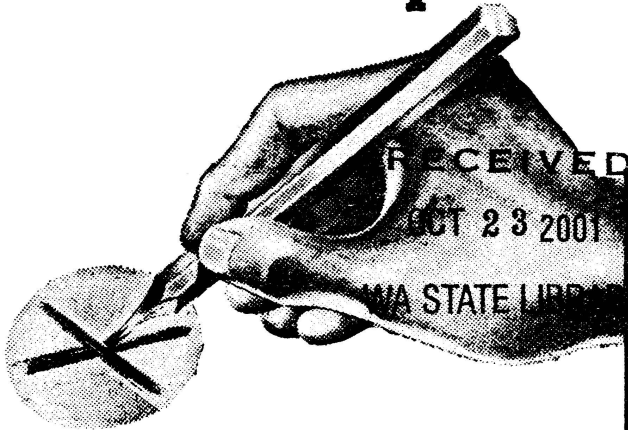


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STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICIAL
**Voter's
Pamphlet**



CONTAINING FULL TEXT OF ALL STATE
MEASURES TO BE VOTED UPON AT THE
STATE GENERAL ELECTION

NOV. 2, 1954

Ballot Titles Prepared By
DON EASTVOLD, ATTORNEY GENERAL



PUBLISHED BY EARL COE SECRETARY OF STATE

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Preface

As directed by the State Constitution, the office of the Secretary of State is presenting herewith a copy of all measures which will head the November 2nd State Election Ballot.

We urge the voters to carefully study these measures to the end that a vote will be cast either for or against each measure on November 2nd. The propositions are voted upon as individual units and the voter can freely mark his preference as each measure is considered.

Arguments For or Against the Measures

The arguments appearing in this pamphlet either for or against the measures can be filed by any person or organization. However, the law provides that each sponsor must remit sufficient funds to guarantee the cost to the State for printing same.

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

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

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

EARL COE, Secretary of State
Chief Election Officer
State of Washington

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Initiative Measure No. 188

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

RAISING STANDARDS FOR CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINATIONS

AN ACT Raising the educational requirements for a license to practice chiropractic; establishing a Board of Chiropractic Examiners; adding to the chiropractic examination the subjects of chemistry and pathology and transferring jurisdiction for examination of chiropractic applicants from the Basic Sciences Examining Committee to the Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

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

SECTION 1. Section 18.25.020, R.C.W., and Section 5, Chapter 5, Laws of 1919, are amended to read as follows:

Any person not now licensed to practice Chiropractic in the State of Washington and who desires to practice Chiropractic shall make application therefor to the Director of Licenses. Each applicant shall be a graduate of a chartered Chiropractic College.

Applicants who thus apply for a license, and who have matriculated, prior to the effective date of this act, in a Chiropractic School or College shall complete a resident professional course of study in said institutions, equivalent in hours to the minimum classroom hours of academic instruction required in a Bachelor of Science Degree course at the University of Washington normally requiring four academic years totalling twelve quarters.

Thereafter the educational requirements for those applying to practice chiropractic in this state shall be raised so that each applicant shall complete a resident course of study of not less than four thousand (4000) classroom hours of instruction in a Chiropractic School or College.

Applications shall be in writing, signed by the applicant and sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths, and shall recite the history of the applicant as to his educational advantages, his experience in matters pertaining to a knowledge of the care of the sick, how long he has studied chiroprac-

tic, under what teachers, what collateral branches, if any, he has studied, the length of time he has engaged in clinical practice, with any proof thereof in the shape of diplomas, or certificates. Each applicant shall accompany his application with satisfactory evidence of good character and reputation.

There shall be paid by each applicant a fee of twenty-five dollars, ten dollars of which shall accompany his application, and fifteen dollars shall be paid upon issuance of a license. Like fees shall be paid for any subsequent examination and application.

SECTION 2. Section 18.25.030, R.C.W., and Section 6, Chapter 5 of the Laws of 1919, are amended to read as follows:

There shall be a Board of Chiropractic examiners consisting of three practicing Chiropractors no two of whom shall be from the same Chiropractic school, to be known as the Washington State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

The members shall be appointed by the governor from a list of five or more names submitted by the Washington Chiropractors Association. At the time of their appointment the members of the Board must be actual residents of the state, licensed to practice Chiropractic in this state, and must be citizens of the United States.

The term of office of each member of the Board shall be three years and the term of one member shall expire each year. Vacancies on the Board shall be filled by the Governor, the appointee to hold office

for the remainder of the unexpired term. The initial Board shall be created by the appointment of one term for three years, one term for two years, and one term for one year, and thereafter all appointments shall be made for a term of three years.

The Board shall choose one of its members, President, and one Secretary, thereof, and it shall meet at least once each year, and oftener if necessary, in the discretion of the Director of Licenses or the Board, and at such times and places within the State as he or it deems proper.

Each member of the Board shall receive, from the total of fees collected as provided herein, the sum of ten dollars a day for each day actually engaged in conducting examinations or in the preparation of examination questions or in the grading of examination papers, together with his actual travel expenses, all to be paid out of the general fund on vouchers approved by the Director of Licenses.

Examination for license to practice Chiropractic shall be conducted by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners according to the method deemed to be the most practicable and expeditious to test the applicants' qualifications. Each application shall be designated by a number instead of a name, so that his identity is not disclosed until after the examination papers are graded.

All examinations shall be in writing, upon the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic-orthopedy, chemistry, pathology, principles of chiropractic and adjusting, as taught by chiropractic schools and colleges. Upon proof of satisfactory passage of this examination by an applicant, certified by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the State Director of Licenses shall issue a license entitling said applicant to practice Chiropractic in this state. A license shall be granted to any applicant who correctly answers seventy-five percent of all questions asked. Any applicant who fails to answer correctly sixty percent of the questions on any branch of said examination shall not be entitled to a license.

Any chiropractor who has complied with the provisions of this chapter may determine subluxation of the spine by analytical means and adjust by hand any articulation of the spine, but shall not prescribe for, nor administer to any person any medicine or drugs included in *materia medica*, nor practice obstetrics, osteopathy, or surgery.

SECTION 3. Section 43.74.010, R.C.W., and Section 43.74.040, R.C.W., and Chapter 183, Sections 1 and 4 respectively, of the Laws of 1927, are amended by omitting therefrom the word "Chiropractic," as follows:

(R.C.W. 43.74.010.) *Committee created—Members.* There shall be an examining committee of five members learned respectively in the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, and hygiene, to conduct and assist in conducting examinations of all persons applying for licenses or certificates to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy, osteopathy and surgery, or drugless therapeutics in the state.

The members of the committee shall be appointed from time to time by the governor from the faculty lists of the University of Washington and Washington State College, and he shall certify the names of those appointed to the director of licenses.

