

Wa
353.1
Stapa
1968
Eastern
c2

STATE LIBRARY
OCT 21 1968
OLYMPIA, WASH.

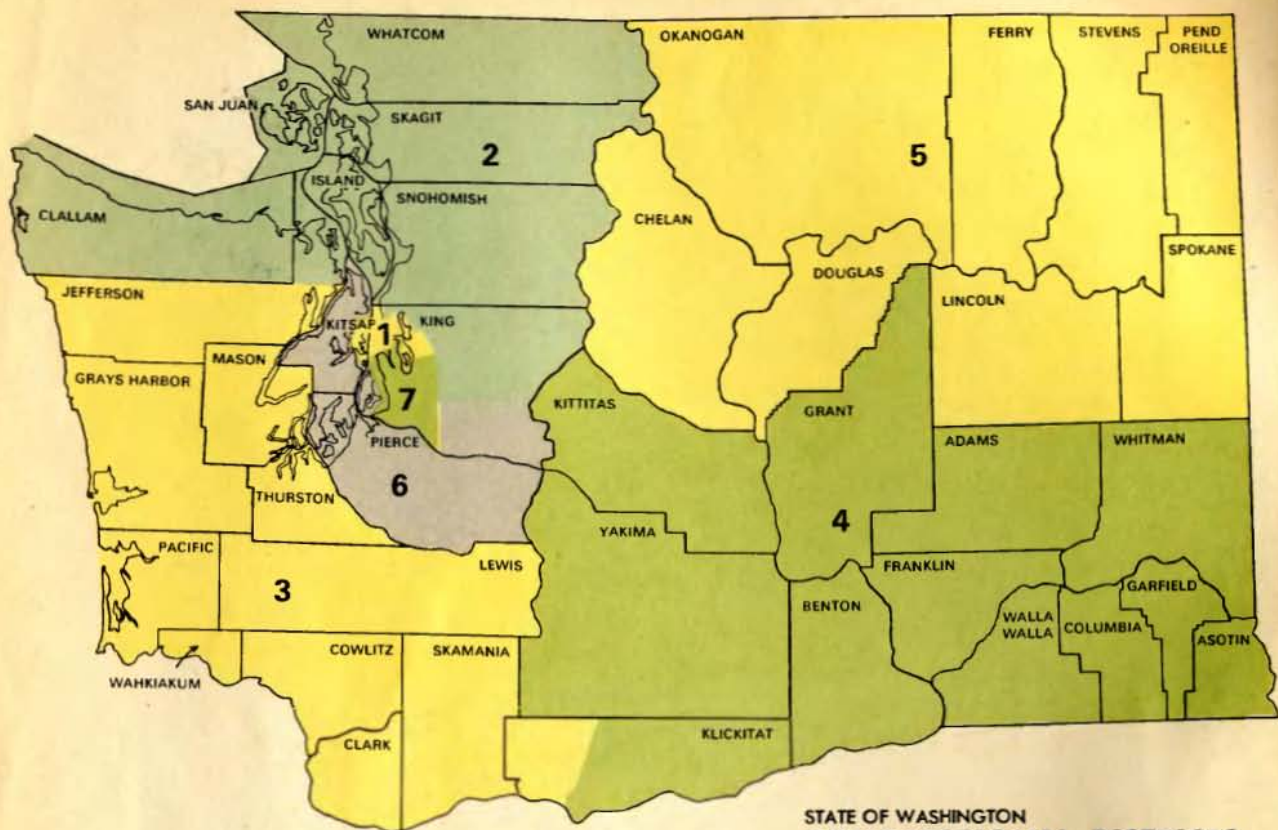


OFFICIAL VOTERS PAMPHLET

GENERAL ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1968

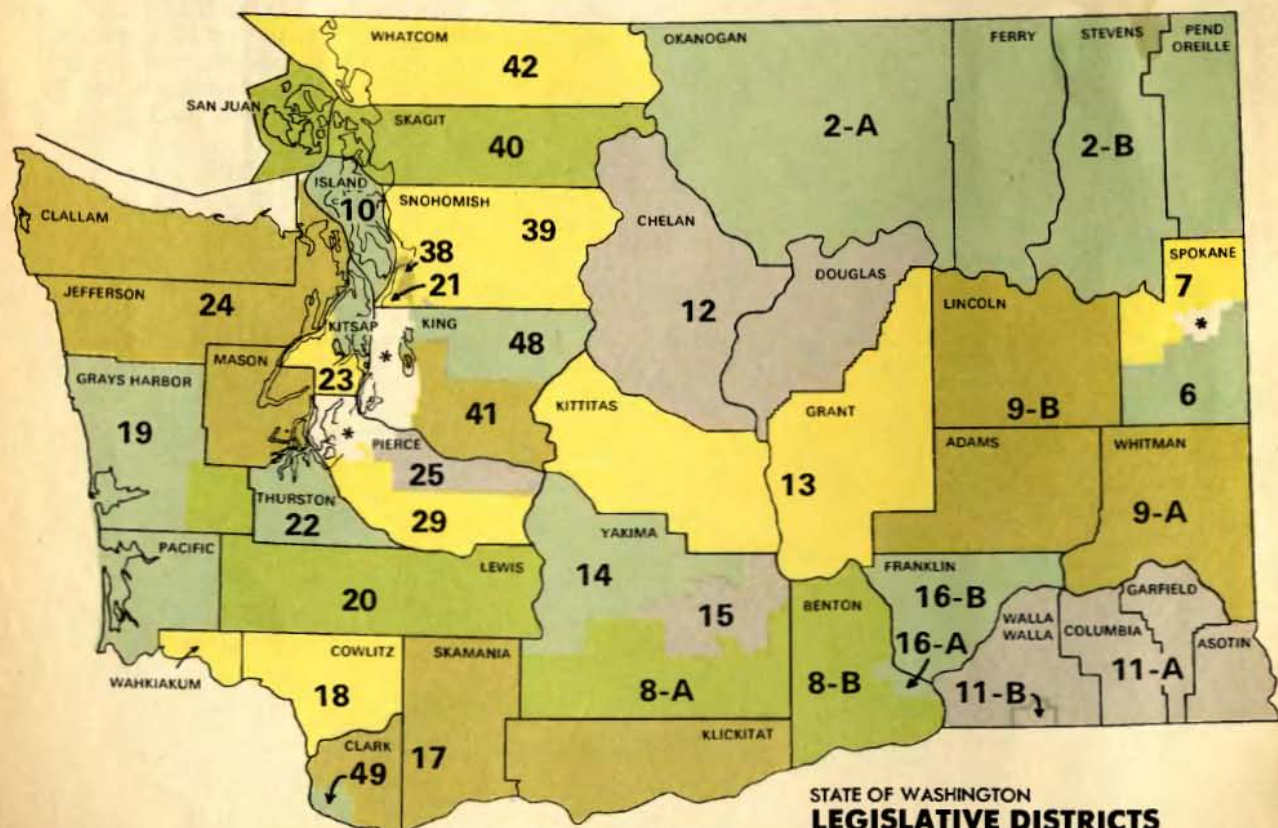
Candidates Pamphlet Enclosed

Published by the Secretary of State



STATE OF WASHINGTON
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

*See detail, page 53, King County and vicinity.



STATE OF WASHINGTON
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

*See details, pages 54 and 55,
for Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane.

LIBRARY USE ONLY

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY



A60004 706644

INTRODUCTION

As your Secretary of State, one of my duties prescribed by law is to prepare this 1968 edition of the official Voter's Pamphlet containing the official ballot titles, full explanations and complete text of the 12 state measures to be voted upon at the November 5, 1968 state general election.

Of these 12 measures, 3 are initiatives (initiated directly by the people), 3 are legislative referendum bills (measures passed by the legislature, but referred by it to the people for decision), one is a referendum measure (an act passed by the legislature and approved into law by the Governor but referred to the voters by petition), and 7 are proposed constitutional amendments which must first be passed by at least two-thirds approval of the members of each branch of the legislature, then referred to the voters for final decision.

The official ballot titles and explanations have been prepared by the Attorney General as required by law. The statements for and

against have been prepared by committees appointed under a procedure established by law. This office has no authority to evaluate their truth or accuracy.

I sincerely hope that this pamphlet will be helpful to you as you make the important decisions facing every voter on November 5. Extra copies may be obtained at the offices of City Clerks, County Auditors, Public Libraries or directly from the Secretary of State's office.

CERTIFICATION

As Secretary of State of the State of Washington, I hereby certify that I have caused the text of all laws, proposed measures, ballot titles, official explanations, etc. that appear within this publication to be carefully compared with the original such instruments now on file in my office and find them to be a full and true copy of said originals.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State of Washington this 23rd day of September, 1968.



A. LUDLOW KRAMER
Secretary of State

VOTING CHECK LIST

STATE BALLOT ISSUES

Initiative 242 Drivers Implied Consent—Intoxication Tests	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 5 Investment of Public Pension Funds	YES	NO
Initiative 245 Reducing Maximum Retail Service Charges	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 6 Authorizing State Court of Appeals	YES	NO
Referendum Measure 35 Non-Discrimination by Realty Brokers, Salesmen	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 17 Providing for State Building Authority	YES	NO
Referendum Bill 17 Water Pollution Control Facilities Bonds	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 23 Taxing Districts: Excess Levy Elections	YES	NO
Referendum Bill 18 Bonds for Outdoor Recreation	FOR	AGAINST	SJR 24 Vacancy: Legislative, County Elective Offices	YES	NO
Referendum Bill 19 State Building Projects: Bond Issue	FOR	AGAINST	HJR 1 Taxation Based on Actual Use	YES	NO
Initiative Measure 32 (to the Legislature) Local Processing of State Timber	FOR	AGAINST	HJR 13 Authorizing Compensation Increase During Term	YES	NO

PRESIDENTIAL AND FEDERAL OFFICES

President of U. S.

U. S. Senator

U. S. Representative

STATE OFFICES

Governor

Lieutenant Governor

Secretary of State

State Treasurer

State Auditor

Attorney General

Commissioner of
Public Lands

Insurance Commissioner

Superintendent of
Public Instruction

Judges

LEGISLATIVE OFFICES

State Senator

State Representative,
Position #1

State Representative,
Position #2

State Representative,
Position #3 (If any)

COUNTY OFFICES

Commissioner

Commissioner

LOCAL ISSUES

	YES	NO
	YES	NO
	YES	NO
	YES	NO

CUT ALONG LINE — TAKE WITH YOU TO POLLS

	STATEMENTS FOR AND AGAINST	COMPLETE TEXT
	Pages	Starting Page
INITIATIVES TO THE PEOPLE:		
No. 242—Driver's Implied Consent—Intoxication Tests.....	6, 7	36
No. 245—Reducing Maximum Retail Service Charges.....	8, 9	37
REFERENDUM MEASURE:		
No. 35—Non-Discrimination by Realty Brokers, Salesmen.....	10, 11	39
REFERENDUM BILLS:		
No. 17—Water Pollution Control Facilities Bonds.....	12, 13	41
No. 18—Bonds for Outdoor Recreation.....	14, 15	42
No. 19—State Building Projects: Bond Issue.....	16, 17	43
INITIATIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE:		
No. 32—Local Processing of State Timber.....	18, 19	45
PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS:		
SJR 5—Investment of Public Pension Funds.....	20, 21	48
SJR 6—Authorizing State Court of Appeals.....	22, 23	48
SJR 17—Providing for State Building Authority.....	24, 25	49
SJR 23—Taxing Districts: Excess Levy Elections.....	26, 27	49
SJR 24—Vacancy: Legislative, County Elective Offices.....	30, 31	50
HJR 1—Taxation Based on Actual Use.....	32, 33	51
HJR 13—Authorizing Compensation Increase During Term.....	34, 35	51

INITIATIVE MEASURE 242

Official ballot title:*

DRIVERS' IMPLIED CONSENT— INTOXICATION TESTS

AN ACT providing that any person operating a motor vehicle on the public highways shall be deemed to have consented to a breath test (if unconscious a blood test) to determine intoxication, when arrested for any offense, provided the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe such operator was driving or in control of a vehicle while intoxicated; directing a six-month revocation of driving privileges for a person refusing such test after having been advised of his rights and consequences of refusal; providing hearing and appeal procedures; and reducing the blood alcohol percentage necessary to raise a presumption of intoxication.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Initiative 242 increases public safety on our highways

Motor vehicle registration in Washington has jumped 39% since 1960. Our highways are dangerously congested and only alert drivers who can react quickly to driving hazards should be allowed to drive on them. The Washington State Patrol reports that over half of last year's highway fatalities involved alcohol. Based on highway mishap research conducted over the past 35 years, the United States Secretary of Transportation, Alan S. Boyd, reported to Congress in August, 1968, "Alcohol has been found to be the largest single factor leading to fatal crashes."

The moderate drinker is not affected by Initiative 242

The person who drinks the equivalent of seven or more ounces of 80-proof whiskey within an hour on an empty stomach and then drives, is the target of Initiative 242. (This is based upon an average male subject of 150 pounds.) The social drinker, such as one who has a few drinks and wine before and during dinner, is generally within the proposed limits.

Breath tests are fair and accurate

Qualified technicians who are trained and authorized under the supervision of the state toxicologist will give breath tests. At 0.15%

(150 mg) the driver suffers severe impairment of physical and mental functions. The proposed 0.10% (100 mg) is more realistic. The test protects those who have a condition causing symptoms similar to those of intoxication.

Constitutional rights are protected

The United States Supreme Court has ruled implied consent legislation does not infringe on constitutional freedoms since it seeks only physical evidence. (A comparable example of physical evidence is finger-printing.) The American Bar Association supports Implied Consent and lowering alcohol limits.

Twenty-seven states, including Oregon and California, have Implied Consent. Legislation similar to Initiative 242 passed in the House of Representatives in 1967, but never came to a vote in the Senate. This initiative is presented to the people because we cannot afford to wait longer for protection from the drunken driver.

Vote FOR 242—Implied Consent!

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** Initiative 242:

AL HENRY, Senator, 17th Legislative District; NORWOOD CUNNINGHAM, Representative, 30th Legislative District; NAT WASHINGTON, Senator, 13th Legislative District.

Advisory Committee: DANIEL J. EVANS, Governor, State of Washington; RAYMOND A. NORWOOD, Corporate Director of Safety, The Boeing Company; REV. EVERETT J. JENSEN, General Secretary, Washington-Northern Idaho Council of Churches; DAVID C. GUILBERT, Chairman, Legislative Activities, Inland Automobile Association; DR. CHARLES P. LARSON, Vice President, Washington State Medical Association.

*Explanatory comment issued by the
Attorney General as required by law*

The Law as it now exists:

Under existing state law, a person operating a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state is not, thereby, deemed to have consented to any sort of chemical test to determine the alcoholic content of his blood. However, if a person voluntarily submits to such a test, the results of the test are admissible in any criminal proceedings relating to driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. By statute it is presumed that the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor if the amount of alcohol in his blood was 0.15% or more by weight of alcohol. If the test indicates 0.05% or less blood alcohol content, then it is presumed that the defendant was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

**Effect of Initiative Measure No. 242
if approved into Law:**

The proposed act provides that any person oper-

ating a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state shall be deemed to have consented to a breath test (if unconscious, a blood test) to determine the extent of his intoxication, when arrested for any offense, providing the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe that such person was driving or in control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. A person who refuses such a test after having been advised of his rights and the consequences of such refusal would be subject to a six-month revocation of his driving privileges. The act also provides for hearing and appeal procedures.

In addition, the proposed act reduces the amount of blood alcohol percentage necessary to raise a presumption of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor from 0.15% to 0.10%, and makes both the presumption of intoxication and the presumption of nonintoxication applicable in civil as well as criminal actions or proceedings: *Provided*, the breath test or blood test, as the case may be, is given by a person qualified under the act to administer such tests.

Note: Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 242 starts on Page 36.

Statement **AGAINST**

No member of the 1967 Legislature or any responsible statewide organization could be enlisted to write a statement against Initiative Measure No. 242 for publication in this pamphlet.

INITIATIVE MEASURE 245

Official ballot title:*

REDUCING MAXIMUM RETAIL SERVICE CHARGES

AN ACT amending the present state law regulating retail installment sales of goods and services by reducing the maximum amount which may be legally assessed as a service charge in connection with retail installment transactions from 18% per year computed monthly on the unpaid balance (1½% per month) to 12% per year computed monthly (1% per month); reducing from \$15.00 to \$10.00 the alternative service charge that may be assessed on a retail installment contract notwithstanding the 12% maximum; and eliminating two other methods of computing service charges on such contracts which are permitted under the present law.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Why the battle for Initiative 245 **MUST** be won

Retail stores are charging 18% interest per year on "revolving charge accounts." Automobile dealers, too. Now banks have adopted this outrageous practice—they are raising their rates on credit card accounts from 12% to 18%. That's why Initiative 245 was filed. It rolls the rates back to 12%!

Twelve percent is enough!

If you borrow *money* from a bank, the law says anything above 12% is usury and illegal. But—the same bank now charges 18% on retail charge accounts. What's the difference between the two? Organized labor believes there is none. That's why Initiative 245 was filed with 143,103 signatures.

If 12% interest is enough for one kind of credit, it is enough for the other. Both amount to the same thing.

Why should you pay for losses from deadbeats?

Thousands of bank and retail store credit cards have been mailed out indiscriminately to people who did not ask for them. Radio, television, billboards, newspapers are shouting "Buy!" "Buy!" "BUY!" "Use your credit card! Use your revolving charge account!"

So what has happened? Deadbeats—bad credit risks—credit losses—and you pay for it at 18% interest.

TWELVE PERCENT IS ENOUGH!

Who suffers most?

The young, newly-married. The elderly, on Social Security or on small incomes. The disadvantaged poor of all ages. They are victimized so often that "*the poor pay more*" has become a universal principle of our society.

They will agree that **TWELVE PERCENT IS ENOUGH**, and they would especially ask that you vote **FOR Initiative 245**.

Who is opposing Initiative 245?

The big banks, department stores, automobile dealers, furniture and appliance stores. Beware of the biggest campaign ever mounted against a ballot measure.

But if **YOU** believe 12% is enough . . .

Vote FOR Initiative 245

Committee appointed to compose statement **For Initiative No. 245:**

JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; MARVIN L. WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; WALTER E. BERG, President, Aeronautical Industrial District Lodge 751, I.A.M. & A.W., AFL-CIO.

Advisory Committee: DR. WM. A. MCCOLL, M.D., Chairman, Washington Committee on Consumer Interests; DON ELLIS, President, Teamsters Joint Council No. 28; A. LARS NELSON, Master, Washington State Grange; ROBERT RIDDER, State Senator; GEORGETTE VALLE, former State Representative.

The Law as it now exists:

Under the present law regulating the retail installment sales of goods and services, the maximum amount which may be assessed as a service charge in connection with such installment transactions is 18% per year (1½% per month), computed monthly on the unpaid balance. However, the existing law permits three alternative methods* of computing the maximum service charge on retail installment contracts under which the resulting service charge may actually exceed 18% per year.

*These alternative methods are set forth in section 3 of the initiative appearing on page 39 of this pamphlet.

**Effect of Initiative Measure No. 245
if approved into Law:**

The proposed act would reduce the maximum amount which may be legally assessed as a service charge in connection with retail installment transactions from 18% per year to 12% per year computed monthly on the unpaid balance (1% per month). The act will also eliminate two of the alternative methods of computing the maximum service charge on retail installment contracts. In addition, it would change the third alternative method by reducing from \$15.00 to \$10.00 the allowable maximum amount of service charge which may be assessed in a single retail installment contract, although such charge may exceed the 12% maximum.

Note: Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 245 starts on Page 37.

Statement **AGAINST**

Initiative 245 would force an increase in prices

At present, the service charge does not cover the cost of credit. A recent study of 14 major retail stores in the State of Washington showed their cost of handling credit exceeded their service charge income by \$1,250,000 per year. If the retailer is forced to lose even more money on the extension of credit, he must make up this difference by increasing the cost of goods sold. Due to this increase, the people who pay cash or pay within the no service charge period will be subsidizing the credit purchaser.

**Initiative 245 would eliminate credit
for those who need it most**

Passage of Initiative 245 could cause the cancellation of many existing accounts which are slow pay, marginal risk or cover only small purchases. Also the people who need credit the most—the large family, the young family, and lower income individuals will be unable to secure credit. These people will still have the desire to increase their family's standard of living. They will be forced to finance these purchases by more costlier means.

**Federal and State governments are opposed
to this type of legislation**

After an 8-year study, the United States Government found no need for credit service

charge limitations. The Washington State Legislature has, after careful analysis, found existing charges necessary and justified. Only 29 states have service charge maximums, and, 25 have equal or higher service charge limits. In the other 21 states, there are no laws setting any maximums. The National AFL-CIO Labor Council in Washington, D. C. advises a service charge maximum of 2%.

**Initiative 245 would limit purchasing
power and damage Washington's economy**

The passage of Initiative 245 would arbitrarily establish a maximum limit for service charges on credit accounts which is far below the actual cost of providing this service. Credit has enabled the consumer to purchase more and better goods and services directly increasing Washington's over-all economy. Stringent credit controls will definitely limit purchasing power and affect our total economy.

*Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** Initiative No. 245:*

JOEL PRITCHARD, State Senator; SID MORRISON, State Representative; DR. GUNDAR J. KING, Director, School of Business Administration, Pacific Lutheran University.

Advisory Committee: MILTON W. MARTIN, Superintendent of Public Schools (retired), Yakima; ROSS MALONEY, Assistant Professor of Economics, Peninsula College; GRANT THOMAS, Chairman of School of Business & Industry, Eastern Washington State College; ROD MORELAND, owner and operator restaurant and motel; PAUL C. PERDUE, University Student Placement Director, University Puget Sound.

REFERENDUM MEASURE 35

(Sec. 3, Chap. 22, Laws of 1967.)

*Official ballot title:**

NON-DISCRIMINATION BY REALTY BROKERS, SALESMEN

AN ACT relating to real estate brokers and salesmen; adding discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin as a ground for the suspension or revocation of real estate licenses. It provides that prior to taking any action to suspend, revoke or deny a license for discrimination, the state director administering real estate licensing shall order the broker or salesman to stop the discriminatory act or practice. Upon receipt of a written promise to stop the discrimination, the director shall take no further action unless within six months thereafter the broker or salesman engages in further discrimination.

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 25; Nays, 17; Absent or not voting, 7.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 83; Nays, 8; Absent or not voting, 8.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

No member of the 1967 Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement for Referendum Measure No. 35 for publication in this pamphlet.

The Law as it now exists:

Persons who act as real estate brokers or salesmen must obtain a real estate license from the State of Washington. These licenses are subject to suspension or revocation for some 17 separate statutory grounds, none of which specifically refer to discriminatory practices.

**Effect of Referendum Measure No. 35
if approved into Law:**

If approved, the act will add discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin as an additional statutory ground for the suspension or revocation of real estate licenses. The act further provides that before any action to suspend, revoke, or deny a license for discrimination may be taken, the state director administering real estate licensing shall order the broker or salesman to stop the discriminatory act or practice. Upon receipt of a written promise to stop the discrimination from the broker or salesman engaged in a discriminatory

*Note: Complete text of Referendum Measure 35 starts on
Page 39.*

Statement **AGAINST**

No member of the 1967 Legislature could be enlisted to write a statement against Referendum No. 35 for publication in this pamphlet.

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 17

Chapter 106, Laws of 1967

Official ballot title:*

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES BONDS

AN ACT providing for the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000 to finance grants by the pollution control commission to public bodies, in conjunction with federal grants authorized pursuant to the federal water pollution control act, for the purpose of aiding in the construction and improvement of water pollution control facilities; providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenue or other means authorized by the legislature; and appropriating \$9,000,000 to the pollution control commission for the above described purposes during the present biennium.

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:

SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 39; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 10.

HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 93; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 3.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Let's make and keep our water clean:

Referendum Bill 17 will help us keep ahead of water pollution. It will provide \$25 million in state funds to assist local governmental bodies in the construction and improvement of sewage treatment facilities.

Pollution control is a good investment for our state, because we all want to use and enjoy clean water. Water pollution respects no boundaries. Inadequately treated wastes spoil our rivers, lakes and beaches for recreation and lessen the supply of clean water for home and industry.

Why Referendum 17 is needed:

The state of Washington has adopted Water Quality Standards and an implementation and enforcement plan in compliance with the federal Water Quality Act. In order to meet the standards and deadlines set, many communities must build new sewage treatment facilities or improve existing ones. Funds from Referendum Bill 17, along with federal grants, will help local governments meet the capital cost of needed improvements in pollution control.

How Referendum 17 will work:

Funds from Referendum 17 will be administered by the state Water Pollution Control Commission, which also handles the federal construction grant program for sewage treat-

ment facilities. Since 1956, when the federal grant program began, the Commission has certified projects in all parts of the state—in over 200 communities ranging in size from the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle to the town of Palouse. Referendum 17 will speed up needed sewage treatment by providing state funds to augment the federal grant program and avoid higher costs later. Bonds will be paid from existing sales tax revenues.

Who supports Referendum 17?

Civic organizations, recreation and conservation groups, industry, agriculture and local government officials are working with the Washington Committee for Clean Water for Referendum 17. **KEEP WASHINGTON'S WATER SAFE FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF ALL ITS CITIZENS—VOTE FOR REFERENDUM 17.**

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** Referendum Bill No. 17:

DON L. TALLEY, State Senator; JONATHAN WHETZEL, State Representative; DONALD H. BRAZIER, JR., State Representative.

Advisory Committee: MRS. MORTIMER H. THOMAS, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; WHEELER GREY, Washington Committee for Clean Water; ROBERT G. PETTIE, Past President, Washington State Sportsmen's Council; NEAL FOSSEEN, former mayor, City of Spokane; HARRY SPRINKER, Chairman, Board of Pierce County Commissioners.

*Explanatory comment issued by the
Attorney General as required by law*

The Law as it now exists:

Under present law governmental facilities for controlling water pollution are financed by local public bodies and state agencies with whatever funds are available for that purpose.

At its 1967 session, the legislature enacted legislation providing for the issuance of state general obligation bonds, the proceeds of which would be used to finance construction of water pollution control facilities. Under the state constitution, a law authorizing the state to contract a debt through the issuance of such bonds cannot take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted and approved by the people.

**Effect of Referendum Bill No. 17
if approved into Law:**

If approved, the law will authorize the sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount up to \$25,000,000. The proceeds from the sale of the

bonds shall be administered by the Water Pollution Control Commission, an agency of the state. The commission is authorized to make and administer grants of such funds to municipal or public corporations, to counties and to state agencies, in conjunction with federal grants authorized pursuant to the federal water pollution control act. The act also appropriates \$9,000,000 from the bond proceeds to the commission for the above-described purposes during the current biennium.

The act provides for the payment of the bonds from a portion of the proceeds of the retail sales tax and such other sources as may be authorized by the legislature, and in addition provides that the bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state for payment of the principal and interest thereon when due.

*Note: Complete text of Referendum Bill No. 17 starts on
Page 41.*

Statement **AGAINST**

Referendum Bill No. 17 was overwhelmingly approved by the 1967 Legislature and no member could be enlisted to write a statement against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 18

Chapter 126, Laws Extraordinary
Session, 1967

Official ballot title:*

BONDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

AN ACT authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$40,000,000 to finance the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The act directs the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to allocate half of the money so raised to state agencies for such acquisition and development as the legislature may direct and the other half to local public bodies for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities within their jurisdictions. Payment of the bonds will come from unpledged retail sales tax revenues or other means authorized by the legislature.

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 92; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 5.
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 47; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 1.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Referendum 18 is for all of us, for our children, and for the beauty and prosperity of Washington

Our exploding population with its increased demand for recreation areas and facilities is crowding existing parks, beaches, streams, game-lands—all of our recreation areas. Between 1960 and 1967, attendance at Washington's state parks increased 300%. Our crowded urban areas need breathing space. Suitable sites are limited and acquisition costs rise monthly. Thousands of acres are bought each year for other purposes—once lost they are gone forever.

Referendum 18 will assure recreation space now and in the future

The funds will come from existing revenue sources and will provide \$40 million for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands. The funds will be administered by the State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and are to be divided equally between the state and local public agencies.

Referendum 18 will buy and develop beaches, parks, streambanks, game-lands, boat launching sites, etc.

This program, which will help preserve and enhance the beauty of the state, and the recreation of all of its citizens, has the endorsement of citizens and organizations throughout the state. Such groups include: The Association



of Washington Cities, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Puget Sound Interclub Association, American Institute of Planners, Puget Sound Section, Recreation Unlimited, Washington State Association of County Commissioners, Northwest Marine Industries, Forward Thrust.

