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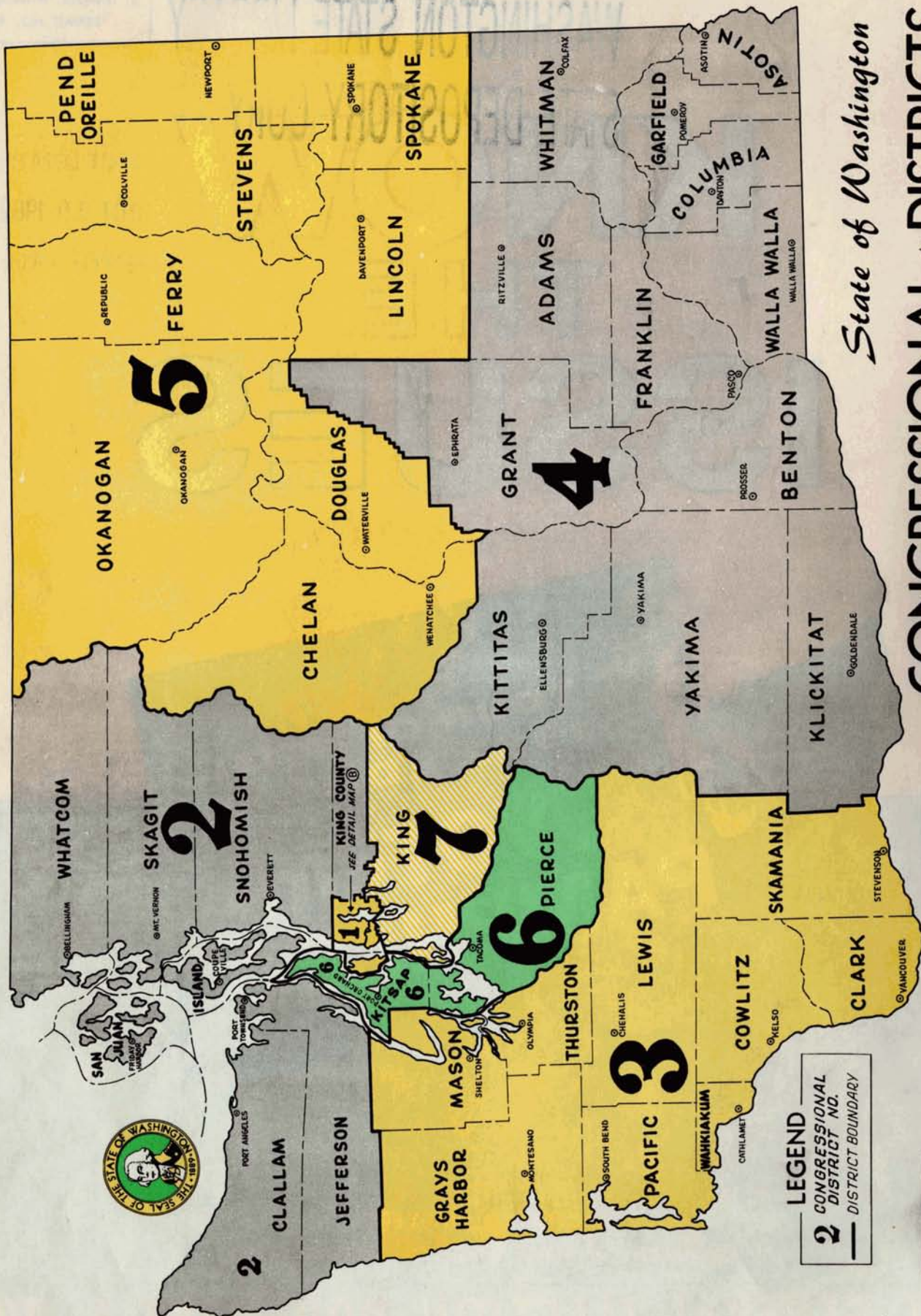
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Published By
VICTOR A. MEYERS
SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1962



State of Washington

CONGRESSIONAL * DISTRICTS

Established by Chapter 149, Laws of 1957 as amended by Chapter 288, Laws of 1959.

MAP A



2

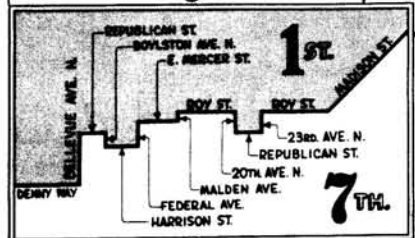
2ND. CONGRESSIONAL DIST.
EXTENDS DIRECTLY EAST
TO THE KING COUNTY
BOUNDARY

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND
1

CITY OF SEATTLE
1
CITY LIMITS
DENNY WAY
ENLARGEMENT
MERCER ISLAND
RENTON

7

7TH. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
INCLUDES BALANCE OF KING
COUNTY SOUTH OF THE 2ND.
DISTRICT



LEGEND
7 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO.
— DISTRICT BOUNDARY

KING COUNTY

COUNTY

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

MAP B

Established by Chapter 149, Laws of 1957
as amended by Chapter 288, Laws of 1959.

ENUMCLAW

Explanatory Comment:

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

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

The Differences Between An Initiative and Referendum Measure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON STATE MILK MARKETING ACT

Ballot statement appears here

FOR Chapter 298, Laws of 1961.....

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

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

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

EXTRA COPIES OF PAMPHLET AVAILABLE:

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

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

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
Secretary of State