(R.C.W. 43.74.040.) *Application to practice.* Any person desiring to apply to the director of licenses for a license to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy, osteopathy and surgery, or drugless therapeutics shall first present to the director of licenses his credentials required by law evidencing his qualifications to be admitted to license, or to take the examination prerequisite to securing a certificate or license, and if they are found satisfactory and the applicant is eligible to examination the director of licenses shall issue to each applicant a certificate giving the name of the applicant and certifying that he is entitled to take the preliminary examination provided for in this chapter but without specifying the branch of therapeutics for which the applicant has

Initiative Measure No. 188 (Continued)

applied for a license, and upon presentation of such certificate to the examining committee, together with an examining fee of ten dollars, the applicant shall be entitled to take the examination.

If the preliminary examination is conducted by the director of licenses as provided in R.C.W. 43.74-.020 it may be given upon the payment of the ten dollars examining

fee, and without the preliminary certificate.

SECTION 4. All acts or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. The provisions of this act are to be severable, and if any section, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of the act.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 4, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188



Question: What is Initiative 188?

Answer: As its title and caption indicate, Initiative 188 does two things:

1. Raises educational standards for a license to practice Chiropractic.
2. Transfers jurisdiction for examination in basic science to Chiropractic Board of Examiners.

This title was not given by sponsors of 188 but is the official ballot title applied by the State Attorney General, whose duty it is to analyze each initiative and accurately describe what the measure will do.

Q: Who sponsors Initiative 188?

A: 188 is sponsored by a nonpartisan state-wide group from all walks of life — labor, business, agriculture, veterans, education, the ministry, and other professions, including Doctors of Chiropractic and their patients.

Q: Why did this committee place 188 on the ballot?

A: Chiropractors are the second largest healing group in the world. Unfair examining practices are forcing them out of existence and will deny this method of health care to the 250,000 Chiropractic patients in Washington.

Q: How does the Basic Science Examination discriminate against Chiropractors?

A: The basic science examination is given by a *medically* dominated board composed of medical doctors and professors from the U. of W. medical school and the W. S. C. school of veterinary medicine. The Basic Science Examining Board admitted in court that it had arbitrarily and capriciously marked down from *passing* to *below passing* the grades of Chiropractic applicants and had, without cause, *raised* from *below passing* the grades of medical applicants. (See Washington State Supreme Court decision, 12 Washington 2d, 415.) The Committee for Health Freedom has complete evidence in its files to show that these examinations have been so perverted that the right to examine has been used as the power to destroy. The Board has allowed an average of only 1½ Chiropractors a year to obtain licenses and the profession is threatened with extinction.

Q: Under 188 will Chiropractors take a basic science examination?

A: Yes. *Each* of the 5 basic science subjects is *specifically* included in the examination required under 188. Comparison of class hours between typical Medical and Chiropractic schools demonstrates that present-day Chiropractic graduates are thoroughly trained in basic science subjects.

Subject	CLASS HOURS	
	John Hopkins Medical School	Palmer School of Chiropractic
Anatomy	508	520
Physiology	256	520
Pathology	401	195
Chemistry	200	325
Hygiene	0	65

In addition applicants for Chiropractic license will be examined in symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic orthopedy, principles of chiropractic and adjusting as taught by Chiropractic colleges. 188 requires that the over-all grade average in *all* subjects must be 75% or higher. The examination for medical applicants requires a grade of *only* 60% in each subject.

Q: Why should Chiropractors examine Chiropractors?

A: Only Chiropractors are qualified by education and training to conduct such examinations. It is as unfair for Chiropractors to be examined by a

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188

medically-indoctrinated board as it would be for lawyers to examine ministers or dentists to examine optometrists.

Q: How does Initiative 188 raise standards?

A: Initiative 188 will provide the first statutory increase for standards of Chiropractic education in 35 years as the following chart shows.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS (Chapter 5, Laws of 1919)	188 REQUIREMENTS (Initiative Measure No. 188)
Education time requirements: 18 months course.	Education time requirements: (A) 4,000 classroom hours of academic instruction. (Equivalent to 7-year professional course at University of Washington.) (B) For those graduated or enrolled prior to passage of 188: Four academic years and classroom hours equivalent to requirements for Bachelor of Science Degree at University of Washington.
Examination Subjects: Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic orthopedy, principles of chiropractic and adjusting.	Examination Subjects: <i>Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic orthopedy, principles of chiropractic and adjusting.</i> In addition to all of 1919 subjects, Initiative 188 adds the following: <i>chemistry, pathology.</i> The <i>italicized</i> subjects comprise all of the 5 subjects required by the Basic Science Examining Board created in 1927.

NOTE: Chiropractic schools are accredited by the National and International Chiropractic Associations just as Medical schools are accredited by the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals or the American Medical Association.

Q: Does 188 "lower the bars" to unqualified applicants?

A: Definitely not. 188 requires a minimum of 4,000 hours instruction in an accredited Chiropractic school. All new licensing laws contain a "grandfather" clause (as do laws for medical doctors and osteopaths) to protect individuals who have in good faith met the requirements of the former law. Chiropractors would be the last to sanction lower standards.

Attacks on 188 are financed by the reactionary core of political medicine and certain drug interests. Because Chiropractors do not prescribe drugs they constantly encounter opposition from these sources.

Q: Does Initiative 188 have wide-spread support?

A: Yes. Over 120,000 voters signed petitions for 188. Numerous organizations have studied 188 and *officially* endorsed it. These include the State Federation of Labor, the State C. I. O., the State Grange, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, posts of the American Legion and Disabled American Veterans, and a large number of fraternal and civic organizations. It is unanimously endorsed by the Chiropractic Profession.

PLEASE READ THE FULL TEXT

Initiative 188 is democratic in principle. Just as you have the right to go to the church of your choice, so you should have the right to choose your own doctor. We urge your support of this much-needed measure.

RAISE STANDARDS . . . PROTECT HEALTH FREEDOM VOTE FOR INITIATIVE 188

NOTE: The law allows those opposing Initiative 188 ten days after *Arguments For* 188 have been submitted to submit *Arguments Against*. In reading opponents' arguments, remember they have the advantage of seeing *Arguments For* while the Committee for Health Freedom does not have the opportunity to see and correct any misrepresentations. Send for a sixteen-page pamphlet giving complete information.

A. A. ADAMS, D.C., *Chairman*, COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH FREEDOM
911½ PACIFIC AVENUE, TACOMA TELEPHONE MARKET 6214

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 19, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE NO. 188

DON'T BE FOOLED

Initiative No. 188 would LOWER, not raise, Health Standards

NO. 188 WOULD DESTROY YOUR PROTECTION AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS

No. 188 would exempt chiropractors—and only chiropractors out of FOUR healing arts groups—from the Basic Science Law, a vital health safeguard. Remember, this law IS NOT administered by the medical profession, but by educators of WSC and the U of W. Here is what the Supreme Court of Washington says about your Basic Science Law: "THE BROAD POLICY UNDERLYING SUCH A STATUTE IS THAT UNLICENSED AND UNQUALIFIED PERSONS SHALL NOT BE LICENSED TO PRACTICE THE HEALING ARTS."