**SAVE OUR OUTDOOR HERITAGE . . .
PROTECT YOUR FUTURE OUTDOOR RECREATION . . . VOTE FOR REFERENDUM 18—Outdoor Recreation Bond Issue.**

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** Referendum Bill No. 18:

GORDON HERR (D), State Senator; SLADE GORTON (R), State Representative; S. E. FLANAGAN (R), State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JAMES WHITTAKER; THOMAS O. WIMMER, President, Washington Environmental Council; RICHARD W. VAN DRIEL, President, Washington State Sportsmen's Council, Inc.; BROCK EVANS, A. W. STEVENSON, Co-Chairmen, Citizens for Outdoor Recreation; A. LARS NELSON, Master, Washington State Grange.

*Explanatory comment issued by the
Attorney General as required by law*

The Law as it now exists:

Under existing law the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities is financed by various state agencies and local public bodies with whatever funds are made available for that purpose. State and local outdoor recreation budgets are presently supplemented by state funds derived from two measures approved by the voters in 1964: Initiative 215, which provides about one-half million dollars a year from unrefunded motor vehicle fuel taxes paid by purchasers of fuel used in boats, and Referendum 11, which authorized the sale of \$10 million in bonds between 1964 and January 1, 1970. The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, an agency composed of state officials and members of the public appointed by the Governor, administers these supplemental funds, allocating one-half to state agencies and one-half to counties, cities, and other local public bodies on the basis of an approved statewide outdoor recreation and open space plan.

Under the state constitution, a law authorizing the state to contract debt through the issuance of

general obligation bonds cannot take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to and approved by the people.

Effect of Referendum Bill No. 18 if approved into Law:

If approved, the act will authorize the sale of general obligation bonds in an amount up to \$40 million for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in this state. The money will be allocated half to state agencies and half to local public bodies, and will be administered by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation.

The act provides for payment of the bonds from a portion of the proceeds of the retail sales tax and such other sources as may be authorized by the legislature, and in addition provides that the bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state for payment of the principal and interest thereon when due.

*Note: Complete text of Referendum Bill No. 18 starts on
Page 42.*

Statement AGAINST

Referendum Bill No. 18 was overwhelmingly approved by the 1967 Legislature and no member could be enlisted to write a statement against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER 19

Chapter 148, Laws Extraordinary
Session, 1967

Official ballot title:*

STATE BUILDING PROJECTS: BOND ISSUE

AN ACT authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$63,059,000; appropriating the proceeds to finance various building projects for the Department of General Administration, the Department of Institutions, and certain state institutions of higher education; and providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenues or such other means authorized by the legislature.

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:

SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 41; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 7.

HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 76; Nays, 12; Absent or not voting, 11.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

Educating young people: Key to the future

Shortage of college classrooms, laboratories and other training facilities for youth of all capabilities continues to be a major problem in our state. By 1975 the state colleges and universities must provide room for nearly 70,000 students; otherwise, many qualified youngsters may not get in. Their education—the key to our future—requires action NOW.

Referendum 19—if approved by the voters—will provide money for new buildings and facilities at the five existing colleges and universities. It also will provide \$15 million to start constructing the Evergreen State College, the first new four-year state college in this century.

But no building can be built there unless Referendum 19 passes

In this decade alone, the University of Washington has faced the task of providing facilities to serve an added enrollment equal to all students now attending Stanford University. Other institutions have expanded, too, but not enough.

The situation may become even more acute as the young veterans of the Viet Nam War come home, demanding their college education under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

Referendum 19 helps handicapped youngsters, too

Mentally retarded, blind, deaf and emotionally disturbed children will be aided immeasurably by the Department of Institutions' share of Referendum 19 funds. These are the "voiceless ones" who have few to plead their case, yet many of them can be helped to become useful citizens.

They need and deserve the best training, counseling and care the state can provide.

The biggest single project is a residential and training hall for the severely retarded at Fircrest School near Seattle. Projects at six other institutions throughout the state are equally important to the welfare of troubled children.

How will Referendum 19 be paid for?

These 30 long-range capital improvements will be financed with borrowed money, just as you and we finance the purchase of a home. The money will be repaid out of sales tax receipts over a 20 year period. Since the bonds that will be issued tend to replace existing bond issues that are being retired, no pressure to increase the sales tax is contemplated. **REFERENDUM 19 HAS ABSOLUTELY NO EFFECT ON PROPERTY TAXES.** Financing capital improvements in this way spreads the cost to a rapidly growing number of taxpayers, including the students who will benefit from the facilities.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** Referendum Bill No. 19:

REUBEN A. KNOBLAUCH, State Senator; THOMAS L. COPELAND, State Representative; ROBERT O'BRIEN, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: JOHN RUPP, State Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 19-SJR 17; MRS. GEORGE N. PRINCE, Vice Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 19-SJR 17; DR. C. CLEMENT FRENCH, Vice Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 19-SJR 17; JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council; A. LARS NELSON, Master, Washington State Grange.

*Explanatory comment issued by the
Attorney General as required by law*

The Law as it now exists:

The construction and improvement of buildings and other facilities for use by various state agencies is from time to time financed with the issuance by the state of general obligation bonds. The 1967 legislature passed an act authorizing the issuance of such bonds to finance various building projects for the Department of General Administration, the Department of Institutions, and certain state institutions of higher education. However, under the present state constitution, no law authorizing the state to contract debt through the issuance of general obligation bonds can take effect until it shall at a general election have been submitted to and approved by the people.

**Effect of Referendum Bill No. 19
if approved into Law:**

If approved, the act will authorize the sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount up to

\$63,059,000. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used to finance buildings and facilities for the Department of General Administration, the Department of Institutions, the University of Washington, Washington State University, Western Washington State College, Central Washington State College, and the new Evergreen State College. A detailed list of these projects and the specific amounts appropriated for each project appears in the text of the act itself, as set forth on pages 43 and 44 of this pamphlet. The act provides for payment of the bonds from a portion of the proceeds of the retail sales tax and such other sources as may be authorized by the legislature, and in addition provides that the bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state for payment of the principal and interest thereon when due.

*Note: Complete text of Referendum Bill No. 19 starts on
Page 43.*

Statement **AGAINST**

Referendum Bill No. 19 was overwhelmingly approved by the 1967 Legislature and no member could be enlisted to write a statement against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

INITIATIVE MEASURE

32

(To the Legislature)

Official ballot title:*

LOCAL PROCESSING OF STATE TIMBER

AN ACT establishing a state agency to be known as the Full Employment Commission; providing for a procedure whereby timber sold by the state to any "responsible bidder" and removed from state-owned or administered lands will be branded, and will receive primary processing in a facility employing Washington residents located in the state of Washington or within fifteen miles from any boundary thereof in an abutting state, unless permission is granted by the Full Employment Commission for primary processing elsewhere based upon a finding that no reasonable market presently exists for the timber at such a facility; and establishing penalties.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

DISASTER FACES WASHINGTON'S LUMBER INDUSTRY AND ITS EMPLOYEES! INITIATIVE 32 to the Legislature will enable our lumber and plywood mills to survive.

The reason for Initiative 32

Log Shortage Looms. Logs are being exported to Japan at an astronomical rate. This has caused the price of logs to go sky high, because the Japanese exporters have a monopoly on Japan's lumber market. Since the Japanese sell their lumber at high prices, these exporters can pay any price necessary to prevent our mills from buying Washington logs. **WHY SHOULD WASHINGTON STATE-OWNED LANDS CONTINUE TO BE A TREE FARM FOR JAPAN? INITIATIVE 32** will plug a big loophole in the unrestricted export of a critically short natural resource!

Exporting logs means exporting jobs

76 Mills Closed; 8200 Jobs Down the Drain. Japan wants more U. S. logs to generate jobs—for the Japanese. The result of losing these 8200 jobs is Washington's loss of over \$300,000,000 in payrolls and total business sales volume. **INITIATIVE 32** not only assures the preservation of existing jobs, but will create many more new jobs.

Log exports restricted in our neighbor states

It's Time for Washington to Follow Suit! Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, British Columbia, and the Federal Government have recognized and corrected the problem of log exports. **INITIATIVE 32** is patterned after these examples of our neigh-

bors by requiring local processing of public timber. **RESULT?** Spectacular increases in *manufactured* wood product exports, as opposed to exporting raw materials — **BUT THE JAPANESE HAVE TURNED TO BIDDING UP THE PRICE OF LOGS GROWN IN WASHINGTON STATE, WHICH HAS NO RESTRICTION ON LOG EXPORT!**

Initiative 32 to the Legislature benefits our schools

Local Property Tax Strain Will Be Eased. **INITIATIVE 32** will restore the rightful share of tax dollars to the operation of local school districts, thereby easing the load on property taxes. **INITIATIVE 32** will assure the economic well being of a traditionally strong bulwark of Washington's economy. **INITIATIVE 32** will provide more long-shore, port, and wood products jobs, and will at the same time increase our export of finished products.

Vote **FOR** Initiative 32.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** Initiative 32 to the Legislature:

ART AVEY, State Representative; **GEORGE CASSEDAY**, President, Puget Sound Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers; **DON RASMUSSEN**, President, Home Builders Association of Washington.

Advisory Committee: State Representative **BILL MAY**, Editor, Labor World, Spokane; State Representative **JOE D. HAUSLER**, orchardist and businessman; **DELTA V. SMYTH**, former Chairman, Olympia Port Commission; **JACK E. RAMSEY**, member, Washington Education Association and school principal; **H. H. BROWN**, State Executive Secretary, Carpenters and Joiners Union.

The Law as it now exists:

When state-owned or state-administered timber is sold, it must be sold to the highest bidder. There is no state law which prescribes where this timber shall be processed.

Effect of Initiative Measure No. 32

if approved into law:

The proposed act would create a new state agency to be known as the Full Employment Commission. The act would further provide that unless permission is granted by this commission (based upon a finding as to market conditions) to process state-owned or state-administered timber elsewhere, every purchaser of such timber, where its appraised value exceeds \$2,000, must agree that it will receive its "primary processing" in a facility employing residents of the state of Washington which is located within the state or another state, if located within 15 miles of this state.

Note: Complete text of Initiative Measure No. 32 (To the Legislature) starts on Page 45.

Statement **AGAINST**

It will raise taxes!

Schools and counties would lose millions of dollars of income from state-owned land log sales.

Higher taxes will be needed to replace that lost revenue.

It would establish an expensive, unnecessary governmental bureaucracy, free to hire and spend with few restrictions.

It applies only to public land logs. Private timber owners remain free to export.

It is bad legislation! It was rejected by the '67 Legislature. Similar bills were rejected in previous sessions.

It will eliminate jobs!

Jobs will be lost. More than 5,000 people are employed in log exporting and related work. Many of these persons will be thrown out of work if Initiative 32 passes.

Income and payrolls in our eleven log exporting communities will be drastically reduced, damaging the economy.

It isn't necessary! Officials report we grow more timber than we cut. We have plenty of timber for our domestic needs and the export market too.

This restriction on free trade will invite retaliation from buyers of other Washington products — aerospace and agriculture. It would jeopardize our \$2.1 billion import-

export business—threatening additional thousands of jobs.

It's not the answer!

We urge you to carefully read the Initiative itself on page 45. You'll discover immediately that it is unbelievably complex and confusing.

One fact, however, stands out clearly . . . it offers no real solution to the problems confronting our wood processing industries, and can only warrant your vote **AGAINST INITIATIVE 32**.

That's why these organizations strongly oppose Initiative 32: League of Women Voters of Washington, Washington Education Association, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Washington State School Directors Association, Council of the Pacific Northwest Log Exporting Industries, Washington Farm Forestry Association, Log Truckers Conference—Washington Trucking Assns., Inc., Washington Public Ports Association, Washington Association of Stevedores, Washington Association of Wheat Growers.

*Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** Initiative 32:*

WALTER WILLIAMS, State Senator; OTTO AMEN, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: WILLIAM GETTINGS, Regional Director, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; MRS. JAMES E. PECK, Foreign Policy Chairman, League of Women Voters of Washington; WILLIAM F. DEVIN, former Mayor of Seattle; PHIL FROST, former Editor, International Woodworker, IWA, AFL-CIO; DON MURRAY, Asst. Executive Secretary of Professional Services, Washington Education Association.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 5

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Official ballot title:*

INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC PENSION FUNDS

Shall the Constitution of the state of Washington be amended by adding a new article and section permitting the moneys of any public pension or retirement fund to be invested in such manner as may be authorized by law?

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:

SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 40; Nays, 8; Absent or not voting, 1.

HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 86; Nays, 1; Absent or not voting, 12.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

The Washington State Constitution, adopted in 1889, severely limits the investment of public funds, including pension and retirement funds. State employee retirement boards have found that the present constitutional limitations do not allow participation in some kinds of excellent long-term investments, the earnings of which could play a major role in financing the cost of a retirement system. In many cases returns from such investments will support as much as $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total cost.

SJR 5 would not automatically make any change in the investment laws of the retirement and pension funds, but its passage would enable the legislature to do so. This would grant the same constitutional authority to the retirement boards as the voters approved for the state's Permanent School Fund in 1966.

SJR 5 is supported by retirement boards representing more than 95% of the public employees in the State of Washington, and public officials, public employee groups, retired employees and retirement fund administrators.

In the study, *State and Local Pension Funds, 1968*, the Investment Bankers Association of America found that the investment laws of the State of Washington are among the twelve most restrictive of all the 50 states. The Council of State Governments in

its March, 1967 report, *Administration of State Fund Investments*, states, "In the past few years, state governments have been reviewing their practices with respect to investment of state funds, seeking to maximize interest earnings on funds not required for immediate use."

The passage of SJR 5 will allow the State of Washington to keep pace with other progressive states by securing for public employee retirement funds the best earnings possible. Without any additional cost to Washington taxpayers, this will bring more income to tens of thousands of Washington families.

Committee appointed to compose the statement **FOR** Senate Joint Resolution No. 5:

MIKE McCORMACK, State Senator; HOMER HUMISTON, State Representative; PERCY A. LOCKITCH, Member, State Public Pension Commission.

Advisory Committee: JOHN N. RYDER, State Senator; NORM SCHUT, Executive Director, Washington Federation of State Employees AFL-CIO; FRANK W. FOLEY, State Senator; A. LARS NELSON, Master, Washington State Grange; JERRY C. KOPET, State Representative.

The Law as it now exists:

Under the present constitutional provisions relating to the investment or other use of public funds, there is some uncertainty as to the type of investments which the legislature may authorize the various public employees retirement boards to make when investing pension and retirement funds.

**Effect of Senate Joint Resolution
No. 5 if approved into Law:**

The proposed constitutional amendment would remove this uncertainty by expressly permitting the investment of public pension and retirement funds in such manner as is authorized by appropriate legislative enactment.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 5 appears on Page 48.

Statement **AGAINST**

Before any constitutional amendment can be submitted to the voters for decision, our state constitution requires that the proposal must first be approved by at least two-thirds of the members of each branch of the state legislature.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 5 was so approved by the 1967 Legislature and no member could be enlisted to write a statement against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

6

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Official ballot title:*

AUTHORIZING STATE COURT OF APPEALS

Shall the State Constitution be amended to provide for establishment by the legislature of a state court of appeals with such jurisdiction as may be granted by statute or rules as authorized thereby; providing that the number, manner of election, compensation, term of office, removal and retirement of judges of such court shall be prescribed by statute; and providing that the administration and procedures of the court shall be prescribed by supreme court rules?

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 47; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 0.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 88; Nays, 4; Absent or not voting, 7.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

SJR 6 is a constitutional amendment which will provide faster and more efficient justice for Washington State citizens through the establishment of a new intermediate court of appeals.

Why does Washington State need a new Court of Appeals?

Presently the only court for handling appeals, the Washington State Supreme Court, is unable to cope with the increasingly heavy volume of appeals arising out of the lower courts. Population explosion, coupled with the legal problems created by the complexity of everyday life, is the principal reason for this severe "backlog" in our courts. Since criminal cases by law have priority on the court's calendar, the time could come, if we do nothing, when the Supreme Court would have no time for civil appeals.

Waiting for justice is injustice

The courts are for all citizens. The courts should be a place where people can settle all kinds of disputes and decide the guilt or innocence of persons charged with crimes in a reasonable period of time. Jammed courts cause delays. We need adequate courts, and when changing conditions threaten the efficiency of our judicial system, a change is required.

Act now

The time for change is now, before such injustice sets in. Passage of SJR 6 is the best way to solve the inadequacy of our present court system. A court of appeals works. Nineteen states have established intermediate appellate court systems as proposed in Washington under SJR 6.

Statewide Steering Committee: WILLIAM M. ALLEN, Board Chairman, The Boeing Co.; MRS. DOROTHY BUTTON, AAUW; EDWARD CARLSON, President, Western International Hotels; STEPHEN CHADWICK, SR., American Legion; JOSEPH DRUMHELLER, Spokane Businessman; HUGH A. EVANS, President, Superior Court Judges Assoc.; ROBERT C. FINLEY, Supreme Court Chief Justice; DR. C. CLEMENT FRENCH, Ex-president, WSU; THOMAS GOSE, President, State Bar Association; A. LARS NELSON, Master, State Grange; RENO ODLIN, Board Chairman, Puget Sound National Bank; MRS. HENRY OWEN, Seattle Civic Leader; CHARLES Z. SMITH, King County Superior Court Judge; JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Seattle Building Trades Council; MRS. MORTIMER THOMAS, President, State League of Women Voters.

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

NEWMAN (ZEKE) CLARK, State Representative; FRED DORE, State Senator; AUGUST MARDESICH, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: STEWART BLEDSOE, State Representative; LOUIS BRUNO, State Supt. of Public Instruction; FATHER JOHN A. FITTERER, S.J., President, Seattle University; BEN H. SEFRIT, Publisher, Bellingham Herald; WESLEY C. UHLMAN, State Senator.

The Law as it now exists:

Under the present state constitution, the state court system is comprised of a supreme court, together with superior courts in each county, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide. The superior courts are primarily trial courts of original jurisdiction, although they also have appellate jurisdiction to the extent provided by appropriate legislative enactment with respect to causes arising in justice courts and other inferior courts in their respective counties. The supreme court has original jurisdiction in certain cases involving state offices and mandatory appellate jurisdiction in all actions or proceedings except in certain cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$200. In all of its appellate cases the supreme court is required to enter a written decision.

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

The proposed amendment provides for establishment by the legislature of a new court of appeals. The new court's jurisdiction and extent of review power over superior courts is to be provided for by statute or by supreme court rule authorized thereby. The number, manner of election, compensation, term of office, removal and retirement of judges of the court of appeals are also to be prescribed by statute, while the administrative procedure of the court is to be prescribed by supreme court rule.

*Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 starts
on Page 48.*

Statement AGAINST

It is neither desirable nor necessary to amend the Constitution to relieve the present congestion in the Supreme Court.

The creation of an intermediate appeals court will mean a second level of appellate procedure and an increase in the cost of litigation since many losers will appeal or attempt to appeal from the intermediate court to the Supreme Court with the resultant expense and added delay involved in an additional appeal.

The creation of an intermediate appeals court will create a non-authoritative body of law to complicate the task of ascertaining the Washington common law.

Relief of the congestion can be accomplished without amending the Constitution by a simple act of the Legislature by increasing the number of departments. The authority of the Legislature to set the number of departments and the number of judges is now in the Constitution, Section 2, Article IV.

The present two departments are fixed by statute, RCW 2.04.120. The Legislature, by amending this statute and increasing the number of judges, can provide for as many departments of the court simultaneously hearing cases as is deemed necessary.

Such operation would be similar to that followed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals which has a number of panels that function like the departments of our Supreme

Court. The system there works well and the decisions are all those of the Circuit Court of Appeals with the authority of that court.

The amendment is unnecessary.

*Committee appointed to arrange for the statement
AGAINST S.J.R. No. 6:*

DAVID E. McMILLAN, State Senator; MRS. JOSEPH E. HURLEY, State Representative; LYLE L. IVERSEN, Attorney.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

PROVIDING FOR STATE BUILDING AUTHORITY

Shall Article VIII of the State Constitution be amended by adding a new section authorizing creation by the legislature of a state building authority to construct buildings and improvements for lease to state agencies or departments for up to seventy-five years, and to finance such construction through issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to be paid from the authority's revenues which would not be subject to the constitutional debt limitation?

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 46; Nays, 2; Absent or not voting, 1.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 92; Nays, 3; Absent or not voting, 4.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

A timely, business-like method of financing construction for state agencies

The system now is too slow. The state colleges and universities struggle to keep facilities somewhere near par with advancing enrollments. Other state agencies are similarly behind the needs of the people. The race is being lost and this constitutional amendment, in conjunction with Referendum 19 this year, is an effort to solve the problem.

Briefly stated, the situation is this: Ten years ago the Washington State Supreme Court reversed previous interpretation of the State Constitution and ruled that general obligation bonding passed by the Legislature must be referred to the voters at the next general election. This means a two-year delay in approval of capital construction with no real assurance that the projects will go ahead. The thirty projects in Referendum 19, for example, should be in service by now, but won't even be voted on until November 5.

To solve this legal problem, Senate Joint Resolution 17 was overwhelmingly passed during the 1967 session (by votes of 42 to 2 in the Senate and 92 to 3 in the House of Representatives.)

SJR 17 provides for a State Building Authority to finance construction immediately after the Legislature has approved a project or projects. Companion legislation provides

that the Authority would consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer, which is the current state bond issuing agency. The Legislature would authorize bonds for capital expenditures just as it did before the Supreme Court's 1958 ruling. The using institution would make payments from its operating budget on each building financed in this manner until the bonds are retired, at which time title to the building would pass from the State Building Authority to the using institution.

SJR 17 will enable state agencies to react to public needs more rapidly and at the same time permit the Legislature to maintain public control over all state building programs.

*Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** Senate Joint Resolution 17:*

GORDON SANDISON, State Senator; ROBERT F. GOLDSWORTHY, State Representative; FRANK W. FOLEY, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: JOHN RUPP, State Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 19-SJR 17; MRS. GEORGE N. PRINCE, Vice Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 19-SJR 17; DR. C. CLEMENT FRENCH, Vice Chairman, Citizens for Ref. 19-SJR 17; JOE DAVIS, President, Washington State Labor Council; A. LARS NELSON, Master, Washington State Grange.

The Law as it now exists:

The construction of buildings and other improvements for the various state agencies is from time to time financed through the issuance by the state of general obligation, limited obligation, or revenue bonds. Under the present constitution no law authorizing the state to contract debt in excess of the state constitutional debt limit through the issuance of general obligation bonds can take effect until it shall have been submitted to and approved by the people at a general election. The state supreme court has held this requirement of voter approval to be applicable to bonds which are issued to finance the construction of buildings for lease to state agencies when the rental payments are to be financed from state general fund appropriations.

**Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 17
if approved into Law:**

The proposed amendment would authorize the

legislature to create a state agency called the state building authority. If authorized by the legislature, this agency could contract with other state agencies to construct buildings and improvements for their use on a lease basis at a reasonable rental rate for a term not to exceed 75 years. In addition, if authorized by the legislature, the building authority could finance such construction by borrowing funds solely on its own credit through the issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to be secured by pledges of the authority's income or by mortgages of its leaseholds. In the event the authority utilizes this method of incurring indebtedness, the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness would not be subject to the constitutional debt limitation and could, therefore, be issued without a vote of the people.

Approval of this proposed amendment will validate the provisions of chapter 162, Laws of 1967, which creates a state building authority.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 appears on Page 49.

Statement **AGAINST**

Before any constitutional amendment can be submitted to the voters for decision, our state constitution requires that the proposal must first be approved by at least two-thirds of the members of each branch of the state legislature.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 was so approved by the 1967 Legislature and no member could be enlisted to write a statement against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 23

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Official ballot title:*

TAXING DISTRICTS: EXCESS LEVY ELECTIONS

Shall the State Constitution be amended to permit taxing districts, if authorized by the legislature, to submit propositions for property tax levies exceeding the forty-mill limit to their voters up to 24 months before the levy date, thereby permitting two consecutive annual excess levies to be approved at one election; and authorizing submission of a second proposition in any twelve-month period only if it is substituted for the excess levy previously approved for that year?

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 48; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 1.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 93; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 6.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

What does SJR 23 do for you?

SJR 23 protects *your 40-mill limit law*. SJR 23 is a *permissive* resolution. It permits *you* to approve special levies for up to two years, provided further that *60 per cent* of the electors *vote favorably* on the issue. It still *requires* that *40 per cent* of those who voted in the last general election vote on the special levies submitted. SJR 23 *prohibits* any *pyramiding* of levies, one upon another; each *levy* would have to be *substituted* for the prior authorization.

How will SJR 23 save you money?

SJR 23 will *eliminate* unnecessary yearly levy elections. At present it is costing *you* as much as \$125,000 per election in our larger taxing districts for every special levy election. One election could do the job of two—SJR 23 could save *you* \$125,000 in *your* district every other year.

SJR 23 will provide *you* greater *fiscal responsibility* through more careful fiscal management and economies through the elimination of costly one-year financing.

SJR 23 will give *you* the opportunity to *plan ahead* and will permit *you* to *consider immediate future needs* as well as *current needs*.

SJR 23 will give *you* the purse strings. *You* will decide what *you* want; *you* will decide

when *you* want it; *you* will decide when *you* want to pay for it.

Who supports SJR 23?

SJR 23 passed the legislature without a dissenting vote. A total of 141 of the 148 members were present in the House and Senate when this measure received final consideration. *Your* representatives and senators recognize the need for this modest improvement in special levy financing *now* until such time as the citizens of our state agree upon a more general tax reform. SJR 23 has general support from members of both political parties, from labor, business, industry, education, from state officials, from hundreds of civic groups and individuals who realize the necessity for greater fiscal responsibility throughout the state.

Save Tax Dollars with Fewer Elections—Vote YES on SJR 23.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** Senate Resolution No. 23:

WES C. UHLMAN, State Senator; GERALD L. SALING, State Representative; LOWELL PETERSON, State Senator.

Citizens Committee for Local Fiscal Responsibility:

NORM SCHUT, Executive Director, Washington Federation of State Employees AFL-CIO; DR. GARRETT HEYNS, Past Director, State Institutions; MRS. ROBERTA MORICAL, Past President, Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers; AUSTIN M. CLARK, President, Association of Washington Cities; GORDON S. CLINTON, Attorney.

The Law as it now exists:

Amendment 17 of the state constitution (commonly referred to as the 40 mill limit provision) limits the aggregate of property tax levies by taxing districts to 40 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation, unless the voters of a taxing district, under certain specified conditions, have authorized levies in excess of the 40 mill limit. Except in the case of excess levies to pay principal and interest on general obligation bond issues, no proposition to levy a tax in excess of 40 mills may be submitted to the voters of the district more than 12 months before the proposed levy is to be made. Thus, the voters of a taxing district can only authorize a single one year excess levy for other than bond redemption purposes at any given election.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 23 if approved into Law:

The proposed amendment would permit taxing districts, if authorized by appropriate act of the legislature, to submit propositions for tax levies exceeding the 40 mill limit to their voters up to 24 months before the levy date, thereby permitting the submission of two consecutive annual excess levies for approval at one election.

No taxing district would be permitted to submit to the voters a proposition to authorize additional levies under the amendment for any year for which the voters have previously authorized an excess levy. However, under certain specified conditions, a taxing district could submit to the voters at any time a new proposition to be substituted for the excess levy authorization which had been previously approved for that year.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 23 starts on Page 49.

Statement **AGAINST**

Protect your 40-mill limit, vote NO on SJR 23

This measure, SJR 23, is a plan leading to destruction of your present property tax protection. This protection is embodied in the 40-MILL TAX LIMIT Constitutional Provision. SJR 23 would make a hole in the tax dike which now keeps back a flood of new, bigger taxes. Once that tax dike is breached by SJR 23 the 40-mill limit will crumble. Your tax protection will be swept away.

1-Year excess levies cost

228 school districts voted \$97,256,706 for collection in 1969. If SJR 23 had been in effect, this sum or greater could apply in 1970—2 years tax \$194,513,412.

Education's demands for 1967-69 were General Fund \$982.8 million, other funds \$368,700,000, total \$1,351,500,000, 60.3% of all demands. Schools' property taxes 1967, \$175,370,000, 51.83% of all property taxes that year. Their 1968-69 bite will exceed \$400 million based on 1% yearly average increase for the last 5 years.

School excess levies 1963 were \$36,064,748. In 7 years, 1962 to 1969, excess levies have multiplied 3-fold. If you vote SJR 23 into effect this increase could be greatly accelerated, and if SJR 23 were now in effect excess levies in 1970 could be another \$97½ million.

The school forces have repeatedly said they wish to abandon the excess levy method of raising

money. Certainly the passage of SJR 23 demanded by school forces is in the opposite direction.

Those voting for SJR 23 are signing a check for over \$100 million of excess levies for each second year. The total of these excess levies could multiply an additional 3-fold in the next 6 years.

