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92-4 AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIFORM TIME ACT

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 664, S. 697, and S. 904


AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIFORM TIME ACT

MARCH 24, 1971

Serial No. 92-4

Printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce

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AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIFORM TIME ACT

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10:10 a.m. in room 5110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Vance Hartke, presiding.

Present : Senators Hartke, Moss, Cook, and Hatfield.

Senator HARTKE. Good morning.

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

Senator HARTKE. Today the committee begins hearings on S. 664, S. 697, and S. 904. These are bills to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966.

(The bills and agency comments follow :)

Staff member assigned to this hearing : John D. Hardy.

92^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 664

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 26), 1971

Mr. COOK introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight saving time be used from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3 (a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 is
4 amended by—

5 (1) striking out “the last Sunday of April” and in-
6 sserting in lieu thereof “the last day before Memorial
7 Day”;

8 (2) striking out “the last Sunday of October” and
9 inserting in lieu thereof “the day after Labor Day”; and

10 (3) adding at the end thereof the following new
11 sentence: “For the purpose of this subsection Memorial

1 Day and Labor Day shall be the public holidays desig-
2 nated under section 6103 (a) of title 5, United States
3 Code.”

92^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 697

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 10 (legislative day, JANUARY 26), 1971

Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3 (a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15
4 U.S.C. 260a) is amended by striking out all after the semi-
5 colon and inserting the following in place thereof: "however,
6 (1) any State that lies entirely within one time zone may
7 by law exempt itself from the provisions of this subsection
8 providing for the advancement of time, but only if that law

1 provides that the entire State (including all political sub-
2 divisions thereof) shall observe the standard time otherwise
3 applicable under this Act, during that period and (2) any
4 State with parts thereof in more than one time zone may by
5 law exempt either the entire State as provided in (1) or
6 may exempt the entire area of the State lying within any
7 time zone;”.

92^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 904

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 17), 1971

Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. HARTKE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3 (a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15
4 U.S.C. 260a) is amended by striking out all after the semi-
5 colon and inserting the following in place thereof: "how-
6 ever, (1) any State that lies entirely within one time zone
7 may by law exempt itself from the provisions of this subsec-
8 tion providing for the advancement of time, but only if that
9 law provides that the entire State (including all political sub-
10 divisions thereof) shall observe the standard time otherwise
11 applicable under this Act, during that period and (2) any

- 1 State with parts thereof in more than one time zone may by
- 2 law exempt either the entire State as provided in (1) or may
- 3 exempt the entire area of the State lying within any time
- 4 zone;”.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on S. 664, a bill "To amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight saving time be used from Memorial Day to Labor Day."

The objective of the bill is stated in its title. This objective would be accomplished through amendment of section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966. 15 U.S.C. 260a(a). The result of the change would be to limit daylight saving time to three months in the year in place of the six month period presently provided.

Whether this legislation should be enacted involves policy considerations as to which the Department of Justice makes no recommendation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST,
Deputy Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on S. 697, a bill "To amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases."

The bill would amend section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a(a)) by striking the portion following the semicolon, which permits a State to exempt itself from the requirements of advanced time if the entire State after election observes standard time, and inserting in lieu thereof language to provide that (1) any State which is entirely within one time zone may exempt itself from advanced time during the period required by the law if the State thereafter observes standard time throughout, and (2) any State having parts in more than one time zone may, in the alternative, exempt the entire State as in (1) or the entire area within a time zone.

Whether this legislation should be enacted involves policy considerations as to which the Department of Justice makes no recommendation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST,
Deputy Attorney General.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for our comments on S. 664, S. 697 and S. 904, bills that amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966.

Because of the intergovernmental implications of the time uniformity question, the entire matter was placed on the agenda of the January 23-24, 1964 meeting of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The Commission considered three basic alternatives: (1) retain the *status quo*; (2) Federal legislation requiring uniformity of practice within a State; and (3) Federal legislation mandating uniform practice throughout the country. The Commission without dissent favored the third course.

Subsequently, the Commission strongly supported Congressional efforts to establish a national time uniformity, so that costly and often confusing disparities in governmental policies in promulgating Daylight Savings Time could be eliminated. The enactment of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a) went far toward accomplishing this goal.

The proposed amendment (S. 664) provides that Daylight Savings Time be used from Memorial Day to Labor Day. While the Advisory Commission has

not examined the issues involved in changing the dates for establishing the time change, it appears that S. 664 would not affect our basic position which requires that Federal legislation maintain uniform practice throughout the country.

The proposed amendments (S. 697 and S. 904) grow out of the experience of the past few years and appear to be necessary for the satisfactory administration of the Act. The record shows that in cases where a time zone line divides a State, that State quite frequently finds its western and eastern populations disagreeing as to whether the State legislature should act to exempt it. This is especially true in States that are split between Eastern and Central time. The proposed amendment permits, in the case of "split States," the exemption of the entire area lying within a given time zone.

Enactment of S. 697 and S. 904 probably would decrease the number of State jurisdictions that might be on Daylight Savings Time between April and October, thus easing the scheduling and timetable problems of both the public and private sectors. It also would reduce interregional conflict within the "split States." While the Advisory Commission has taken no specific position on this amendment, it seems clear that it is in harmony with the basic position enunciated at its January 1964 meeting.

We welcome this opportunity to express our views.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. MACDOUGALL,
Executive Director.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on S. 904, a bill "To amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases."

The bill would amend section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a(a)) by striking the portion following the semicolon, which permits a State to exempt itself from the requirements of advanced time if the entire State after election observes standard time, and inserting in lieu thereof language to provide that (1) any State which is entirely within one time zone may exempt itself from advanced time during the period required by the law if the State thereafter observes standard time throughout, and (2) any State having parts in more than one time zone may, in the alternative, exempt the entire State as in (1) or the entire area within a time zone.