NO. 188 WOULD LICENSE CHIROPRACTORS WHOSE STANDARDS EVEN CHIROPRACTORS ADMIT ARE TOO LOW

Beware the "Grandfather" clause in No. 188! Educational requirements in No. 188 apply to FUTURE graduates, but all past and present graduates of ANY "chartered" chiropractic school—even CORRESPONDENCE courses—can flood our state. Even the present requirement of an 18-months course is eliminated for the benefit of unqualified chiropractors!

NO. 188 IGNORES ALL STANDARDS EXCEPT "CLASSROOM HOURS"

No. 188 would establish by law the false and dangerous premise that "hours" alone is a measure of educational standards. NO OTHER REQUIREMENT, no need for recognition, approval or supervision by ANYBODY is required. Any school, regardless of quality or standards, that offers the magic formula of "classroom hours" is good enough for YOUR health. NOT EVEN RECOGNITION OR APPROVAL by the chiropractors' own association is required, so that no one—we repeat, NO ONE—will have power to reject sub-standard schools. There is not a single chiropractic school ANYWHERE that is recognized by the Association of American Universities or by any other recognized accrediting agency!

NO. 188 WOULD REDUCE MINIMUM PASSING GRADES FROM 70% TO 60%

In the false name of "raising standards," No. 188 REDUCES minimum passing grades in Basic Science subjects from 70% down to 60%!

NO. 188 WOULD GRANT DANGEROUS SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO CHIROPRACTORS

Chiropractors ALREADY are examined by chiropractors and NOT by medical doctors as they infer. In No. 188 they ask power to DICTATE their own examining board. The Governor MUST APPOINT 3 out of 5 or more names submitted to him by the chiropractors themselves. This is just one of many hidden dangers in No. 188 to give chiropractors dangerous privileges neither granted to nor asked for medical doctors, osteopathic doctors, "drugless healers" or any other healing arts group.

REMEMBER: Chiropractors do not believe in vaccinations to prevent individual sickness or mass epidemics. Chiropractors ARE NOT doctors. Many claim to be able to recognize cancer, polio or contagious diseases. Yet chiropractors claim they do not need to know Basic Sciences as they are taught by our LEADING UNIVERSITIES! Don't LOWER present standards which protect you, your family and your friends.

DON'T GAMBLE WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

Vote NO! on No. 188

Harry L. Givan, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT HEALTH STANDARDS
317 Joseph Vance Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 29, 1954.

EARL COE, *Secretary of State*.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188

WHY WE OPPOSE INITIATIVE 188

The requirement that all persons who apply for a license to diagnose and treat the sick must first pass an elementary and impartial examination in the sciences of body function, is fair and is a necessary protection against incompetents in any healing art. Initiative 188 clearly exempts chiropractors, and only chiropractors, from being tested by an impartial committee.

Initiative 188 would actually lower requirements for being licensed in chiropractic. It eliminates an examination conducted by professors from the University of Washington and Washington State College, and substitutes an examination conducted by other chiropractors testing knowledge of the health sciences "as taught in chiropractic schools and colleges."

Initiative 188 is misleadingly worded. Its caption and much of its phraseology appear intended to persuade rather than inform the voter.

WASHINGTON STATE HEALTH COUNCIL

John Bigelow, President

Member organizations opposing Initiative 188 include:

Board of Health Sciences, University of Washington

King County Central Blood Bank

Pacific Northwest District, American Association of Medical Social Workers

United Cerebral Palsy Association of Washington

Washington Association of Local Health Councils

Washington Chapter, American Physical Therapy Association

Washington Occupational Therapy Association

Washington Osteopathic Association

Washington Society for Crippled Children and Adults

Washington State Dental Association

Washington State Dental Hygienists' Association

Washington State Department of Health

Washington State Dietetic Association

Washington State Hospital Association

Washington State Medical Association

Washington State Pharmaceutical Association

Washington State Psychological Association

Washington State Public Health Association

Washington State Society of Medical Technologists

Washington State Veterinary Medical Association

STATE OF WASHINGTON--ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 22, 1964.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188

THE WASHINGTON OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION IS OPPOSED TO INITIATIVE 188

After thorough investigation and careful consideration of the issues involved, the Washington Osteopathic Association does not feel that the passage of Initiative 188 would be in the best interests of public health.

The basic objective of the Washington Osteopathic Association is to promote public health. To maintain good public health care it is necessary that all healing art professions must meet with certain minimal educational and professional standards in order to assure that only qualified practitioners are licensed in the state regardless of school of practice.

The basic science subjects which are included in the Washington Basic Science Examination are essential to the understanding and ability to diagnose and treat illness, regardless of school of practice or method of treatment.

There is no basic science law in any state at the present time which exempts one school of practice while applying to other schools of practice.

Therefore, the osteopathic physicians and surgeons in the State of Washington are opposed to any device which has as its objectives the abandonment of examination in certain basic science subjects and the lowering of minimal educational and professional standards. It is the objective of the Washington Osteopathic Association to continue its efforts to improve the public health through legislative, educational and professional improvement and advancement.

We therefore urge you to help maintain good health standards and defeat Initiative 188.

VOTE "NO"

Dr. P. C. Wilde, Chairman, Department of Public Affairs
WASHINGTON OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, INC.
2030 S. W. 152nd Street
Seattle 66, Washington

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 28, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Initiative Measure No. 192

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING

AN ACT Relating to salmon fishing for commercial purposes; defining districts wherein it is unlawful to fish commercially for salmon, except during prescribed seasons which the director may shorten; establishing preserves in which salmon fishing for commercial purposes is prohibited; prohibiting the construction, installation, use, operation or maintenance of certain specified gear or any fixed appliances for the purposes of catching salmon; authorizing seizures without warrants by certain officials; prescribing penalties; and repealing all laws in conflict herewith.