If schools demand more money and SJR 23 should become law the aroused citizenry may alert itself to the extent that excess levies for schools would be difficult or impossible to pass. If schools demand more money, is this a wise measure? We definitely say NO.

If SJR 23 passes every taxing district can vote 2 levies for 2 years.

DON'T KILL THE 40-MILL, VOTE NO ON SJR 23.

Committee appointed to compose statement **AGAINST** Senate Joint Resolution No. 23:

DEWEY C. DONOHUE, State Senator; RICHARD TAYLOR, State Representative; Former Senator, FRANK C. JACKSON, Secretary, 40-MILL TAX LIMIT COMMITTEE.

Advisory Committee: J. W. WHEELER, Chairman and ERIC B. BERKLEY, Treasurer, 40-MILL TAX LIMIT COMMITTEE.

A WORD ABOUT THE CANDIDATES' PAMPHLET . . .

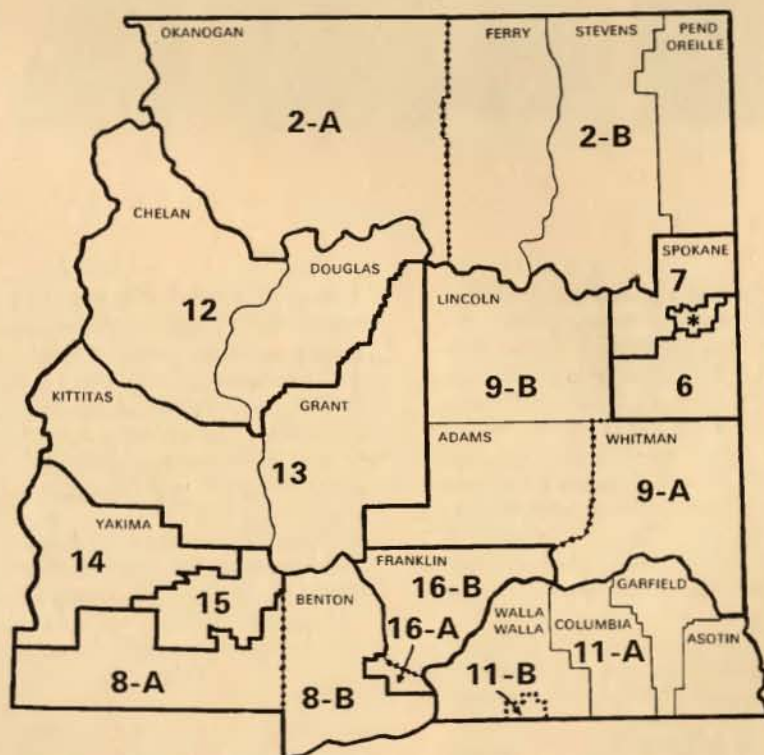
The Secretary of State of the State of Washington is required by law to publish a Candidates' Pamphlet preceding each state general election. Your copy of the 1968 Candidates' Pamphlet is enclosed. In preparation of this pamphlet the Secretary of State's office has given the opportunity to every nominee for a contested state or national office to provide a photograph and statement of qualifications.

This pamphlet has been published in four editions to minimize overlapping. It contains the material submitted by candidates for whom you will be voting on November 5, 1968 so that each voter will have the opportunity to judge what the candidates have to say on qualifications and issues. The Secretary of State has no authority to comment on the accuracy of any statements made in the Candidates' Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL CANDIDATES PAMPHLET

General Election Tuesday, November 5, 1968

Candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States; for United States Senator; for House of Representatives, United States Congress, from the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. Candidates for statewide elective offices. Candidates for State of Washington Senate and/or House of Representatives in these State Legislative Districts: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.



EASTERN EDITION

*See Spokane and vicinity detail, page 54.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS



President and Vice-President of the United States



**Hubert H.
HUMPHREY**

and

**Edmund S.
MUSKIE**
Democrats

This is a time of great and rapid change, a testing time for our country and our democracy.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Senator Edmund S. Muskie offer the experience to understand the forces of change and to direct them into social progress. During his two decades in Washington, D. C., the Vice President led the fight for civil rights, for medicare, for job training for unemployed youth, for federal aid to education. He sponsored the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. He proposed the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Peace Corps, the Food for Peace program.

The Vice President says:

"We have three great needs in our nation: peace in the world, peace in our cities, and unity among our people. If I am president, I pledge to use every resource available to achieve them.

"We stand at the end of an era and the beginning of a new day. The policies of tomorrow need not be limited by the policies of yesterday. We must take new initiatives not only to reach a cease-fire and a genuine political settlement in Vietnam but to halt the arms race before it halts humanity.

"Every American has the right to a safe neighborhood. On this there can be no compromise. But if we do not want a police state, we must recognize order and justice as twin imperatives. Justice requires that we rebuild our cities, revitalize our education and open new opportunities for the poor, for the disadvantaged and the residents of urban ghettos and rural areas bypassed by modern America.

"We must continue the rapid growth of jobs, income, profits and production that has marked our strong economy of the last eight years.

"I believe in what America can do and can be.

"I ask you to stand with me."

President and Vice-President of the United States



**Richard M.
NIXON**

and

**Spiro T.
AGNEW**
Republicans

A nation is in trouble—overseas, with civil strife, with increasing crime, with an inflated dollar which has weakening influence abroad.

With recognized and proven experience and ability, Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew are the most qualified men to solve problems for our troubled nation.

The Nixon-Agnew team seeks to enlist other nations to share more fully in responsibilities of a free world and to establish a new structure of security to contain would-be aggressors. They seek to restore the strategic advantage the U. S. once held over the Soviets.

Explosion of bitterness in the Negro ghetto has driven home the dramatic lesson that there are many whom this society has tragically failed. Dick Nixon seeks to make the nation whole again by recognizing and acting on the need for greater black opportunity.

Dick Nixon seeks legislation to modify the effect of some recent Supreme Court decisions which have weakened the police forces against criminal forces. He seeks better-trained, better-paid police; he seeks to arm police forces with greater tools and adequate

facilities so as not to be at a disadvantage to criminal forces.

Dick Nixon would enlist the assistance of countries the U. S. has helped, and which are now able to help themselves, reducing the need for terrific amounts of foreign aid. This can help restore the balance of payments deficit, reduce the gold drain, and contribute to the strengthening of the dollar and to reducing inflation.

Democrat candidates tell you they bring new leadership to America. They do not tell you they are tied to policies of the past—policies they helped make. We need a change of policy.

The Nixon-Agnew team will give that change.

This time, vote as if your whole world depended on it.



President and Vice-President of the United States



Picture of
S. Marvin Griffin,
nominee for
Vice-President,
not available
at time of
going to press.

**George C.
WALLACE**
and
**S. Marvin
GRIFFIN**
American Party

George C. Wallace has pledged to stand up for America and the principles upon which this great nation was founded. George Wallace says, "We shall continue this movement until our Constitution is restored. . . . we shall continue this movement until we have national leadership which does not condone and explain away lawlessness, violence and crime in our streets. . . . We shall continue this movement until we have a nation wherein our states are able to run their affairs, their schools, hospitals and other domestic institutions without federal bureaucratic interference. . . . We shall continue this movement until we have national leadership which defends, not destroys, the right of ownership of private property. . . . We shall continue this movement until we have a nation whose fighting men and their families know that there is direction and a reason for their daily commitment between life and death. . . . We shall continue this movement until we have a nation where the free enterprise system is left alone and allowed to work without labor unions, small businesses and others having to keep books for the federal government.

. . . I am in this race irrevocably . . . I run to win!"

George Wallace asks the help and support of every person who believes in states' rights, constitutional government, law and order, free enterprise, the property ownership system and good, honest government.

Vote for George Wallace and stand up for America.

President and Vice-President of the United States



**Henning A.
BLOMEN**

and

**George S.
TAYLOR**

Socialist Labor Party of America

The 1968 campaign is being conducted at a time when the social system under which we live is literally falling apart. We see it in the widespread corruption at every level of society. We see it in the growing anarchy and violence throughout the country and the world. We see it in the growing contempt for the great traditions of this nation; in the disregard for its basic laws; and in innumerable other developments.

Furthermore, the problems of poverty, slums, unemployment, crime, racism, air and water pollution and many more have been with us for a very long time. Every politician who has run for office for the past 50 years or more has promised to alleviate or eliminate these evils. Despite these promises, and despite the reform efforts of those elected to office, these problems have defied solution.

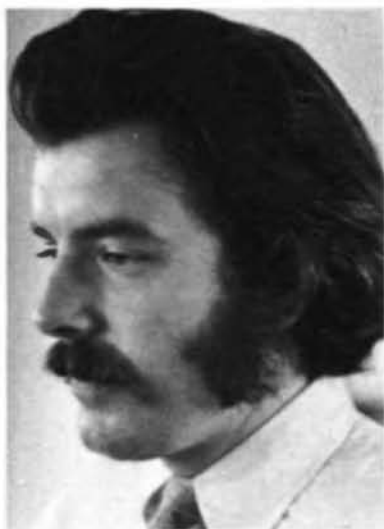
The reason is that these evils are basically the inevitable product of a decadent and rapidly disintegrating social system—the capitalist system—which is threatening to destroy humanity.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only organization in this campaign demanding the abolition of this sys-

tem. Moreover, it is the only organization offering a program for a socialist reconstruction of society in a peaceful civilized manner. It calls upon the working class of this nation to organize its tremendous political and industrial might in order to accomplish the change to Socialism. Organized politically as a class, the workers can establish their right to do so. Organized industrially into Socialist Industrial Unions, they can enforce that right by legally taking over the industries and social services of the land and continuing to operate them through a Socialist Industrial Union Government in the interest of all society—producing for the use of all instead of for the profit of a few.



President and Vice-President of the United States



**Eldridge
CLEAVER
and
Cal
WINSLOW**

Peace and Freedom Party

Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information, Black Panther Party, member California Peace and Freedom Party State Steering Committee.

Cal Winslow, History Graduate Student and Teaching Assistant at University of Washington, past Chairman U.W. Vietnam Committee, S.D.S.

The Peace and Freedom Party is an independent, permanent radical political party, permanently separate and distinct from any other political party. We see the Democratic-Republican party as part of the system in which the economic and social interests of a few determine the policies which bear major responsibility for the evils against which we are committed to fight.

The Peace and Freedom Party stands for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal from Vietnam and is in opposition to the exploitative thrust of American foreign and domestic policy.

The Peace and Freedom Party supports the Black Liberation movement in its struggle for equality and self-determination. We support similar movements among Mexican-Americans, Indians, and other oppressed peoples.

The Peace and Freedom Party supports poor people, workers, students, and other groups in their struggle for political, social, and economic justice and control over the institutions which dominate their lives. The right to unite for mutual protection, to strike and to demonstrate is an inviolable part of the struggle.

The Peace and Freedom Party supports and promotes the struggle for women's right to equality in all areas of society—economic, legal, and political.

It is clear that these kinds of changes cannot be achieved by electoral means. They cannot be achieved until a unified mass people's movement has been forged. This explains the importance of the alliance of Peace and Freedom and Black Panther Party—an alliance founded on uncompromised radical principles. Our alliance uses electoral politics to help build a mass base and provides a platform for our ideas, and also organizes in communities and links up with community and labor struggles.

President and Vice-President of the United States



**Fred
HALSTEAD
and
Paul
BOUTELLE**

Socialist Workers Party

On the two major issues facing the United States, the war in Vietnam and the struggle of black people for human rights, Humphrey, Nixon, and Wallace have similar positions. All support the war and, under the guise of "law and order", the suppression of black Americans. They differ only on methods.

Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, on the other hand, are for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, an end to America's imperialist foreign policy, and support the right of black people to control their own communities. While other candidates speak one way and act another, Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle have a record of acting on their stated beliefs.

Halstead has been a leading figure in the antiwar movement. He served as administrative secretary of the New York Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee and was a key organizer of the April 15, 1967 New York march of 500,000 people to "Bring the Troops Home Now." This August he toured South Vietnam, letting GI's know that the antiwar movement wants them brought home now!

Halstead is the author of "Harlem Stirs," a book about the rent strike movement in New York.

Paul Boutelle is a well known black militant. He has long been active in the freedom struggle. He was one of the founders of Afro-Americans Against the War and the National Black Antiwar Antidraft Union. He is currently secretary of Harlem's Black United Action Front. The SWP's Vice Presidential candidate has actively supported committees to defend black victims of police repression in the U.S. and South Africa.

Both candidates are working men and members of unions in their trades.

Had enough of voting for lesser-evils and supporting candidates who oppose what you're for? Make the break! Vote Halstead, Boutelle, Leonard and Reissner in November!



President and Vice-President of the United States



**Charlene
MITCHELL**
and
**Michael
ZAGARELL**
Free Ballot Party

Voters are asking: Why does the genocidal war against the people of Vietnam still continue? Why must ten million people go to bed hungry every night? Why do millions in the ghettos and slums have to live in rat-infested, ramshakle houses? Why do workers find their wages eaten up by ever-bigger tax bites and ever-higher prices?

We reply: These and many other questions from concerned people reflect the failure of the system. The system has failed the working people, the black people, the poor people. It is totally unresponsive to the Indian people.

The catch-all promises of both Democrats and Republicans solve nothing. They mean nothing after the elections. The people must build their own power, to challenge the powerful. They need a platform of things that need to be done, that need to be fought for by the people themselves. The fight now is a fight for real democracy.

The system has failed the people because it exists for profit, not human rights. The owners of the big corporations profit from racism, profit from poverty, profit from war. Our country is pervaded

with racism because it is profitable.

The ultra-rich profit-seekers turn in this crisis to still more racism, more brutal violence, more aggression against oppressed peoples.

We believe the strength of the people will grow. They will turn back the racists. They will turn around the system. They will turn to socialism. The lies spread about socialism and communism will give way to the truth.

The Free Ballot Party nominated the presidential ticket of Mitchell and Zagarell (1) in order to assure a place on the ballot for the first black woman ever to be a candidate for President; and (2) to guarantee that the Communist views would be a part of the election dialogue.

Election Notes:



United States Senator

State of Washington



Warren G. **MAGNUSON**

Democrat

The outstanding record of Senator Magnuson in representing our state and nation is reflected by what others say about him. Here are several recent examples:

"His seniority is of unquestionable value and his influence on Capitol Hill is great . . . The key to Magnuson's influence is his likability." William Prochnau, *Seattle Times*, 1/23/67. "As they trust his good faith . . . Senator Magnuson's colleagues also trust his instincts and judgment."—*Wall Street Journal*, 4/2/65.

"Senator Magnuson's thoughtful remarks are matched by his actions in the Senate. Senator Magnuson deserves the thanks of all of us."—Senator Robert F. Kennedy, *Congressional Record*, 10/25/67. ". . . Magnuson is becoming the consumer's champion in Congress, not by virtue of any elaborate public relations build-up, but by passing legislation designed to protect the buying public."—*The Argus*, 9/22/67.

"Senator Magnuson is generally regarded by persons of all political persuasions as one of the most

effective professionals in Washington when it comes to getting results."—Lenny Anderson, *Seattle P-I*, 8/29/67. "He is a problem solver, whether it be human rights or conservation or education, and he can do better with a problem than any man I have ever observed in the Senate."—Lee Metcalf, *Mont.*, quoted in *Tri-City Herald*, 4/3/67.

"Senator Warren Magnuson has done more to protect housewives from shoddy material and fake purchases than any other Senator in recent memory." Drew Pearson, *Washington Post*, 1/1/68. "Maggie gets credit . . . for the cigarette labeling bill, the truth-in-packaging bill, the boxcar bill, and the auto safety bill. Few other Senators can claim half as much."—Shelby Scates, *Seattle P-I*, 9/11/66.

"The accomplishments of Washington's senior Senator in the conservation and development of the power and water resources are becoming legendary." Gerald C. Fenton, Pres., *Wn. Public Utility Dists. Assn.*, 12/7/67.



Jack
METCALF
Republican

Jack Metcalf is a dynamic, new leader emerging on the national scene after eight years of experience in state government as a legislator. His vigorous, positive campaign is based on the premise that "it is not possible to solve the nation's grave problems by re-electing those who created them. Time is running out. We don't have time to be wrong again."

Jack's problem-solving techniques evoke the respect and cooperation of his colleagues in the legislature where he is known as "a strong, soft-spoken man who can get things done by working with both Democrats and Republicans." His unique ability to win cooperation is matched by his courage in speaking out on the issues and implementing action.

He believes national leaders have failed on the critical issues of foreign aid and trade with communist countries, Vietnam, inflation, race relations and crime. On trade with communists: "More than 80% of the weapons used by North Vietnam are manufactured by Eastern European countries including Russia. It is inherently wrong for the U. S.

to ship steel, rubber and guidance systems to communist nations while Americans are fighting in Vietnam."

On inflation: "We must curb inflation and thus protect the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar." On race relations: "Economic independence is the only way that minorities will achieve freedom and social status so urgently needed. Minorities want the opportunity for a stake in the economic system, not handouts."

Senator Metcalf has served two terms as a State Representative and currently is a State Senator.

A 40-year-old teacher, he is a graduate of Pacific Lutheran University. Jack, his wife and five daughters, live in Mukilteo where he has served his community with distinction.

Governor Daniel J. Evans says of Senator Metcalf, "He is the kind of young leader we need in Washington, D. C."



United States Senator

State of Washington



**Irwin R.
HOGENAUER**

The New Party

End the war in Vietnam. We should withdraw troops. We should let the Vietnamese determine their own destiny. The American people are learning the truth and the government is trying to keep it from them.

We should offer asylum to those who desire it. We spread military violence around the world. There may be other Vietnams. The Senate must act to extricate us from this disastrous course.

The military has usurped civilian control of our political life. The military establishment must be diminished and all non-military efforts strengthened to effect a peaceful world.

The Selective Service law must be repealed.

Violence is decreased only by decreasing violence. Threat of violence is no deterrent to acts of frustration and despair. Investigations into violence are one-sided. Investigators prejudge. Deeper investigation must be made of initiation and encouragement of violence by government personnel in and out of uniform. Federal legislation must be enacted to help law enforcement agencies in training in the handling of violence with greater respect for civil

rights and bodies of persons. All citizens have no recourse if they cannot turn to law enforcement personnel with faith and confidence. Billions diverted from preparation for massive violence can be channeled to alleviate human needs and re-focus national resources on human values.

New directions are needed for a new day with the New Party.

Educated at Haverford College, Birmingham-Southern College and Columbia University. Traveled throughout United States, Germany and Austria. Experience in education, private business, consumer cooperatives, social agencies and hospital group worker. Presently independent businessman. Early life Lutheran and Methodist, 20 years Quaker. Refused service in armed forces and participation in draft. Over 30 years involved in peace and civil rights education and nonviolent action. Civic affairs and volunteer agencies.



**Debbie
LEONARD**

Socialist Workers Party

The Socialist Workers Party opposes the Democratic and Republican parties. We believe these parties do not represent the interests of the majority of Americans. They represent the small minority perpetuating racism at home and promoting war to protect investments abroad.

Our platform is: 1. Bring the troops home from Vietnam now. We support the GI's right to express opposition to the war. We call for abolition of the draft. 2. Black control of the black community. Black people have the right to control their community's schools, businesses, police, and politics. We defend the right of Afro-Americans to arm and organize for self-defense. We demand an end to police brutality. As an immediate step, elect community-based civilian police review boards. We support independent black political action as exemplified by the Seattle Black Panther Party.

3. Support labor's fight against inflation and government control; more power to the rank and file. We want a reduced work week with no cut in pay, and unemployment compensation at union wage scale for jobless persons over eighteen. We are for

an independent labor party based on the unions. 4. The right to vote at 18.

5. A socialist America. Nationalize major corporations and banks under the control of democratically elected workers' committees. The economy should be planned democratically for the benefit of All instead of the profit of a few.

Debbie Leonard has been chairman of the U. of W. Vietnam Committee, and Director of the Seattle Mobilization Committee which got 800 people to the San Francisco anti-war demonstration, April 1967. She was active in Women's Boycott for lower food prices. To run for the Senate she resigned her job as a child welfare caseworker. She was a member of Local 843, AFSCME. Married, she is the mother of two.



United States Representative

Fourth Congressional District



**Lee
LUKSON**
Democrat

The single, most important issue in this campaign is effective, intelligent, independent, imaginative representation of all the 4th District's people. Without this, no other issue can be meaningfully examined, nor resolved.

Because I feel strongly that we've suffered along, almost stagnating, because of ineffective, negligible representation in the House, I've decided to run for Congress and win your vote.

It is clearly apparent that any progress this District's made during the past 10 years, with Congress' help, has come because of dedicated efforts by our Senators. They've continually mothered our District, and fought hard for its interests, while help in the House was either non-existent or ineffectual. Despite their nearly heroic efforts, many a Senate-sponsored bill for the good of this District died in the House because close, effective relationships were never worked out by our Representative who consistently chose to travel down narrow, partisan lines to the District's detriment.

A Representative who could, and would have established working, practical relationships with

our Senators could have augmented our District's progress in rhythm and harmony with the times. Instead, in many important, critical respects, we're left a legacy of being 10 years behind the times.

United States Representative
Fourth Congressional District



**Catherine
MAY**
Republican

Washington State House of Representatives 1952-1958; United States House of Representatives 1958-to present. Top-ranking Republican on Livestock and Grains, Farm Labor, and Consumer Relations Subcommittees of the Committee on Agriculture. Member, Forest Subcommittee. Member, Key Issues Committee formed by Richard M. Nixon, Republican Presidential nominee.

To meet the problems of the cities and the depressed rural areas, the problems of welfare, of jobs, and crime, the need for better education and housing, and the need for greater opportunities for all Americans, we clearly must strike out in new and different directions. The more exciting concepts being discussed today are Republican-inspired—revenue-sharing, human investment, tax incentive programs for the ghetto and depressed rural areas, and the proper utilization of the private sector, just to mention a few that I have worked on and sponsored.

It is the Republican Party in 1968—the Party of problem-solving and innovation, of young blood and exciting ideas, stability and order—that can weld

the nation, heal its wounds and move America forward once again. It is to these goals that I am committed and hope to play a meaningful role as we move into the 1970's.



United States Representative

Fifth Congressional District



**Thomas S.
FOLEY**
Democrat

Thomas S. Foley, now serving his second term in Congress, has a broad background of experience in law and law enforcement. He is the son of Judge and Mrs. Ralph E. Foley of Spokane and a graduate of the University of Washington School of Law; former Spokane Co. Deputy Prosecutor, and former Asst. State Atty. General.

Foley believes we must reduce crime and civil disorder while protecting our liberties and constitutional guarantees. He feels the federal government can have an important role, but primary responsibility must always lie with local law enforcement agencies and local government.

Foley wants to rebuild our rural and urban economy, through full involvement of private enterprise. He favors tax benefits and other incentives for private industry, to help it deal with these complex problems.

He believes America must maintain a strong military posture, but with reduced emphasis on involvements like Vietnam, which require direct military intervention.

Foley's Congressional seniority has risen rapidly

—to 9th on the House Agricultural Committee—7th next Congress. He pledges continued efforts to provide better farm income.

Member, Interior Committee, Foley led the successful bipartisan fight to protect our water resources against threat of diversion to Southwest.

Foley gained national recognition for significant consumer protection legislation this session. He believes the nation can best meet challenges by providing better educational and employment opportunities for youth.

United States Representative
Fifth Congressional District



**Richard M. "Dick"
BOND**
Republican

Dick Bond's common sense solutions to the problems facing our District, state and nation are a refreshing change from the tax and spend answers we so often get. He has the intelligence, dedication and business experience long needed in Washington, D. C. As Mrs. Walt Horan said recently, "This year, we have the opportunity to support a most able and energetic citizen-politician as our congressional candidate. Dick Bond can return responsible government to the Fifth District."

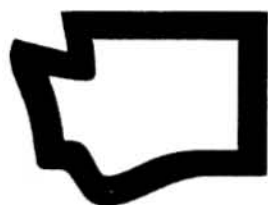
Dick has given of his time to numerous civic and professional organizations including Rotary, American Legion, Boy Scouts, Family Counseling Service, and is a life member of the National Rifle Association.

He attended public schools in Spokane and South Pasadena and was student body president at the University of California, where he holds a Graduate Degree.

Dick feels that the major issues facing us all are: inflation, which takes 5% per year from spendable income; gun legislation which protects only criminals; agriculture, which is experiencing depressed

prices and escalating costs; and our ineffective foreign policy which is losing American lives and prestige around the world.

The 44 year old Marine veteran and his wife Pat have three boys, David, 17, Mark, 14 and Andrew, 4.



Governor

State of Washington



**John J.
O'CONNELL**

Democrat

John J. O'Connell, at 49, has a record of outstanding achievement which shows him well qualified to provide the strong leadership necessary in the office of Governor for the years of challenge now facing Washington State.

Graduating from Gonzaga U. Law School in 1942, O'Connell entered the Army, serving in the South Pacific, until 1946. He then entered law practice in his home town, Tacoma, and shortly thereafter married the former Margaret Hatchell of Everett. The O'Connells still live in Tacoma with their six children; one son, 19, and five daughters, 9 to 17.

Appointed in 1948 Tacoma's Asst. Corp. Counsel, O'Connell was elected Pierce Co. Prosecuting Atty. in 1950, cleaned up vice in the county, and was re-elected in 1954. In 1956, O'Connell was elected State Atty. General, and re-elected by sizeable majorities in 1960 and 1964.

O'Connell's record as Atty. General earned him recognition as the outstanding Atty. General in the nation in 1961; elected President of the National

Association of Attorney Generals in 1963; and the Council of State Governments award for outstanding contribution in the field of consumer protection in 1968.

Under O'Connell's direction, Washington's Office of Attorney General, its early efforts on civil rights, and its legal opinions and work in consumer protection and antitrust fields have become models for legislation and action across the nation.

O'Connell believes that state government must lead the way in meeting the challenges of human rights, education, crime prevention, recreation, air and water pollution, agriculture, urban sprawl and other areas which preserve the good life we enjoy in Washington. He believes strong leadership from the governor is needed now to solve the problems and capitalize on opportunities presented by our state's dynamic growth.

O'Connell is a man of action, not of words. The most important vote cast in 1968 will be for a strong, responsible governor—John O'Connell.



**Daniel J.
EVANS**

Republican

Governor Dan Evans is seeking election to his second term as governor of the State of Washington.

When Evans took office in January, 1965, he began implementation of his "Blueprint for Progress" campaign platform, and with broad support from both labor and industry began the job of moving the state's lagging economy into high gear. Running the state on a "money-in-the-bank" basis, an inherited deficit has been eliminated, giving our state necessary funds to help meet critical emergencies and growing needs.

Exercising his belief that state problems should be dealt with close to home, Evans has made himself known—both statewide and nationally—as a forceful executive attuned to the needs of the people. Foreign trade, tourism, education, law enforcement, transportation, health and highways are but a few of the areas showing extensive progress during his administration. He established air-and water-pollution controls, initiated a \$242 million

school construction program, and moved to preserve recreational areas and to protect the state's natural resources.

He has promoted self-help programs and assisted in developing a pilot-model Multi-Service Center that has pioneered new approaches in coordinating state services where needed, helping hundreds of people find jobs and job training.

These are some of the forward-looking programs developed during the past four years. The needs of the future are critical, demanding an enlightened, fast-thinking man who can guide our state through this important time in history. The man who has proven his capabilities for this kind of leadership is Governor Dan Evans.

Biographical sketch: Born 1925, Seattle; Married, Nancy Bell; 3 children; U. of Wash., M.S. in Civil Engineering; Chairman, Western Governors Conference; Keynote speaker, Republican National Convention, Miami.



Governor
State of Washington



Ken
CHRISWELL

Conservative Party

Ken Chriswell has a background of government service and free enterprise: U.W. graduate; public relations for U.S. Government; W.W. II chief inspector Gen'l Sherman tanks; insurance agent and broker for many years; extensive travel in America and around the world (at his own expense).

Seriously interested in American heritage, Constitutional law and order under God, and the qualities of integrity, ingenuity, morality, and courage that made America the greatest and most beloved country in the history of the world, Ken also knows who and what is responsible for our decline in prestige abroad and disintegration into riots and anarchy at home. He knows solutions and methods that must be used at the state level for true progress toward peace and an even greater America of unlimited opportunity for all. Powers stolen by the Federal Government in violation of the Constitution must be returned to the states and people, in order to guarantee unhampered freedom and prosperity.

Ken will work: For curtailment of Federal controls; For taxes back in your pockets through decreased government expenditures; For investigation

and prosecution of subversives creating chaos in our state; For investigating the communist controlled United Nations and its commitment of our young men to continual "peaceful" wars; Against gun registration and For citizen's rights to protect life and property; Against Federal control over local police and For exposure of the communist "police brutality" fraud; For youth's opportunity to progress by restoring free enterprise incentive (dole lines and stifling regulations of every detail of the citizen's life is the goal of every welfare-collectivist-socialist-communist state); For reinstating and enforcing Constitutional law and order.

