

1930

EXEMPTING HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS FROM TAXATION

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props

Recommended Citation

EXEMPTING HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS FROM TAXATION California Proposition 8 (1930).
http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/259

This Proposition is brought to you for free and open access by the California Ballot Propositions and Initiatives at UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Propositions by an authorized administrator of UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact marcusc@uchastings.edu.

Argument Against So-Called Daylight Saving

America tried Daylight Saving once. The whole country used it in 1918. The whole country abolished it in 1919. No other national law ever died so quickly.

That's the answer to how much benefit the voter gets from Daylight Saving. Sixty-five thousand American communities tried it out, then threw it out; 63,000 of them still refuse to use it. Our California State Legislature has repudiated it five times since 1919. The people do not want it—only a few interests do.

Daylight can not be put away and saved like money. If Daylight Saving added an extra hour, would the country have stopped using it so quickly? Actually, it compels you to awaken one hour earlier and go to bed one hour earlier. To say you can add one hour to our twenty-four-hour day is an absurdity.

If California adopts Daylight Saving it will be out of step with 97 per cent of the Nation. Many oppose it.

Ask the working man. Labor organizations oppose Daylight Saving, saying it prolongs working hours and correspondingly decreases the number employed. It forces working men and women to begin an hour earlier in the morning; and it cuts down the general pay roll of the state.

Ask the farmer. He calls it a direct blow at his personal well-being and prosperity. His cows, his crops, his chores obey only Nature and Sun-Time. If he obeys a Daylight Saving Law the yield of his milk cows decreases, he loses money while his men wait for the Sun to dry the dew on grain and fruit; if he doesn't obey it, he's out of tune with those who do. Agriculturists are against this measure, and in a State in which their interests are so vital, they certainly deserve consideration.

Ask the housewife. She will find the feeding schedule of her small children totally disarranged. She will find herself compelled to prepare dinner one hour earlier. In many parts of California she will thus suffer the maximum of discomfort from the warm afternoon. She will be forced to put children to

bed while it is still light, or have them deprived of an hour of their necessary sleep.

Other serious objections arise:

A. The confusion in railroad schedule would work a hardship on every traveler and shipper.

B. The confusion in restaurant and hotel schedules would demoralize any attempt to accommodate tourists arriving on Standard Time.

C. The confusion in the mails would be harmful to everyone. The Post Office NEVER adopts Daylight Saving.

D. Catholic and Protestant churches disapprove it because earlier attendance interferes with both morning and evening services.

E. It would be particularly damaging to the motion picture industry. Statistics show that wherever it is practiced, the motion picture theater revenues drop from 20 to 35 per cent. Such a decrease would ultimately prove disastrous to one of the most vital of California's industries with its pay roll of 100,000 employees.

Anything that cripples the individuals and industries listed above is bound to cripple our State.

California has progressed faster than any other state in the Union without Daylight Saving.

Then why change?

Vote "NO" on Daylight Saving.

Keep California normal.

HERBERT C. JONES,
Senator, Santa Clara County.

EDWARD J. HANNA,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

HAROLD B. FRANKLIN,
President, Fox West Coast Theatres.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary, State Federation of Labor.

ROBERT A. CONDEE,
President, State Board of Agriculture.

E. D. DEGROOT,
Boys' Welfare Official.

EXEMPTING HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS FROM TAXATION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment 6. Adds Section 1§ to Article XIII of Constitution. Exempts from taxation property and income of any charitable or other hospital or sanatorium, not organized or conducted for private profit, when such property and income are used exclusively for hospital or sanatorium purposes; requires Legislature prescribe method of determining from time to time tax exempt status of all hospitals and sanatoriums.

YES	
NO	

(For full text of Measure, see page 9, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6

The purpose and effect of this Amendment is to exempt Non-profit Hospitals from City and County taxes.

Non-profit Hospitals are those which are not incorporated for private profit, do not issue stock and do not pay dividends to member officers, trustees or directors. They are built and financed by communities, fraternal and

[Twelve]

religious organizations and public spirited individuals. Ninety-five per cent of them operate at a loss as a result of work done for the sick and injured who are unable to pay all or even part of the cost of their own care. These deficits must be paid by subscriptions and gifts from those interested in helping the less fortunate.

Non-profit hospitals not only bear the financial burden of those who can not pay their hospital bills, but many of them support schools for nurses and internes and operate free clinics, thus contributing in an educational way, material assistance in the battle against disease and accident. Inasmuch as non-profit hospitals are supported by the income from patients, gifts, bequests or financial drives, it naturally follows that taxes must be paid from the same sources. Every dollar of taxes paid by these institutions is a tax on sickness, charity or philanthropy. Philanthropists usually contribute to these institutions for the purpose of relieving sickness and suffering, and when they find their contributions are used for the payment of taxes, they usually prefer to contribute to institutions in states which exempt non-profit hospitals from taxation, knowing that their donations will then be used for the purposes intended. On the other hand, patients who pay all or part of their hospital bills under the present system are also paying part of the hospital taxes in addition to their own personal taxes, and the hospital tax is therefore a penalty against them at a time when they can least afford to pay it.