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

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, or take any species of salmon for commercial purposes, except as hereinafter provided, within the waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound and waters connected therewith within the State of Washington described as lying to the southerly, easterly, and southeasterly of a line described as follows:

Commencing at a concrete monument on Angeles Point in Clallam County, State of Washington, near the mouth of the Elwha River on which is inscribed "Angeles Point Monument" in the latitude 48 degrees 9' 3" north, longitude 123 degrees 33' 01" west of Greenwich Meridian; thence running east on a line 81 degrees 30' true from said point across the flashlight and bell buoy off Partridge Point and thence continued to where said line intersects longitude 122 degrees 40' west; thence north on said line to where said line intersects the southerly shore of Sinclair Island at high tide; thence along the southerly shore of said island to the most easterly point thereof; thence north 46 degrees east true to the line of high tide at Carter Point, the most southerly point on Lummi Island; thence northwesterly along the westerly shore line at high tide of said Lummi Island to where said shore line at high tide intersects line of longitude 122 degrees 40' west; thence north on said line to where said line intersects the mainland at the line of high

tide; including within said area the southerly area of Hale Passage, Bellingham Bay, Padilla Bay, Fidalgo Bay, Guemes Channel, Skagit Bay, Similk Bay, Saratoga Passage, Holmes Harbor, Possession Sound, Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal, Puget Sound, and all inlets, passages, waters, waterways, and the tributaries thereof; *Provided*, That subject to such shorter seasons and regulations as may be established from time to time by the director, it shall be lawful to fish for salmon for commercial purposes, within the above described waters with any lawful gear, extending from the Fifth day of October to and including the Thirtieth day of the following November, except during the hours beginning at 12 midnight Friday and ending at 12 midnight of the Sunday following, except in preserves established and defined in this Act: *And provided*, That subject to such shorter seasons and regulations as may be established from time to time by the director, it shall be lawful to fish for salmon for commercial purposes with any lawful gear, in each odd year, within a period running from August 7th to September 7th, both days inclusive, except during the hours beginning 12 midnight Friday and ending at 12 midnight of the Sunday following, and 12 midnight Friday to 12 midnight Monday on Labor Day weekend, in the waters lying inside the following described line: A line commencing at a red wooden monument located on the most easterly point of Dungeness Spit and thence projected to a simi-

Initiative Measure No. 192 (Continued)

lar monument located at Partridge Point on Whidbey Island and a line commencing at a red wooden monument located at Olele Point and thence projected easterly to a similar monument located at Bush Point on Whidbey Island, except in preserves established and defined in this Act.

SECTION 2. No area herein defined and established as a salmon preserve shall, by any provisions of this Act, be opened to fishing for commercial purposes: Salmon preserves to be established and defined as follows:

Port Angeles preserve, includes all waters inshore from the following line: A line drawn true north one mile from a monument set on Ediz Hook 4500 feet west of the eastern tip of Ediz Hook, and thence projected true east to Dungeness Spit;

Dungeness preserve includes all waters within a radius of three miles of the Dungeness River mouth;

Washington Harbor preserve includes all of Washington Harbor;

Discovery Bay preserve includes all of Discovery Bay south of a line projected true east from Carr Point;

Hood Canal preserve includes all waters of Hood Canal inside a line projected true east from Hannon Point at Hood Head;

Kitsap preserve includes all waters inside lines drawn from Orchard Point to Bean Point on Bainbridge Island, and from Agate on Bainbridge Island true west to the mainland;

Nisqually preserve includes all waters within the following lines: a line projected from a white monument on the east side of Whollochot Bay to a white monument on Fox Island; and a line projected from Point Gibson on Fox Island true east to the mainland;

Puyallup preserve includes Commencement Bay and other waters within the following line: a line drawn from Point Piner on Maury Island to Brown Point; and a line drawn from Point Dalco on Vashon Island to Point Defiance;

Lake Washington preserve includes those waters within a radius of three miles from the west entrance to Ballard Locks;

Duwamish preserve includes Elliott Bay east of a line drawn from Four Mile rock to Alki Point light;

Snohomish preserve includes all waters of Port Gardner inside lines

drawn as follows: a line drawn from the north entrance of Tulalip Harbor to the southeasterly tip of Gedney (Hat) Island, thence to the west end of the Great Northern Oil dock in Everett;

Skagit preserve includes all waters lying easterly of the following line: a line drawn from a white monument east of Brown's Point on Camano Island 122 degrees 26' longitude, to the southwesterly tip of Goat Island, thence to a white monument on the southeasterly point of Fidalgo Island (locally known as Pull and Be Damned Point) and all waters of Swinomish Slough;

Samish preserve includes Samish Bay east of a line drawn from William Point light on Samish Island to the Point at the northern entrance to Chuckanut Bay;

Fidalgo preserve includes the Swinomish Slough north of the Great Northern railroad bridge, and all waters east of a line projected from the end of Commercial Street in Anacortes north to Guemes Island from Clark Point at the north end of Guemes Island to the most northerly point of Jack Island, and from there to the William Point light;

Nooksack preserve includes all waters of Bellingham Bay inland or inside the following line: a line commencing at the most southerly point on Point Francis, thence in a northeasterly direction across the bell buoy off Post Point to the mainland;

Point No Point preserve includes all waters within the following lines: a line projected from Point No Point light true north to a point 1000 feet distant, thence 1000 feet true west, and from there true south to the mainland;

Stillaguamish preserve includes all of Port Susan north of a line projected true west from the northern boundary of the Tulalip Indian Reservation to Camano Island, said northern boundary of Tulalip Reservation is line between Township 30 and 31 North, Range 3 and 4 east Snohomish County, Washington.

SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful to construct, install, use, operate or maintain, within any of the waters of the state of Washington, any pound net, fish trap, fish wheel, scow fish wheel, set net, reef net, round haul net, lampara net, or any fixed appli-

Initiative Measure No. 192 (Continued)

ance for the purpose of catching salmon.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this Act do not apply to fishing by Indians on their reservation or the use of any device or means by the State or National Government in catching fish for propagation or scientific purposes.

SECTION 5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act, or who aids or abets or assists in the violations thereof, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which the offense is committed for not less than thirty days or more than one year, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 6. The director, fisheries inspectors, deputy fisheries inspectors and ex officio fisheries inspectors may seize without warrant all food fish, shell fish, or parts thereof taken, killed, transported, or possessed contrary to this Act and may seize in a similar manner any boat, vehicle, gear, appliance, or other device used

in violation of this Act, and the articles seized shall be confiscated to the state, regardless of the ownership of the articles seized: *Provided*, That the owner of the boat, vehicle, gear, appliance, or other device so seized may recover the same by depositing into court a cash bond equal to the value of the seized articles if the value of the same be less than five thousand dollars, or a cash bond in the amount of five thousand dollars if the value of the seized boat, vehicle, gear, appliance or other device be in excess of five thousand dollars, and the cash bond shall thereafter be subject to forfeiture to the state in lieu of the seized boat, vehicle, gear, appliance, or other device.

SECTION 7. If any section or provision of this Act shall be held unconstitutional or for any other reason invalid, the invalidity of such provision shall not affect the validity of this Act as a whole or any section, provision or part thereof not judged to be invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 8. All acts, and parts of acts, in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 16, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 192



**VOTE YES INITIATIVE 192
VOTE YES**

Initiative 192 stops over-commercial salmon fishing on inner Puget Sound and protects spawning Kings and Silvers.