It takes courage, but if Ken Chriswell is elected Governor he will "stand up for America". You finally have a choice—Will you stand up with Ken!



Henry
KILLMAN
Socialist Labor Party

Candidate did not submit photograph and statement
for publication.



Lieutenant Governor State of Washington



**John A.
CHERBERG**

Democrat

The true measure of a man is what people say about him. And here's what has been said about Lieutenant Governor John A. Cherberg:

"... one of the most respected and admired public officials ever elected to office by the voters of Washington." (Fire Fighter Magazine, July, 1968)

Unanimous Senatorial commendations for "... dedication to his office, and constant striving to advance the best interest of the people of the state of Washington, with responsibility, dignity, high principle, impartiality and loyalty to Senators over whom he has so nobly presided." (Washington Senate Journals, 1957-67)

Only Lieutenant Governor to serve as a member of five State Government Committees and Chairman of two interim Legislative Committees. (By Legislative Statutes)

Endorsed for re-election by the Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO. (1968 State Convention.) Recognized as the Nation's leading Lieutenant Governor and unanimously chosen Chairman of the 1968 National Conference of Lieutenant Governors.

Also honored for outstanding public service and achievement by other local and national organizations, John Cherberg is truly a "champion of the people." John Cherberg likes and respects people ... they obviously feel the same about him. Because he serves All the people, John Cherberg merits re-election as Your Lieutenant Governor.



**Art
FLETCHER**

Republican

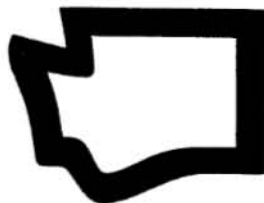
Washington State needs a Lieutenant Governor with experience, an understanding of the ghetto and the poor, and a desire to do something about the problems we all face.

The job of Lieutenant Governor can be meaningful. Opportunities are obvious in a state that is expanding economically at a fantastic rate, has the problems of a population boom, the demands of war on poverty and a struggle for civil rights. The Lieutenant Governor should have the responsibility to "do a job" in those areas.

Presently the Lieutenant Governor has little to do. He could be working year-around on the serious problems facing our state. I propose to do this 12 months of the year in a human and professional way, using self-help concepts, along with manpower development and executive administration in every corner of this state.

I have already shown that today's problems can be met head on. I can communicate with the poor of all races. I can get groups started helping themselves with their own resources. I am asking you to help me to help others and to make the office of Lieutenant Governor a "working" part of government.

Lieutenant Governor State of Washington



**Don
TAIT**

Conservative Party

A vote for a Conservative Party candidate is not a vote for a man, but for a set of principles. These principles are clearly set forth in the Constitution, and in general, tend to limit the size and power of

government. It is our determination to return America and Washington State to these principles, and in so doing return the government to the hands of the people. Small government means more individual responsibility and more freedom; big government means more taxes, waste and corruption, plus less freedom.

As Lt. Governor presiding over the State Senate, a Conservative would not have a viewpoint subject to either Republican or Democratic Party pressure; this would enable him to exercise a degree of judgment during the floor fights waged over legislation. By providing the objective point of view he could keep much foolish legislation from being passed "in the dark" by vote trading politicians.

We Conservatives are not politicians, but are citizens who feel we must either stop complaining about poor government, or try to do something about it; by running for office we prove that we mean business and hope that you will join us in our effort to change the present suicidal course of our beloved America.



**Michael P.
LEAVY**

Peace and Freedom Party

Mike Leavy asserts the right of every human being to live in health and with dignity. Welfare degrades recipients, thereby negating their potential for initiating social change. This society should guarantee as a right the basis of a fulfilling life. He proposes:

1. A guaranteed universal minimum income of \$7,000 for all persons, with a cost of living provision included.
2. Illegalization of garnishment.
3. Free higher education and medical care.
4. State financed accident and automobile insurance.

Mike Leavy endorses the Black Panther Ten-point program for human equality, and promises to be a tribune of the oppressed in the legislative fortress of the wealthy. He will do everything within his power to assure that this state honors all treaties made between the Indians and the U. S.

He advocates abolishment of the State Tax, wants a graduated income tax which excludes low income families.

He advocates abolishment of the Sales Tax, wants this state sanctuary for draft resisters and military personnel who refuse to fight in this country's imperialistic and exploitive wars. He opposes all forms of military conscription.

Mike Leavy advocates full legal rights for all persons eighteen years of age, including the right to vote.



Secretary of State

State of Washington



**Paul
BENTLEY**
Democrat

Senator Paul Bentley, 40-year resident, was raised and educated in Washington. He is a graduate of Roosevelt H.S. in Seattle; B.A. in Business Admin., U of W; Masters Degree from the U. of Utah; at-

tended the U. of Puget Sound, San Diego State and Utah State U. He is an active commercial bush-pilot; a Lt. Col. in the Air Force Reserve; and a veteran of W.W. II.

A former business manager and federal investigator, Senator Bentley has been a mathematics teacher. He is the immediate past president of the Tacoma Federation of Teachers and vice president of the Washington State Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

In seeking this office, Senator Bentley is vitally concerned with strengthening the two party system in our state and revitalizing our election procedures. To this end Senator Bentley would: a) simplify registration procedures ("it is easier to purchase a gun than to register to vote"); b) actively seek liberalization of voting statutes; c) computerize all voter registration lists, making them available at nominal cost; d) compile and publish by-laws of all political parties and subdivisions thereof; e) publish notices of all precinct caucuses; f) and promote the presidential preference primary.

A vote for Senator Bentley is a vote for revitalizing the Office of Secretary of State and for improving our democratic process.



**A. Ludlow
KRAMER**
Republican

Secretary of State A. Ludlow Kramer was elected to office in 1964 after serving on the Seattle City Council. His consistent objective has been to modernize the machinery of government to keep pace with the state's rapidly changing needs.

Kramer's first action in office was to request a 10% cut in the budget prepared by his predecessor. By improving office procedures and introducing computer processing he was able to return \$90,000 to the state's general fund.

As Chief Elections Officer, Kramer has worked to streamline voting procedures. He improved the voters' pamphlet and, two years ago, introduced this candidates' pamphlet. With innovative methods and printing and mailing economies, this was done at a saving of \$475,000.

Believing that the scope of any public office is limited only by the vision of the officeholder and the people he serves, Secretary Kramer has accepted many additional important duties. He served as the state's first Coordinator of Urban Affairs and as Chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee. As Chairman of the Urban Affairs Council, he is currently spearheading its Commission on the Cause and Prevention of Civil Disorder.

When you vote for A. Ludlow Kramer you are voting for another four years of rewarding leadership.

Secretary of State

State of Washington



**Rod
MAHAFFEY**

Conservative Party

41 years old; married; family; University graduate; cargo checker, waterfront; Assistant Building Maintenance Manager, Air West Airlines.

The constitution has the answers to most of our

problems. Why do we hesitate to use it? Who is it that is really against the constitution, that is seeking to modify it? It is the followers of International Socialism. Do we have to agree with them just because they shout the loudest? No, of course not. Let us enforce this document which has helped bring us our precious freedom and prosperity, not dilute it and eventually abandon it, for a world dictatorship, poverty and slavery.

This position needs someone who knows and works within the constitution. It needs someone who believes in God as the source of the rights and direction of man; who believes in local people instead of centralized government; who believes in the American system of free-enterprise as opposed to Socialism; and who believes in the protection of American industry and labor. In short, someone who will stand up for America.

Today's weight of turmoil and strife forces us to hold up, rather than to discard, our constitutional order and foundation.

Vote Wallace! Vote Mahaffey! Vote you! Vote America!



State Treasurer

State of Washington



**Robert S.
O'BRIEN**
Democrat

State Treasurer Robert S. O'Brien is a native of Washington, born in Seattle and attended school there and in Olympia.

He was elected State Treasurer in 1964 and in

the four years he has served in that office he has been given national recognition for his work.

When elected, Treasurer O'Brien recognized an opportunity for improved cash management and short-term investment yields. He requested and obtained from the 1967 Legislature passage of seven bills, three of which contributed substantially to the improved interest earnings which increased from \$4.5 million in 1965 to \$11.5 million in 1967.

Treasurer O'Brien believes that continuing a prudent investment program will result in still larger dividends to Washington citizens.

In addition to his formal education and technical seminars in investment and data processing, Treasurer O'Brien served eight years in an administrative capacity with Kaiser Corp.; six years successful private businessman; served 14 years as Grant County Treasurer; elected president of State Association of Elected County Officials, three consecutive terms; elected president of Washington County Treasurers' Assn.; and was one of 300 participants selected to attend a federally sponsored economic symposium to review the U. S. Government's annual budget.



**Edwin J.
ALEXANDER**
Republican

Edwin J. Alexander, Olympia Newspaper Publisher, is well known throughout the state as an energetic campaigner and dynamic speaker. He has long been active in Community, Civic, Fraternal, Church and Governmental Affairs.

He served four years as Administrative Assistant in the Department of Finance, Budget and Business and eight years as Director of Personnel both under Governor Arthur B. Langlie.

His long list of credits include National Officer and State President of the Elks; Past State President Washington Young Republicans; Past State President State Employees Union AFL-CIO; Past President Chamber of Commerce; active in Red Cross, Cancer Society, Cerebral Palsy, Boy Scouts, and UGN.

Presently serving as Vice-Chairman of the Governor's Committee and a member of the President's Committee for the Handicapped.

He is a member of the National Editorial Association, National Newspaper Association and Washington Newspaper Publishers Association currently serving on its Legislative Committee.

Elected, Alexander will work closely with the Governor, Elected Officials, State Legislature and the State Finance Committee for maximum effectiveness and efficiency in the operation of the office.

He will scrupulously scrutinize investments, tighten controls, modernize procedures and jealously guard the public interest.



**R. V. (Bob)
GRAHAM**

Democrat

R. V. "Bob" Graham seeks re-election in 1968 as, "Your Qualified State Auditor." He is "Qualified" by his education—High School, Grays Harbor College, and numerous accounting-oriented post-graduate courses and seminars.

He is "Qualified" by his experience, having held every major administrative post in the State Auditor's organization during 16 years prior to his 1964 election.

He is "Qualified" by his extensive application of modern systems and techniques to the operation of his office since becoming State Auditor. National recognition has been given to his comprehensive "Performance Auditing" program and its resulting recommendations for accomplishing economy and frugality in state government agencies.

He is "Qualified" by his successful promotion as State Auditor, of legislation assuring maximum utilization and coordination of automatic data processing systems by state and local governmental units.

He is "Qualified" by his continual updating of the accounting systems and fiscal-legal post audit procedures for the state's political subdivisions, and by his sponsorship of governmental accounting courses for institutions of higher education, including adult vocational training.

He is "Qualified" by his dedication to the highest professional and ethical standards for the independent, elected office of State Auditor—"Responsive to the Legislature and responsible to the people."



**Anne Baird
SHERMAN**

Republican

The office of State Auditor has been dominated for over thirty-five years by one regime . . . and since the number one purpose of the auditor's office is to protect, by audit, the taxpayer's money

it is difficult to believe this can be done when political power has been in the hands of one group for so many years.

The full potential of our state has yet to be realized. A turning point has been reached in the development of our resources and the needs of our people. The old ways are no longer adequate. A new, energetic auditor will enable our state to meet the challenges of modern society. This office must be rededicated to the efficient operation of state government. Gain integrity and experience with your vote for Anne Baird Sherman.



Attorney General

State of Washington



**John G.
McCutcheon**
Democrat

There is more to being Attorney General than possessing a law degree. The Attorney General runs the biggest law office in the state. He must be an able administrator and forceful leader as well

as a competent lawyer. John G. McCutcheon is the most experienced and qualified candidate for the office of Attorney General, having served two terms in the State House of Representatives, ten years as Prosecuting Attorney in Pierce County (the third largest law office in the state) as well as private practice and experience as a special assistant Attorney General, representing three community colleges and acting as special assistant to a task force of the Citizens' Committee on Crime.

McCutcheon attended Stadium High School in Tacoma and the University of Washington, receiving a law degree from Montana University. He resides in Tacoma with his wife, Pat, and two daughters.

John McCutcheon believes the public wants something done about violence in the ghettos, riots in the schools and colleges and crime in the streets. He believes that there should be established a Department of Justice, under the leadership of the Attorney General's office, to assist law enforcement agencies. John G. McCutcheon stands for Justice, Law and Order.



**Slade
Gorton**
Republican

Slade Gorton believes that a law-abiding and orderly society must be maintained and is the framework within which progress must come. Justice and progress are possible only where there is order.

The goal toward which we strive is "respect for the law . . . concern for the people."

Slade Gorton believes that the Attorney General must lead the fight against crime and violence in this state. As the chief legal officer of the state he must provide leadership for the support of local law enforcement in the apprehension and prosecution of all offenders. With equal enthusiasm and imagination he must stimulate the development of programs and the use of modern technology for the prevention of crime and violence.

Slade Gorton's ten years in the Legislature—during all of which he was rated "outstanding" by the Seattle Municipal League—culminated in his being elected House Majority Leader. Fifteen years in the successful practice of law were preceded by three years in the Judge Advocate's office managing a staff of attorneys deeply involved in prosecution and defense.

Slade Gorton's record of performance has earned the endorsement of an overwhelming majority of concerned lawyers in the state for his candidacy for Attorney General.

Commissioner of Public Lands

State of Washington



**Bert
COLE**
Democrat

Bert Cole is recognized by state and national leaders as an authority on public land management. His ambitions and comprehensive program of professional management goals for the Dept. of Natural Resources during his three 4-year terms as Commissioner of Public Lands has won the respect and confidence of education, labor and business leaders. His ability to reach sound, businesslike decisions in managing the 3 million acres of state land is widely acclaimed. Public land management, professional progress, increasing maximum income to benefit schools, and county governments, require a man with vigor, insight and realistic goals.

His background in education, banking, city and county government, successful private business, and 12 years as Commissioner of Public Lands has earned him a reputation as one who "gets things done."

As spokesman for public land management policies, Cole has appeared before Congressional hearings and committees, served on numerous statewide and national advisory and policy making groups.

Bert Cole gives full measure of his time and talents to the office of Public Lands. During his tenure as Commissioner of Public Lands he has increased the net income from state lands to the highest level of earning. He is deeply involved in the rehabilitation of forests and young men. A number of honor camps for men serving prison sentences have been strategically placed throughout the state's forests in cooperation with the Department of Institutions.

Cole has aggressively applied the multiple use concept to management of state lands to provide the best timber crops, to provide public watersheds, and to expand recreation opportunities for all on public lands and waters.

To clarify an important issue, Bert Cole emphasizes his position that log export restrictions should be applied equally to timber from all ownerships—Federal, State and private—a control measure that can be evoked only by the Federal government.

The public lands belong to our children. Keep them in hands you can trust.



**Richard A. C.
GREENE**
Republican

Puget Sound Bridge: If it becomes necessary to build a bridge across Puget Sound, it should be a covered bridge because of the rain.

State Parks: There should be an expanded system to place parklands within easy reach of every citizen. For the citizens of King County, I envision a wilderness area on the site of the Boeing Company.

Quilcene Oysters: Baked at high heat with a little chive, parsley, garlic and wine. **Littering:** A litter-bag at Bert Cole's private hunting lodge.

Employment practices: Elimination of all catch-polls and tipstaffs.

Indian fishing rights: Individual catches will be limited to 4 Indians. **Geoducks:** A Republican Land Commissioner to back up Governor Evans.

If Elected: I shall be the sort of Land Commissioner who will go out fearlessly and commission the land.

Platform:

Land use: Land should be used gently but firmly.
Whidbey Island: Whidbey Island must be replaced.



Insurance Commissioner State of Washington



**Karl
HERRMANN**

Democrat

My 12 years' experience in the Washington State Senate serving as chairman of the Standing Committee on Insurance and the Joint Interim Insurance Committee has convinced me that certain companies,

one in particular, have completely dominated the Insurance Commissioner's office for many years. The result is weak and ineffective regulation. The time is long overdue for the election of a people's commissioner who will consider the rights of the public and policyholders as paramount to the function of this office. I further believe that it is a sorry state of affairs when the Legislature is forced to dig out the problems that this office and certain special interest groups would like to keep buried. If I am elected Insurance Commissioner, I intend to go to my former colleagues in the Legislature with an updated, comprehensive legislative program designed to rectify the long-needed changes in insurance practices. My number one consideration is effective regulation supplemented by necessary legislation to guarantee that the public interest shall be furthered and protected. Specifically, I refer to credit insurance gouging; rejections, cancellations and failures to renew auto and fire coverages, and hairsplitting in health and accident insurance.



**Gerald (Jerry)
SULLIVAN**

Republican

A native of Olympia, Jerry Sullivan was raised in Seattle and earned a degree in finance from the University of Washington prior to serving five years in the Air Force. Jerry next earned a Master's de-

gree in insurance from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, served as a security analyst from a nation-wide insurer, and then returned to Washington as Chief Deputy Insurance Commissioner.

As Chief Deputy, he implemented legislative changes to strengthen agent licensing laws, to eliminate the traffic in mail-order insurance from unlicensed insurers, to eliminate abuses in credit insurance, and other programs designed to protect the policyholder.

As your Commissioner, he will emphasize policyholder protection through such programs as the "mobile complaint service" which will provide a Deputy Insurance Commissioner on a scheduled basis in all of the major cities of the state not now directly serviced by the Commissioner's office, and in Seattle's multi-service center.

The insurance problems we face today can only be solved by someone who has a complete and thorough knowledge of the complexities of insurance operations and how insurance can best be used to serve the public interest. Jerry Sullivan has the knowledge necessary to protect your interests.



State Senator

VOTE FOR ONE

Republican
NO FILING



**Bruce A.
WILSON**

Democrat

I am 47 years old and for the past 11 years have been publisher of the Omak Chronicle. I am a graduate of Northwestern University and served in the Air Force during World War II. My wife Merilynn

and I have four children, one in college and three in junior-senior high school.

Washington is one of the fastest-growing states in the nation. Forward-looking legislation is needed to provide our metropolitan areas with an orderly growth. East side legislators share in this responsibility.

At the same time, we are entitled to see to it that our own rural areas are not encumbered by inappropriate programs. I would seek to defend the basic interests of Pend Oreille, Stevens, Ferry, and Okanogan counties, which make up the Second Legislative district, and to provide county government with the flexibility it needs to cope with its increased responsibilities.

My objectives, in brief, would be to help Washington remain a state all of us can be proud of and to insure that the Second District will remain as enjoyable a place to live as it is today. I will deeply appreciate your vote in the general election.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN YOUR DISTRICT



**Joe D.
HAUSSLER**

Democrat
District 2-A

Businessman and orchardist in Okanogan County for 28 years. County Commissioner for six years; resigned that post to run for the State Legislature. Presently serving his third term in that body.

He always worked for the best interests of all and will continue to represent Okanogan County with common sense and proven ability.

Presently serving on the Legislative Council on the following committees: Ways and Means, Local Government, and Chairman of Agriculture Committee.



**Margaret M.
STOKES**

Republican
District 2-A

Margaret Stokes was born in Alaska, educated in the public schools of Washington and California and is a graduate of UCLA. She has taught in both urban and rural schools and has always been active in community affairs. At present she is serving on the Twisp School Board.

For many years Mrs. Stokes and her husband, Irwin, owned and operated an orchard and cattle ranch in the Methow Valley. They have two grown children.

Mrs. Stokes feels that she is well acquainted with Legislative District 2-A. She knows the people, their economy, their schools, their problems and if elected could represent them ably and honestly.



**Art
AVEY**

Democrat
District 2-B

Democratic candidate for State Representative, District 2-B, Stevens, Ferry and Pend Oreille counties. Experienced legislator having served in the 1959, 1961, 1965 and 1967 Legislatures. One of Washington's top eight ranking Democratic Representatives. Will serve all the people in Stevens, Ferry and Pend Oreille counties.



**William (Bill)
SCHUMAKER**

Republican
District 2-B

William (Bill) Schumaker, age 53, spent 20 years on a Colville farm, 14 years in newspaper business, four years in WW II; is a national gun magazine editor, outdoor writer-photographer, successful sporting goods businessman. Northeast Washington's original and fiery leader in the fight to punish criminals more severely, instead of forcing gun registration-licensing upon honest citizens. A new man who knows right from wrong, favors sensible business-like government without tax increases—and is not afraid to stand up and speak out.



State Senator

VOTE FOR ONE



**James "Jimmy"
KEEFE**

Democrat

As the second ranking member of the Washington State Senate, I sincerely ask the residents of the Third District to return me to Olympia. There are many uncompleted tasks and much necessary

watching to assure the best value for our tax dollars. I seek to continue to serve as "the people's Senator".

As a member of the important Senate Rules Committee and of the Legislative Council, I have consistently insisted on convincing proof of need for new programs. During the last session I sponsored such major legislation as Washington's clean air act; a law enabling public and private power to join for the first time in mutual construction and operation of power producing plants; a measure restricting and regulating legislative lobbyists; and another to assure continued adequate mass transportation facilities. I have consistently sought better working conditions and pensions for our police and firemen and for improved industrial insurance for workers in extra hazardous employment. I will continue working for a reasonable state scholarship program; more stringent laws to keep obscene literature and dangerous drugs out of the hands of our children; and to improve state institution programs emphasizing the curing, training and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped.



**George Elmer
BROWN**

Republican

Born Pottstown, Pa., 1900. Educated: public schools and Mercersburg Academy. Graduate Princeton University 1922, attended Harvard and George Washington Law Schools; awarded degree from latter, 1926. Arrived Spokane 1926, admitted to bar 1927, practiced law since.

Eight years scoutmaster Troop 51 Boy Scouts which he built into largest troop in Inland Empire in early 30's; organized Hillyard Booster Club, boys' service club, and was adviser since. In the 30's he and Mrs. Thomas E. Kehoe were co-chairmen of Hillyard Community Center, operated in old Hillyard High School, during depression years served weekly thousands of adult and children of Northwest Spokane in instructional and recreational activities. 1935 was awarded first Jr. C of C Distinguished Service Award and Boy Scouts Silver Beaver Award for distinguished service to boyhood. 1955 City of Spokane awarded Brown its distinguished civic service award.

1931 was youngest member of lower house of State Legislature, serving with distinction. Delegate to 1936 and 1940 National Republican Conventions and for 40 years has been delegate to county and state conventions and served continuously as precinct committeeman since 1940.

Member Masonic Lodge, Chamber of Commerce, Hillyard Commercial Club, Spokane and Washington Bar Associations, University Club, Municipal League, Princeton and Harvard Clubs of Spokane, Rotary Club and American Legion.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



**Mrs. Joseph E.
HURLEY**

Democrat
Position No. 1

Mrs. Joseph E. Hurley has represented the Third District in the House of Representatives for sixteen years. She resides at 730 E. Boone Avenue, Spokane, Washington. Her husband is a lawyer and former State Representative. The Hurleys have four children.

Mrs. Hurley says, "I am opposed to a Constitutional Convention to rewrite the State Constitution as being unnecessary and dangerous. We are having no difficulty in keeping it current by amendments from time to time. A measure I strongly favor is the proposal to reduce credit interest rates from 18 to 12 percent."

Republican
Position No. 1
NO FILING



**William J. S. "Bill"
MAY**

Democrat
Position No. 2

A resident of Spokane for the past 48 years. Represented the Third District past 8 years.

I have served on the Legislative Council 4 years and am Chairman of its Labor Sub-committee. Member of the all-important Rules Committee past two sessions.

Serving my 14th year as a member of the Spokane Civil Service Comm.; member of the Boy Scout Exec. Board, United Crusade, Manpower Development Trng. Admin., Advisory Board member of the Community College, Former Board member of the YMCA, Red Cross and Morning Star Boys Ranch. Employed as the Exec. Sec. of the Spokane Central Labor Council past 18 years.



**Gerald (Gary)
MADREN**

Republican
Position No. 2

Born Iowa, reared Wyoming and Montana. Graduate Helena High School, 2½ years Intermountain Union College. Married and raised family of 3 daughters during 33 years in the 3rd District. Partner Madren Brothers Automobile Agency in Hillyard. Operated large auto dealership downtown Spokane 9 years with approximately 50 employees. Three times chairman Hillyard HiJinks. Past Director Spokane C of C. Former Scoutmaster and Dist. Comm. Boy Scouts. Past Pres. Hillyard Community Club; Past Pres. Hillyard Lions; Past Dist. Gov. Lions Int.; Past Pres. Hillyard Toastmasters; Past Gov. Area 9 Toastmasters. Four years Spokane County Republican Chairman. Delegate 1952 Republican National Convention.



State Senator

VOTE FOR ONE



William S. "Bill"

DAY

Democrat

A graduate of Palmer College of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, Day has practiced Chiropractic at E. 2721 Sprague Avenue for the last 20 years. As your Representative, Day was first elected in

1958 and has served you continuously since. He was Speaker of the House in the 1963 Legislature, the only man to serve in this capacity from Eastern Washington in 20 years. Under his guidance as Speaker, the 1963 Session is the only Session since 1933, a period of 35 years, in which no new taxes were enacted or old ones re-enacted.

Day served on the Legislative Council since 1963 when he was chairman of this important interim committee. He presently serves as chairman of the Legislative Council Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Public Health.

He continues to run comprehensive surveys in his 4th District to maintain responsive action to the will of the people he represents. Day is pledged to efficiency and sound economy in state government.



W. A. "Al"
WHITFORD

Republican

W. A. (Al) Whitford, 46, is well known throughout the Inland Empire for his many years of service to youth. Al was awarded the coveted Golden Acorn for his services as president of the Greenacres Junior

High P. T. A., president of Central Valley High School P. T. A. and president of the Central Valley District P. T. A. Council (17 P. T. A.'s).

For his many years of service to Boy Scouting Al Whitford has been awarded Boy Scouting's two highest honors, the Silver Beaver and St. George's awards.

Al's son Pete, an Eagle Scout, achieved prominence as a distance runner at Central Valley High School and Al's wife, Jeannette is a leader in Northwest Indian affairs. Al maintains membership in the Blackfoot Indian Tribe.

He is presently an industrial buyer for Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, Trentwood Works.

Whitford believes in adequate support for public schools, stronger vocational education through establishment of a Spokane Valley Community College and vocational training through private industry. He believes that continued conservation of natural resources will provide long-term job opportunities and maintain the Spokane Valley as a pleasant place to live. You will be proud of Al Whitford as your next state senator.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



**Donald C.
SCOTT**

Democrat
Position No. 1

Podiatrist, 48, married with two children, Episcopalian, Veteran of WW II. Two years overseas with the 4th Marine Div. Active in Boy Scouts over 16 years, district and council level. Member Spokane Comm. of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Advisory Board of the Salvation Army. Sec. two terms of the Wn. State Podiatry Association; hunter and fisherman.

For implementation of our air and water pollution laws. Favors a close study of tax exempt properties. Supports Federal Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, urges its adoption into state government as soon as possible. For holding the line on taxes.



**Jim (Keenly)
KUEHNLE**

Republican
Position No. 1

James P. "Jim" Kuehnle (pronounced Keenly), age 44. Honor grad. Palo Alto H.S. and O.S.U. Wife, Georgia; daughters, Kris and Janni, both W.S.U.

Present and recent community service includes: Pres. Spokane Valley Kiwanis, Director Spokane Valley C of C; Pres. Valley Credit Bureau; Valley United Crusade Chmn; P.T.A. president, Director, Irvin Water Dist.; Director Pacific Northwest Unlimited; Washington State Weather Modification board; Boy Scouts, Rainbow Girls, Elks, Masonic Lodge, Spokane C of C.

Jim represents no special interest groups; will, in the Legislature, speak loud and clear in behalf of all the concerned citizens of the rapidly growing 4th district, the Inland Empire industrial heart.



**Walt O.
KNOWLES**

Democrat
Position No. 2

Lifetime resident of Spokane, he has lived 34 years in Spokane Valley, attended Millwood Grade, West Valley High and graduated from Spokane Junior College. After two years at the U of W he attended and received a B.A. Degree in Education at EWSC.

An overseas combat veteran in World War II as an Infantry Officer, he also served as assistant professor of Military Science at Montana State during the Korean conflict. He received a law degree from Gonzaga in 1950 and has been in private practice since.

Active in all civic affairs he is a Past State President of the Washington State Moose Association.



**Gordon W.
RICHARDSON**

Republican
Position No. 2

Re-elect Gordon W. Richardson—"A man who cares." For 20 years he has lived and worked in the 4th Dist., has always been very active in public affairs, seeking to make his district a better place to live and raise a family.

During his first term served as special member of the important Legislative Council. He has also been on the Appropriations, Local Government and Education Committees. Richardson is pledged to strengthening local government, reduction of the powers of State and Federal governments. He is a college graduate, former teacher, veteran of World War II and is presently a realtor in Spokane Valley.