Whether this legislation should be enacted involves policy considerations as to which the Department of Justice makes no recommendation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST,
Deputy Attorney General.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your requests for the Board's views on S. 664, S. 697 and S. 904, bills amending the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in certain respects.

The Uniform Time Act (80 Stat. 107) requires each State to observe daylight saving time between the last Sunday of April and the last Sunday of October, except that any State may, by law, exempt the *entire* State from daylight saving time observance.

S. 697 and S. 904, which are identical to a draft bill submitted to the Congress on February 1, 1971, by the Secretary of Transportation, would amend the Act so as to permit a State with parts in more than one time zone to exempt either the entire State or the entire area of the State lying in a given time zone. The Secretary of Transportation stated that the exemption authority would afford each "split" State a more flexible means of accommodating the desires of the majority of its population, would promote observance of the established time

zones, and would extricate the Department's zone line defining function from matters of primarily local concern.

In reporting on an identical bill (S. 1281) in 1969, the Board advised your Committee that it believed that the experience of the Department of Transportation in administering the Act should be given great weight, and that the Board deferred to the views of the Secretary of Transportation as to the need for the legislation. The Board continues to adhere to these views.

With respect to S. 664, the Act would be amended so as to provide that daylight saving time would be used from Memorial Day to Labor Day rather than from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. According to its sponsor, the purpose of the bill is to reduce the hardships to school children and farmers resulting from the use of daylight saving time during the months of May and October.

The Board is primarily concerned with the fact that the dates for the commencement and termination of daylight saving time on a nationwide basis continue to be uniform, rather than with the length of the period for the observance of daylight saving time. With respect to the length of the period, the Board defers to the views of the Secretary of Transportation as to the desirability of S. 664.

The Board has been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

(Signed) SECOR D. BROWNE,
Chairman.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letters of March 3, and 8, 1971, requested the views of the General Services Administration on S. 697 and S. 904, 92nd Congress, which are identical bills "To amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases."

The bills would amend section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a), by permitting a State with portions thereof in more than one time zone to exempt itself entirely, or only with respect to those portions lying within any time zone, from the requirement for the advancement of standard time during the period beginning on the last Sunday of April of each year and ending on the last Sunday in October of each year.

Since the enactment of either bill would not significantly affect the responsibilities and functions of GSA, we have no comments to offer on their merits.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to your Committee.

Sincerely,

HAROLD S. TRIMMER, Jr.,
Assistant Administrator.

Senator HARTKE. S. 697 was introduced at the request of the Department of Transportation; S. 904 was introduced by Senator Bayh and myself. They are identical bills to permit those States which are divided into two or more time zones to exempt one or more of these zones from the advanced time or daylight saving time provision of the Uniform Time Act.

S. 664 introduced by Senator Cook, would amend the Uniform Time Act to provide that daylight saving time prevail from Memorial Day to Labor Day instead of the present dates from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

STANDARD TIME ZONES OF THE UNITED STATES

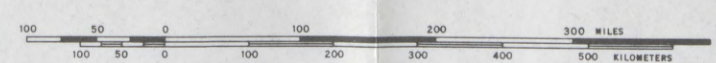


The United States and its possessions are, by law, divided into eight time zones. The limits of each time zone are defined by the Secretary of Transportation in Part 71, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The standard time within each zone is based on the solar time of the meridian that passes approximately through the center of that zone:

| Standard Time Zone | Longitude of Solar Time | Example of Time Comparison |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Atlantic | 60° W. | 7:00 P.M. |
| Eastern | 75° W. | 6:00 P.M. |
| Central | 90° W. | 5:00 P.M. |
| Mountain | 105° W. | 4:00 P.M. |
| Pacific | 120° W. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Yukon | 135° W. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Alaska-Hawaii | 150° W. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Bering | 165° W. | 12:00 Noon |

During the period commencing at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in April of each year and ending at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday in October, the standard time of each zone is advanced one hour, except in those states which have by law exempted themselves from the observance of advanced time. States that have exempted themselves are shown in gray.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Washington, D.C. 20590
Albers Equal Area Projection



STANDARD TIME ZONES OF THE UNITED STATES



| Standard Time Zone | Longitude of Central Meridian | Longitude of Eastern Meridian |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Atlantic | 75° W. | 75° W. |
| Eastern | 75° W. | 75° W. |
| Central | 90° W. | 90° W. |
| Mountain | 105° W. | 105° W. |
| Pacific | 120° W. | 120° W. |
| Alaska-Hawaii | 150° W. | 150° W. |
| Samoa | 150° W. | 150° W. |

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

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Under the Uniform Time Act, if a State wishes, it may by law exempt itself from observing daylight saving time, but only if that law provides that the entire State be so exempted. In the States with split time zones, such as my own State of Indiana and the neighboring State of Kentucky, this "all-or-nothing" requirement can create confusion and hardship.

At this point I would like to insert in the record a map prepared by the Department of Transportation indicating the standard time zones of the United States.

In Indiana, for example, there are two pockets of six counties each, one in the northwest the other in the southwest corner of the State, located within the central time zone. The remaining counties of the State are within the eastern time zone.

In January of this year the Indiana State Legislature pursuant to the Uniform Time Act, enacted a law exempting the entire State from observing daylight saving time. As a consequence the 12 Indiana counties located in the central time zone will be required to observe standard time during the six summer months. This is totally incongruous with the surrounding regions of their own and neighboring States. The residents of these 12 counties will, in a sense, be out of step with the economic, commercial, cultural, and social life of the people in the surrounding areas. Confusions and mixups in family, business, social, and other schedules will be the likely result.