The Initiative area, established 20 years ago and maintained by Init. 192, is generally described as—All Puget Sound waters lying **INSIDE** a line beginning at the mouth of the Elwha River west of Port Angeles and extending east to

Whidby Island, then north until it touches the mainland west of Bellingham.

Initiative 192 prohibits all commercial salmon fishing inside the above area until late fall and provides equal access to lawful commercial gear between Oct. 5 and Nov. 30.

Present laws permit gill nets inside the initiative area beginning June 15. **No other commercial gear comes in until October 5.** In 1935 a total of 168 gill nets fished these waters. . . . In 1953, 606 gill nets were granted licenses.

Over 200 miles of gill nets have virtual monopoly on these inner Sound waters.

Initiative 192 also permits commercial fishing for Humpback (pink salmon) during "Odd Numbered" years within the initiative line. **One area only**, north of Bush Point on the west side of Whidby Island will be open for a maximum of 20 commercial fishing days between Aug. 7 and Sept. 7. No commercial fishing on weekends plus a 72-hour closure on Labor Day. The fisheries director can shorten fishing days. With exception of opening and closing dates, moved one week later by **Initiative 192**, this **Odd Year** clause in 192 is word for word with the present law.

Laws now in effect permit gill nets to fish the above area **plus all other open waters** inside the line from June 15 to Oct. 5, before other commercial gear enters.

Initiative 192 stops all commercial salmon fishing in shallow waters adjacent to spawning rivers of Puget Sound during peak runs of spawning Kings and Silvers. Statistics prove that 80% of the Silvers and all King salmon reaching inner Puget Sound will be in spawning rivers by Oct. 5.

Statistics prove that returns of Silvers and Kings to the Initiative area have declined terrifically—more than 50% in 1953—commercial licenses have tripled!

Initiative 192 bans use of reef nets. Reef nets are anchored, fixed appliances. Once used in shallow waters only, reef nets now anchor in 35 fathoms. Where a reef net fishes, no other gear, sports or commercial, can operate. Reef nets are given special privileges on publicly owned waters. If the courts decide reef nets legal and Initiative 192 fails, then nothing can stop reef net entry to inner Puget Sound and thus be granted exclusive location sites over all other lawful commercial gear.

Initiative 192 defines 17 salmon preserves inside the initiative area. Since 192 concerns itself with preserves inside the described area it does not, in any way abolish preserves in other Washington waters. Nor is there any attempt by 192 to do so. A salmon preserve prohibits **commercial** salmon fishing at all times.

Your Taxes Pay Two-thirds the Cost of the Salmon Fisheries Department. Initiative 192 Benefits All the People—Sports—Commercial—Conservationists.

**Endorsed by the
WASHINGTON STATE SPORTS COUNCIL**

**SAVE OUR SALMON ASSOCIATION, INC.
7346—58—N. E., Seattle, Wash.**

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 10, 1954.

EARL COE, Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 192

VOTE NO———INITIATIVE NO. 192———VOTE NO

Professional Promoters in the employ of a single large Salmon Canning Corporation and its Purse Seine Vessel owning stockholders, **UNDER THE GUISE OF CONSERVATION**, are attempting the elimination of all small fishermen who use types of nets different than their own and the subsequent establishment of a giant **MONOPOLY** over Washington State's **THIRD LARGEST INDUSTRY**. **VOTE NO** Initiative 192.

These Purse Seine Vessel Owners, who already catch over 80% of the Puget Sound salmon with their huge 2,200 feet long nets of 4-inch mesh size and up to 160 feet deep, can and do follow the salmon from the ocean to the mouths of Rivers in Puget Sound and on to the Canadian International Boundary. **VOTE NO** Initiative 192.

Is this **PURSE SEINE MONOPOLY** going to be the **JUDGE, JURY, AND EXECUTIONER** of the picturesque small Reef Net Fishery of the Northern Puget Sound Islands??? **VOTE NO** Initiative 192.

The **ELIMINATION OF THE REEF NET FISHERMAN** with his small boats and 50 foot nets, earning his livelihood catching only 6% of the Puget Sound salmon pack and **ALL LOCATED OUTSIDE THE "77" LINE IS NOT CONSERVATION**. **NO TRUE SPORTSMAN HAS ANY GRIEVANCE AGAINST THIS SMALL GROUP OF LOCAL REEF NET FISHERMEN**. Reef Net Fishermen have fished along the shores of Northern Puget Sound Islands for over 100 years. **VOTE NO** Initiative 192.

If the **MONOPOLY** and **DISCRIMINATION** sought by Initiative 192 is not prevented by you, the voters, the economy of the San Juan Islands and Northwest Washington communities will be dealt an unfair blow, causing small wage earners to lose their livelihood and homes. **VOTE NO** Initiative 192.

Initiative 192 proposes the establishment of 17 preserves. **THE REAL TRUTH** is that **OUT** of the 18 salmon preserves that have already been established on scientific principles, the Purse Seine Vessel Owners Monopoly will take over more than 200 square miles of these existing preserves for their own special interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, **LET US NOT ALLOW THIS SELF SEEKING GROUP TO USURP** the authority now vested in the **DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES** and its staff of experienced and highly trained fisheries scientists. **VOTE NO** Initiative 192.

PERMITTING AN EQUITABLE OPPORTUNITY TO EARN A LAWFUL LIVELIHOOD IN THE STATE'S THIRD LARGEST INDUSTRY IS LETTING SMALL BUSINESS EXIST IN THE AMERICAN WAY. **VOTE NO** Initiative 192.

Remember, Mr. Businessman, if a selfish group within any industry of the State can thus mis-use the initiative process to eliminate their competitors, **YOU MAY BE NEXT**.

A few of the public-minded groups and citizens opposed to 192 are:

Washington State Federation of Labor, A. F. L.
All Informed Sportsmen.
Washington State Grange.
Many Puget Sound Resort Owners.
Washington State C. I. O. Legislative Council.
Inland Boatmans Union, A. F. L.
Washington Salmon Conservation Council, Inc.
Large Salmon Committee of the Washington State Sports Council,
Presented by:

PUGET SOUND REEF NET FISHERMEN
Room 222, Bellingham National Bank Bldg.
Bellingham, Wash.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 20, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.



VOTE "NO" ON INITIATIVE #192

SAVE OUR SALMON ??? FOR WHOM ???

NOT FOR YOU, MR. and MRS. CITIZEN

Initiative 192, dressed up with a high sounding slogan, is the same old "grab act" of Washington's third largest industry which has been repeatedly rejected by your Legislators in past years. **VOTE "NO"**

Artfully concealed within Initiative 192 is the attempt to have **YOU** throw open present salmon sanctuaries, thereby permitting wholesale slaughter of salmon preserves by a **CANNING MONOPOLY**, the **REAL SPONSORS** behind Initiative 192.