State Senator

VOTE FOR ONE



**John L.
COONEY**

Democrat

Qualifications: Effective and experienced State Senator. Ranking member of all-powerful Rules and Ways and Means Committees. Other committee assignments include Judiciary, Commerce and Manu-

facturing, Public Health, Air and Water Pollution. Resident of Spokane 32 years, practicing attorney.

Accomplishments: Long before the Federal Government entered the field, Senator Cooney led the fight to keep our water clean and to keep our clean water in the Northwest. Senator Cooney received a citation from the Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Association and directors of five departments of the State of Washington for his work on the Water Resources Committee to improve the quality of Washington's water.

Future Programs: Will give unqualified support to our officials to maintain law and order in the State of Washington. Will continue to oppose an increase in taxes as it is his feeling that the people of the State of Washington are presently being taxed beyond necessity. Senator Cooney will give his wholehearted support to the insurance reform which is being studied and drafted at this time. He is particularly concerned with policy cancellations and rate increases and other abuses affecting policyholders and their pocketbooks. Senator Cooney will continue programs for clean water and clean air.



**James A.
BLODGETT**

Republican

Jim Blodgett's background attests to his dedication to serving his fellow citizens. A Grocer and Hardware merchant for 35 years, his other activities include:

Government: State Representative, 5th District, 1947-48; Chairman Commerce and Manufacturing, on Public Utilities and Education Committees; Spokane City Councilman, 1964-68; Spokane County Regional Planning Conference Chairman, 1967-68; School District 81 board member; Spokane Park Board member 13 years; Spokane Plan Commission member, 1963-64.

Civic: Lions Club, Past President, Secretary 3 years, Zone Chairman 19-E; Arthritis Foundation Finance Chairman, 1961; Scouting, all levels.

Business: State Food Dealers President, 1963-64; Board member 12 years; Inland Empire Food Dealers Past President and 13 year board member; IGA and Empire Stores Board member.

Elder in Presbyterian Church. Member Masons, Moose, Municipal League.

With this wealth of experience it is his hope that he can be of service in helping to solve some of the many problems facing our state in the demanding times ahead. The 5th District in Spokane County is being caught up in the influx of population and the rapidly changing economy and needs Jim Blodgett's wide experience to give good representation to its citizens.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN YOUR DISTRICT



Geraldine
(Mrs. W. L. "Bill")
McCORMICK

Democrat
District 5-A

Geraldine (Mrs. W. L. Bill) McCormick, widow, two daughters, homeowner. Feels biggest issue of today is law and order, pledges support to law enforcement agencies. Informed on education, highways and preservation of Northwest water.

Member of Assumption Parish, Home and School Assoc. 10 years, Altar Society; member of Triangle Grange Eagles Lodge and V.F.W. Aux.

Opposes any tax increase, favors limit of 25 percent of true and fair value on property taxes. Favors tax reform only if it is true reform. Supports education at all levels, particularly the Spokane Community College.

Republican
District 5-A
NO FILING



William R.
WHITE

Democrat
District 5-B

William R. (Dick) White, 41, congenial broadcast executive, is the Democratic candidate for State Representative from Spokane's north-side District 5-B.

A veteran of 20 years in the broadcasting field, he has served for the past 10 years as General Manager of radio Station KPEG in Spokane.

White feels that his experience in working with people, his association with the business community, and broadcaster's awareness of the area will be of great value in serving all the people. He is a graduate of Spokane's North Central High, attended EWSC and the University of Oregon. Happily married, he lives with his wife, Wanda, and son Jimmie.



Gerald L.
SALING

Republican
District 5-B

As your elected representative for the past four years, I have had the opportunity to help promote responsible legislation that has developed our resources, reduced unemployment and brought our state to its highest level of prosperity. However, the job is not complete. It requires proven and dedicated leaders to capably face the tasks that lie ahead. Vocational training programs to train unemployed people for new jobs must be expanded. Combining some city and county agencies without reduction of services could save tax dollars. I serve on these committees: Appropriations, Vice-Chairman; State Government and Legislative Procedures; and Education and Libraries.



State Representative

VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



**George J.
SMITH**

Democrat
Position No. 1

If elected: I favor cities getting more of the taxes the state collects, so local governments can increase the salaries of our teachers, firemen and policemen. I favor a law that our schools operate more than 182 days in a year. Schools in District 81 are closed 183 days this school year. What business firm could operate with its doors closed six months in a year? I think the governor should appoint a committee to study ways that we can receive more benefits from our costly school property.

I will fight to lower high hospital room rates. I paid \$49.00 a day.



**A. J. "Bud"
PARDINI**

Republican
Position No. 1

Age 36; wife, Donna; 3 children; Mortgage Loan Officer. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., Pardini came to Fairchild A.F.B. during Korean War. Served numerous committees for civic, governmental and educational needs. Dist. Ser. Award as Outstanding Young Man in Spokane. Active in United Crusade. Active in Republican party since 1963. Represented Wn. JC's in D.C., 1967.

Pardini advocates financial aid to urban areas from the state; improved methods of financing educational needs beyond special levy elections; equality in property taxes; constitutional reform by the "Gateway" amendment; and the creation of new jobs and industry balanced by the protection of great natural environment.

**William B.
NIGGEMEYER**

Democrat
Position No. 2

Candidate did not submit photograph and statement for publication.



**Jerry C.
KOPET**

Republican
Position No. 2

State Representative Jerry Kopet has served the Sixth District well in Olympia. His leadership and ability have earned him the assignment as chairman of an important sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee, as well as serving on the committees on Financial Institutions and Insurance; Local Government; Public Health and Welfare; and an Interim assignment as member of the Public Pension Commission.

Representative Kopet has a long record of civic and community involvement, and is an Inland Empire leader in the Boy Scout program. He is a graduate of the U of W, College of Pharmacy (cum laude), earning also Masters and Doctors degrees at Washington.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



Democrat
Position No. 1
NO FILING



**Edward F.
HARRIS**

Republican
Position No. 1

Edward F. Harris has served 14 years as Representative from the 7th District. Spokane Municipal League in 1966 made this rating of Representative Harris: "Superior qualifications. Superior performance as legislator for past 12 years." Has university degrees in both business and law. Is a practicing Spokane attorney with offices in the Old National Bank Building. Resides at S. 1723 Maple. Member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Assistant Party Floor Leader, 1957. Caucus Chairman, 1959. Chairman Public Utilities and Transportation Committee, 1963. Member Legislative Council 1965-1968.



**Gerald L. (Jerry)
CUNNINGHAM**

Democrat
Position No. 2

Gerald L. Cunningham, 38, born in Illinois, graduated with honors from Michigan State University in 1953, is now the owner and operator of West Medical Lake Resort.

Cunningham would bring the legislature extensive business and professional experience; he was a successful insurance executive in Michigan and California; he was a mathematics and English teacher for 8 years in private and public Spokane schools.

Candidate Cunningham has been married for 16 years to his wife Jane and is the father of three sons, 15, 13, and 10. Gerald L. Cunningham has been active in civic, educational and sportsman's groups.



**Carlton A.
GLADDER**

Republican
Position No. 2

In keeping with promises made to you two years ago, I have worked honestly and conscientiously to represent you in Olympia. My attendance record was the highest of any of the 99 Representatives. I have not been a "fence-straddler" and have taken firm stands on many difficult issues.

I shall continue to fight against the federal takeover of state matters; and to fight for economy in government at all levels.



State Representative

VOTE FOR ONE IN YOUR DISTRICT



**Louis M.
MINTON**

Democrat
District 8-A

Louis Minton, 42, has lived in Washington since 1940. Served in U. S. Army and Army Reserve 21 years, receiving a field commission during World War II. Owns and operates Lou's Barber Shop in Sunnyside. Member of the Journeyman's Barbers' Int. Union of America, V. F. W. and American Legion, and is a past member of the State Barber School Board and the Sunnyside Jaycees. He and his wife, Margaret, have three grown children, three living at home and one grandchild. He was graduated from high school at Fort Sheridan, Illinois (son of a career soldier), and attended law school for two years.



**Irving
NEWHOUSE**

Republican
District 8-A

Born Mabton October 16, 1920, graduated Sunnyside High in 1936; B.S. in Agriculture, WSU, 1943; Naval Reserve officer, Pacific theater, World War II. Operates 300-acre diversified irrigated farm between Sunnyside and Mabton. Married, six children. Director Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District and of Sunnyside Chamber of Commerce.

Has served as President of Yakima County Cattle-men's Association, Yakima County Farm Bureau, Washington Beef Council, and as chairman of Yakima County Planning Commission.

Serving second term in House, Chairman of Agriculture Committee, member Transportation and Labor committees. Member of Legislative Council and Columbia Interstate Compact.



**Glenn
GUNN**

Democrat
District 8-B

Born in Kansas, 1922, raised in Midwest, moved to California after four years in service. Moved to Washington in 1957 to make permanent home. Engineering Designer employed by Architect-Engineer on Hanford projects and in private sector of economy. Resides in Richland, five children. Hobbies: fishing, sports, family camping. Active in conservation movement on local, state, Northwest regional problems for ten years. Support true tax reform without increased spending, positive action to eliminate special school levies for operations and maintenance, strengthened law enforcement and justice, preventing pollution of air and water, 25% assessment limit for property taxes.



**Max
BENITZ**

Republican
District 8-B

Age 52. Appointed as the one at-large member by Governor Evans to the Coordinating Council for Occupational and Vocational Education. Immediate past pres. of the Wn. State Farm Bureau, former member Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau. Successfully operates 400 irrigated acres in the Yakima valley. Experienced in legislative matters, state and national. Has a good relationship with the Association of Washington Industries; worked on various assignments for A. W. I. Interested in economy in government and in furthering vocational training to reduce high cost of public assistance programs and teach people to stand on their own, thereby improving economy of the state.

Election Notes:



State Senator VOTE FOR ONE



**Graham S.
McCONNELL**

Democrat

Graham S. McConnell is a Democrat and practicing physician in Ritzville, Wash.

Dr. McConnell is a World War II Veteran; holds degrees from Columbia University, the State College

of Washington and the University of Oregon Medical School; has been an active member in the Democratic party since his return from the service in 1947.

He understands the needs and problems of our district and earnestly believes the taxpayer is entitled to at least 90¢ for every dollar collected. He opposes the diversion of taxes and will strive to achieve a more equitable tax base, believing too great a burden is placed on the property tax levy under the present tax structure.

Dr. McConnell feels strongly that his candidacy is an investment in the integrity of the two-party system; that the Democratic Party best answers the needs of our troubled society and needs the support of all people who care about the less advantaged and disadvantaged. If elected, he pledges to devote his efforts to honesty, integrity and efficiency in our state government.



**Elmer C.
HUNTLEY**

Republican

Senator Huntley was elected to ten years in the Washington State House of Representatives and has served for approximately two years in the Washington State Senate. He was appointed to the Senate by the County Commissioners to fill the unexpired term of Supreme Court Justice Marshall A. Neill.

Senator Huntley, as a Member of the House of Representatives, served as Chairman of the Highway Committee and, after leaving the House of Representatives, served two years as Chairman of the Washington State Highway Commission. He is a member of the Washington State Toll Bridge Authority. Huntley is presently a member of the Senate Committees of: Banks, Financial Institutions and Insurance; Higher Education; Highways; Ways and Means (Appropriations).

Senator Huntley, age 53, a Thornton grain and livestock farmer, has been active in numerous civic and agricultural organizations. He was a member of the State Executive Committee of the Washington State Wheat Growers Association and served as the first President of the Whitman County Wheat Growers Association. He is presently a member of the Board of Governors of Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children and a Member of Board of Directors of Spokane's Deaconess Hospital.

Born and raised at St. John, Washington, he was educated in the St. John public schools and attended Washington State University. He and Mrs. Huntley are active in Washington State University Alumni activities.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN YOUR DISTRICT



Democrat
District 9-A
NO FILING



**Robert F.
GOLDSWORTHY**

Republican
District 9-A

Representative Goldsworthy is one of the senior members of the House of Representatives. He holds the position of Majority Caucus Chairman as well as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Goldsworthy has served six previous sessions, gaining this office first in 1956.

Representative Goldsworthy was born and reared in Whitman County. He holds a degree from Washington State University. A Major General in the Air Force Reserve, Goldsworthy flew combat missions in World War II and Korea. He is married to the former Jean Comegys, Thornton, Wash. They have two children, a son Bob, Jr., and a daughter, Jill.

Representative Goldsworthy operates a wheat farm near Rosalia, Washington.

Democrat
District 9-B
NO FILING



**Otto
AMEN**

Republican
District 9-B

Representative Otto Amen served on the Agriculture, Natural Resources, Public Institutions and Youth Development, and Transportation committees in the last legislature. During the interim he is serving on the Legislative Council Committee on Commerce, Industry, Trades and Professions.

Representative Amen is a graduate of WSU and operates a wheat farm. He has an excellent record of service in the field of agriculture, serving as Pres. of Wn. Assn. of Wheat Growers, Western Wheat, and Wn. Wheat Commission; also as State Coordinator of the Food for Peace Program.

He is married to the former Doris Jones of Dayton. They have two sons, Richard, a graduate of UW and Stanford, and Donald, a graduate of WSU.



State Senator VOTE FOR ONE



**Hubert F.
DONOHUE**

Democrat

Born in Dayton, Washington 47 years ago, Hubert Donohue has spent his life in Southeastern Washington. He and wife, Evelyn have four sons. He raises wheat and cattle on the family farm east

of Dayton. Hubert attended Washington State University and flew B-17's with the 8th Air Force in England during World War II. He is still active in the Air Force Reserve, with the rank of Lt. Col.

He feels that the new Dist. 11 needs a strong voice in Olympia. This district and most of the area in the State of Washington, east of the Cascades, is dependent upon an agricultural economy. He believes that this area should be represented in the State Senate by someone who has a deep concern for the people and their problems.

He is familiar with the legislative processes, and has been close to the political scene for many years. He is a son of retiring Senator Dewey C. Donohue; who has served in the Legislature for the past 20 years.

Hubert feels that a positive voice is needed if the people living in this new Dist. 11 are to have good representation in the Senate of the State of Washington.



**Herbert H.
FREISE**

Senator Herbert H. Freise, Walla Walla attorney, will seek his fourth term in the state senate, this time from the newly-created legislative district which includes Asotin, Columbia, Garfield and Walla Walla Counties.

He has been a member of the Legislative Council, Judicial Council, Interim Insurance Committee and has served on a dozen or more senate committees. Of primary concern to him have been institutions, agriculture, public assistance and the modernization of the legislative processes and procedures.

Much legislation pertaining to institutions, parole, probation, rehabilitation and education has been introduced and promoted by him.

Called by legislative leaders of the state "one of the most diligent, conscientious and able men in the Senate"; in addition, he has been responsible for the introduction of numerous vital pieces of legislation for the state in the field of agriculture, judiciary, insurance and the establishment of the community college in Walla Walla.

Born near Chicago, Illinois, he was graduated from Valparaiso University with A.B. and L.L.B. degrees and is a member of the Illinois, Washington and American Bar Associations. Senator and Mrs. Freise have three children.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN YOUR DISTRICT



**Ernest A.
COWELL**

Democrat
District 11-A

Education: Monroe, Washington; four years Electrical Engineering WSU. Eureka farmer 34 years. Production-Marketing Administration ten years, Chairman 5. Washington State Highway Commission 1957-1965. Chairman 5 years. Member Toll Bridge Authority, 1961-1965; Highway Administration Policy Committee, Western States Association State Highway Officials 1963-1964. Member Grange, Elks, Masonic bodies, Chamber of Commerce Board, Agriculture, Taxation and Legislation Committees, Vice-Chairman Transportation Committee.

Twenty-year-member Board of Directors, Walla Walla Grain Growers; presently Vice-Chairman. Executive Committee Washington State Good Roads Association. Married with son and daughter graduates of Seattle University and Oregon State University respectively.



**Vaughn
HUBBARD**

Republican
District 11-A

I am a lawyer practicing at Waitsburg and Walla Walla since graduating from the University of Washington Law School in 1950. I graduated from Washington State University in 1947 with a BA in Political Science.

I am 45, married and have four children. I served during World War II as a Navy Pilot. I am a member of the State Legislature serving on the Agriculture, Natural Resources, Transportation, Insurance and Financial Institutions and Interim Committee on Game and Game Fish.

I favor economy in government.

Democrat
District 11-B
NO FILING



**Tom
COPELAND**

Republican
District 11-B

Representative Copeland has served in the House of Representatives continuously since 1957. During that time he has received many major committee assignments and served as minority whip in 1961 and 1963 sessions, the minority floor leader in the 1965 session and as the Speaker Pro Tem in the 1967 session. In the upcoming session of 1969, he will be one of the ranking members of the House of Representatives.



State Senator

VOTE FOR ONE



**H. B. (Jerry)
HANNA**

Democrat

Senator H. B. "Jerry" Hanna, 47-year-old attorney from Wenatchee, seeks his fourth Senate term. Elected to the House in 1954, the Senate in 1956, Hanna is a ranking member of the powerful Senate Rules Committee, and a senior member of the committees on agriculture, public utilities, highways and judiciary, all of primary importance to the 12th District, which the Senator represents effectively.

Because re-districting has moved the balance of legislative power to Western Washington, Senator Hanna believes his seniority is now, more than ever, of critical importance to his area. The Senator is an outspoken advocate in the fields of agriculture, public power, assistance to the cities and counties, and port development. He has lead the fight for funds to help law enforcement agencies meet the increasing problem of crime. In the period since the 1967 session, Senator Hanna has been active in the fields of higher education and peaceful use of nuclear energy. He chaired a special sub-committee studying abuses of drug and narcotic use by college students.

Senator Hanna is a graduate of Valparaiso University. He has two children, Deborah Ann, age 13, and Max, age 11. A combat veteran of World War II, he is a member of the American Legion, Elks and Eagles lodges.



**R. D. (Bob)
McDOUGALL**

Republican

After serving four terms as a state representative, R. D. (Bob) McDougall, 43, of Wenatchee filed for the senate, hoping that he would get the opportunity to use his experience there in two critical areas.

McDougall sincerely feels that the state Senate, under control of the Democratic party since 1957, needs new leadership and foresight if Washington is to keep pace with the economic and population growth the state is already experiencing.

Two areas, especially, are badly in need of re-vamping. One is education, where the Senate has failed in meeting the financial needs of schools. This has brought about the cumbersome special levy system of financing our schools.

The other area is state government. The Senate has balked at modernizing state offices and streamlining procedure to provide more efficient service.

McDougall has sought during his terms as a representative to serve the people of Chelan and Douglas counties regardless of party.

McDougall was elected assistant majority leader in the House in 1967. He is an acknowledged leader in the fields of highways and agriculture. A fruit grower and warehouse manager, he has orchard property in Chelan and Douglas counties. He is a graduate of Washington State University, married and has three sons.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



**Jo Pardee
HALLAUER**

Democrat
Position No. 1

Graduate Western Reserve University, 1940; Officer, U. S. Navy WAVES, 1943-46; executive experience as Director Chelan County and North Central Regional Library (Wenatchee), 1946-1967. Married, two stepdaughters.

Has a primary and personal concern for North Central Washington's important fruit industry. Supports public power, wants real teeth in controls over air and water pollution. Believes county and municipal governments must streamline and modernize in order to survive under local control.

Supports continued independence of community colleges. Believes deeply that Washington can afford and must spend wisely to achieve quality and excellence in education at all levels.



**Robert (Bob)
CURTIS**

Republican
Position No. 1

Bob Curtis, outstanding legislative candidate, offers a history of proven leadership and accomplishment. Curtis has been active in nearly every aspect of District life. Member, Wenatchee Valley College Advisory Comm., past state Jaycee Pres., Chmn. Salvation Army Advisory Board, board member of Wn. State Food Dealers, recipient of East Wenatchee Dist. Serv. Award, listed in "Who's Who of Outstanding Young Men of America," leader in UGN, YMCA and Scouting, and many other activities. The 12th Dist. requires able leadership with a strong, respected voice in Olympia.

You know Bob Curtis can and will provide that leadership needed in the years ahead.



**Horace W.
BOZARTH**

Democrat
Position No. 2

Horace W. Bozarth, serving his 14th year in the Legislature, is again a candidate to represent the people of Chelan and Douglas Counties.

Being a farmer, Bozarth knows the problems of agriculture as well as of business. Due to his seniority, he will have a strong voice in the fields of Education, Public Power, Highways and Agriculture. His committee assignments are Local Government, Highways and Agriculture. He is a member of the important "Interim Joint Committee on Highways" for the State Legislature.

Bozarth is a University graduate. He has served as Co. Comm.; is a member of the State Grange Exec. Bd. and a Regent of Gonzaga U.



**Richard G. (Dick)
EACHO**

Republican
Position No. 2

A contemporary candidate—to solve contemporary problems. Dick Eacho, 38, and his wife, Rosa Lee, have 4 children. Alumnus of WSU, resident of No. Cent. Wn. for 11 years. Experience: Dist. Mgr. of Farmers Ins. Group and co-owner of Sav-Mart. 1967 Eastmont JC "Boss of Year". Childhood on orchard operation; has operated own farm.

Statement of position: Our tax system must be overhauled. Bus. and Agric. freed of govt. restrictions, can meet our economic needs better than can govt. welfare programs. Local govt. given adequate authority and resources, is best. Development of local resources must be accelerated. All are entitled to equal justice, but crime, civil disorders, property destruction must not be tolerated.



State Senator VOTE FOR ONE



**Don W.
HUNT**

Democrat

I seek the office of State Senator from the 14th District because I have strong convictions about needed reform to stimulate the prosperous growth of our community and state.

I grew up on a farm during the depression, have spent considerable time as a farm laborer, and operated my own farm for 14 years. I spent several years in government service in the Department of Agriculture and Civil Aeronautics Administration. I have both a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Education and have been a teacher and a counselor in the Yakima Public Schools for nine years. I am married and have one son, a teacher in Pasco. I have been active in the Grange, 4-H Leadership, International Farm Youth Exchange Program, Toastmasters, Methodist Church, Phi Delta Kappa and the National Education Association and its affiliates.

The prevalence of illiteracy, poverty, delinquency, unemployment and continuing welfare in the midst of plenty in the state and particularly in Yakima County is cause for concern. Adequate education and training hold the key to breaking this cycle. The tax base must be adjusted (this does not mean a gross raise) so that all governmental agencies can make long range plans.



**Jim
MATSON**

Republican

Jim Matson is 41 years old, married and has three sons. Born and raised in the Yakima Valley he graduated from the Selah schools and attended Yakima Valley College and Whitman College. Following discharge from the Navy in 1946 he entered business with his brother Richard, operating the Matson Fruit Company.

Jim is a past member of the Selah Jr. Chamber of Commerce and Selah Citizen's Committee for improved schools. He was the Selah Heart Fund Chairman for '65 and '66. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the National Bank of Washington, a Director and Legislative Committee Chairman and Labor Committee member of the Washington State Horticulture Association, Member of Legislative committee of the Yakima Growers-Shippers Association, Past president of the Yakima Pomological Club. He is a member of the Washington Pioneer Association, Kamiakin Kiwanis and is immediate past chairman of the Yakima County Republican Central Committee.

Residents of the 14th Legislative District should all be concerned about new and powerful pressures being exerted against Yakima's agricultural economics; Yakima must have a knowledgeable voice that speaks from practical experience—Jim Matson has that voice.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



**Frank
McINTOSH**

Democrat
Position No. 1

Born in Mississippi. Graduated from Magnolia H. S., and Piney Woods Jr. College and attended Alcorn A. & M. State College. Played professional baseball. Moved to Yakima in 1937.

Previously employed by the City of Yakima and the U. S. Federal Government. Presently employed by Sears Roebuck & Co.

Member of the Bethel A.M.E. Church, Past President of the Laymen's League of the Fifth Episcopal District of the A.M.E. Churches. Past President of the New Frontier Democratic Club. Past State President N.A.A.C.P.; Past Grand Exalted Ruler Elks Lodge; I.B.P.O.E. of W. Supports Industrial Development, Education and Highway Development. Pledges Equal Representation for all the people.



**Marjorie
LYNCH**

Republican
Position No. 1

Born, educated in London. Enlisted woman and officer, W.A.A.F., W.W. II. Served with American Red Cross in London, Paris. Came to U. S. in 1945, citizen in '48. Appointed to Legislature in 1961. Elected '62. Re-elected '64-66. Last session, served as Chmn. Higher Education Committee. Prime sponsor of New Community College Act. Senior member of Appropriations and Institutions Committee.

Recognized leader in education, mental health and mental retardation. Vice Chmn. Temporary Advisory Council, Public Higher Ed. Member Gov's Adv. Council on Mental Health and Mental Retardation. Considers education a most important key to solving problems of public assistance, employment, and of unskilled citizens.



**S. Ronald
JOHNSON**

Democrat
Position No. 2

Born in Yakima, the older of twin sons to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Johnson. Graduate Marquette H.S. 1965. U. S. Army with combat duty in Vietnam. Discharged May 1968. Worked fruit and hop harvest in Yakima Valley. Plan to attend Yakima Valley College. Experience of duty in Republic of Vietnam left me with a sincere desire to do all I can to make Democracy work at home.

There is plenty of room for improvement in our state government. I want to be part of that improvement. I pledge my support to highway construction, industrial development and educational opportunities.



**Chet
HATFIELD**

Republican
Position No. 2

Yakima merchant, operator of Hatfield's Piece Goods, Yakima and Kennewick. A concerned small businessman who believes the taxpayers of the 14th district are genuinely aroused about the course of taxes in this state, particularly the trend to channel more and more tax revenue through Olympia.

Opposes calling a constitutional convention, believing that present provisions for amendment are adequate to permit changes when necessary.

Believes that permanent, worthwhile job opportunities are those provided by private enterprise and that there will be more such opportunities available at all levels of employment if our State of Washington tax climate is right.



State Representative

VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



**Soren R.
SORENSEN**

Democrat
Position No. 1

Sorenson, a teacher in Quincy, was raised on a Kittitas Valley farm, and attended schools in Kittitas and Ellensburg. A graduate of Central Washington State College, he formerly worked as a probation officer at King County Juvenile Court. He is married and is an active member of the Baptist Church.

Sorenson is a farm owner, and is concerned for the future of agriculture. He sees the need for tax reform, and for more realistic support for public education; for conservation of natural resources and pollution control. He supports tax relief for counties and cities, and further development of recreation facilities.



**S. E. (Sid)
FLANAGAN**

Republican
Position No. 1

Elected 1960, consecutive sessions since. Farmer, cattleman in Columbia Basin. Married, three children. B. A. in Public Utilities from U. W.

Member Legislative Budget Comm. and Liaison member on Interim Comm. on Education. Chmn., House Natural Resources Comm., handling land, water and power resources, recreation, parks, salt and fresh water fish, game and all pollution control.

"I wish to continue because of particular interest in the problems of resource development, revenue, tax, budget control and school finance. With tax reform, state services can be provided with no increase in the general fund tax, and relief provided to those burdened with property taxes."



**Vernon
STOKES**

Democrat
Position No. 2

A native of the Kittitas Valley, owns and operates a hay, grain and cattle ranch, 45 years old, father of five children. A long time Grange member, has served as Subordinate and Pomona Master; and Deputy of the Washington State Grange for six years.

Recipient of American Farmer Degree in 1943, named by the J.C.'s as Kittitas Valley's first Young Farmer of the Year in 1955 and has taken an active part in many community activities.

A candidate because he believes the 13th District should be represented by a legislator whose primary concern is Grant and Kittitas Counties.



**Stewart
BLEDSON**

Republican
Position No. 2

Representative Stewart Bledsoe, completing his fourth year in the legislature, served as majority whip on the floor of the House, and on the crucial Rules committee. He also served on the key committees on Agriculture, Revenue and Taxation and State Government. His growing skill at stating the case for his constituents was proven by his introduction and passage of key Water Pollution legislation, the Land owner liability protection, and his leadership on tax reform and its property tax ceiling. Cattle rancher Stu understands the needs of the 13th District and has proven his ability to get the job done!

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN EACH POSITION



Democrat
Position No. 1
NO FILING



**Keith J. "Spike"
SPANTON**

Republican
Position No. 1

Keith "Spike" Spanton, former magistrate and police judge (12 years), is a native of his district. He was well known for his juvenile correction work and lecturer in the field of highway safety.

Spanton is an ardent foe of unnecessary taxation and excessive government spending.

He is known as the man who kept his word to the voters of his district and one who has the courage to stand by his convictions.

Spanton is a staunch supporter of law and order and will support firm legislation to restore public safety.

Democrat
Position No. 2
NO FILING



**Sid W.
MORRISON**

Republican
Position No. 2

Born in Yakima 35 years ago, Sid Morrison is a third generation orchardist, farming in the central Yakima Valley. Educated in valley schools, YVC, and WSU. Military service overseas. Married, with four children, all attending public schools.