While the example I have used in my own State of Indiana, the problem can arise in other States with split time zones. My judgment, and that of my colleague, Senator Bayh, as well as the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, is that S. 697 and S. 904 represent a simple, commonsense, and equitable solution to this problem.

S. 664, introduced by Senator Cook, would reduce daylight saving time from the present 6 months to a little more than 3 months. While its purpose differs from that of S. 697 and S. 904, I would hope that the committee will hear testimony from the witnesses appearing before it so that it will be in a position to weigh the competing considerations involved in shortening the length of daylight saving time, and to make any appropriate recommendations to the Senate.

I realize that our witness list today is rather long. If some witnesses are not heard today, they will, of course, be heard tomorrow. It may be possible to hear all today, however. The entire testimony of each witness will be inserted into the record even though you need not necessarily read it all. So you may summarize your testimony.

At this time I would also like to put into the record the statements of Senator Birch Bayh from Indiana, Congressmen Lee Hamilton and J. Edward Roush, from Indiana, and William Christy, who is a State senator from the State of Indiana.

(The statements follow:)

OFFICE OF SENATOR BIRCH BAYH,
March 9, 1971.

HON. R. VANCE HARTKE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR VANCE: I regret very much that I am unable to be with you this morning for this very important hearing. I am writing you to state for the record the need for immediate Congressional action on the amendment to the Uniform Time Act of 1966 that you and I introduced on February 22, 1971.

The purpose of S. 904 is to permit the State Legislatures of those States which are divided into two or more time zones the important option to exempt one or more such parts from the advanced time provisions of the act.

Let me emphasize at the outset that this proposed change would not in any way be counter to the basic goals and principles of the 1966 act. To the contrary, it seeks only to remedy unfair and difficult circumstances which may result from the application of the act in those few States which do not lie entirely within one time zone.

When I introduced a similar bill in 1967 there were 13 States which were cut into parts by time line zones. My own State of Indiana then was bisected almost in half. Since then, however, the time zone lines in Indiana have been moved westward so that only two pockets of six counties each, one in the northwest corner and the other in the southeast corner of the State are located within the central standard time area. All of the other 80 counties of the State are now within the eastern time zone.

Two years ago the Indiana General Assembly, acting under authority conferred by the 1966 Uniform Time Act, adopted a bill which would exempt the entire State of Indiana from observing daylight savings time from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. Because the Governor vetoed the bill, it did not become effective at that time. However, very recently the 1971 session of the legislature voted to override the gubernatorial veto, with the result that the bill has now become law.

This means that the 12 counties located in the northwest and southwest sections of the State, which are officially on central time, will not be able to advance their clocks 1 hour during the summer months when surrounding communities in the States of Illinois and Kentucky take that action and while the remainder of Indiana will also be 1 hour ahead on eastern standard time. This will cause great confusion and chaos in such cities as Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting, Gary, and Evansville, all of which have very close commercial, cultural, and other ties with near-by communities in adjacent States.

It is not difficult to imagine what is likely to happen unless the law is changed to permit uniformity in these two instances. Faced with impossible legal demands, many people in these areas will be forced to resort to the practice of advancing their own personal schedules 1 hour while retaining central standard time as the official clock time. Although all official functions will have to carry on their everyday activities on central daylight time in order to accommodate to the prevailing time in nearby areas. Others may try to get along as best they can on official central standard time, with resulting confusion and mix-ups in family, business, social, and other schedules.

My proposed bill would simply permit States which have divided time zones to exempt one or more of the parts which are in different times zones from observing the same time year round when that State has decided not to adopt daylight savings time in the summer months. It would in the case of Indiana permit the 12 counties in northwest and southwest corners of my State to advance their clocks officially from late April until late October so that they could be in accord with the time observed then by all contiguous areas. It seems to me only sensible that the basic act should be amended to allow a State Legislature this important option, and I hope that the issue can be considered promptly and resolved before chaotic time conditions ensue.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

BIRCH BAYH,
U.S. Senator.

STATEMENT OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE LEE H. HAMILTON, FROM INDIANA, BEFORE
THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Senate Commerce Committee to express my concern about the continuing time turmoil in Indiana, and to add my support for Senate Bills 904 and 697.

As you know, Indiana is one of 12 States which are divided by time zone lines. Eighty of Indiana's 92 counties are in the Eastern Time Zone. The remaining 12 counties—in pockets at the northwest and southwest extreme of the State—are in the Central Time Zone because of their proximity to metropolitan areas to the west and south of Indiana.

The division was established to permit the two "pocket" areas to stay in step with the time patterns of the neighboring metropolitan areas.

The provisions of the 1966 Uniform Time Act prohibit this arrangement, however, and I am here to support the Uniform Time Act Amendments in Senate Bills 904 and 697.

I am a co-sponsor of H.R. 3508, an identical bill, which would permit States divided by time zone lines the option of adopting, or not adopting, daylight savings time in each of the State's time zones.

The Uniform Time Act now permits these states the narrow choice of exempting the entire state from the observance of daylight savings time, or requiring the entire state to comply with the observance of daylight savings time. There are no provisions for those areas within the states, such as Indiana's two "pocket areas," to adopt time patterns to coincide with their neighbors.

There is strong support for this amendatory action. It has been endorsed by the Administrations of President Johnson and President Nixon. The Department of Transportation has actively supported this amendment. And, needless to say, the Indiana General Assembly has urged, most emphatically, that amendments to the Uniform Time Act be passed by this Congress.

I hope that this Committee can give prompt and favorable consideration to the proposed amendments to the Uniform Time Act.

With the Committee's permission I ask that a recent report to my constituents, which outlines the problem in Indiana in more detail, be made a part of the Committee's record. It reads as follows:

"The 'time turmoil' is still with us in Indiana.