Hired professional promoters, in the pay of these hidden sponsors of Initiative 192, and calling themselves "sportsmen," are asking **YOU**, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, to deprive hundreds of

(Continued on next page).

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 192

families of their only means of support. They would have **YOU** eliminate the small individual fishermen and leave **ALL** commercial fishing in the hands of **HUGE** purse seine operators who have accounted for 82% of commercial take of salmon annually, based upon State Fisheries statistics for the past seven years. **VOTE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.**

Initiative 192 is absolutely **NOT** a conservation measure. It **IS** the **ATTEMPT** by the **MONOPOLIST** to eliminate **ALL** competition.

Years ago the people of the State of Washington voted to establish the Department of Fisheries, with power to regulate and protect the future of the fishing industry, sport and commercial alike. Seeking special privileges, the sponsors of Initiative 192 would have **YOU** overturn the sound rulings of competent, world famous Biologists on the Fisheries Department staff. Under provisions of Initiative 192, the largest salmon preserves established by the Fisheries Department would be wiped out. **VOTE "NO"** on Initiative 192.

Gill Net Fishermen purchase three separate commercial licenses from the State, besides paying a landing catch tax fee upon all salmon caught, for the privilege of taking salmon. This money goes to your State General Fund to maintain the State Hatcheries for salmon rehabilitation. Your taxes do **NOT** pay for fisheries management. \$1,600,000.00, derived from the afore listed methods of taxation, was returned to the State General Fund last Biennium. Initiative 192 would place hundreds of people out of employment and the Gill Net Fishermen out of business.

Don't be confused by the double talk and high sounding slogans that cover up a **SNEAK ATTACK ON YOUR SALMON RESOURCES.** Initiative 192 saves **NOTHING FOR YOU, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen. GUARD YOUR SALMON RESOURCES. VOTE "NO."**

OPPOSED TO INITIATIVE 192:

Salmon Committee, Washington State Sportsmen's Council
105 Sportsmen's Clubs of Washington State (Letters on file)
Washington State Salmon Conservation Council, Inc.
Washington State C. I. O. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS COUNCIL
Washington State Federation of Labor, A. F. L.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

Washington State Grange
Seafarer's International Union, **A.F.L.**
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union
Pilots of the Pacific Association
Sailors Union of the Pacific
Alaska Fishermen's Union
Washington Reef Net Fishermen
Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific
All Salmon Canneries (except **ONE CORPORATION**)

INITIATIVE 192 WILL NOT BENEFIT THE PUBLIC

VOTE "NO"

INITIATIVE 192 WILL HARM YOUR SALMON RESOURCES

PUGET SOUND GILLNETTERS ASSOCIATION

3417 Broadway Ave., Everett, Washington

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 29, 1954.

EARL COE, Secretary of State.

Initiative Measure No. 193

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

STATEWIDE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

AN ACT providing that at two o'clock antemeridian Pacific Standard Time of the last Sunday in April each year the time of the State of Washington shall be advanced one hour, and at two o'clock antemeridian Pacific Standard Time of the last Sunday in September in each year the time of the State of Washington shall, by the retarding of one hour, be returned to Pacific Standard Time.

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

SECTION 1. That at two o'clock antemeridian Pacific Standard Time of the last Sunday in April each year the time of the State of Washington shall be advanced one hour, and at two o'clock antemeridian Pacific Standard Time of the last Sunday in September in each year the time of the State of Washington shall, by the retarding of one hour, be returned to Pacific Standard Time.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—*ss.*

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 28, 1954.

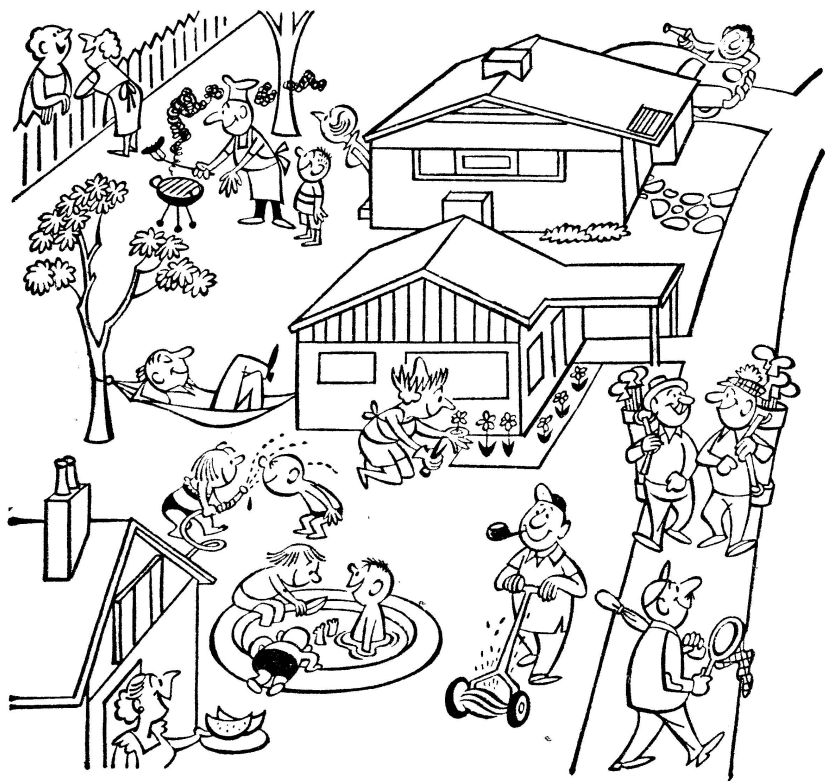
EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE

**ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE
NO. 193 APPEARS ON NEXT FOLLOWING
TWO PAGES (PAGES 22 and 23).**

**ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE
MEASURE NO. 193 APPEARS ON
PAGE 24.**

You'll enjoy STATEWIDE



No State in the entire 48 boasts more opportunities for gracious "after-hours" living than does Washington. That's why it is so ironical that while the majority of folks across the land enjoy the advantages of daylight saving time, the citizens of the Evergreen State must still watch the summer dusk fall almost before the dinner dishes are finished.

So first of all, we ask you to read Initiative 193. You'll find it brief and to the point. You'll note, too, that it offers STATEWIDE daylight saving so that there can be no confusion of split zones or local option. Then we ask you to consider the drawing and the headline above before you cast your ballot.

People who work all day—and don't we all!—need that added hour of daylight each day during the summer to enjoy the bounties of the place we call home. The choice of activities is yours . . . golf, boating, gardening, a little evening fishing or maybe a scenic drive after dinner and before sunset. And who knows of a better tonic for the hysteria of this madly rushing world than sixty minutes of relaxation in the old lawn hammock after the cares of the work-day?

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 193

DON'T MONKEY WITH TIME

VOTE AGAINST INITIATIVE 193

Initiative 193 will create confusion for all transportation agencies and will delay passenger transit and shipment of goods essential to State and national commerce.

