Amendment 6, of the State Constitution relating to the Governor's office so long as any successor therein named is available and capable of assuming the powers and duties of such office as therein prescribed;

Article 3, Section 13, Vacancies in State Offices;

Article 11, Section 6, Vacancies in County Office;

Article 11, Section 2, Seat of County Government;

Article 3, Section 24, State Records.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing proposed constitutional amendment to be published for at least three months next preceding said election, in a weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the House Mar. 8, 1961.

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

Passed the Senate Mar. 7, 1961.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT H.J.R. NO. 9:

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

COMPLETE TEXT OF

House Joint Resolution No. 19

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 No-

vember, 1962, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, amendments to Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Washington by amending section 1 thereof and by adding a new section thereto to be known as section 1A, so that said sections will read as follows:

Article VI, section 1. All persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state ((~~one year~~)) six months, and in the county, ((~~ninety days; and in the~~)) city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: ((~~PROVIDED, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: AND FURTHER~~)) PROVIDED, That this amendment shall not affect the rights of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislative authority shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provision of this section. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex.

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

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

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause the foregoing constitutional amendments to be published for at least three months next preceding the election in a weekly newspaper in every county in the state in which such a newspaper is published.

Passed the House Feb. 10, 1961.

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

Passed the Senate Feb. 22, 1961.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

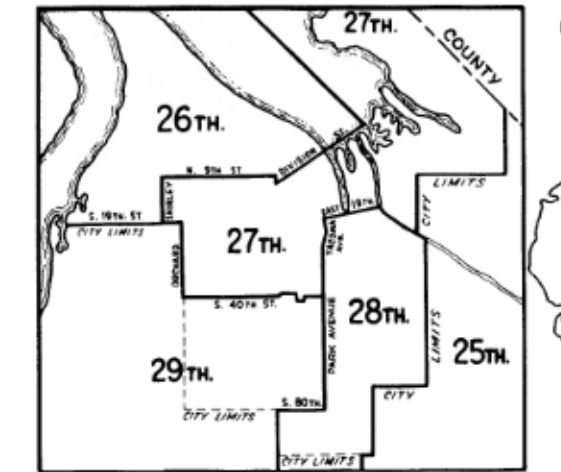
EXPLANATORY COMMENT H.J.R. NO. 19:

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Secretary of State

Pierce County, Tacoma and Spokane

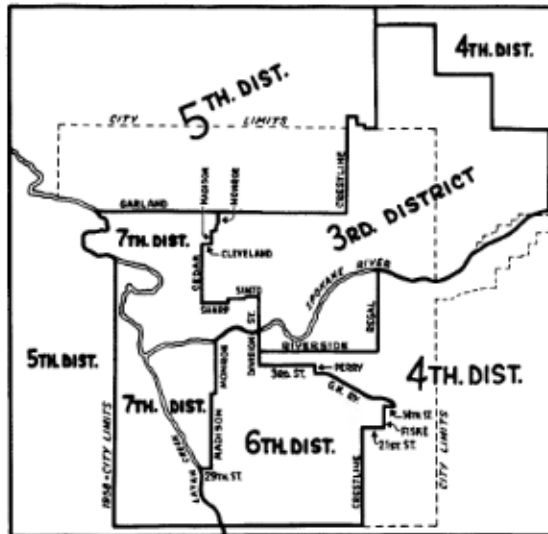
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS Chapter 289, Laws of 1957