"The question of time observance in Indiana has plagued Hoosiers for years. Much of the problem stems from the fact that Indiana is a midwestern state with strong business and commercial ties with eastern states.

"About the time that Indiana had resolved the problem through state-wide observance of Eastern Standard Time the year-around, the 1966 Uniform Time Act declared the practice in violation of the law. Since that time, Hoosiers have been involved in several unsuccessful attempts to resolve the issue, and a review of those events is in order.

"In 1961, the boundary line separating the Eastern and Central time zones was established roughly through the middle of Indiana by the Interstate Commerce Commission, putting 43 eastern Indiana counties in the Eastern time zone, and 49 western counties in the Central time zone. The eastern counties elected to stay on year-around Eastern Standard Time, and gradually all but 12 of the western counties joined in the practice. The time zone line was generally ignored.

"In 1966, however, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act, which took a tougher stance on the observance of the proper time within the established time zones. It required the states within each of the Nation's four time zones to observe daylight savings time from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

"The Act does permit, however, states to exempt themselves from observing daylight savings time by vote of the state legislature. But the Act requires that the whole state, regardless of any division by time lines, either conform to, or exempt itself from, the observance of daylight savings time.

"I might add here that I voted against the Act, believing that, in the case of Indiana, it would disrupt an accepted time pattern which the State had finally achieved. Further, the Act made no provisions for a state divided by a time zone line to allow those parts of the state in different time zones to adopt a time pattern based on their particular needs.

"When it became apparent that a time zone line through the center of Indiana would cause insurmountable problems, the Department of Transportation, in 1968, moved the line to the Indiana-Illinois border. Two pocket areas, at the northwest and southwest corners of the State were put into the Standard Time zone to permit them to keep in step with Chicago, to the north, and with western Kentucky and southern Illinois, to the south.

"In 1969, the Indiana General Assembly voted to exempt the state from the observance of daylight savings time during the summer months. The Governor vetoed the bill, however, saying that it would put Indiana out of step with its neighboring state to the east.

"This year, Indiana legislators over-rode the Governor's veto, exempting all of Indiana from the observance of daylight savings time. This exemption includes the pocket areas which have expressed a desire to change to daylight savings time in order to keep pace with their neighbors across the state line.

"In an attempt to allow these pocket areas to observe the time of their choice, I have introduced an amendment to the Uniform Time Act. It would give those areas within a state which is divided by a time line the option of either adopting or not adopting daylight savings time. Such an amendment would not detract from the basic principle of uniformity which the Uniform Time Act seeks to establish.

"The Department of Transportation has endorsed this legislation, as it had similar attempts to amend the Uniform Time Act over the last four years. Still, the prospects of its passage are doubtful. Both the House and Senate committee chairmen who would handle this legislation have expressed strong reservations.

"Hopefully, there may be enough pressure from the Congressional delegations of the 12 states now divided by time lines to bring the matter to a vote."

STATEMENT OF J. EDWARD ROUSH, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA

Mr. Chairman: It is indeed an honor to appear before the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana in support of S. 904, a bill which both Indiana Senators, Senator Hartke and Senator Bayh, have introduced in this 92nd Congress. In addition, on February 3, I introduced a bill, H.R. 3508, with the co-sponsorship of all members of the House of Representatives from Indiana. This bill is intended to accomplish the same ends as S. 904.

As you are well aware, Mr. Chairman, H.R. 3508 and S. 904 would simply amend the Uniform Time Act to allow those states divided into more than one time zone to either exempt the whole state from daylight time (or the reverse) as is the present law, or allow an entire area of a state lying within any time zone to choose or reject daylight time. It is simple, clear and urgently necessary.

The situation in Indiana regarding state-wide daylight savings time is reminiscent of a situation described by William Shakespeare for a far distant land four centuries ago. In the words of Mr. Shakespeare:

"The time is out of joint; O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right."

—Hamlet, IV. 188.

Mr. Chairman, I feel very keenly the responsibility to "set it right" in Indiana, but I am not alone in this effort.

The unanimity among the members of the Indiana delegation on this issue is indicative of the importance of this amendment to the state of Indiana. In addition, there are eleven other states similarly (but in different ways and varying degrees) adversely affected by the Uniform Time Act's provision for state-wide uniformity in the acceptance or rejection of advanced time. These states are Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Idaho, Oregon and Alaska. I must say, however, that none of the other states seems as disturbed or as adversely affected as our own state of Indiana.

And that is why I am here today. The state of Indiana is a prime example, possibly the most grievous example of the problem evoked by the Uniform Time Act's demand for uniformity in the adoption of daylight time state-wide. I voted against the Uniform Time Act simply for this reason, back in 1966, and I have since that time sought to amend the act in the way this legislation proposes.

Indiana is divided into Eastern and Central time zones. Although the U.S. Department of Transportation moved the time line in 1969 from the middle of the state, to the Illinois border, except for 12 counties in the western part of the state economically tied to central time, this did not solve the problem. Under the present law those 12 counties in the Gary and Evansville areas must give up their preference for daylight time (which neighboring regions in Illinois practice) or the eastern portion of the state must adopt "double daylight" six months of the year, which they generally do not want.

Under the present law a choice is not available to the people of Indiana. The Indiana legislature has passed several resolutions on this matter. First of all the legislature exempted the entire state from daylight time, as the Uniform Time Act allows. Then the legislature passed a resolution that the United States Congress amend the Federal Uniform Time Act to permit Indiana counties within the Central Time Zone to observe daylight time and for good measure memorialized the Department of Transportation to the same effect.