Farmers do not want Daylight Saving Time because nature continues to operate on Standard Time, making it impossible for farmers to patronize businesses which operate on "fast time." Daily chores and shipping operate on Standard Time the year around.

P. T. A. organizations consistently have urged retention of Standard Time, citing operation of schools on Standard Time while commerce and other activities change. Children fail to adjust to "fast time" in eating and sleeping habit.

Economically, Initiative 193 will unfavorably affect the Washington tourist industry. Restaurants, hotels, motels operating on Standard Time with transportation makes business and pleasure travel more attractive throughout the state.

Armed Forces, Airlines and European countries, where changed time has been tried, have returned to uniform Standard Time, which proves more efficient and beneficial to all. Standard Time is basically sound and more in harmony with nature, livestock and growing conditions.

Initiative 193 will cause confusion, delay and misunderstanding over time in business, industry, agriculture, transportation and recreation. States adjoining Washington are on Standard Time. Thirty-eight states have refused Daylight Saving. Washington voters turned it down last election by a tremendous majority.

COMMITTEE AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 193

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 26, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

Initiative Measure No. 194

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

Restricting Television Alcoholic Beverage Advertising.

AN ACT To prohibit television advertising of alcoholic beverages between the hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.; declaring the use, sale and advertising of such beverages to be a matter of public policy; providing penalties for the violation of this act and repealing all acts in conflict therewith.

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

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Washington declare, as a matter of public policy, that the sale and use of liquor in this state, as expressed in the laws relating to and regulating the same, are not to be unlimited but are to be strictly controlled to protect the public generally, and minors particularly, to the end that the exercise of the privilege to sell or use liquor be not a source of inducement to the youth of the state; and further, that it is not the intention of the people to permit the unlimited advertising of liquors, and the conditioning of youth thereby to the acceptance of the use of liquor as a normal or desirable social custom.

SEC. 2. There is added to chapter 62, Laws of 1933 extraordinary session (Title 66, RCW), a new section to be known as section 43a, to read as follows:

No manufacturer, importer, wholesaler, retailer, or licensee of liquor or any representative thereof subject to the jurisdiction of the board shall broadcast or cause to be broadcast by means of television,

any advertisement of liquor on any day between the hours of 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. thereof.

Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be subject to revocation of his license and to the penalties prescribed in section 93, chapter 62, Laws of 1933 extraordinary session as amended by section 16, chapter 174, Laws of 1935 (RCW 66.44.180), and the board shall notify the manufacturer, importer, wholesaler, retailer, or licensee, or any representative thereof, subject to the jurisdiction of the board, from whom the board or licensee has made purchases and apprise them that such advertising is in violation of sections 1 and 2 of this act and that, until the act is complied with, the board will not make or permit further purchases from them.

SECTION 3. All acts or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. The provisions of this act are to be severable, and if any section, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of the act.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 26, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 194

The issues involved in Initiative Measure 194 are simple, and can be outlined briefly. Spokesmen for the alcoholic beverage interests have openly declared their intentions, through advertising, of inducing teen-agers and younger children to eventually become users of alcoholic beverages.

They have used many devices to arouse the interest of youngsters, even to the point of attempting recently to market in the State of Washington, a beverage of low alcoholic content which could be purchased by children.

Television is the most effective mass advertising media ever devised because it appeals to the eye as well as to the ear, thus creating a dual impact. As a technique for indoctrinating the younger generation, the beverage interests have exploited the Walt Disney type of animated cartoons. The public is, of course, thoroughly familiar with the broad application of this advertising technique by beer and wine companies.

In judging the merits of the issues involved in Initiative Measure 194, the voter should keep in mind that there is no way in which the sponsors of the measure can gain financial profit or reward, regardless of the outcome at the polls. In contrast, the opposition is prompted **only** by personal financial gain quite apart from the important humanitarian consideration involved, and in spite of the tremendous social damage such audio-visual advertising can do.

The voter should also be wary of the efforts that will be made to distract his attention from the real issue at stake: **"Are we going to continue to allow television advertising of liquor products in our homes during the hours that children are viewing?"**

Major efforts will be made to confuse the voters by claiming that this is a step toward prohibition. This measure **does not prohibit** but rather regulates the hours which the alcoholic beverage interests may employ for advertising. They will charge that it is discriminatory. It is not discriminatory but it is in keeping with the fact that the liquor business has been declared by the U. S. Supreme Court to be fraught with dangers demanding special regulations to safeguard the public welfare. They will further charge that it violates the principles of freedom of speech. It does not violate freedom of speech for it does not regulate the television industry but merely extends regulations which already govern the advertising practices of the liquor interests.

It is important to observe that those who oppose Initiative Measure 194 will not debate the real issues involved, which are, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, broken homes and abandoned children.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION
5131 Arcade Building
Seattle 1, Wash.



STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State August 20, 1954.

EARL COE, Secretary of State.

"CENSORED"



MEN AND WOMEN AGAINST PROHIBITION

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State August 16, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State

ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 194

194 IS DISCRIMINATORY

Advertising is an integral part of sales. If it is legal to sell any product it should be legal to advertise it. To say— "You can sell this, but you must not advertise it;" —or "You can advertise this, but not advertise something else," is the rankest kind of discrimination, contrary to every principle of fairness.

"CREEPING PROHIBITION"

It is quite plain that the ultimate aim of the Temperance Association is Complete Prohibition again. The same tactics are being tried elsewhere in the U.S.—the "creeping Prohibition" idea. Bills to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising have been several times introduced in Congress and failed. A similar attempt failed of passage in the recent Michigan Legislature. Oregon in 1950 defeated a similar measure on advertising (a Portland newspaper called it "Prohibition by indirection").

Here in Washington the Prohibitionists have been tireless in their efforts. In 1948 the Washington Temperance Association sponsored Initiative 13, which would have prohibited the sale of beer and wine anywhere except in state liquor stores. The people overwhelmingly voted it down.

In May, 1954, the Executive Director of the Temperance Association sent a letter to his membership about Initiative 194 in which he said:

" . . . If we succeed other restrictions (we have been told) will be imposed by the Liquor Control Board."

(The Liquor Board, we understand, has repudiated this statement.)

PRESSURE ON THE LEGISLATURE

To further illustrate how the Temperance Association is attempting to move, step by step, in the direction of Prohibition, another letter from the Association—this time to members of the Legislature—said:

"Also we would like to ban the sale of fortified wine in the state. I am enclosing a suggestive bill which somebody may want to rewrite and put through the Legislature."

Remember how the Prohibitionists in their heyday dominated not only state legislatures, but successive Congresses?

Creeping Prohibition again! One step at a time.

THE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY ACCEPTS ITS RESPONSIBILITY

The broadcasting industry has shown its desire to regulate itself in the public interest. No radio or TV station will accept hard liquor advertising, anywhere in the United States.