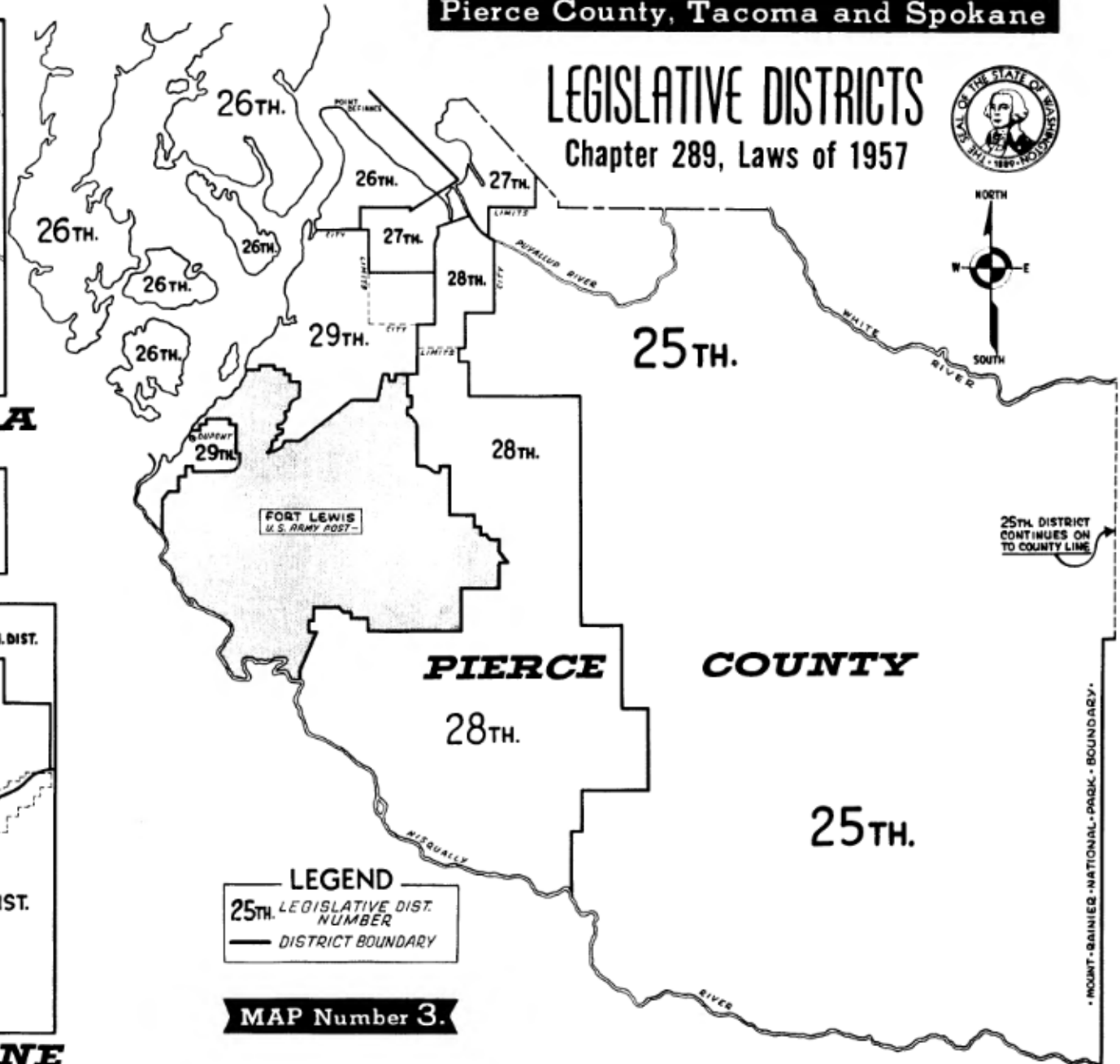
CITY OF TACOMA

NOTE

DISTRICTS APPEARING ON THESE INSERTS HAVE 1 SENATOR AND 2 REPRESENTATIVES.

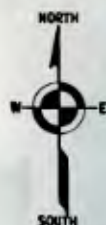


CITY OF SPOKANE



LEGEND
25TH. LEGISLATIVE DIST. NUMBER
— DISTRICT BOUNDARY

MAP Number 3.



PUGET SOUND

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

SEATTLE AND VICINITY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Chapter 289, Laws of 1957

LEGEND

- 31** LEGISLATIVE DIST. NUMBER
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- SEATTLE CITY LIMITS
- OTHER CITY LIMITS

MAP Number 2

NOTE—

ALL DISTRICTS APPEARING ON THIS MAP HAVE 1 SENATOR AND 2 REPRESENTATIVES WITH THE SINGLE EXCEPTION OF THE 31ST DISTRICT WHICH HAS 1 SENATOR AND 2 REPRESENTATIVES.