The Department of Transportation fully agrees with the Indiana legislature on the need for and the fairness of this request. But the Department's hands are tied by that same Uniform Time Act and so they must rely on the Congress. The Department of Transportation has proposed the exact same language to amend the Uniform Time Act as that contained in S. 904 and H.R. 3508.

Moreover, the Indiana legislature in passing the ordinance exempting Indiana from Daylight Time, included a provision that would allow the 12 western counties to adopt Daylight time if and when the Uniform Time Act were amended. So the Indiana legislature is ahead of us and the state simply awaits the word from Congress.

It is my hope that this 92nd Congress will, to paraphrase again, get the time back "in joint" in Indiana.

HAMMOND, IND., *March 19, 1971.*

Hon. R. VANCE HARTKE,
U.S. Senator, Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Your considerate invitation for me to appear before the Senate Commerce Committee for the hearings involving the Uniform Time Act is greatly appreciated. Due to matters presently before the Indiana General Assembly, I find myself unable to participate personally.

As related to your office by phone yesterday, Mr. Joe Jeneske will represent me at the hearings. I have enclosed my testimony regarding the Uniform Time Act's effect on Indiana. Will you kindly enter same into the record of testimony?

Thank you again for extending me the opportunity of appearing before your committee. Please continue to keep me advised of your amendment's progress.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. CHRISTY,
State Senator.

HAMMOND, IND., *March 19, 1971.*

Statement to: U.S. Senate Commerce Committee, Senator R. Vance Hartke, presiding chairman.

Statement from: William C. Christy, Indiana State Senator, Indiana senate minority caucus chairman.

Re U.S. Senate Commerce Committee, hearing on Uniform Time Act, Wednesday, March 24, 1971, 10 a.m., New Senate Office Building, room 5110.

Honorable Members of the Senate Commerce Committee:

Your kind invitation to testify before the Senate Commerce Committee regarding the Uniform Time Act is greatly appreciated. Unfortunately my duties as Minority Caucus Chairman of the Indiana State Senate prevent my testifying in person.

The present Uniform Time Act imposes a serious dilemma for several counties in Indiana, especially Lake County (located in the extreme Northwest Corner of Indiana). Six additional counties in the Northwest Section of Indiana and several counties in the Southwestern Section of Indiana are also affected. Since I am an elected official from Lake County and more familiar with the problems the Uniform Time Act presents for it and the other Counties in Northwestern Indiana, my testimony will be restricted to that area.

Lake County, Indiana borders the State of Illinois specifically, the City of Chicago. The other Northwestern Indiana Counties (6) are situated approximately 60 miles from Chicago. Living on the very doorstep of Chicago, a major portion of business communication is transacted between Northwest Indiana business and industry and Chicago business and industry. A denial for an exemption to the present Uniform Time Act for the Northwest Section of Indiana brings about a Four (4) hour, or one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a normal business day disruption of business communication.

Several large industrial plants are located in the Northwest Section of Indiana. Many of these plants have home offices which are located in Chicago. The transmittal of continuous information during the course of a normal workday would also be curtailed approximately Four (4) hours.

Thousands of workers or employees reside in Indiana but are employed in Illinois. The opposite is equally true. Thousands of Illinois residents are em-

ployed in Indiana. These estimates include industrial workers, secretaries, professional people, and all levels of management. With Chicago and Illinois on Central Daylight Savings Time and Indiana on Central Standard Time, these individuals are placed in an intolerable dual time situation.

All communication media and transportation schedules are and will continue to be adapted to Chicago's Time Zone. Thus, this great Northwest Indiana Section will be out of step with all Radio, TV, Train and Plane schedules.

A cultural disadvantage also arises. The situation will become discouragingly difficult for Northwest Indiana residents to attend symphonies, plays, the theatre, and other cultural events available in Chicago due to the adverse time differentials. The many excellent educational television programs for children emanating from Chicago stations will be shown at inappropriate times for the children of Northwest Indiana, who depend almost exclusively on Chicago for television coverage.

According to the 1970 United States Census Bureau figures, a total of 802,681 people reside in the 7 Counties affected by the current Uniform Time Act. These are the 7 Counties located in Northwestern Indiana.¹ In a survey take in 1969, results indicated that approximately 45,000 residents of Indiana from the Western border of the State were employed in the State of Illinois and, therefore, were affected by the time differential.² In the year 1969, approximately 16,000 Illinois residents filed Indiana State Tax Returns due to their employment in Indiana.³

In an attempt to solve Indiana's current time problem, the 1971 session of the Indiana General Assembly passed a resolution memorializing the United States Congress to exempt certain sections of Indiana from complying with the Uniform Time Act. The Honorable United States Senators from Indiana, R. Vance Hartke and Birch E. Bayh have an amendment to the Uniform Time Act currently pending. This amendment, I understand, would apply to Indiana and other States that have within their boundaries more than one time zone, and would authorize a legislature to exempt all of one or more time zones from Daylight Time. Congressman Ray J. Madden, from Indiana, has initiated a similar amendment in the United States House of Representatives, along with several other members of the Indiana Congressional Delegation. The passage of such legislation by your august body would prove extremely beneficial in solving Indiana's perplexing time situation.

I am most grateful to have been extended the opportunity of presenting some of the problems Indiana must deal with in order to abide by the Uniform Time Act. I regret my inability to address you personally but am hopeful that this statement will prove beneficial to you in your consideration of legislation now pending before your committee.

WILLIAM C. CHRISTY,
Indiana State Senator.

Senator HARTKE. Senator Cook.

Senator COOK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am extremely pleased that the Commerce Committee has agreed to hold hearings this year on amendments to the Uniform Time Act of 1966. As the Senator said, three bills have been introduced. S. 697 and S. 904 would amend the act to allow those States lying in two time zones to exempt one zone from daylight saving time.