How much better to have this kind of self-regulation than to resort to passing another law to regulate people's personal habits!

TV COMMITTEE—WASHINGTON STATE ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss

Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State August 16, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 2, 1954

OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

House Joint Resolution No. 16

ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP; CORPORATION AMENDMENT.

Shall Article II, section 33, as amended by Amendment 24 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, be amended by redefining "alien", thereby permitting the legislature to determine the policy of the state respecting the ownership of land by corporations having alien shareholders?

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, 1954, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their adoption or rejection, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington:

Section 33 of Article II as amended by Amendment 24 of the Constitution of the State of Washington is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 2, Sec. 33. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void: *Provided*, That the

provisions of this section shall **not** apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire-clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the citizens of such of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada as do not expressly or by implication prohibit ownership of provincial lands by citizens of this state.

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

Passed the House March 6, 1953.
R. MORT FRAYN,
Speaker of the House.

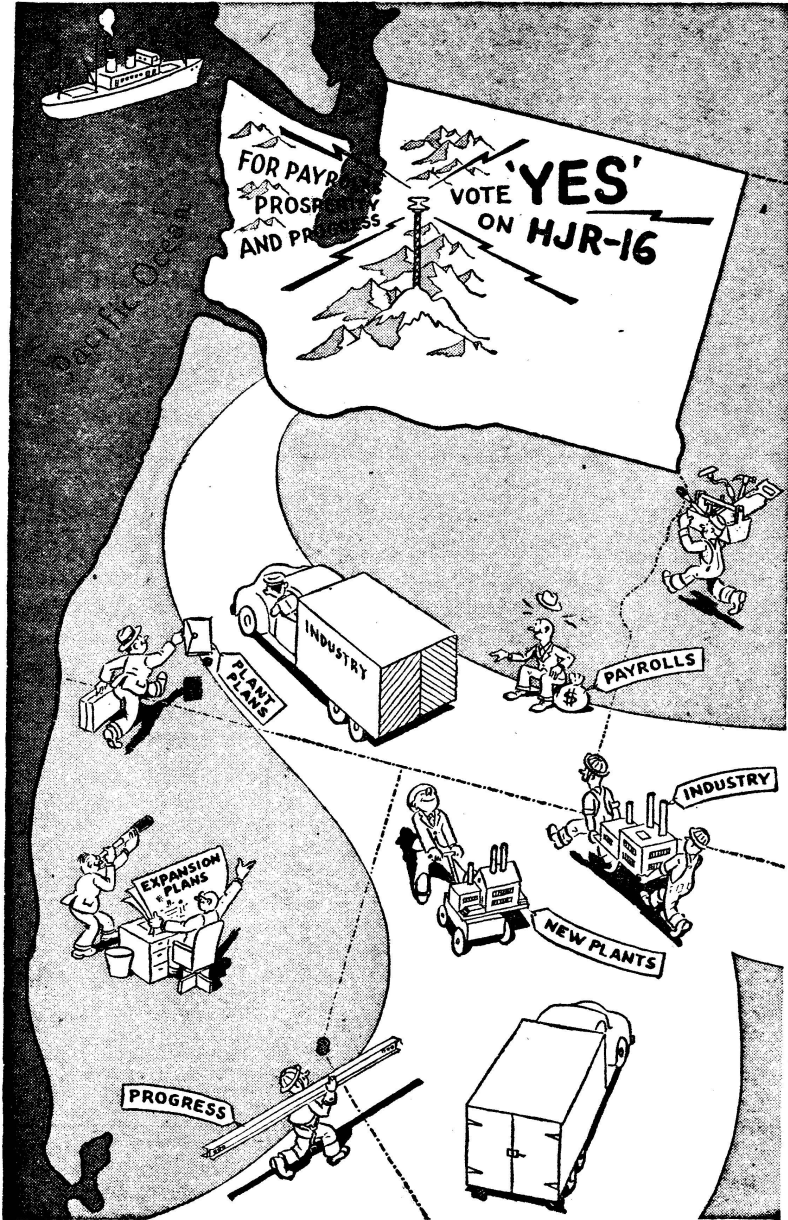
Passed the Senate March 10, 1953.
EMMETT T. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

TATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 12, 1953.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

ARGUMENT FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 16



ARGUMENT FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 16

APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY BY LEGISLATURE

House Joint Resolution No. 16 was approved by a vote of 39 to 0 in the Senate and 92 to 0 in the House of Representatives of the Washington Legislature and deserves your support. Your vote FOR this amendment will help to achieve a change in the law which the Legislature, in its wisdom and judgment, has determined, without a dissenting vote, to be in the best interests of the people of our State.

BRINGS NEW PAYROLLS BY REMOVING HANDICAP TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The change proposed by the Legislature is a simple one. It affects only a single sentence in the State Constitution under which corporations organized under the laws of the United States, but a majority of whose capital stock is owned by aliens, have been prohibited from owning land in Washington. This prohibition has discouraged many American corporations from investing their capital in Washington and bringing new payrolls to our State. There is no similar prohibition in Oregon, California, Idaho or other neighboring States. Removal of this handicap to the industrial development of our State requires a "YES" vote on this measure.

DESIRABLE LIMITATIONS ON ALIEN OWNERSHIP PRESERVED

A "YES" vote for H. J. R. No. 16 will not let the bars down generally on prohibitions against alien ownership of lands in Washington. It will leave in effect all other provisions of the State Constitution governing the ownership of land by individual aliens. Likewise it will not disturb the laws which the Legislature has enacted concerning the ownership of lands by both individual aliens and corporations whose capital stock is owned by aliens. A "YES" vote for H. J. R. No. 16 will leave in the Legislature control of the ownership of lands by American corporations having alien stockholders. In this way your elected representatives in the Legislature will have the responsibility to make such changes in the land laws as will be in your best interests and bring new business and prosperity to our State.

Vote for PAYROLLS, PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS!

Vote "YES" on House Joint Resolution No. 16.

**WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE
ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON INDUSTRIES
WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
WASHINGTON STATE C. I. O. COUNCIL**

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 21, 1954.

EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

1954

STATE · ELECTION · CALENDAR

STATE PRIMARY Sept. 14

Last day to register for State

General Election *Oct. 1 or Oct. 2

Last Day to Transfer Registration for

General Election *Oct. 15 or Oct. 18

STATE GENERAL ELECTION Nov. 2

Legislature—34th Session Convenes . . Jan. 10, 1955

County Officials, Term of Office

Begins Jan. 10, 1955

*If offices of City Clerk or County Auditor are closed on Saturdays.

Express your opinion at the polls—VOTE!



EARL COE, *Secretary of State*
Chief Election Officer, State of Washington

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All Printing and Art Work Done in the State of Washington
on Paper Manufactured in the State of Washington

