

poration as the one on which the stockholders entitled thereto are determined, or in default thereof the date of declaration of the dividend.

Passed the House February 18, 1947.

Passed the Senate March 7, 1947.

Approved by the Governor March 17, 1947.

CHAPTER 161.

[H. B. 226.]

RELATING TO DIVORCE.

AN ACT relating to divorce and alimony; prescribing duties and powers of the court; amending section 2006, Code of 1881, as last amended by section 1, chapter 112, Laws of 1933 (sec. 988, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 23-15, PPC).

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

SECTION 1. Section 2006, Code of 1881, as last amended by section 1, chapter 112, Laws of 1933 (sec. 988, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 23-15, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Section 2006. Pending the action for the divorce, the Court, or Judge thereof, may make, and by attachment enforce, such orders for the disposition of the persons, property and children of the parties as may be deemed right and proper, and such orders relative to the expenses of such action as will insure to the wife an efficient preparation of her case, and a fair and impartial trial thereof; at the conclusion of the trial the court must make and file findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Court may deny a divorce to either party, and may enter a decree of separate maintenance in favor of the party entitled thereto, and make all necessary orders required for support, attorney's fees, costs, and for the care, custody, support, and education of minor children; and may set aside property for the benefit of the wife and children, if any, and impose

Court may make intermediate orders.

Findings mandatory.

Separate maintenance.

Other orders.

Modification. a lien on community property to compel obedience to the decree. Such decree may be modified, altered or revised by the court from time to time on a showing that the conditions rendering it necessary have changed or no longer exist. Such final order or decree of separate maintenance shall be appealable. If, however, the Court determines that either party, or both, is entitled to a divorce an interlocutory order must be entered accordingly, declaring that the party in whose favor the Court decides is entitled to a decree of divorce as hereinafter provided; which order shall also make all necessary provisions as to alimony, costs, care, custody, support and education of children and custody, management and division of property, which order as to alimony and the care, support and education of children may be modified, altered and revised by the Court from time to time as circumstances may require; such order, however, as to the custody, management and division of property shall be final and conclusive upon the parties subject only to the right of appeal; but in no case shall such interlocutory order be considered or construed to have the effect of dissolving the marriage of the parties to the action, or of granting a divorce, until final judgment is entered: *Provided*, That the Court shall, at all times, have the power to grant any and all restraining orders that may be necessary to protect the parties and secure justice. Appeals may be taken from such interlocutory order within ninety days after its entry.

Interlocutory order to make necessary provisions.

Interlocutory order final as to property unless appealed; marriage not dissolved until final judgment.

Restrainer.

Appeals from interlocutory order within ninety days.

Passed the House March 3, 1947.

Passed the Senate March 7, 1947.

Approved by the Governor March 17, 1947.