S. 664, which I introduced in the Senate, would amend the Uniform Time Act to shorten the period during which daylight saving time is in use from the present 6 months to slightly more than 3 months; specifically from Memorial Day until Labor Day.

In this world of SST's and moonshots, one would think that the question of which clock to use would be of little consequence. However, to millions of Americans, especially parents and farmers, this question has become a most serious one. Daylight saving time has become a severe hardship to many citizens; not simply the operators of drive-

¹ 1970 U.S. Census Bureau (Lake County 546,253; Porter County, 87,114; LaPorte County, 105,342; Jasper County, 20,429; Newton County, 11,606; Starke County, 19,280; and Palaski County, 12,534. Total population, 802,681).

² Indiana Employment Security Division.

³ Indiana Department of Revenue.

in theaters, but millions of parents of school children and farmers in nearly every State.

To most farmers, daylight saving time is an obstacle to the efficient utilization of daylight hours during the spring and fall seasons when the planting and harvesting are done. The "fast time" forces them to begin and end their daily work later, often creating numerous conflicts with social, civil and family obligations. Farmers have displayed particularly enthusiastic support for S. 664 since it alleviates their problem during the periods when daylight saving time creates the most hardships, late spring and early fall.

Parents of school children have also voiced strong objections to the use of daylight saving time during the spring and fall months. Their primary concern is that their children must walk to school or wait for school buses in darkness, thereby exposing themselves to potential hazards.

In parts of my State, the sun does not rise until after 8 a.m. in October, when school has already begun. This problem is not limited to Kentucky; rather, it is one faced by parents and school children throughout America. This is a rare opportunity for the Congress to improve a widespread problem without huge monetary expenditures, without creating a massive bureaucracy, or without a constitutional amendment.

I realize that daylight saving time does have supporters, namely, those people who are part-time gardeners or farmers, golfers, and others who need the extra hour of daylight after work for these or other endeavors. To those people, and to the critics of daylight saving time, I must say that this amendment would provide an enormous benefit to a large number of Americans, while creating an inconvenience for very few.

I hope that this committee, after hearing the testimony today and tomorrow, will favorably report S. 664, and that the Senate will take swift and favorable action so that this serious problem faced by millions of Americans can be resolved.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Moss, do you have a statement?

Senator Moss. I don't have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I want to congratulate you for setting these hearings early. Obviously, we can look at this problem and perhaps make some improvement. I am one who has always felt that daylight saving time starts a little too late and goes too long. I don't know that I favor cutting it down to 3 months, but it seems to me that we could start perhaps in April and end it by the 30th of September and obviate some of the disruption that Senator Cook has mentioned that occurs in his State.

I come from a State that has a lot of rural area in it, and I must admit that some of the rural constituents still are grumbling about daylight saving time. But on the whole, I think it has been a tremendous advantage to us. Whereas our legislature never would adopt daylight saving time by its own initiative, when nationally daylight saving time was established and there was simply a veto left to the States, they went along and now most of them are delighted with it. It makes a great deal of difference.

We live in the mountains and our sun has to come up perhaps at a later hour than it did before, but it has been a great improvement

in the utilization of the daylight hours during the summer months. I do not want to see us take any long step backward away from universal daylight saving time. I want to see it improved if we can improve it, but certainly not to where we cripple it.

Senator HARTKE. Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. No comments, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HARTKE. Our first witness is the distinguished Congressman from my own State, the dean of our delegation. No Congressman exceeds in his ability and in his determination more than Congressman Madden. I want to thank Congressman Madden for leading the Indiana delegation in their unanimous support of this bill. We will now hear from Congressman Ray J. Madden of the First Congressional District of the State of Indiana.

**STATEMENT OF HON. RAY J. MADDEN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM INDIANA**

Congressman MADDEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I know that your committee has a great number of witnesses. We have the Mayor of east Chicago here and the county clerk and several representatives of business, chambers of commerce, and labor and so on. So I will kind of skip over some of the testimony that I want to submit for the record.

Senator HARTKE. The entire statement, as I said, will be a part of the record.

Congressman MADDEN. I want to thank the Commerce Committee and you, Mr. Chairman, for taking such immediate and effective steps on correcting what—in Indiana—unless your amendment is adopted—is going to create the most flagrant turmoil in the northwest section of Indiana comprising about six counties and in the southwest section, down around Louisville, Ky., and Evansville and that area, again comprising six counties.

I might say that all the members of the House of Representatives from Indiana, both Republicans and Democrats, have joined in a similar bill that Senator Bayh and Senator Hartke have filed here in the Senate, and I have taken the matter up with the chairman and members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House and they are going to cooperate along with the Senate to see if we can't do something in order to clarify this serious situation.

Unless something is done, we will certainly create not only social but industrial turmoil because of the loss of man-hours in the industries in the Calumet region of Indiana, and in the area adjacent to Chicago.

It is not generally taken in mind, but right in the area of the city of Chicago, including the suburbs, Evansville, Wilmet, and Chicago proper, there are about 6 to 7 million people. There will be about 1 million people in northwest Indiana affected by a change unless this correction is made by your legislation.

If this legislation is enacted into law, it will permit 12 counties the option to observe daylight saving time between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October.

This legislation would only affect two highly populated urban areas in Indiana which I have outlined. Only the State line separates

approximately 6 million people in the Chicago area and almost 1 million in Indiana. If 1 hour's difference of time existed between these two areas, it would throw this vast community into confusion and no doubt indirectly contribute greatly to the slowing down of business, both retail and industrial. Thus bringing about many lost man-hours to labor and industry and creating conditions that border on turmoil, mental confusion, and the slowing down of our economy.

