

1949

## DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

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<b>11</b>	<b>CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS REGARDING STATE OFFICERS, LEGISLATORS AND JUDGES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 73.</b> Repeals or amends various sections of Articles IV, V, VI, IX, XX and XXII of Constitution. Deletes provisions relating to terms of legislators and constitutional officers elected following adoption of 1879 Constitution and relating to abolished office of Surveyor General. Deletes salary provisions formerly applicable to State constitutional officers and judges. Eliminates language formerly applicable to supreme court commissioners. Deletes special provision for time of election of Superintendent of Public Instruction.	YES	
		NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 18, Part II)

**Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 73**

This measure is defective and will not accomplish its intended purpose. It should not be approved. The measure was designed to eliminate obsolete and superseded provisions relating to state officers. Because of an oversight in drafting the measure, it would delete the provision whereby the term of office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is made the same as that of the Governor. The approval of this measure would result in there being no term of office

prescribed for the Superintendent of Public Instruction. That was not the intention of the authors of the measure nor of the Legislature in proposing it. Since the measure was intended only to eliminate deadwood from the Constitution its disapproval at the polls will make no material difference whereas its approval would leave uncertain the term of an important state officer.

Vote NO on A. C. A. 73.

ERNEST C. CROWLEY  
Assemblyman, 5th Dist.

<b>12</b>	<b>DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Initiative.</b> Provides for daylight saving time during portion of each year. Establishes Standard Pacific Time as standard time within State, but advances time one hour during period from last Sunday in April until last Sunday in September. Provides that time so specified shall apply to performance of legal rights and duties and in public schools and other public institutions. Repeals conflicting laws.	YES	
		NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 20, Part II)

**Argument in Favor of Initiative Proposition No. 12**

**CALIFORNIA NEEDS SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**—limited to the *summer months only*, from last Sunday in April until the last Sunday in September.

1. Twice this decade California has experienced Daylight Saving as an emergency measure. The great majority of Californians enjoyed and benefited from it, *particularly during the summer months*. Under Wartime Daylight Saving California industry and agriculture reached its all-time high in performance.

2. California leads the Nation in industrial growth and has received 42 percent of the Nation's new population since 1940. **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** is a recognized necessity in heavily populated areas, and therefore has been adopted in most every major American city outside of California.

With the problem of millions living in congested areas **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** gives the people an extra hour of daylight after they get home, thus increasing public health and industrial efficiency.

3. In every case **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** has increased business and employment for the benefit of everybody.

4. Workers benefit from **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** as more of their useful working hours are spent in the cooler part of the day. This reduces fatigue, reduces industrial accidents, increases efficiency, helps lower costs, and provides an extra hour for healthy outdoor recreation.

5. Religious and women's organizations have traditionally favored **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** because it tends to reduce juvenile delinquency.

6. California has the biggest automobile population and the highest traffic accident rate of any state. Safety leaders therefore recommend **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** because it reduces traffic accidents.

7. **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** will aid in combating California's perennial water shortage.

8. **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** will help agriculture. It will assist poultry production and help fruit growers. The part-time farmer especially will welcome precious added daylight because of his daytime employment elsewhere. Tests have indicated that cultivation of crops during the damp hours of early morning can be done *with complete success*, with no loss of time, or any injury to the crops.

9. California needs **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** because of relationships with Eastern centers. Thousands of employees of entire industries have suffered from the time differential which works a particular hardship on California companies which have other plants or offices in the East.

Adoption of **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME** will gain for these industries an entire additional hour for daily business transactions with the East. This will result in a general business gain of benefit to every employed Californian.

10. Reflecting California's need for Daylight Saving, 312,000 signatures were obtained within

23 days to place this measure on the ballot, representing an all-time record. Many leading California organizations and individuals who once opposed Daylight Saving *now strongly favor* **SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**. They recognize with the great majority of Californians that **CALIFORNIA NEEDS SUMMERTIME DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME BECAUSE IT CONFERS VITAL BENEFITS ON ALL CITIZENS WITHOUT COSTING ONE CENT IN TAXES OR OTHER EXPENDITURE**.

**VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION 12.**

**DR. PHILLIP W. REAMES**, President California State Junior Chamber of Commerce

**MRS. FREDERICK N. GREGORY**, President San Francisco Womens' Legislative Council

**DR. RUSSELL W. STARR**, Past Vice Commander, Department of California, American Legion

**SHEPARD TUCKER**, President San Francisco Real Estate Board

**MRS. LEWIS ALLEN WEISS**, Civic and Women's Organizations Leader

**Argument Against Initiative Proposition No. 12**

Daylight Savings was overwhelmingly defeated when submitted to the voters in 1930 and again in 1940. The State Legislature also voted the measure down five times when it was submitted to them.

Too many things are being written into the Constitution which should be left to the discretion of our Legislature to decide.

If people in the cities want Daylight Savings of one hour, the businessmen and industries should decide to open their stores, offices and plants an hour earlier and close an hour earlier. This would not disrupt the clock in any way and would allow farmers and other groups governed by the sun to keep a normal, year around schedule.

LABOR opposed "Daylight Saving" on the ballot before because they said it prolonged work-

ing hours and decreased the number employed. They said it forced laboring people to begin an hour earlier in the morning; and reduced the pay roll of the State.

**THE FARMER** is opposed to "Daylight Saving" because he can function only under Nature's law, and if the measure is adopted he will find everything working against him. While the farmer is on the grass he must wait until the sun dries his fields before he and his men can begin their daily work. His cows know nothing of "Daylight Saving" and give milk by Nature's laws. Delivery of milk and farm products would be demoralized. The farmers of California are so important to the whole economy of the State that the voters should do nothing to injure them.

**THE HOUSEWIFE** is opposed to "Daylight Saving." The feeding schedule of her children would become disarranged; she would have to send her children to school and church an hour earlier; she would be compelled to labor hardest in the hottest hours of the day; and to put her children to bed while the sun is still shining. Her whole schedule would be upset.

**THE RAILROADS** opposed "Daylight Saving." The confusion in schedules would work a hardship on every traveler and shipper. The railroads never change from Standard Time.

**CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND JEWISH CHURCHES** opposed "Daylight Saving" before because earlier hours of attendance at church interferes with both morning and evening services.

**THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY** opposed "Daylight Saving" because it collects its revenue from theaters, and statistics show that "Daylight Saving" reduces the revenue of theaters from 20 percent to 35 percent. Such a disastrous blow should not be inflicted upon important industry which employes more than 100,000 people.

Let's let business and industry arrange to open their offices and plants an hour earlier and close an hour earlier; thus gaining the same effect of "saving daylight" without changing the clock.

**VOTE "NO" ON "DAYLIGHT SAVING."**

**CHARLES E. GIBBS**, Executive Secretary  
Associated Farmers of California, Inc.

END

**12 DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Initiative.** Provides for daylight saving time during portion of each year. Establishes Standard Pacific Time as standard time within State, but advances time one hour during period from last Sunday in April until last Sunday in September. Provides that time so specified shall apply to performance of legal rights and duties and in public schools and other public institutions. Repeals conflicting laws.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed law does not expressly amend any existing law; therefore, the provisions thereof are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE** to indicate that they are **NEW**.)

PROPOSED LAW

**AN ACT PROVIDING FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

**Section 1.** This act shall be known and may be cited as the Daylight Saving Time Act.

**Section 2.** The standard time within the State, except as hereinafter provided, is that of the One Hundred and Twentieth (120th) degree of longitude west from Greenwich and which is now known, described and designated by Act of Congress as "United States Standard Pacific Time".

**Section 3.** From 1:00 o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday of April, until 2:00 o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday of September, the standard time in this State so established shall be one hour in advance of the standard time now known as United States Standard Pacific Time.

**Section 4.** In all laws, statutes, orders, decrees, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of this State, or of any county, city and county, city, town or district thereof or relating to the time in which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the State, and in all the public schools and in all other institutions of this State, or of any county, city and county, city, town or district thereof, and in all contracts or those in actions made or to be performed in this State, the time shall be as set forth in this act and it shall be so understood and intended.

**Section 5.** All acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

END