Morrison has a distinguished record of community and church service. His involvement in a multitude of agricultural responsibilities adds to his qualifications.

During the last session of the legislature, Morrison served as Vice-Chmn. of the House Labor Committee, and on the Agriculture and Appropriations Committees. His interim assignments include the Joint Comm. on Nuclear Energy and the Governor's Advisory Comm. on Farm Labor.



State Senator VOTE FOR ONE



**Mike
McCORMACK**

Democrat

The Voters' Information Pamphlet which you are now reading—one of the finest in the nation—was created by legislation conceived and sponsored by Senator Mike McCormack, in the interest of informed citizen participation in democratic government.

This law, with no "political mileage," is typical of the dedication with which Mike McCormack serves the people of his district and the State—and of the faith he has in them.

This dedication, along with an earned reputation for integrity, effectiveness and ability, has led Mike to a position of leadership and responsibility in the Senate.

McCormack has consistently supported the highest standards of education and training for all segments of society, has worked for tax reform, effective pollution control, realistic conservation programs, compassionate institutional care, sensible welfare programs and modernization of unemployment compensation and industrial insurance.

He is author of the new Community College Law, the Modern Port District Law and all of Washington State's nuclear energy legislation. He originated the 16th district integrated highway program and sponsored construction of the Hanford Highway.

Your investment in responsible government is Senator Mike McCormack's dedication to serve you effectively. You will be proud to re-elect Mike McCormack as your State Senator.



**Mary H.
ALDRICH**

Republican

Common sense is the most needed element in government. It calls for a Constitution fitted to a modern industrial society. It calls for a tax structure which will free communities of repeated special levies to meet school needs. Common sense tells us we must

preserve our natural beauties, which are among our biggest resources, if we are to keep our tourist industries. It is much easier to preserve pure water and pure air than it is to clean it up after it becomes polluted. Here in the Tri-Cities, we are aware that the Yakima river is not safe for swimming due to pollution. This and other streams must be cleaned up and kept pure by preventing industrial and feed lot wastes from being discharged into them. Modern science can and must do this.

Common sense says all of our youth must find adequate educational facilities to give an education necessary for the technical society they will be entering and also find job openings available to them without any discrimination due to race, color, religion or sex. Our State should be a leader in this field.

Fair housing also is dictated by common sense, since ghettos breed unrest and crime.

State Representative
VOTE FOR ONE IN YOUR DISTRICT



Doris J.
JOHNSON

Democrat
District 16-A

Doris J. Johnson, 737 Tacoma Place, Kennewick, seeks re-election to the House from District 16-A. Doris J. Johnson is a School Counselor at Highlands Junior High School in Kennewick. She is married to Harold W. Johnson, a process-crane operator for Atlantic-Richfield Company, Hanford Nuclear Project. Their daughter, Adra, is a college student.

Doris has served on the following legislative committees: Education and Libraries; State Government; Constitution, Elections and Reapportionment; Water Resources and Pollution Control; Appropriations; Taxation and Revenue. She is secretary of the Minority Caucus and was selected to serve a second term on the Joint House-Senate Interim Committee on Education.



C. E. (Chuck)
EVANS

Republican
District 16-A

Education: Richland Schools, Columbia 1951; B.A. Science, M.A. School Administration, Central Washington State College, 1936; Post Graduate Work WSU '63. Experience: County School Superintendent 1963-68, Teacher and Coach, Science and Driver Education 1957-63; U. S. Air Force, Korean War veteran; commercial photographer. Leadership: County Superintendents' Assn., President, Legislative Committee Chairman; Washington Education Association, Board member. Community: Boy Scouts, Council Vice-President, Explorer Advisor, Assistant Scoutmaster, World Jamboree Committee; Kiwanis, president elect; Science Fair president; Team Captain, UGN and U. S. Savings Bonds; American Legion; P. T. A. Vice-president.



Dan
JOLLY

Democrat
District 16-B

Native of the State of Washington, born in Douglas County in 1907, and a resident of Franklin County for 27 years. Married and has three married daughters. Served as Mayor of Connell for the last 12 years, as Franklin County PUD Commissioner for 21 years, and on the Washington State Grange Executive Committee for 20 years. Has served three terms in the Legislature.

Will support consumer owned utilities, conservation and development of natural resources, education at all levels, workable labor laws, agriculture and highway programs for the best interest of this district and the State of Washington.

Republican
District 16-B
NO FILING

Special Presidential Ballot—For Newcomers Only

AUTHORITY:

A constitutional amendment approved by the voters at the 1966 state election, together with the executing statutes passed by the 1967 Legislature.

PURPOSE:

To allow newly arrived persons who cannot register for voting because of the one year's residence requirement to be able to at least vote for their choice of president by a special ballot designed for that purpose.

VOTING PROCEDURE:

To eliminate any confusion that might arise at the polling places because of the presidential ballot being available only to certain newcomers, state law provides that such ballots will be voted by mail in a manner similar to voting an absentee ballot. To obtain a ballot, it is necessary to execute an official application form as printed below and mail it to the Secretary of State, Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98501.

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

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in all the requested information and affix your signature. Properly executed applications should be mailed directly to the Secretary of State, Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98501.



APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) under penalty as set forth in RCW 29.36.110 (see below), that I am a citizen of the United States; that I will be at least twenty-one (21) years of age on the day of the approaching presidential election; that I am able to read and speak the English language; that I intend to make the State of Washington my permanent residence; that I have resided in this state for ***less than one year** but will have resided here for at least sixty (60) days immediately preceding the approaching presidential election to be held on November 5, 1968.

PENALTY PROVISION (RCW 29.36.110)

Any person who violates any of the provisions, relating to swearing and voting, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SIGN HERE ➔

I further swear that I do not qualify to vote for presidential and vice-presidential electors in the state of my former residence and will not vote any other ballot of the State of Washington or of any other state at this election; that my last voting address before entering the State of Washington was:

.....
(Street)

.....
(City)

.....
(County)

.....
(State)

I hereby make application for a special presidential ballot to vote only for president and vice-president at the November 5, 1968 presidential election and request that such ballot be sent to the following address:

.....
(Street)

.....
(City)

.....
(Print name here for positive identification)

.....
(Signature of voter)

* Persons who will have lived in the State of Washington more than one year as of November 5, 1968 are not eligible to vote the special presidential ballot.

How Registered Voters Obtain an Absentee Ballot

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

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

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

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

CLIP OUT FORM ALONG THIS LINE

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



APPLICATION FOR STATE GENERAL ELECTION ABSENTEE BALLOT

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

(Date) _____

I hereby declare that I am a qualified elector in _____, State of _____
(Name of County)

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

(Street and number, or rural route)

(City or town)

My voting precinct is:

(If possible fill in precinct name or number)

☒ **November 5, 1968**
State General Election

My reason for requesting an absentee ballot is:

(Check appropriate square)

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

☐ I am so incapacitated that I cannot attend at the polls and vote in the usual way at said election.

(Print name here for positive identification)

SIGN HERE

(Signature of voter)

(Street)

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

(City)

(State)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 24

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Official ballot title:*

VACANCY: LEGISLATIVE, COUNTY ELECTIVE OFFICES

Shall the State Constitution be amended to provide for filling vacancies in legislative or partisan county elective offices as follows:

- (1) The county commissioners of the county affected shall appoint a person from the same legislative, county or county commissioner district and political party as the officer whose office has been vacated;
- (2) On failure of the county commissioners to so appoint within sixty days, the governor shall within thirty days appoint a person similarly qualified?

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 47; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 2.
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 96; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 3.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

The problem:

The approval of Senate Joint Resolution 24 is required to prevent subversion of the people's wishes and commands in county government and to guarantee full and adequate representation of the people. Under the present constitutional provision the county commissioners, when a vacancy occurs in a partisan elected county office, have complete and unqualified power to appoint, or not to appoint, a new official to the vacated position. For example, if the official vacating the county office is of a different party affiliation from that of the majority of county commissioners, they may subvert the will of the people by (1) filling the vacancy with a person of party affiliation contrary to that of the official vacating the office, or (2) not appointing any new official.

The solution:

The approval of Senate Joint Resolution 24 will further the will of the people by first placing qualification on the county commissioners' power of appointment. Their power will be restricted to the appointment of a person who is (1) from the same county or county commissioner district as the officer whose office has been vacated; (2) a member of the same political party; and (3) one of the three persons nominated by the county central committee of that party. Second, if the

county commissioners fail to act within 60 days time the governor shall make the appointment from the list of three nominees who shall be of the same political affiliation as the person who vacated the office.

The approval of Senate Joint Resolution 24 is required so as to prevent subversion of the people's wishes such as has occurred in Kitsap County in years past. The importance of Senate Joint Resolution 24 was recognized by the Legislature in its vote on the resolution. Unanimous approval was voiced—47 to 0 in the Senate, 96 to 0 in the House of Representatives.

Committee appointed to compose statement **FOR** SJR 24:

WILLIAM A. GISSBERG, State Senator; CHARLES W. ELICKER, State Representative; GORDON L. WALGREN, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: GARY SEXTON, Chairman.

The Law as it now exists:

Under the present constitution any vacancy in the legislature or any partisan county elective office is to be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs. Although the constitution does not prescribe any qualifications for appointment of a person to fill a vacancy in a partisan elective county office, it expressly provides that to be eligible for appointment to fill a vacancy in the legislature a person must be (1) from the same legislative district; (2) from the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated; and (3) one of the three persons nominated by the county central committee of that party.

In the case of a vacancy in a joint legislative district (encompassing two or more counties) the appointment is to be made by the joint action of the several boards of county commissioners from a list of three nominees (having the same qualifications stated above) submitted by the appropriate state central committee. The constitution presently provides that in the event the boards of county commissioners cannot, within 60 days, agree upon the appointment to fill a vacancy in a joint legislative district, the governor, within 30 days, shall fill the vacancy from the list of nominees. However, no similar

authority to resolve such an impasse is vested in the governor in the case of legislative vacancies in districts lying wholly in a single county, or in the case of partisan elective county offices, and our supreme court has held the legislature may not under the existing constitution vest such authority in the governor.

Effect of Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 if approved into Law:

The proposed amendment would first make the qualifications necessary for appointment to fill a vacancy in the legislature applicable, as well, to vacancies in partisan county elective offices. Thus, under the amendment, in order to be eligible to fill a vacancy in such a county office a person would have to be (1) a resident of the same county or county commissioner district as the officer whose office has been vacated; (2) a member of the same political party as the officer he succeeds; and (3) one of three persons nominated to fill the vacancy by the county central committee of that political party.

In addition, the amendment would provide that if the county commissioners cannot agree upon the appointment of a person to fill a partisan county elective office or a legislative office within 60 days, the governor shall, within 30 days, thereafter, fill the vacancy by appointing a person from the list of nominees.

Note: Complete text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 starts on Page 50.

Statement AGAINST

Before any constitutional amendment can be submitted to the voters for decision, our state constitution requires that the proposal must first be approved by at least two-thirds of the members of each branch of the state legislature.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 was so approved by the 1967 Legislature and no member could be enlisted to write a statement against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

1

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Official ballot title:*

TAXATION BASED ON ACTUAL USE

Shall Article VII of the State Constitution be amended by adding a section authorizing the legislature to provide that farms, agricultural lands, standing timber and timberlands, and other open space lands used for recreation or enjoyment of their scenic or natural beauty, shall be valued for purposes of taxation on the basis of the use to which such property currently is being applied, rather than on the highest and best use?

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 84; Nays 9; Absent or not voting, 6.
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 44; Nays, 0; Absent or not voting, 5.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

Statement **FOR**

HJR 1 will help stop the runaway loss of open spaces, farms, and forests

At an alarming rate, the Evergreen State is losing its precious open spaces to urban sprawl. Lands best suited for farming, forestry, and recreation are falling victim to the relentless push of industry and subdivisions. For example, if present trends continue, it is forecast by the Puget Sound Governmental Conference that by 1985 there will be no farmland left in Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Kitsap counties. We will have created a vast sea of asphalt, buildings, and smokestacks, unbroken by green open spaces.

Washington's open space lands are being taxed out of existence

Many owners of farm, forest, and open space lands are being forced to sell their property for other uses. Why? Because of skyrocketing property taxes. The Washington State Constitution requires county assessors to rely on local sales prices as the main indicator of "market value". Thus, a few high-priced land sales often tend to force up assessments on surrounding land still in production. Since forestry and farming can't produce enough income to meet the resulting confiscatory taxes, more precious open space land is sold to the speculative purchaser. He may simply hold the land until property values spiral even higher. Speculation only hastens disorderly development and more unplanned urban sprawl.

HJR 1 will allow property to be taxed according to its use

HJR 1, an amendment to the Constitution, was passed overwhelmingly by the 1967 Legislature, (Senate 44-0, House 84-9). It will allow our law-

makers to establish a rational system of taxing open space lands—according to their current use. This will prevent them from being prematurely forced out of bona fide agricultural, forestry, and recreation uses.

The "open space" amendment will benefit

all Washington citizens, by helping to:

1. Preserve "green belts" needed for beauty and contrast in the urban landscape.
2. Prevent further loss of irreplaceable farm topsoil in our fertile river valleys.
3. Retain areas needed for outdoor recreation. Washington's recreation demand will increase threefold in twenty years.
4. Protect a \$3.8 billion annual income and payroll in our farm, food, and forest industries.

Laws similar to HJR 1 have been passed by 13 other states. HJR 1 is supported by scores of Washington groups. Preserve our open spaces—vote YES HJR 1.

Committee appointed to compose statement FOR House Joint Resolution No. 1:

WILLIAM A. GISSBERG, State Senator; SLADE GORTON, State Representative; STEWART BLEDSOE, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: MEL AMMERMAN, President, Washington State Farm Bureau Federation; JOHN A. BIGGS, Director, Washington State Department of Game; JAMES R. ELLIS, President, Forward Thrust, Seattle; MRS. J. GORDON GOSE, Past President, National Council of State Garden Clubs; A. LARS NELSON, Master, Washington State Grange.

The Law as it now exists:

Under the present state constitution and pertinent legislative enactments, all real property is valued for purposes of taxation on the basis of its true and fair value in money, which is determined by the "highest and best use" to which the property could be applied, without regard to its present actual use. The term "highest and best use" is defined by a Department of Revenue regulation to mean the most profitable, likely use to which a property can be put.

Effect of House Joint Resolution No. 1 if approved into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would authorize the legislature to provide by law, subject to such conditions as it may enact, that certain real property shall be valued for taxation purposes in terms of its present actual use rather than its highest and best use. Types of property which

would be eligible for such treatment are (a) farms, agricultural lands, standing timber and timber lands, and (b) other open space lands which are used for recreation or for enjoyment of their scenic or natural beauty.

Note: Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 1 appears on Page 51.

Statement AGAINST

This is a calculated effort by the major timber companies to shift the burden of real estate taxes to other types of property. This is not long range planning for "Open Space" since property so designated would remain so only so long as the timber companies wanted to take advantage of the tax benefit.

The landowner or timber company could sell after 5 years or convert to another use—with that the "Open Space" is gone.

Another insidious result would be to retard the development of property. The lower tax would reduce the owner's incentive to develop the property to a higher and better use.

School districts and local governments could suffer substantial loss from this tax dodge.

If you vote for this constitutional change, you are voting blind since no implementing legislation has been agreed upon by the legislators, who have debated the subject for almost two years.

If you are concerned about the rising tax bill on your house and your personal property, vote no on HJR No. 1.

If the "Open Space" proponents are sincere and have a worthwhile program let them provide for a direct purchase program involving long term planning rather than this devious route that results in tax benefits for a

few and "Open Space" only on a temporary basis. Vote NO on HJR No. 1.

Committee appointed to compose statement AGAINST House Joint Resolution No. 1:

WILBUR G. HALLAUER, State Senator; GORDON W. RICHARDSON, State Representative; PALMER BERGE, Past President, Washington Association of Realtors, Inc.
Advisory Committee: JOHN VANDERZICHT, former Director, State Parks and Recreation Commission; ROBERT L. CHASE, owner Pettit-Moory Insurance Agency; JAMES BLACK, President, Washington Association of Realtors.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 13

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Official ballot title:*

AUTHORIZING COMPENSATION INCREASE DURING TERM

Shall the State Constitution be amended by adding a new article permitting the compensation of all elected and appointed state, county and municipal officers who do not fix their own compensation (including judges of courts of record and justice courts), to be increased during their terms of office to the end that such officials shall receive compensation for their services as provided by the law in effect at the time the services are being rendered?

Vote cast by members of the 1967 Legislature on final passage:
HOUSE: (99 members) Yeas, 89; Nays, 8; Absent or not voting, 2.
SENATE: (49 members) Yeas, 40; Nays, 6; Absent or not voting, 3.

*Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General.

Statement **FOR**

HJR 13 is a resolution passed by the 1967 State Legislature designed to modernize the State Constitution. It provides that all elective and appointive state, county and municipal officers and officials, including judges, *who do not set their own salaries*, may receive salary increases during their terms of office.

Vote "Yes" because:

1. Under the present law, many newly elected and appointed officials and judges receive a salary greater than their colleagues with longer tenure. A current example of this outdated law finds that four new Superior Court judges receive 50% more compensation than 74 other judges, all of whom have served for a longer period of time. If we place our government officers and officials in a position of equal responsibility, it is only fair that we compensate them equally.

2. Today, public officers, officials and judges are prohibited from having their salaries increased while serving their current terms of office. Some must wait as long as six years for their authorized raises. This hurts good government. With the increasing cost of living, an extreme economic hardship is placed on many of these public servants. Would you as a wage-earner be satisfied to wait as long as six years for your pay raise—one that was already being received by your co-workers?

3. A "YES" vote for HJR 13 will correct these unfair and discriminatory conditions. It will NOT, however, allow uncontrolled salary increases, since HJR 13 pertains only to state, county and municipal officials *who do not set their own salaries*. STATE LEGISLATORS, THEREFORE, COULD NOT RAISE THEIR OWN SALARIES DURING A CURRENT TERM OF OFFICE.

Statewide Steering Committee: WILLIAM M. ALLEN, Board Chairman, The Boeing Co.; THOMAS GOSE, President, State Bar Association; FATHER JOHN A. FITTERER, S.J., President, Seattle University; GOODWIN CHASE, Tacoma Banker; ROBERT KULL, Chairman, Democratic State Central Committee; C. MONTGOMERY JOHNSON, Chairman, Republican State Central Committee.

Committee appointed to compose the statement FOR House Joint Resolution No. 13:

WILLIAM (BILL) CHATALAS, State Representative; PERRY WOODALL, State Senator; ROBERT TWIGG, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: EDWIN PRATT, Seattle Civic Leader; HOWARD GRIMM, International Director, Lions International; LUKE WILLIAMS, Spokane Civic Leader; WILLIAM KENTON, State Commander, American Legion.

The Law as it now exists:

Under the constitution the compensation of elective and appointive state, county and municipal officers, including judges of courts of record and justice courts, is fixed by the state legislature or some officer or public body to whom the legislature has delegated such authority.

In the case of such officers who serve for a fixed term (which, depending upon the law governing the particular office, will be from four to as many as nine years in length) there are several provisions in the present constitution which prohibit increases in their compensation during their respective terms of office. These constitutional provisions apply to officers serving for staggered terms on multi-member boards, commissions and tribunals as well as to other officers serving fixed terms.

Effect of House Joint Resolution No. 13 if approved into Law:

The proposed constitutional amendment would add a new Article to the constitution which would provide that the compensation of those officers named above, who do not fix their own compensation, may be increased during their term of office to the end that such officers shall receive compensation for their services in accordance with the law in effect at the time the services are being rendered.

*Note: Complete text of House Joint Resolution No. 13 starts
on Page 51.*

Statement AGAINST

Before any constitutional amendment can be submitted to the voters for decision, our state constitution requires that the proposal must first be approved by at least two-thirds of the members of each branch of the state legislature.

House Joint Resolution No. 13 was so approved by the 1967 Legislature and no member could be enlisted to write a statement against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

INITIATIVE MEASURE

242

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

DRIVERS' IMPLIED CONSENT— INTOXICATION TESTS

AN ACT providing that any person operating a motor vehicle on the public highways shall be deemed to have consented to a breath test (if unconscious a blood test) to determine intoxication, when arrested for any offense, provided the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe such operator was driving or in control of a vehicle while intoxicated; directing a six-month revocation of driving privileges for a person refusing such test after having been advised of his rights and consequences of refusal; providing hearing and appeal procedures; and reducing the blood alcohol percentage necessary to raise a presumption of intoxication.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. There is added to chapter 46.20 RCW a new section to read as follows:

(1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this initiative, to a chemical test or tests of his breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Such officer shall inform the person of his right to refuse the test, and of his right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his choosing as provided in section 3 of this initiative. The officer shall warn the driver that his privilege to drive will be revoked or denied if he refuses to submit to the test. Unless the person to be tested is unconscious, the chemical test administered shall be of his breath only.

(2) Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition, rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (1) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this initiative.

(3) If, following his arrest, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement

officer to submit to a chemical test of his breath, after being informed that his refusal will result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, no test shall be given. The department of motor vehicles, upon the receipt of a sworn report of the law enforcement officer that he had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person had refused to submit to the test upon the request of the law enforcement officer after being informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, shall revoke his license or permit to drive or any nonresident operating privilege. If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the department shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of six months after the date of the alleged violation, subject to review as herein-after provided.

(4) Upon revoking the license or permit to drive or the nonresident operating privilege of any person, or upon determining that the issuance of a license or permit shall be denied to the person, as hereinbefore in this section directed, the department shall immediately notify the person involved in writing by personal service or by registered or certified mail of its decision and the grounds therefor, and of his right to a hearing, specifying the steps he must take to obtain a hearing. The person upon receiving such notice may, in writing and within ten days thereafter request a formal hearing. Upon receipt of such request, the department shall afford him an opportunity for a hearing as provided in RCW 46.20.329 and RCW 46.20.332. The scope of such hearing for the purposes of this section shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, whether the person was placed under arrest and whether he refused to submit to the test upon request of the officer after having been informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive. The department shall order that the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance either be rescinded or sustained. Any decision by the department revoking a person's driving privilege shall be stayed and shall not take effect while a formal hearing is pending as herein provided or during the pendency of a subsequent appeal to superior court: *Provided*, That this stay shall be effective only so long as there is no conviction for a moving violation during pendency of the hearing and appeal.

(5) If the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license, privilege or permit is so affected shall have the right to file a petition in the superior court of the county wherein he resides, or, if a nonresident of this state, where the charge arose, to review the final order of revocation or denial by the department in the manner provided in RCW 46.20.334.

(6) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he has a license.

Sec. 2. Section 27, chapter 121, Laws of 1965 extraordinary session as last amended by section 5, chapter 167, Laws of 1967 and RCW 46.20.311 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall not suspend a driver's license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways for a fixed period of more than one year, except as permitted under RCW 46.20.342. Whenever the license of any person is suspended by reason of a conviction or pursuant to RCW 46.20.291, such suspension shall remain in effect and the department shall not issue to such person any new or renewal of license until such person shall give and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility for the future as provided in chapter 46.29 RCW.

(2) Any person whose license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways has been revoked shall not be entitled to have such license or privilege renewed or restored unless the revocation was for a cause which has been removed, except that after the expiration of six months in cases of revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the provisions of section 1 of this initiative, and in all other revocation cases after the expiration of one year from the date on which the revoked license was surrendered to and received by the department, such person may make application for a new license as provided by law, but the department shall not then issue a new license unless it is satisfied after investigation of the driving ability of such person that it will be safe to grant the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways, and until such person shall give and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility for the future as provided in chapter 46.29 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. There is added to chapter 46.61 RCW a new section to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of or affected by the use of intoxicating liquor or of any narcotic drug to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state.

(2) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of his blood, breath or other bodily substance shall give rise to the following presumptions:

(a) If there was at that time 0.05 per cent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(b) If there was at that time in excess of 0.05 per cent but less than 0.10 per cent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, such fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(c) If there was at that time 0.10 per cent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(d) Per cent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon milligrams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

(e) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(3) Chemical analysis of the person's blood or breath to be considered valid under the provisions of this section shall have been performed according

to methods approved by the state toxicologist and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the state toxicologist for this purpose. The state toxicologist is directed to approve satisfactory techniques or methods, to supervise the examination of individuals to ascertain their qualifications and competence to conduct such analyses, and to issue permits which shall be subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the state toxicologist.

(4) When a blood test is administered under the provisions of section 1 of this initiative, the withdrawal of blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content may be performed only by a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath specimens.

(5) The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

(6) Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a chemical test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or his attorney.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The director of the department of motor vehicles shall furnish every applicant for a driver's license or a driver's license renewal with a written summary of the provisions of this initiative.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Section 60, chapter 155, Laws of 1965 extraordinary session and RCW 46.61.505 are each repealed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Initiative Measure No. 242 filed in the office of the Secretary of State as of February 8, 1968.

Sponsors filed 123,589 supporting signatures as of July 5, 1968.

Canvass of signatures completed as of August 26, 1968 and petitions found sufficient. Measure then certified to the November 5, 1968 state general election ballot for approval or rejection by the voters.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

INITIATIVE MEASURE 245

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

REDUCING MAXIMUM RETAIL SERVICE CHARGES

AN ACT amending the present state law regulating retail installment sales of goods

and services by reducing the maximum amount which may be legally assessed as a service charge in connection with retail installment transactions from 18% per year computed monthly on the unpaid balance (1½% per month) to 12% per year computed monthly (1% per month); reducing from \$15.00 to \$10.00 the alternative service charge that may be assessed on a retail installment contract notwithstanding the 12% maximum; and eliminating two other methods of computing service charges on such contracts which are permitted under the present law.

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

SECTION 1. Section 4 of chapter 236, Laws of 1963, as last amended by section 3 of chapter 234, Laws of 1967, RCW 63.14.040, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) The retail installment contract shall contain the names of the seller and the buyer, the place of business of the seller, the residence or other address of the buyer as specified by the buyer and a description or identification of the goods sold or to be sold, or service furnished or rendered or to be furnished or rendered. The contract also shall contain the following items, which shall be set forth in the sequence appearing below:

(1) (a) The cash sale price of each item of goods or services;

(2) (b) The amount of the buyer's down payment, if any, identifying the amounts paid in money and allowed for goods traded in;

(3) (c) The difference between items (1) (a) and (2) (b);

(4) (d) The aggregate amount, if any, included for insurance, specifying the type or types of insurance and the terms of coverage;

(5) (e) The aggregate amount of official fees, if any;

(6) (f) The principal balance, which is the sum of items (3) (c), (4) (d) and (5) (e);

(7) (g) The dollar amount or rate of the service charge;

(8) (h) The amount of the time balance owed by the buyer to the seller, which is the sum of items (6) (f) and (7) (g), if (7) (g) is stated in a dollar amount; and

(9) (i) Except as otherwise provided in the next two sentences, the maximum number of installment payments required and the amount of each installment and the due date of each payment necessary to pay such balance. If installment payments other than the final payment are stated as a series of equal scheduled amounts and if the amount of the final installment payment does not substantially exceed the scheduled amount of each preceding installment payment, the maximum number of payments and the amount and due date of each payment need not be separately stated and the amount of the scheduled final installment payment may be stated as the remaining unpaid balance. The due date of the first installment payment may be fixed by a day or date or may be fixed by reference to the date of the contract or to the time of delivery or installation.

Additional items may be included to explain the calculations involved in determining the balance to be paid by the buyer.

(2) Every retail installment contract shall contain the following notice in ten point bold face type or larger directly above the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the buyer: "NOTICE TO BUYER:

(a) Do not sign this contract before you read it or if any spaces intended for the agreed terms, except as to unavailable information, are blank.

(b) You are entitled to a copy of this contract at the time you sign it.

(c) You may at any time pay off the full unpaid balance due under this contract, and in so doing you may receive a partial rebate of the service charge.

(d) The service charge does not exceed% (must be filled in) per annum computed monthly and may not lawfully exceed ~~++18%+~~ twelve per cent per annum computed monthly.

(e) You may cancel this contract and return any goods received, if it is solicited in person, and you sign it, at a place other than the seller's business address shown on the contract, by sending notice of such cancellation by certified mail return receipt requested to the seller at his address shown on the contract, which notice shall be posted not later than the next business day following your signing this contract: *Provided*, That at the time of sending notice of cancellation you have not received and accepted a substantial part of the goods or services which the seller is required to furnish under this contract."

Clause (2) (e) needs to be included in the notice only if the contract is solicited in person by the seller or his representative, and the buyer signs it, at a place other than the seller's business address shown on the contract.