It would also affect many projects, Federal, State, county, and city, in the northwest Indiana area as well as in the southwest corner. This legislation would merely give these 12 counties the legal authority to have their time coincide with the heavily populated adjacent urban territory.

The Federal Department of Transportation has endorsed this legislation and has advocated the present amendment to the Uniform Time Act. The bill would merely eliminate the unfair and ridiculous circumstances resulting in the few States divided over the Nation into various time zones. It would merely give an opportunity to I think 12 States: Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Idaho, Oregon, and Alaska.

Most of these States are not confronted with the serious situation that we are in the two corners of the State of Indiana. The sentiment throughout the State of Indiana is almost unanimous that this time option provided in the pending Senate bill S. 904, be permitted. Thousands of letters and requests have come into Washington from Hoosiers seeking Federal relief on this minor amendment to the Uniform Time Act.

I might say my office has been deluged with mail since our area is the No. 1 industrial area of the United States. I made that statement on the floor of the House 10 years ago. I said I represent the No. 1 industrial congressional district in the United States, and Congressman Eberharter spoke up and said, "You must have forgotten Pittsburgh."

I said, "No, I haven't." I said, "How many congressional districts do you have in Pittsburgh?" He said, "Five." I said, "There is only one in the Calumet region of Indiana," and he admitted I was probably correct.

I do hope the Senate, your body, will press this legislation just as rapidly as possible because I think the united Republican and Democratic Members of the House will press it over on the other side.

I think the simplest statement regarding this bill is that I drew up before I left the office.

This legislation would permit States divided by two time zones to exempt only part of their State areas from observing daylight saving time. This amendment is a minor request which will accommodate the business and social activities for millions in the two areas, in these two time areas, and prohibit chaos and loss of millions of time hours for business and industry as well as social impediment.

Mr. Chairman, that in brief sets out what the picture is as far as my area is concerned. I know it is the same down in your former area of Evansville. But so many people really don't understand Indiana. Many people don't understand how such confusion can arise by a State being divided into two time zones. Then, up in northwest Indiana, we are practically on central time, and the other half or three-fourths is

on eastern time, and then across we are going to have Chicago on daylight saving time.

I might illustrate by a little story, and then I am going to close and not take up any more of the committee's time. This they said really occurred. Back some years ago when this daylight saving time had a lot of mixup and confusion in Indiana, the town of Lebanon, right outside of Indianapolis about 30 miles outside of Indianapolis, a commuter came over on a bus from Illinois. I don't know where he was the night before, but maybe he didn't have to be out the night before to get confused on this time zone business in Indiana.

He said, "What time does the bus leave for Lebanon?" Lebanon you see was on one time, daylight, and Indianapolis was on the other, or vice versa. The ticket seller answered, "10:30." Then the commuter asked, "What time does this bus get to Lebanon?" The ticket seller said, "At 10:30." So the commuter walked away and finally came back and said, "What time did you say this bus left for Lebanon?" The ticket seller said, "10:30." He said, "What time does it arrive in Lebanon?" The ticket seller replied, "10:30."

He walked away. The ticket seller said, "Do you want to buy a ticket to go to Lebanon?" "No," said the commuter, "I don't, but will you allow me to wait around here to watch that thing take off?"

Thank you.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you, Congressman Madden.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. RAY J. MADDEN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA

I commend Senator Hartke and Senator Bayh for joining with the unanimous Indiana delegation in the House of Representatives in filing S. 904, to amend the Federal Uniform Time Act, which gives permission for areas in certain states where division of uniform time exists to have the privilege of participating in temporary time change or standard time in certain exceptional cases.

On February 3, 1971 the Indiana House delegation joined as cosponsors with our colleague, Congressman Roush, in filing H.R. 3508 calling for this minor change in the Federal Uniform Time Law which, if adopted, will affect only a few areas throughout the Country strategically located across state lines immediately contiguous to large urban areas. This bill, S. 904, is a duplicate of H.R. 3508 and both have the unanimous endorsement and sponsorship of both Republican and Democratic Congressmen and the two Senators from Indiana.

If this legislation is enacted into law it will permit 12 Indiana counties the option to observe daylight saving time between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October of each calendar year.

This legislation would only affect two highly populated urban areas in Indiana, including the highly industrial Calumet Region adjacent to Chicago and the equally large urban area of Evansville adjacent to Louisville, Kentucky.

Only the state line separates approximately 6 million people in the Chicagoland area and almost one million in several counties in Northwest Indiana adjacent to Chicago. Many thousands of people commute daily across the state line from the Northwest Indiana counties to the Chicagoland area and from the Chicagoland area into Northwest Indiana. If one hour's difference of time existed between these two areas it would throw this vast community into an economic turmoil and confusion and, no doubt, indirectly contribute greatly to slowing down business, both retail and industrial, thus bringing about many lost man hours to labor and industry and create conditions that border on turmoil, mental confusion, and the slowing down of our economy.

It would also affect the many projects, Federal, state, county and city, that are now operating in these contiguous areas in which a difference of one hour's time schedule would be devastating. This legislation would merely give 12 counties in Indiana legal authority to coincide with the heavily populated adjacent urban territory across the state line, to wit: Chicago and Louisville. It will give these sections within the state the opportunity of either adopting or not adopting day-

light saving time. Such an amendment would not detract from the basic principal of uniformity which the Uniform Time Act seeks to establish.

The Federal Department of Transportation has endorsed this legislation and has advocated the present amendment to the Uniform Time Act. The bill would merely eliminate the unfair and ridiculous circumstances resulting in the few states divided into various time zones. It would merely give the opportunity for 12 states including Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Idaho, Oregon and Alaska to take advantage of the pending amendment if they do so choose. Some of these states are not affected seriously but in Indiana if this legislation is not adopted it will create havoc, confusion and untold inconvenience to millions of citizens. It will also create a major inconvenience to the citizens and the economy of the adjacent urban area in the two neighboring states.

