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RESIDENCE OF VOTERS

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Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37

The proposed initiative is dangerous to all voters for three reasons:

(1) It will seriously harm the conservation of game fish and commercial fish in the waters affected; (2) it will wipe out an industry of long standing in the state, will throw many hundreds of people out of work and will destroy an investment of several million dollars; (3) it will lower the supply of fish and raise the prices which consumers must pay.

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission consisting of the Fish and Game Commissions of the State of California, Oregon and Washington have gone on record as opposed to this initiative. Here is what they say:

"There is evidence that the Sacramento-San Joaquin salmon runs are under-utilized and can withstand a heavier fishery. The proposed initiative would needlessly destroy California gillnet fishery and would reduce the value of the salmon industry. The Sacramento-San Joaquin runs are not in need of such ill-advised restrictions.

"The commercial shad fishery of California will cease to exist if the initiative petition is approved by the voters in November."

The initiative will completely destroy the famous shrimp fishery of the San Francisco Bay Area.

Doctor Willis H. Rich, professor of fishery biology at Stanford University, and one of the nation's leading authorities says:

"The proposed initiative is not a needed conservation measure. It would merely exclude the use of the resource by commercial fishermen for the supposed advantage of the sportsmen. It is very doubtful that increased take by the sport fisher-

men would equal the commercial catch. To prohibit the commercial fishery would, therefore, reduce the total take when there is no need for such reduction. It would result in economic loss without compensation in the way of improved runs.

"The salmon runs that breed in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers show no signs of overfishing or of depletion. On the contrary they have actually been increasing over a period of about fifteen years. Reliable statistics show that the commercial catch both in the ocean and in the bay and river areas and the number of breeding fish in the spawning streams have increased during this period. There is no apparent need for restricting any phase of the fishery in order to increase the number of spawning fish.

"The salmon runs of these areas are thriving and productive and it is sound conservation to maintain without change the conditions that have brought this about."

At least two thousand persons will be denied a livelihood if this initiative is adopted.

If the initiative is passed the supply of fresh fish to consumers will be drastically lowered. The resultant price increase will hit consumers hard. This initiative is *not* endorsed by the California State Fish and Game Commission. True conservation should not be endangered by the passage of this type of unthinking, confiscatory legislation. We urge you, in the interest of keeping fish plentiful for the consuming public to vote NO on Proposition No. 6

BRAYTON WILBUR, Former President of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

BJORNE HALLING, Secretary-Treasurer, California C. I. O. Council

THEO WEISSICH, President, Eureka Chamber of Commerce

VINCENT A. DAVI, Mayor, City of Pittsburg

7	<p>RESIDENCE OF VOTERS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 32. Amends Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution. Requires 54 (instead of 40) days of precinct residence as prerequisite for voting eligibility in that precinct. Preserves voting eligibility of registered electors who move from one precinct to another within 54 (instead of 40) days prior to an election.</p>	YES	
		NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 5, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 32

The present law provides that a voter who did not vote in his precinct in either the last direct primary or general election must register 40 days prior to election. It is further provided that if he moved within the county, after registration closed, he may vote in his former precinct. The effect of this amendment is to close registration 54 (instead of 40) days before election. It makes no other change in the present law.

The purpose of the amendment is to allow more time for preparation for the election. Since the present law was established in 1930, there has been an average of 100% increase in number of voters. County Clerks and the Registrar of Voters now have special employees preparing the necessary voting lists, mailing sample-ballots, notices of elections and arguments. They are forced to work around the clock to meet the deadline. Errors caused by such conditions may deprive a citizen of his right to vote. It is expected these conditions will be aggravated when housing conditions

permit more changes of address.

The amendment will cause registration to close in the middle of the week. It will provide greater economy and efficiency in the machinery of elections. It will give the voter his sample ballot and pamphlet of arguments at an earlier date. He will have more opportunity to consider the candidates and issues presented to him.

This amendment was recommended by the county clerk's association and approved by the legislature.

ALFRED ROBERTSON, Assemblyman, 27th Dist.

MARVIN SHERWIN, Assemblyman, 16th Dist.

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 32

Under the present law a voter may qualify by registering within forty days prior to an election.

This amendment, if adopted will take away fourteen days of the time for registration prior to an election.

JOHN B. COOKE, Assemblyman, 38th Dist.

8	<p>SUPERIOR JUDGES, VACANCIES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11. Amends Section 8 of Article VI of the Constitution. Provides that where Superior Court vacancy occurs at any time during a general election year (instead of after April 1st, as presently provided) election of successor for the full six-year term shall take place in the succeeding general election year.</p>	YES	
		NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 5, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11

This amendment simply changes the provision for filling vacancies in the office of superior court judge to conform to the change in the date of the direct primary.

At the time the present section was last

amended the direct primary was held on the last Tuesday in August. The amendment provided that when a vacancy occurred after April 1 of an election year the Governor would appoint a judge to fill the vacancy until the office was filled at the election in the next following election year.