SECTION 2. Section 12 of chapter 236, Laws of 1963, as last amended by section 7 of chapter 234, Laws of 1967, RCW 63.14.120, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) At or prior to the time a retail charge agreement is made the seller shall advise the buyer in writing, on the application form or otherwise, or orally that a service charge will be computed on the outstanding balance for each month (which need not be a calendar month) or other regular period agreed upon, the schedule or rate by which the service charge will be computed, and that the buyer may at any time pay his total unpaid balance: *Provided*, That if this information is given orally, the seller shall, upon approval of the buyer's credit, deliver to the buyer or mail to him at his address, a memorandum setting forth this information.

(2) The seller or holder of a retail charge agreement shall promptly supply the buyer with a statement as of the end of each monthly period (which need not be a calendar month) or other regular period agreed upon, in which there is any unpaid balance thereunder, which statement shall set forth the following:

(a) The unpaid balance under the retail charge agreement at the beginning and at the end of the period;

(b) Unless otherwise furnished by the seller to the buyer by sales slip, memorandum, or otherwise, a description or identification of the goods or services purchased during the period, the cash sale price and the date of each purchase;

(c) The payments made by the buyer to the seller and any other credits to the buyer during the period;

(d) The amount, if any, of any service charge for such period; and

(e) A legend to the effect that the buyer may at any time pay his total unpaid balance.

(3) Every retail charge agreement shall contain the following notice in ten point bold face type or larger directly above the space reserved in the charge agreement for the signature of the buyer: "NOTICE TO BUYER:

(a) Do not sign this retail charge agreement before you read it or if any spaces intended for the agreed terms are left blank.

(b) You are entitled to a copy of this charge agreement at the time you sign it.

(c) You may at any time pay off the full unpaid balance under this charge agreement.

(d) The monthly service charge may not lawfully exceed the greater of ~~[[1½%]]~~ one per cent of the outstanding balance, (~~[[18%]]~~ twelve per cent per year computed monthly) or one dollar.

(e) You may cancel any purchases made under this charge agreement and return the goods so purchased, if the seller or his representative solicited in person such purchase, and you sign an agreement for such purchase, at a place other than the seller's business address shown on the charge agreement, by sending notice of such cancellation by certified mail return receipt requested to the seller at his address shown on the charge agreement, which notice shall be posted not later than the next business day following your signing of the purchase agreement: *Provided, That at the time of sending notice of rescission you have not received and accepted a substantial part of the goods or services which you agreed to purchase.*"

SECTION 3. Section 13 of chapter 236, Laws of 1963, as last amended by section 8, chapter 234, Laws of 1967, RCW 63.14.130, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The service charge shall be inclusive of all charges incident to investigating and making the retail installment contract or charge agreement and for the privilege of making the installment payments thereunder and no other fee, expense or charge whatsoever shall be taken, received, reserved or contracted therefor from the buyer.

(1) The service charge, in a retail installment contract, shall not exceed the highest of the following:

(a) ~~[[Five sixths of one per cent of the principal balance multiplied by the number of months, including any fraction of a month, in excess of fifteen days as one month, elapsing between the date of such contract and the due date of the last installment; or]]~~

~~[[b) Ten dollars per annum per one hundred dollars of the principal balance; or~~

~~[[c) One [[and one half]] per cent per month on the outstanding unpaid balances; or~~

~~[[d) Fifteen dollars.]]~~ (b) Ten dollars.

(2) The service charge in a retail charge agreement, revolving charge agreement or charge agreement, shall not exceed one ~~[[and one half]]~~ per cent per month on the outstanding unpaid balances. If the service charge so computed is less than one dollar for any month, then one dollar may be charged.

(3) A service charge may be computed on the median amount within a range which does not exceed ten dollars and which is a part of a published schedule of consecutive ranges applied to an outstanding balance, provided the median amount is used in computing the service charge for all balances within such range.

(4) The service charge in a retail installment contract or charge agreement shall not exceed the rate of ~~[[eighteen]]~~ twelve per cent per annum, computed monthly. A service charge computed by one of the foregoing methods, or within the permitted minimum charges, shall be deemed not to be in excess of ~~[[eighteen]]~~ twelve per cent per annum computed monthly.

Initiative Measure No. 245 filed in the office of the Secretary of State as of April 4, 1968.

Sponsors filed 143,395 supporting signatures as of July 5, 1968.

Canvass of signatures completed as of September 5, 1968 and petitions found sufficient. Measure

then certified to the November 5, 1968 state general election ballot for approval or rejection by the voters.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

REFERENDUM MEASURE

35

(CHAPTER 22, LAWS OF 1967)

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

NON-DISCRIMINATION BY REALTY BROKERS, SALESMEN

AN ACT relating to real estate brokers and salesmen; adding discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin as a ground for the suspension or revocation of real estate licenses. It provides that prior to taking any action to suspend, revoke or deny a license for discrimination, the state director administering real estate licensing shall order the broker or salesman to stop the discriminatory act or practice. Upon receipt of a written promise to stop the discrimination, the director shall take no further action unless within six months thereafter the broker or salesman engages in further discrimination.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE
(Senate Bill No. 378)

REGULATING REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESMEN

AN ACT relating to real estate brokers and salesmen; amending section 7, chapter 252, Laws of 1941 as amended by section 11, chapter 235, Laws of 1953 and RCW 18.85.220; and amending section 16, chapter 235, Laws of 1953 as amended by section 48, chapter 52, Laws of 1957 and RCW 18.85.350; and amending section 19, chapter 252, Laws of 1941, as last amended by section 12, chapter 235, Laws of 1953, and RCW 18.85.230.

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

Section 1. Section 7, chapter 252, Laws of 1941 as amended by section 11, chapter 235, Laws of 1953 and RCW 18.85.220 are each amended to read as follows:

All fees required under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the state treasurer. The sum of five dollars from each license fee and each renewal fee received from a broker, associate ~~[[real estate]]~~ broker, or salesman, shall be placed in the general fund. The balance of such fees and all other fees paid under the provisions of this

chapter shall be placed in a special fund to be designated the real estate commission fund, ~~[at least]~~ one-half of which ~~[shall]~~ may be held and used for the sole purpose of inspecting the books, records and operations of the brokers, associate brokers, and salesmen.

Sec. 2. Section 16, chapter 235, Laws of 1953 as amended by section 48, chapter 52, Laws of 1957 and RCW 18.85.350 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may prefer a complaint for violation of any section of this chapter before any court of competent jurisdiction.

The prosecuting attorney of each county shall prosecute any violation of the provisions of this chapter which occurs in his county, and if the prosecuting attorney fails to act, the director may request the attorney general to take action in lieu of the prosecuting attorney.

Process issued by the director shall extend to all parts of the state, and may be served by any person authorized to serve process of courts of record, or may be mailed by registered mail to the licensee's last business address of record in the office of the director.

Whenever the director believes from evidence satisfactory to him that any person has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, or any order, license, decision, demand or requirement, or any part or provision thereof, he may bring an action, in the superior court in the county wherein such person resides, against such person to enjoin any such person from continuing such violation or engaging therein or doing any act or acts in furtherance thereof. In this action an order or judgment may be entered awarding such preliminary or final injunction as may be proper.

The director may petition the superior court in any county in the state for the immediate appointment of a receiver to take over, operate or close any real estate office in this state which is found, upon inspection of its books and records to be operating in violation of the provisions of this chapter, pending a hearing as herein provided.

Sec. 3. Section 19, chapter 252, Laws of 1941, as last amended by section 12, chapter 235, Laws of 1953, and RCW 18.85.230 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may, upon his own motion, and shall upon verified complaint in writing by any person, investigate the actions of any person engaged in the business or acting in the capacity of a real estate broker, associate real estate broker, or real estate salesman, regardless of whether the transaction was for his own account or in his capacity as broker, and may temporarily suspend or permanently revoke or deny the license of any holder who is guilty of:

(1) Obtaining a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, or through the mistake or inadvertence of the director;

(2) Violating any of the provisions of this chapter or any lawful rules or regulations made by the director pursuant thereto;

(3) A crime against the laws of this or any other state or government, involving moral turpitude or dishonest dealings;

(4) Making, printing, publishing, distributing, or causing, authorizing, or knowingly permitting the making, printing, publication or distribution of false statements, descriptions or promises of such character as to reasonably induce any person to act thereon to his damage or injury, if the statements, descriptions or promises purport to be made or to be performed by either the licensee or his principal

and the licensee then knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care and inquiry, could have known, of the falsity of the statements, descriptions or promises;

(5) Knowingly committing, or being a party to, any material fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, conspiracy, collusion, trick, scheme or device whereby any other person lawfully relying upon the word, representation or conduct of the licensee acts to his injury or damage;

(6) Accepting the services of, or continuing in a representative capacity, any salesman who has not been granted a license, or after his license has been revoked or during a suspension thereof;

(7) Conversion of any money, contract, deed, note, mortgage, or abstract or other evidence of title, to his own use or to the use of his principal or of any other person, when delivered to him in trust or on condition, in violation of the trust, or before the happening of the condition; and failure to return any money or contract, deed, note, mortgage, abstract or other evidence of title within thirty days after the owner thereof is entitled thereto, and makes demand therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of such conversion;

(8) Failing, upon demand, to disclose any information within his knowledge to, or to produce any document, book or record in his possession for inspection of the director or his authorized representatives acting by authority of law;

(9) Continuing to sell any real estate, or operating according to a plan of selling, whereby the interests of the public are endangered, after the director has, by order in writing, stated objections thereto;

(10) Committing any act of fraudulent or dishonest dealing and a certified copy of the final holding of any court of competent jurisdiction in such matter shall be conclusive evidence in any hearing under this chapter;

(11) Advertising in any manner without affixing the broker's name as licensed, and in the case of a salesman or associate broker, without affixing the name of the broker as licensed for whom or under whom the salesman or associate broker operates, to the advertisement;

(12) Accepting other than cash or its equivalent as earnest money unless that fact is communicated to the owner prior to his acceptance of the other to purchase, and such fact is shown in the earnest money receipt;

(13) Charging or accepting compensation from more than one party in any one transaction without first making full disclosure of all the facts to all the parties interested in the transaction.

(14) Accepting, taking or charging any undisclosed commission, rebate or direct profit on expenditures made for the principal;

(15) Accepting employment or compensation for appraisal of real property contingent upon reporting a predetermined value;

(16) Issuing an appraisal report on any real property in which the broker or salesman has an interest unless his interest is clearly stated in the appraisal report;

(17) Misrepresentation of his membership in any state or national real estate association;

*** (18) Discriminating against any person or persons because of race, creed, color or national origin while acting in the capacity of a real estate broker, associate real estate broker, or real estate salesman: PROVIDED, That prior to taking any action to suspend, revoke or deny the license of any broker or salesman upon grounds specified in this subsection, the director shall issue an order to any such broker or salesman to cease and desist in such act or practice of discrimination and upon receipt of an assurance in writing of discontinuance thereof shall take no further action to suspend, revoke or deny**

the license of such broker or salesman unless within six months thereafter such broker or salesman engages in a further act or practice of discrimination. Such assurance of discontinuance shall not be considered an admission of a violation for any purpose.

*NOTE: Only new subdivision (18) of Section 3, Chapter 22, Laws of 1967 (which originated as Senate Bill 378) is being subjected to referendum. For quick reference, the subdivision being referred is set in boldface. This referendum will not repeal any existing law prior to the passage of Senate Bill 378.

Passed the Senate March 9, 1967.

Passed the House March 7, 1967.

Approved by the Governor March 10, 1967.

Referendum filed March 22, 1967.

Signature petitions found to be sufficient June 27, 1967 and measure certified to voters for approval or rejection at the November 5, 1968 state general election.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER

17

(CHAPTER 106, LAWS OF 1967)

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES BONDS

AN ACT providing for the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000 to finance grants by the pollution control commission to public bodies, in conjunction with federal grants authorized pursuant to the federal water pollution control act, for the purpose of aiding in the construction and improvement of water pollution control facilities; providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenue or other means authorized by the legislature; and appropriating \$9,000,000 to the pollution control commission for the above described purposes during the present biennium.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE
(Substitute Senate Bill No. 405)

BONDS—WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES

AN ACT relating to state government and the support thereof; authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds to assist public bodies in the construction and improvement of water pollution control facilities; providing ways and means to pay said bonds; making an appropriation; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. For the purpose of providing state matching funds to assist public bodies in the construction and improvement of water pollution control facilities the state finance committee is hereby authorized to issue any time prior to January 1, 1971 general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of twenty-five million dollars to be paid and discharged within twenty years of the date of issuance.

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

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The pollution control commission is authorized to make and administer grants to any public bodies for the purpose of aiding in the construction and improvement of water pollution control facilities in conjunction with federal grants authorized pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized herein, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein shall be deposited in the water pollution control facilities account hereby created in the state general fund, and shall be administered by the pollution control commission under the authority granted by section 2 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The water pollution control facilities bond redemption fund is hereby created in the state treasury, which fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of interest on and retirement of the bonds authorized by this act. The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet bond retirement and interest requirements and on July 1st of each year the state treasurer shall deposit such amount in said water pollution control facilities redemption fund from moneys transmitted to the state treasurer by the tax commission and certified by the tax commission to be sales tax collections and such amount certified by the state finance committee to the state treasurer shall be a prior charge against all retail sales tax revenues of the state of Washington, except that portion thereof heretofore pledged for the payment of bond principal and interest.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds authorized herein and this shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The bonds herein authorized shall be a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and all funds of municipal corporations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. There is appropriated to the pollution control commission from the water pollution control facilities account for the period from the effective date of this act through June 30, 1969, the sum of nine million dollars. The pollution control commission shall request from the 1969 legislature an appropriation from the water pollution control facilities account in an amount necessary to carry out the grant program of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. For the purposes of this act the terms:

(1) "Water pollution control facilities" means the various devices used in the treatment of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature, including the necessary intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances, and includes any extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof;

(2) "Public bodies" means municipal or public corporations, counties, or departments or agencies of state government.

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

Passed the Senate February 24, 1967.

Passed the House March 7, 1967.

Approved by the Governor March 21, 1967.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER

18

(CHAPTER 126, LAWS 1967, EX. SESSION)

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

BONDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

AN ACT authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$40,000,000 to finance the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The act directs the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to allocate half of the money so raised to state agencies for such acquisition and development as the legislature may direct and the other half to local public bodies for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities within their jurisdictions. Payment of the bonds will come from un-

pledged retail sales tax revenues or other means authorized by the legislature.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE

(House Bill No. 686)

OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES—ACQUISITION—BOND ISSUE

AN ACT relating to state government; authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds to finance acquisition and development of outdoor recreational areas and facilities; specifying methods for the payment of such bonds; prescribing the manner in which the proceeds thereof shall be used; providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people; and adding a new chapter to Title 43 RCW, contingent upon their adoption and ratification thereof.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. The state of Washington possesses unsurpassed natural wealth in the form of mountains, forests, and waters, ideal not only for recreation, but for supplying the special kind of spiritual regeneration that only close association with the outdoors can provide. As the state grows in population, this wilderness is increasingly threatened; prompt action is necessary to preserve it before much of it permanently disappears. Further, the physical expansion of our cities and towns has made it imperative that outdoor breathing space be set aside and permanently reserved for the people who live in them. Such breathing space may take the form of "green belts" especially planned to relieve the monotony of miles of uninterrupted urban or suburban development, or it may take the form of traditional parks. In any case, it must be acquired as soon as possible, while land is still available; and where appropriate, this land must be developed in order to meet the recreational needs of growing numbers of potential users.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. For the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreational areas and facilities in this state, the state finance committee is authorized to issue, at any time prior to January 1, 1975, general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of forty million dollars or so much thereof as may be required to finance the projects described in sections 7 and 8 of this act. These bonds shall be paid and discharged within twenty years of the date of issuance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The state finance committee is authorized to prescribe the form of the bonds, the time of sale of all or any portion of them, and the conditions of their sale and issuance. None of the bonds herein authorized shall be sold for less than their par value, nor shall they bear interest at a rate in excess of six percent per annum.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The bonds shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state of Washington and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest when due. The committee may provide that the bonds, or any of them, may be called prior to their due date under such terms and conditions as it may determine. The state finance committee may authorize the use of facsimile signatures in the issuance of the bonds.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this act shall be deposited in the outdoor recreation account of the general fund and shall be used exclusively for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the act and for payment of the expense incurred in the issuance and sale of the bonds.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The outdoor recreational bond redemption fund of 1967 is created in the state treasury. This fund shall be exclusively devoted to the payment of interest on and retirement of the bonds authorized by this act. The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet bond retirement and interest requirements. The state treasurer shall thereupon deposit such amount in the outdoor recreational bond redemption fund from moneys transmitted to the state treasurer by the tax commission and certified by the tax commission to be sales tax collections. Such amount certified by the state finance committee to the state treasurer shall be a prior charge against all retail sales tax revenues of the state of Washington, except that portion thereof heretofore pledged for the payment of bond principal and interest.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The proceeds from the sale of bonds deposited in the outdoor recreation account of the general fund under the terms of section 5 of this act shall be administered by the interagency committee for outdoor recreation. All such proceeds shall be divided into two equal shares. One share shall be allocated for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities on behalf of the state as the legislature may direct by appropriation. The other share shall be allocated to public bodies as defined in RCW 43.99.020 for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreational areas and facilities within the jurisdiction of such public bodies. The interagency committee for outdoor recreation is authorized to use or permit the use of any funds derived from the sale of bonds authorized under this act as matching funds in any case where federal or other funds are made available on a matching basis for projects within the purposes of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. As used in this act, the phrase "acquisition and development of outdoor recreational areas and facilities" shall be liberally construed in accordance with the broad interpretation suggested by section 1 of this act. It shall include, but shall not be limited to, acquisition of fee simple or any lesser interests in land, and the development of outdoor areas and facilities for either a single recreational use or multiple recreational uses. The preservation of land or water areas in an unspoiled or undeveloped state shall be among the alternatives permissible under this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The legislature may provide additional means for raising moneys for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds authorized herein, and this act shall not be deemed to provide an exclusive method for such payment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The bonds herein authorized shall be a legal investment for all state funds or for funds under state control and for all funds of municipal corporations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. This act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the

first Monday in November 1968, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, Article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Washington, and in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article II of the Constitution of the state of Washington, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Upon adoption and ratification by the people as provided for in section 11 of this act, sections 1 through 10 herein shall constitute a new chapter in Title 43 RCW.

Passed the House April 28, 1967.

Passed the Senate April 28, 1967.

Approved by the Governor May 3, 1967.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

REFERENDUM BILL NUMBER

19

(CHAPTER 148, LAWS 1967, EX. SESSION)

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

STATE BUILDING PROJECTS: BOND ISSUE

AN ACT authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$63,059,000; appropriating the proceeds to finance various building projects for the Department of General Administration, the Department of Institutions, and certain state institutions of higher education; and providing for payment of the bonds from unpledged retail sales tax revenues or such other means authorized by the legislature.

LEGISLATIVE TITLE

(Senate Bill No. 532)

STATE BUILDING AND HIGHER EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION—BONDS

AN ACT relating to state government and the support thereof; authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds to provide for needful land acquisition and buildings for the department of general administration, institutions of higher education and the department of institutions; providing ways and means to pay said bonds; making appropriations; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. For the purpose of providing needed capital improvements for the department of general administration, the institutions

of higher education and the department of institutions, the state finance committee is authorized to issue, at any time prior to January 1, 1972, general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of sixty-three million fifty-nine thousand dollars or so much thereof as shall be required to finance the capital projects set forth in section 6 of this act, to be paid and discharged within twenty years of the date of issuance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the Department of General Administration	
Construct and equip addition to state library	\$ 562,113
For the Washington Correction Center	
Construct and equip honor housing for 270 inmates	\$ 1,875,630
For the Maple Lane School	
Construct and equip treatment security unit	\$ 264,970
For the Spruce Canyon Youth Camp	
Construct and equip vocational-gymnasium building	\$ 194,411
For the School for the Blind	
Construct and equip student residence hall	\$ 373,000
For the School for the Deaf	
Construct and equip field house	\$ 150,000
For the Rainier School	
Construct and equip training and service building	\$ 650,000
Construct and equip volunteer services building	\$ 150,000
For the Fircrest School	
Replace Redwood Hall, Phase II	\$ 2,550,000
For the University of Washington	
Construct and equip law school center	\$ 5,100,000
Construct and equip psychology building	\$ 3,500,000
Construct and equip performing arts building	\$ 3,700,000
Construct and equip computer center addition	\$ 1,300,000
Construct and equip electrical engineering addition	\$ 650,000
Enlarge plant services building	\$ 1,900,000
Expand and equip radiation therapy and hospital clinic	\$ 2,050,000
For Washington State University	
Construct and equip agricultural services building	\$ 3,934,775
Construct and equip physical sciences building	\$ 3,148,630
For Western Washington State College	
Construct additional instruction facilities	\$ 1,883,500
Construct and equip physical education addition	\$ 490,000
Construct and equip administration building	\$ 1,650,000
Renovation of Old Main	\$ 975,000
Complete construction and equipping of education-psychology building ..	\$ 850,000
For Central Washington State College	
Construct and equip instructional center	\$ 3,009,500
Construct and equip library addition	\$ 2,070,000
For Eastern Washington State College	
Construct and equip health and physical education building	\$ 1,125,000
Construct and equip classroom building	\$ 1,500,000
Construct and equip radio-television building	\$ 500,000
Construct and equip drama building	\$ 800,000
Construct and equip art building	\$ 1,090,000
For the Fourth State College	
Construction Phase I	\$15,000,000
For the Finance Committee	\$ 62,471

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The words "capital improvement" or "capital project" used herein shall mean acquisition of sites, easements, rights of way or improvements thereon or appurtenances thereto,

construction and initial equipment, reconstruction, demolition or major alteration of new or presently owned capital assets.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. This act shall be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1968, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, Article VIII of the state Constitution; and in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Article II of the state Constitution as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof.

***NEW SECTION.** Sec. 9. *Anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, if the constitutional amendment proposed in Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 shall be adopted by the electorate in the 1967 general election*

(1) the sum of sixty-three million fifty-nine thousand dollars authorized for issue as general obligation bonds in section 1 of this act shall be reduced to the sum of twelve million six hundred seven thousand five hundred ninety-five dollars, and

(2) each of the following capital projects shall be deleted from section 6 of this act:

For the University of Washington

Law school center	\$ 5,100,000
Psychology building	3,500,000
Performing arts building	3,700,000
Computer center addition	1,300,000
Electrical engineering addition	650,000

For Washington State University

Agricultural sciences building	\$ 3,934,775
Physical sciences building	3,148,630

For Western Washington State College

Additional instructional facilities	\$ 1,883,500
Physical education building	490,000
Administration building	1,650,000

For Central Washington State College

Instructional center	\$ 3,009,500
Library addition	2,070,000

For Eastern Washington State College

Health and physical education building	\$ 1,125,000
Classroom building	1,500,000
Radio-television building	500,000
Drama building	800,000
Art building	1,090,000

For the Fourth State College

Construction Phase I	\$15,000,000
----------------------------	--------------

Passed the Senate April 29, 1967.

Passed the House April 28, 1967.

Approved May 10, 1967 with the exception of Section 9, which is vetoed.

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor of Washington

*Words in italics vetoed by the Governor.

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT EXPLAINING PARTIAL VETO:

I am filing herewith to be transmitted to the Senate at the next session of the legislature, without my approval as to one section, Senate Bill No. 532, entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to state government and the support thereof and authorizing the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds to provide for needful land acquisition and buildings."

This bill submits to the voters of the State of Washington for their approval or rejection a proposed state general obligation bond issue of \$63,059,000 to provide necessary new facilities at certain state institutions, the state library, the three

state colleges and the two state universities. The bill also would provide the funds for first phase construction at the fourth state college authorized by the 1967 legislature. I approve of this bond issue and trust that the voters of the state will ratify it at the election to be held in November, 1968.

However, Section 9 of the bill is unnecessary, and may prove confusing to the voters if it remains in the measure when it is submitted at the 1968 general election. Section 9 provides conditionally that the bond issue be reduced to \$12,607,595, by eliminating from the bill all funds for institutions of higher education. The condition specified is the ratification of a constitutional amendment proposed in Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 at an election to be held in November, 1967. This proposed constitutional amendment would eliminate the need for many statewide bond issues by authorizing a State Building Authority to lease buildings to state agencies and finance the construction or acquisition cost through the sale of revenue bonds. If the State Building Authority were activated later this year, it would finance construction of needed higher education facilities, including the new four-year college, approximately a year sooner than will be possible under Senate Bill No. 532.

Section 9 is meaningless, because no state general election will be held in November, 1967.

A bill authorizing annual state elections was introduced during the 1967 legislative session at my request. It was passed by the House of Representatives, but failed to emerge from the Senate Rules Committee. It is unfortunate that the people will not have the benefit of annual state elections in order to vote promptly on vital issues facing the state, such as proposed constitutional amendments, matters relating to a constitutional convention and other measures referred to the people. Since this is not possible, I believe Senate Bill 532 will be less confusing to the voters if references to a proposed 1967 general election are eliminated.

Therefore, I have vetoed Section 9. The remainder of Senate Bill No. 532 is approved.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

COMPLETE TEXT OF

INITIATIVE MEASURE

32

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

LOCAL PROCESSING OF STATE TIMBER

AN ACT establishing a state agency to be known as the Full Employment Commission; providing for a procedure whereby timber sold by the state to any "responsible bidder" and removed from state-owned or administered lands will be branded, and will receive

primary processing in a facility employing Washington residents located in the State of Washington or within fifteen miles from any boundary thereof in an abutting state, unless permission is granted by the Full Employment Commission for primary processing elsewhere based upon a finding that no reasonable market presently exists for the timber at such a facility; and establishing 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 Log Conservation and Full Employment Act of 1967".

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The legislature of the state of Washington finds:

(1) The maintenance of full employment and the prevention of job loss is essential to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state of Washington, while the encouragement of industry is vital to such full employment and the continued prosperity of the state. Though the primary processing of logs is one of the state's most important industries, it has faced increasing economic difficulties in recent years because of a shortage in the supply of logs from public lands. Wood processing plants employing residents of the state of Washington have been closed and loss of jobs has resulted. Should this trend continue, the state could well be deprived of the employment and an industry which have traditionally been among the chief pillars of its economy.

(2) The well-being of the state depends on the stability of the jobs of its citizens with both the production of raw materials, and the processing thereof, playing important roles. The consequences of trade restrictions and export bans imposed by others threaten to disrupt the balanced economy of this state by eliminating both intrastate processing of logs derived from timber grown on state lands and the employment of residents of the state of Washington in plants that process such timber. When state timber is marketed, the maximum value for the state is obtained when the timber is sold competitively and the primary processing thereof is completed either within the state's borders or by facilities that directly furnish jobs to residents of the state of Washington.

To avert substantial and irreparable damage to the economy, the legislature of the state of Washington, pursuant to the state's police power, is compelled to enact this legislation in order to carry out the obligation of the state of Washington to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the state's citizens.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. As used in this act:

(1) "Timber" means wood in tree form, whether standing or down, or in log form.

(2) "Public timber" means all timber removed from or still on state-owned or administered lands.

(3) "Primarily processed" means that state of manufacture when all longitudinal surfaces of a log have been made flat by sawing or when a substantial portion of a log has been converted into veneer or when a log is converted into chips of a size suitable for use in the manufacture of pulp.

(4) "Logging" means the severing of timber from the land.

(5) "Log" means a segment of a tree that has been excised therefrom.

(6) "Facilities in the state of Washington" means a manufacturing establishment (a) that is

equipped with facilities for the conversion of logs into veneer, lumber or chips; (b) that is located within the state of Washington or in an abutting state within fifteen miles on a straight line from any point on the boundary of the state of Washington; and (c) that employs residents of the state of Washington in the primary processing of logs.

(7) "Responsible bidder" means a person who, in addition to meeting the requirements of other laws and regulations relating to the sale of public timber, as part of his bid (a) agrees in writing that if he is awarded the contract for the sale of the timber for which he is bidding he will cause all of the timber that is included in such contract and removed from state land to receive primary processing in a facility in the state of Washington as defined herein, unless a permit is issued pursuant to section 8 of this act for the primary processing of such timber elsewhere, and (b) represents in writing that he, his affiliates, subsidiaries, and persons under a common control with him, have not theretofore breached any agreement made under section 5 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Where the appraised value exceeds two thousand dollars, all sales of state-owned or administered timber or interests therein made by the department of natural resources shall be at public auction and made to the highest responsible bidder.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. In the performance of a contract for the sale of public timber, if the buyer shall fail to abide by the agreements that were made by him as part of his bid for such contract, he shall be liable therefor in a civil action for damages brought by the state of Washington in an amount equal to one-half of the price established by the contract for all of the timber that by such contract is included or estimated to be included, as the case may be, in the sale. Every contract for the sale of public timber shall contain a provision that all of the timber included in such contract that is removed pursuant thereto from state land shall receive primary processing in a facility in the state of Washington unless a permit is issued pursuant to section 8 of this act for the primary processing of such timber elsewhere.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) All logs derived from the sale of public timber shall be branded by a brand to be specified in the contract for the sale of such timber and every contract for the sale of public timber shall include a requirement therefor. The commissioner of public lands shall maintain in his office and at such other places as shall be specified by the regulations of the full employment commission established by section 9 of this act, a record of such brands which shall be available for public inspection at all times when the office of such commissioner is open for the transaction of business with the public. Removal of any such brand from, or the alteration or mutilation of any such brand on, any log prior to the time when such log is primarily processed shall be a misdemeanor.