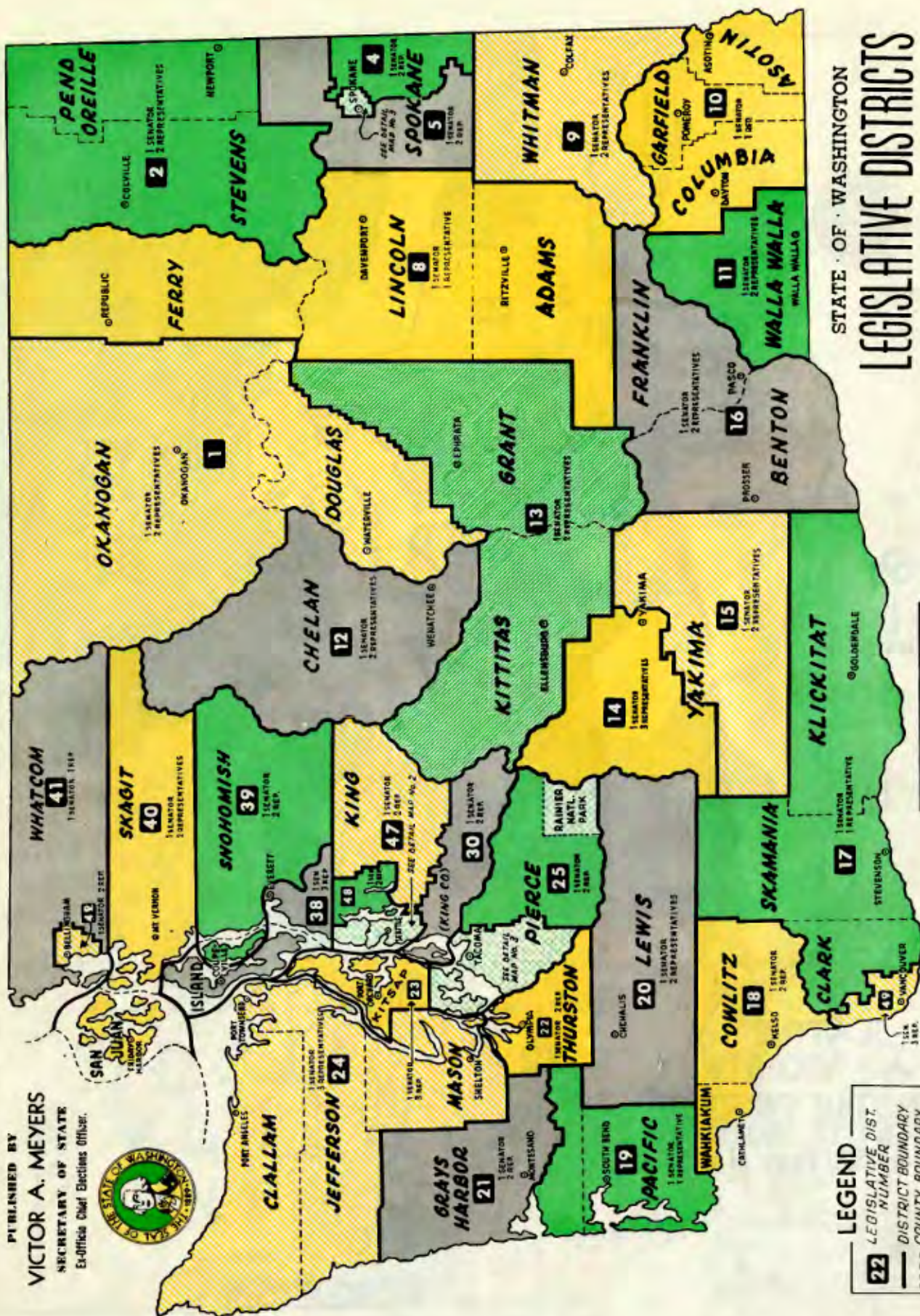
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PUBLISHED BY

VICTOR A. MEYERS

SECRETARY OF STATE

Ex-Officio Chief Elections Officer.



LEGEND

22 LEGISLATIVE DIST. NUMBER
 --- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 --- COUNTY BOUNDARY
 • COUNTY SEAT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Chapter 289, Laws of 1957

MAP Number 1.