The date of April 1 was selected because there

half inch tolerance of mesh size be allowed in used nets, with entrance at small end of funnels of fykes not to exceed 22 inches in circumference, and hoops not to exceed 22 feet in circumference on round hoops, nor more than five and one-half feet in greatest breadth on rectangular frames, may be used in Districts 2, 12A, 12B, and 12C to take cutfish, carp, pike, hardheads, and suckers between September 1st and April 30th. Chinese shrimp nets may be used only in District 12. 055. In districts 12 and 13, trawl nets may be used to take shrimp only.

Section 3. Section 860 is added to said code to read:
 860. It is unlawful to use any net, trap, set line or other appliance to take fish, other than crabs, clams and oysters, for commercial purposes in any district or part of a district in which lie the waters of San Francisco Bay easterly of a straight line drawn from the extreme westerly point of Point Lobos on the south to the extreme westerly point of Point Bonita on the north. It is unlawful to use any net, trap, set line or other appliance to take fish, other than crabs, clams and oysters, for commercial purposes in any district or part of a district in which lies any bay connected with San Francisco Bay or in any district or part of a district in which lie any river, slough, lagoon or

other body of water the waters of which directly or indirectly flow into San Francisco Bay, excepting Clear Lake and Lake Almanor. It is unlawful to possess in or along any of the waters in or on which the use of nets is prohibited by this section or in any boat on said waters any set line or trap, or any net other than a hand dip net not exceeding six feet in greatest dimension, a hand landing net, or a net possessed west of the Antioch Bridge by a licensed commercial fisherman which is being transported to or from, or possessed as an incident to the use thereof in, any district in which the use of such net is permitted.

The provisions of Section 922 shall not be construed to permit the use of purse and round haul nets in District 11.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use or possession of nets, traps or other appliances for the purpose of taking carp, hardheads, blackfish, suckers, split tails and Sacramento pike for commercial purposes under the direct supervision of the commission.

Any net, set line, trap or other appliance used or possessed in violation of this section shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to Section 845 of this code.

7 RESIDENCE OF VOTERS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 32. Amends Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution. Requires 54 (instead of 40) days of precinct residence as prerequisite for voting eligibility in that precinct. Preserves voting eligibility of registered electors who move from one precinct to another within 51 (instead of 40) days prior to an election.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed amendment expressly amends an existing section of the Constitution, therefore, **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKE-OUT TYPE**, and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such 90 days prior to any election, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the day of the election, and of the county in which he or she claims his or her vote 90 days, and in the election precinct 49 54 days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, any person duly registered as an elector in one precinct and removing therefrom to another precinct in the same county

within 49 54 days prior to an election, shall for the purpose of such election be deemed to be a resident and qualified elector of the precinct from which he so removed until after such election; provided, further, no alien ineligible to citizenship, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who had the right to vote on October 10, 1911, nor to any person who was 60 years of age and upwards on October 10, 1911; provided, further, that the Legislature may, by general law, provide for the casting of votes by duly registered voters who expect to be absent from their respective precincts or unable to vote therein, by reason of physical disability, on the day on which any election is held.

8 SUPERIOR JUDGES, VACANCIES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11. Amends Section 8 of Article VI of the Constitution. Provides that where superior court vacancy occurs at any time during a general election year (instead of after April 1st, as presently provided) election of successor for the full six-year term shall take place in the succeeding general election year.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed amendment expressly amends an existing section of the Constitution, therefore, **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKE-OUT TYPE**, and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Sec. 8. The term of office of judges of the superior courts shall be six years from and after the first Monday of January after the first

day of January next succeeding their election. A vacancy in such office shall be filled at the next succeeding general state election after the first day of April January next succeeding the accrual of such vacancy by the election of a judge for a full term to commence on the first Monday of January after the first day of January next succeeding his election. The Governor shall appoint a person to hold such vacant office until the commencement of such term.

9 SUCCESSION TO GOVERNORSHIP. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 14. Amends Section 16 of Article V of the Constitution. Provides that successor to vacancy in Governor's Office shall serve until completion of Governor's unexpired term. Adds provisions designating successors to fill Governor's Office in case Governor-elect dies prior to commencement of his term or fails to take office. Requires Legislature to select acting Governor in cases not provided for herein. Designates successors to fill Office of Lieutenant Governor in case he succeeds to governorship.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed amendment expressly amends an existing section of the Constitution, therefore, **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKE-OUT TYPE**, and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Sec. 16. In case of vacancy in the Office of Governor, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term; and the Lieutenant Governor so acting as Governor shall receive the salary and perquisites of Governor. Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor and the last duly elected President pro Tempore of the Senate shall become Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term; but, if there be no such President pro Tempore of

the Senate, the last duly elected Speaker of the Assembly shall become Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term. In case of vacancy in the Office of Governor and in the Office of Lieutenant Governor, the powers and duties of the Office of Governor shall devolve, for the residue of the term, upon the last duly elected President pro Tempore of the Senate, and those of the Office of Lieutenant Governor upon the last duly elected Speaker of the Assembly; or if there be none, no President pro Tempore of the Senate, then the powers and duties of the Office of Governor shall devolve for the residue of the term upon the last duly elected Speaker of the Assembly; or if there be none, then upon the Secretary of State; or if there be none, then upon the Attorney General; or if there be none, then upon the Treasurer; or if there be none, then upon the Controller. In case of vacancy in the