(2) Every person who purchases, either from the state of Washington or from another person, public timber or logs derived from public timber and branded in accordance with this act shall make such records as the full employment commission created by section 9 of this act shall by regulation require, to show his use or other disposition of such timber and logs. Every person required to make records as aforesaid shall preserve the same for a period of three years during which time upon the request of said commission such person shall make such records available for inspection by the commissioner of public lands during the customary and usual business hours at such person's principal place of business in the state of Washington or, if he has no such place of business, at the office of the said commissioner in Olympia, Washington,

during the usual and customary hours of business of said office. Failure to make, preserve or make available for inspection such records in accordance with this act and the regulations issued in pursuance thereof shall be a misdemeanor.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Any person who transports out of the state of Washington by water, whether on a self-propelled or other type of vessel, boat or barge or by floating or towing in rafts or otherwise, any branded logs derived from public timber shall report information concerning such shipment in accordance with rules and regulations that shall be promulgated by the full employment commission. Failure to comply with said rules and regulations shall be a misdemeanor.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Permits for the primary processing of public timber other than in a facility in the state of Washington shall be issued by the full employment commission created by section 9 of this act upon the application of the person in control of the use or disposition of such timber if the commission finds that such timber is currently in log form and that there is presently no reasonable market therefor at facilities in the state of Washington, as defined in section 3 (6) of this act, to which it could be economically transported for primary processing. In arriving at such findings with respect to a reasonable market, the commission shall take into account:

(1) The values that were assigned to the species and grade or grades of logs in their stumpage form when the minimum prices were established for the sale of the stumpage from which such logs were derived.

(2) The cost of logging and transporting such timber from the place where it was severed to its then situs in log form, taking into consideration the average cost therefor as such costs are used in the appraisal of timber in the state of Washington that recently has been or shortly will be made available for sale in the vicinity of the area where such timber was severed.

(3) The general level of prices currently offered for logs of the species, size and grade involved by persons who control such primary processing facilities in the state of Washington as are situated within economic log transportation distance of the then situs of such timber.

(4) Whether the general level of price for the species, size and grade of logs described in subsection (3) of this section affords a profit over and above the appraised value described in subsection (1) of this section and the cost described in subsection (2) of this section.

(5) Whether the applicant has solicited in good faith, but unsuccessfully, offers for the purchase of such logs at or below the general level of price described in subsections (3) and (4) of this section from persons customarily engaged in primary processing of logs of the type involved at facilities in the state of Washington as defined in section 3(6) of this act within economic log transportation distance of the situs of such logs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. There is hereby created the full employment commission which shall consist of seven members. One of the members shall be the commissioner of public lands, one shall be active in the management of a company or corporation principally engaged in the processing of logs within Washington, one shall be active in the management of a company or corporation principally engaged in logging in the state of Washington, one shall be active in a labor organization representing workers engaged in the primary processing of logs in the state of Washington, and one shall not be associated in any manner with forestry, logging or the manufacture or sale of wood products, one shall be the chairman of the natural

resources committee of the Washington State Senate and one shall be the chairman of the natural resources, harbors and waterways committee of the Washington State House of Representatives. With the exception of the commissioner of public lands and the members serving from the Washington State Legislature, the rest of the members of the commission shall be appointed by, and serve at, the governor's pleasure. All commission members shall be reimbursed from the state department of natural resources' account for the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their functions, but shall receive no salary or other compensation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) Five members, at least three of whom shall have been appointed by the governor, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting or session of the full employment commission. At any meeting or session at which a quorum is present, the commission may act by a majority of those present, but no permit shall be issued pursuant to a tie vote.

(2) The full employment commission shall issue regulations to implement this act. Such regulations shall, among other things, designate two days in each calendar month, not less than twelve nor more than sixteen days apart, on which the commission shall receive testimony in support of and opposed to every application for a permit that is then pending and which was made at least five days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays in the state of Washington, prior to the day of receiving testimony. Within seven days after receiving such testimony, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays in the state of Washington being excluded, the commission shall grant or deny such application.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A fee of fifty dollars shall accompany the application designated in section 8 of this act, such money to be placed in the department of natural resources' account to be used by the department for the administration of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. In addition to all other remedies permitted by law, any person who breaches the undertaking required by section 5 of this act shall, together with his affiliates, subsidiaries and others under a common control with him, be barred from the further purchase of public timber.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 31, 1966.

NOTE: As provided by the state constitution, whenever the Legislature fails to approve an initiative to the Legislature into law, the measure is automatically submitted to the voters for decision at the next state election.

**Proposed
Constitutional Amendment**

**SENATE JOINT
RESOLUTION**

5

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

**INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC PENSION
FUNDS**

Shall the Constitution of the state of Washington be amended by adding a new article and section permitting the moneys of any public pension or retirement fund to be invested in such manner as may be authorized by law?

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 1968, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the state of Washington, by adding thereto Article XXIX, to be entitled "Investments of Public Pension and Retirement Funds", and section 1 thereof, which shall read as follows:

NEW SECTION. Article XXIX, section 1.
Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 5, and 7
of Article VIII and section 9 of Article XII or any
other section or article of the Constitution of the
state of Washington, the moneys of any public
pension or retirement fund may be invested as
authorized by law.

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

Passed the Senate February 17, 1967. Passed the House March 9, 1967.
JOHN A. CHERBERG, DON ELDRIDGE,
President of the Senate. Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 5:

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

**Proposed
Constitutional Amendment**

**SENATE JOINT
RESOLUTION**

6

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

**AUTHORIZING STATE
COURT OF APPEALS**

Shall the State Constitution be amended to provide for establishment by the legislature of a state court of appeals with such jurisdiction as may be granted by statute or rules as authorized thereby; providing that the number, manner of election, compensation, term of office, removal and retirement of judges of such court shall be prescribed by statute; and providing that the administration and procedures of the court shall be prescribed by supreme court rules?

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

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

NEW SECTION. Article IV, section 29. COURT
OF APPEALS.

(1) AUTHORIZATION. In addition to the courts authorized in section 1 of this article, judicial power is vested in a court of appeals, which shall be established by statute.

(2) JURISDICTION. The jurisdiction of the court of appeals shall be as provided by statute or by rules authorized by statute.

(3) REVIEW OF SUPERIOR COURT. Superior court actions may be reviewed by the court of appeals or by the supreme court as provided by statute or by rule authorized by statute.

(4) JUDGES. The number, manner of election, compensation, terms of office, removal and retirement of judges of the court of appeals shall be as provided by statute.

(5) ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE. The administration and procedures of the court of appeals shall be as provided by rules issued by the supreme court.

(6) CONFLICTS. The provisions of this section shall supersede any conflicting provisions in prior sections of this article.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing

constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the Senate February 15, 1967. Passed the House March 9, 1967.
JOHN A. CHERBERG, DON ELDRIDGE,
President of the Senate. Speaker of the House.

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

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

COMPLETE TEXT OF

**Proposed
Constitutional Amendment**

**SENATE JOINT
RESOLUTION**

17

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

**PROVIDING FOR STATE BUILDING
AUTHORITY**

Shall Article VIII of the State Constitution be amended by adding a new section authorizing creation by the legislature of a state building authority to construct buildings and improvements for lease to state agencies or departments for up to seventy-five years, and to finance such construction through issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to be paid from the authority's revenues which would not be subject to the constitutional debt limitation?

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, a proposal to amend Article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Washington by adding thereto a new section to be designated section 8 which shall read as follows:

NEW SECTION. Article VIII, section 8. The legislature is empowered notwithstanding any other provision in this Constitution, to provide for a state building authority in corporate and politic form which may contract with agencies or departments of the state government to construct upon land owned by the state or its agencies, or to be acquired by the state building authority, buildings and appurtenant improvements which such state agencies or departments are hereby empowered to lease at reasonable rental rates from the Washington state building authority for terms up to seventy-five years with provisions for eventual vesting of title in the state or its agencies. This section shall not be construed as authority to provide buildings through lease or otherwise to nongovern-

mental entities. The legislature may authorize the state building authority to borrow funds solely upon its own credit and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor to be repaid from its revenues and to secure the same by pledging its income or mortgaging its leaseholds. The provisions of sections 1 and 3 of this article shall not apply to indebtedness incurred pursuant to this section.

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

Passed the Senate February 17, 1967. Passed the House March 6, 1967.
JOHN A. CHERBERG, DON ELDRIDGE,
President of the Senate. Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 17:

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

COMPLETE TEXT OF

**Proposed
Constitutional Amendment**

**SENATE JOINT
RESOLUTION**

23

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

**TAXING DISTRICTS:
EXCESS LEVY ELECTIONS**

Shall the State Constitution be amended to permit taxing districts, if authorized by the legislature, to submit propositions for property tax levies exceeding the forty-mill limit to their voters up to 24 months before the levy date, thereby permitting two consecutive annual excess levies to be approved at one election; and authorizing submission of a second proposition in any twelve-month period only if it is substituted for the excess levy previously approved for that year?

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

THAT, At the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1967, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VII of the Constitution of the state of Washington by amending section 2 as added by the 17th Amendment of the Constitution, as follows:

Article VII, section 2. Except as hereinafter provided and notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the aggregate of all tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and all taxing districts now existing or hereafter created, shall not in any year exceed forty mills on

the dollar of assessed valuation, which assessed valuation shall be fifty per centum of the true and fair value of such property in money: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall prevent levies at the rates now provided by law by or for any port or public utility district. The term "taxing district" for the purposes of this section shall mean any political subdivision, municipal corporation, district, or other governmental agency authorized by law to levy, or have levied for it, ad valorem taxes on property, other than a port or public utility district. Such aggregate limitation or any specific limitation imposed by law in conformity therewith may be exceeded only

(a) By any taxing district when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy such additional tax submitted not more than ~~[[twelve]]~~ twenty-four months prior to the date ~~[[on which]]~~ for making the proposed levy or levies ~~[[is to be made]]~~ and not oftener than twice in ~~[[such]]~~ any twelve month period, either at a special election or at the regular election of such taxing district, at which election the number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: *Provided, however,* That no taxing district shall submit to the electors thereof a proposition to authorize the levy of additional tax upon the authority of this subsection (a) to be made in any year for which the electors previously have authorized the levy of additional tax under the authority of this subsection (a) unless the proposed authorization is submitted to the electors by a proposition to substitute for the prior authorization under this subsection (a) a new authorization the amount of which will be adequate to fulfill all contractual obligations of the taxing district incurred by reason of the prior authorization, and unless the substitute proposition shall by its terms supersede the prior authorization and then be in lieu of any additional tax authorized by but not yet levied upon the authority of the superseded authorization;

(b) By any taxing district otherwise authorized by law to issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes, for the sole purpose of making the required payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, when authorized so to do by majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to issue such bonds and to pay the principal and interest thereon by an annual tax levy in excess of the limitation herein provided during the term of such bonds, submitted not oftener than twice in any calendar year, at an election held in the manner provided by law for bond elections in such taxing district, at which election the total number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: *Provided,* That any such taxing district shall have the right by vote of its governing body to refund any general obligation bonds of said district issued for capital purposes only, and to provide for the interest thereon and amortization thereof by annual levies in excess of the tax limitation provided for herein, *And provided further,* That the provisions of this section shall also be subject to the limitations contained in Article VIII, section 6, of this Constitution;

(c) By the state or any taxing district for the purpose of paying the principal or interest on gen-

eral obligation bonds outstanding on December 6, 1934; or for the purpose of preventing the impairment of the obligation of a contract when ordered so to do by a court of last resort.

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

Passed the Senate April 27, 1967.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House April 27, 1967.

DON ELDRIDGE,
Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 23:

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.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 24

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

VACANCY: LEGISLATIVE, COUNTY ELECTIVE OFFICES

Shall the State Constitution be amended to provide for filling vacancies in legislative or partisan county elective offices as follows:

- (1) The county commissioners of the county affected shall appoint a person from the same legislative, county or county commissioner district and political party as the officer whose office has been vacated;
- (2) On failure of the county commissioners to so appoint within sixty days, the governor shall within thirty days appoint a person similarly qualified?

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, a proposed amendment to Article II, section 15 (as amended by Amendment 13 and Amendment 32), and to Article XI, section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Washington to read as follows:

Article II, section 15. (Amendment 32). Such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature or in any partisan county elective office shall be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs: *Provided,* That the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district, county or county commissioner

district and the same political party as the legislator or partisan county elective officer whose office has been vacated, and shall be one of three persons who shall be nominated by the county central committee of that party, and in case a majority of said county commissioners do not agree upon the appointment within sixty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall within thirty days thereafter, and from the list of nominees provided for herein, appoint a person who shall be from the same legislative district, county or county commissioner district and of the same political party as the legislator or partisan county elective officer whose office has been vacated, and the person so appointed shall hold office until his successor is elected at the next general election, and shall have qualified: *Provided*, That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of joint senator, or joint representative, the vacancy shall be filled from a list of three nominees selected by the state central committee, by appointment by the joint action of the boards of county commissioners of the counties composing the joint senatorial or joint representative district, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated, and in case a majority of said county commissioners do not agree upon the appointment within sixty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall within thirty days thereafter, and from the list of nominees provided for herein, appoint a person who shall be from the same legislative district and of the same political party as the legislator whose office has been vacated.

Article XI, section 6. The board of county commissioners in each county shall fill all vacancies occurring in any ~~county~~ township, precinct or road district office of such county by appointment, and officers thus appointed shall hold office till the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

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

Passed the Senate March 17, 1967. Passed the House April 18, 1967.
JOHN A. CHERBERG, DON ELDRIDGE,
President of the Senate. Speaker of the House.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT S.J.R. NO. 24:

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.

Shall Article VII of the State Constitution be amended by adding a section authorizing the legislature to provide that farms, agricultural lands, standing timber and timberlands, and other open space lands used for recreation or enjoyment of their scenic or natural beauty, shall be valued for purposes of taxation on the basis of the use to which such property currently is being applied, rather than on the highest and best use?

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

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

NEW SECTION. Article VII, section 11. Nothing in this Article VII as amended shall prevent the legislature from providing, subject to such conditions as it may enact, that the true and fair value in money (a) of farms, agricultural lands, standing timber and timberlands, and (b) of other open space lands which are used for recreation or for enjoyment of their scenic or natural beauty shall be based on the use to which such property is currently applied, and such values shall be used in computing the assessed valuation of such property in the same manner as the assessed valuation is computed for all property.

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

Passed the House March 14, 1967. Passed the Senate April 28, 1967.
DON ELDRIDGE, JOHN A. CHERBERG,
Speaker of the House. President of the Senate.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT 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.

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

13

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

AUTHORIZING COMPENSATION INCREASE DURING TERM

Shall the State Constitution be amended by adding a new article permitting the compensation of all elected and appointed state,

COMPLETE TEXT OF

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

1

Ballot Title as issued by the Attorney General:

TAXATION BASED ON ACTUAL USE

county and municipal officers who do not fix their own compensation (including judges of courts of record and justice courts), to be increased during their terms of office to the end that such officials shall receive compensation for their services as provided by the law in effect at the time the services are being rendered?

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

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington, by adding thereto Article XXIX, and section 1 thereof, which shall read as follows:

NEW SECTION. Article XXIX, section 1. The compensation of all elective and appointive state, county, and municipal officers who do not fix their own compensation, including judges of courts of record and the justice courts may be increased during their terms of office to the end that such officers and judges shall each severally receive compensation for their services in accordance with the law in effect at the time the services are being rendered.

The provisions of section 25 of Article II (Amendment 35), section 25 of Article III (Amendment 31), section 13 of Article IV, section 8 of Article XI, and section 1 of Article XXVIII (Amendment 20) insofar as they are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

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

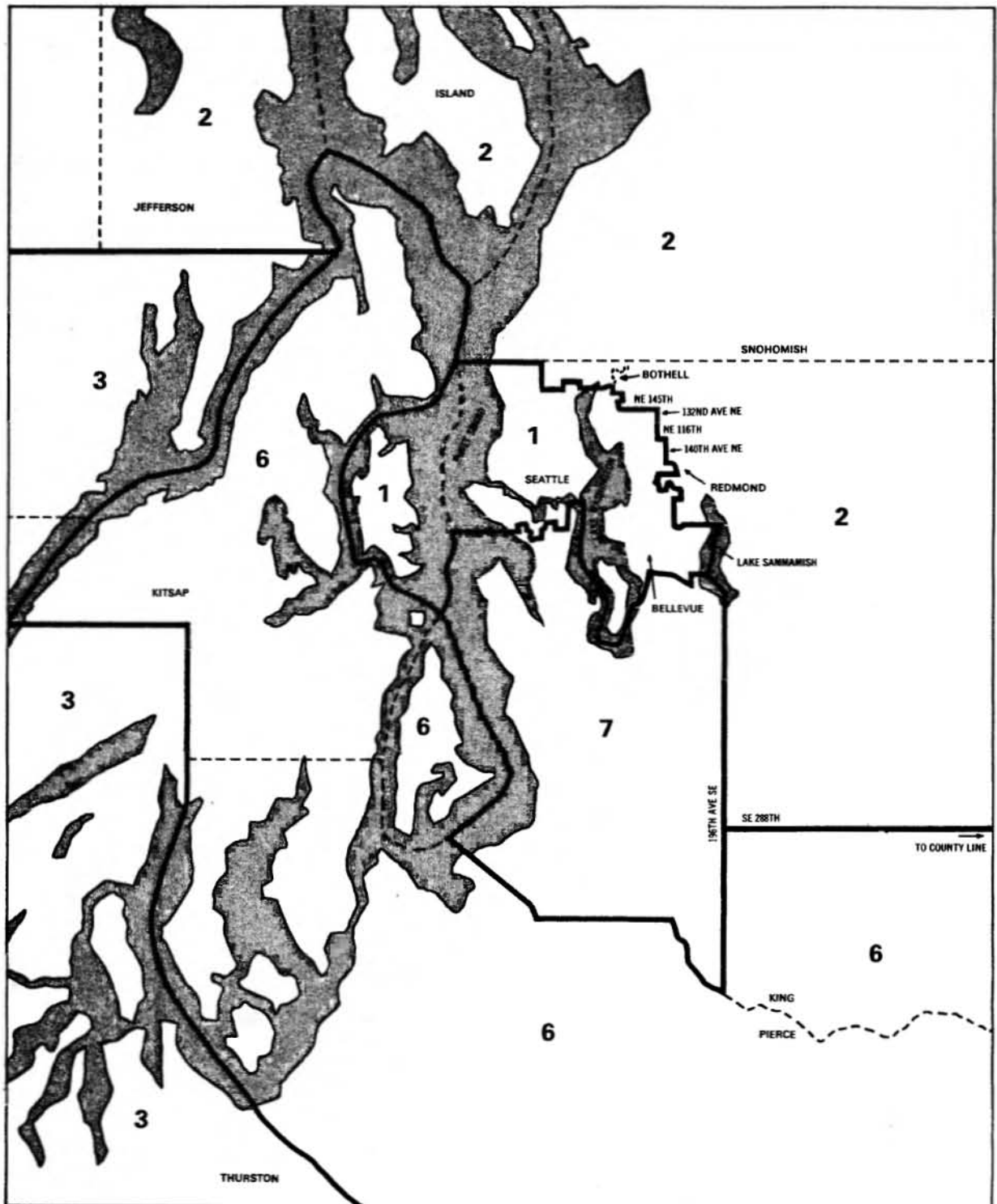
AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of the foregoing constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

Passed the House February 8, 1967. Passed the Senate March 6, 1967.
DON ELDRIDGE, JOHN A. CHERBERG,
Speaker of the House. President of the Senate.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT H.J.R. NO. 13:

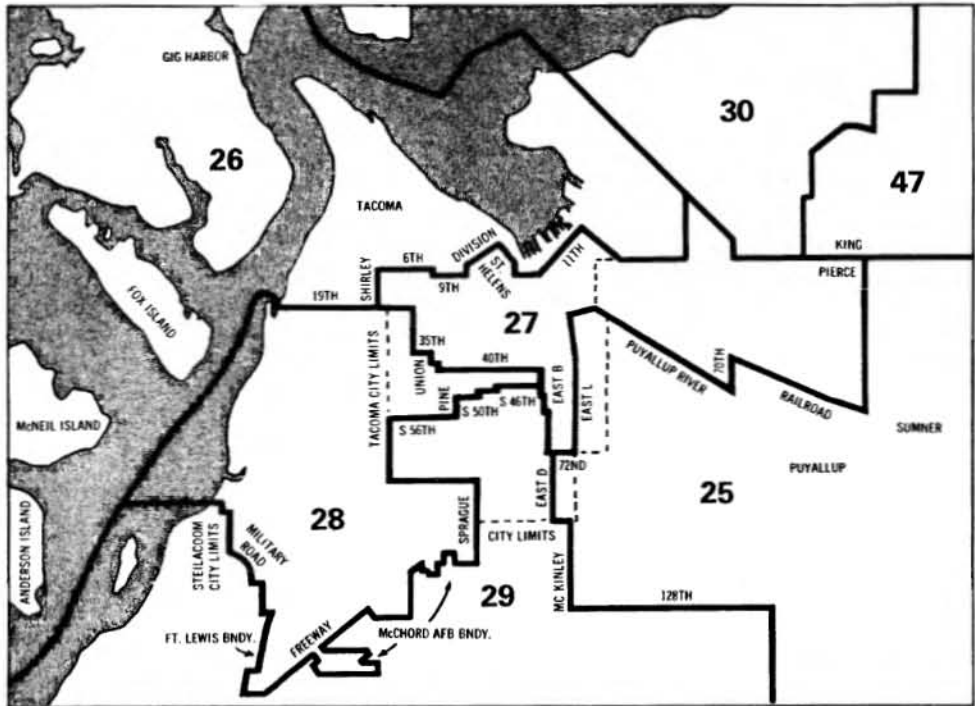
All words underscored do not appear in the Constitution as it is now written but will be put in if this amendment is adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

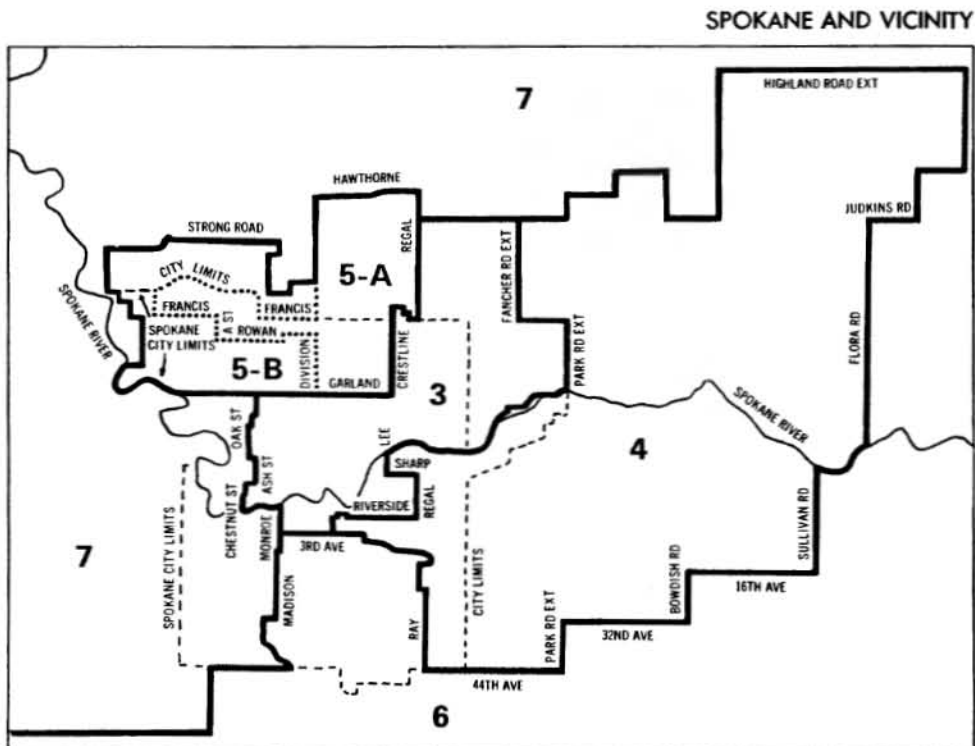


DISTRICTS 1, 2, 6 AND 7 IN KING COUNTY AND VICINITY

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

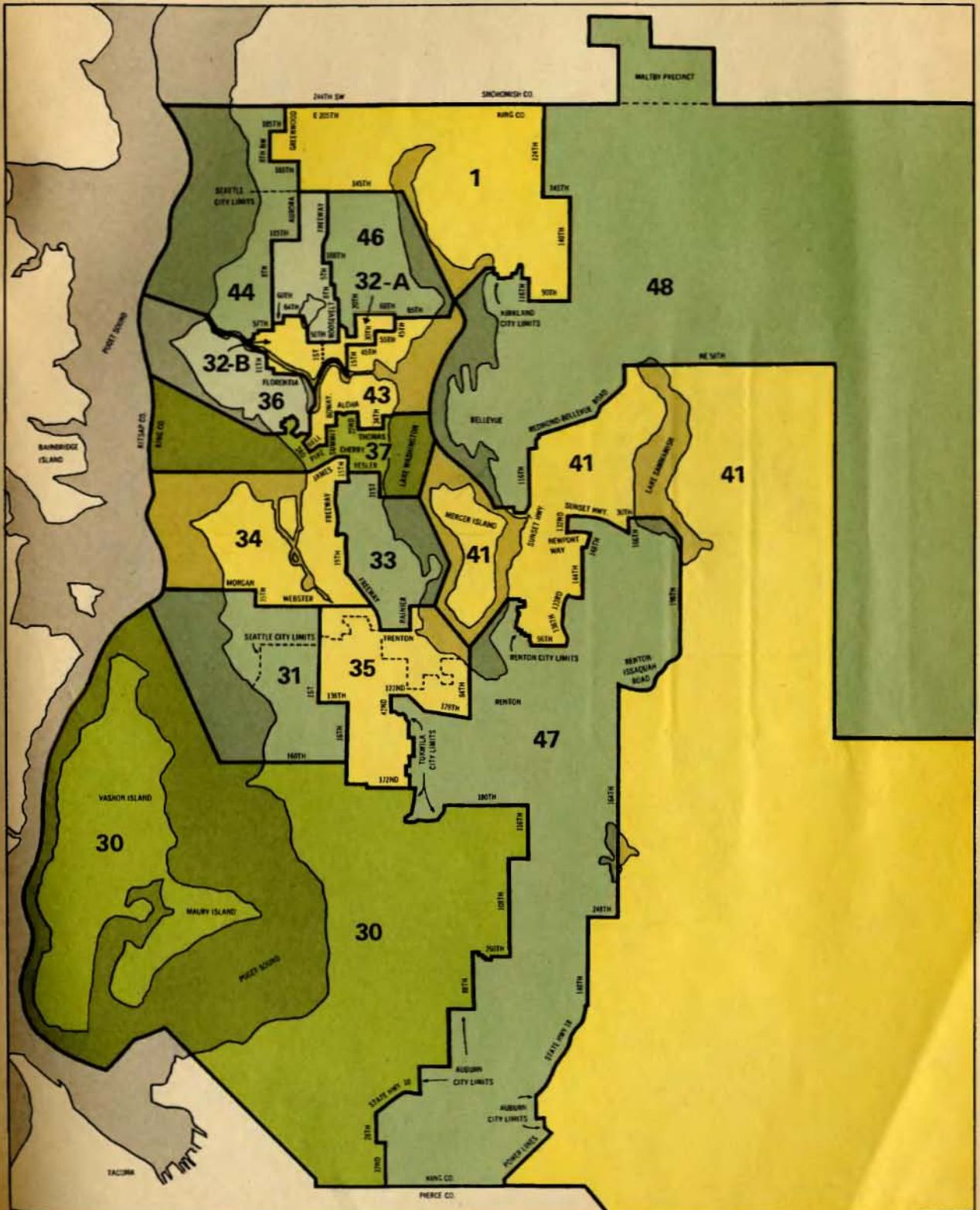


TACOMA AND VICINITY



SPOKANE AND VICINITY

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS



SEATTLE AND VICINITY

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Seattle, Washington
PERMIT NO. 196

RESIDENTIAL PATRON, LOCAL

EASTERN EDITION