Every case cared for by a non-profit hospital wherein the patient is unable to pay any or all of his bill relieves State and County institutions which are supported by the taxpayer's money of just that much additional expense. The non-profit hospital relieves the State and County taxpayers of both operating expense and the cost of additional buildings and equipment.

By reason of the fact that many patients pay all or part of their expenses in non-profit hospitals, such institutions are helping maintain a self-reliant, self-respecting and self-supporting people.

There are only two states besides California out of the forty-eight of the Union, which do not relieve non-profit hospitals from taxation, in whole or in part.

As a straight business proposition, it is to the interest of the taxpayers of California to support this amendment, thus fostering and encouraging the operation of non-profit hospitals which do a great deal of the work which

would otherwise have to be done by institutions supported by the taxpayers. From a humanitarian standpoint it is to the interest of the taxpayers to support, in any manner possible, institutions which contribute so materially to the health and happiness of the citizens of the commonwealth. We urge you to vote "Yes" on this amendment.

J. J. CROWLEY,
State Senator, Twenty-second District.

EDWIN A. MUELLER,
State Senator, Fortieth District.

Argument Against Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6

VOTE NO.

Should this proposed amendment become a part of our Constitution another group of properties would become tax free.

"The property of hospitals and sanatoriums not conducted for private profit,"—what these might be is indefinite—to be determined by the Legislature.

Each county has a hospital, and the state has many, where, at no small expense to the people, free care is given those who need it.

Other hospitals and sanatoriums have as their patients those who by reason of their ability to pay can go there.

These are the commercial institutions.

There are those who by reason of their employment, and by a small fixed monthly fee, can enter their own hospital.

This is the institution maintained by a large railroad or industrial concern.

These may be conducted without intent for private profit.

There are those again who because of their membership in a fraternal organization have access to their hospital.

This is the institution supported by a lodge, and may be classed as being maintained for no private profit.

There is the hospital and sanatorium maintained by fraternal organizations for the treatment and care of children, and are not conducted for private profit.

There may be others.

It is not easily to be conceived that any of the people connected with any of the institutions named would ask for, or expect to receive, a bounty from the state in the shape of a tax exemption on their properties.

VOTE NO.

RAY JONES,
State Senator, Sixth Senatorial District.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT. Initiative. Provides that annually at 2 a.m. on last Sunday in April standard time be advanced one hour, and at 2 a.m. on last Sunday in September retarded one hour, so that between those times in each year standard time in California be one hour in advance of United States Standard Pacific Time. Declares that in all laws, orders, decrees and regulations, relating to performance of public or private acts, or accrual or determination of rights, and in public schools and institutions, contracts or choses in action, standard time as so changed shall be intended.

YES	
NO	

Sufficient qualified electors of the State of California have presented to the secretary of state a petition and request that the proposed measure hereinafter set forth be submitted to the people of the State of California for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election. The proposed measure is as follows:

(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.

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

Sec. 1. At two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in April of each year, the standard time in the State of California shall be advanced one hour, and at two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in September of each year the standard time in the State of California shall, by the retarding of one hour, be made to coincide with the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing the zone where in the State of California is situated,

the standard official time of which is described as United States Standard Pacific Time, so that between the last Sunday of April at two o'clock ante-meridian and the last Sunday in September at two o'clock ante-meridian in each year the standard time in the State of California shall be one hour in advance of the United States Standard Pacific Time. And in all laws, statutes, orders, decrees, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the State of California, or of any city, city and county, county, 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 of California, and in all the public schools and in all institutions of the State of California, or of any city, city and county, county, town or district thereof, and in all contracts or choses in action made or to be performed in the State of California, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be United States Standard Pacific Time as changed by this section.

Sec. 2. This act shall be known and cited as the "California Daylight Saving Act."

EXEMPTING HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS FROM TAXATION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment 6. Adds Section 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ to Article XIII of Constitution. Exempts from taxation property and income of any charitable or other hospital or sanatorium, not organized or conducted for private profit, when such property and income are used exclusively for hospital or sanatorium purposes; requires Legislature prescribe method of determining from time to time tax exempt status of all hospitals and sanatoriums.

YES	
NO	

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to the constitution of said state, by adding to article thirteen thereof, a new section to be numbered 13 $\frac{1}{8}$, relating to the taxation of hospitals and sanatoriums conducted not for private profit.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its regular session commencing on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1929, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California, that the constitution of said state be amended by adding to article thirteen thereof, a new section to be number 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ and to read as follows:

(This proposed amendment does not expressly amend any existing section of the Constitution but adds a new section thereto; therefore the provisions thereof are printed in BLACK-FACED TYPE to indicate that they are NEW.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 13 $\frac{1}{8}$. Any hospital or sanatorium, charitable or otherwise, within the State of California, not organized or conducted for private profit, shall take and hold exempt from taxation, its property and income, when such property and income are used exclusively for hospital or sanatorium purposes. The Legislature shall prescribe the method of determining from time to time the tax exempt status of all hospitals and sanatoriums.