The sentiment throughout the State of Indiana is almost unanimous that this time option provided in the pending Senate bill S. 904 be permitted. Thousands of letters and requests have come into Washington from Hoosiers seeking Federal relief on this minor amendment to the Uniform Time Act.

The Indiana State Senate recently unanimously adopted a concurrent Resolution urging the passing of the pending amendment. Copies of this Resolution were transmitted to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, and the entire Indiana Delegation in the U.S. Congress, both House and Senate.

Mr. Chairman, I do hope the Senate will take immediate action on S. 904, and I feel certain the House will join the Senate in favorable action on H.R. 3508 now pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Senator HARTKE. We have another distinguished member from the Third Congressional District of Kentucky here, Congressman Mazzoli.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM KENTUCKY

Mr. MAZZOLI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for allowing me this short, brief moment.

I would like to take this moment, Mr. Chairman, to extend my congratulations to the junior Senator from Kentucky on having sponsored S. 644, because I believe that if it was adopted by this body and then with the help that my distinguished colleague from Indiana, Mr. Madden, and I and others, including our distinguished colleague from Kentucky, Mr. Carter, could give it in the other body, I believe we will have at least the best of a bad situation.

I must say in my personal view, contrary to Senator Moss', we should not have daylight saving time. But at least this legislation would permit the daylight time observation period to be shortened, to be compressed to the extent that it would not be harmful as it is now to not only the young people, the schoolchildren, but, of course, to the farmers whom you will hear from later today, and from the urban areas which I represent in Louisville.

Mr. Chairman, just very briefly, a fairly short synopsis of what occurred in Kentucky in the assembly in 1968 where I was privileged to sit: We had a move there, of course, to exempt Kentucky from the effects of the Uniform Time Act.

And, as you know, it failed. So Kentucky then went on universal daylight saving time. Kentucky along with Indian and Tennessee are some of the States which geographically have a problem in that they are split between two time zones, by geography and timetable and sun time.

My city of Louisville and a good part of Kentucky should be on central time. We have been, if you will, gerrymandered into eastern

saving time. Therefore, when we do observe daylight saving time, we are 2 hours ahead of sun time in Louisville. You will hear from those who have an interest in farms the problems which this type of time observation causes.

I will content myself simply with what effect it has on cities. There is a problem from the business community's standpoint on their doing business in New York and Chicago and different places. But at the same time it seems to me what we should do in the Congress of the United States is to do a job to benefit all the people or at least the majority of the people.

I think, Senator Hartke, if we did that, we would adopt S. 664 or the other bills, too, which are not incompatible with S. 664. The situation that we have in Louisville is in the urban areas you have the sun up until way late at night, the houses are hot, and the children are agitated. They don't understand why they should go to bed while the sun is still hanging very high in the sky.

We at home are privileged in having air conditioning so that we can hang blankets as we do over the windows and turn the air conditioners on and the kids can sleep. They don't like to come in at these hours, but they do.

However, we are fortunate, and many people in Louisville don't have air conditioning and don't have the facilities to bring their children in so that they can sleep comfortably. So, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that S. 664, if adopted, and if permitted to become law, would accomplish a very needed help to these people in that they would not have to have daylight saving time during the spring months and the fall months where you have problems with schooling. The kids go out in the morning when it is still dark, and it seems to me that in an overall situation we have a better observation of time if we could get the daylight saving time to be compressed from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

I would like to mention also that it is too frequent that men who come from the urban areas perhaps forget or overlook the problems of their rural constituents. They may not represent them, in our body we don't, in some cases, but they are certainly an important part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, an important part of the economics of our State. And it would seem that the testimony that will be given this morning on the very severe problems that many of our rural people encounter with this extended period of daylight saving time which could be modified, and it would assist them a great deal in making a go of it.

Mr. Chairman, may I simply conclude once again with a word of thanks to you for permitting me this much of the committee's time. A word to you also that should S. 664 be adopted here, that you can count on my assistance in the other body. Congressman Carter and I have introduced legislation identical to the junior Senator's legislation.

On our side it is H.R. 5675. So we are working on it from our side, and we hope we have success over here.

Will there be any questions?

Senator Cook. Yes. First I want to thank the Congressman very much for appearing, and I would like to put in the record at this time, Mr. Chairman, if I may, a resolution, Senate Resolution No. 13, that was passed Thursday, March 11, 1971:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the Kentucky Senate endorses the provisions of Representative Tim Lee Carter's and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli's bill and urges the Congress of the United States to take favorable action on that bill.

2. That attested copies of his resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of Kentucky's Congressional delegation.

Senator HARTKE. Without objection.
(The resolution follows:)

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 13

Senators Walter "Dee" Huddleston and W. R. Gentry introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed.

A RESOLUTION PETITIONING THE MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO SUPPORT A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO AMEND THE UNIFORM TIME ACT OF 1966

Whereas, the provisions of the Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 apply to the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and

Whereas, daylight saving time works an unusual hardship in some regions of Kentucky as a result of the State's geographical location; and

Whereas, Representative Tim Lee Carter, in compliance with a request from Lieutenant Governor Wendell H. Ford, introduced H.R. 15276 in the 91st Congress to lessen the hardship of daylight saving time in Kentucky by shortening Daylight Saving Time in the United States to the period between Memorial Day and Labor Day; and

Whereas, H.R. 15276 failed of passage in the 91st Congress; and

Whereas, Representative Tim Lee Carter, joined by Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress on March 9, 1971, to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight saving time begin on Memorial Day and end on Labor Day of each year; and

Whereas, the passage of Representative Carter's and Representative Mazzoli's bill will remove much of the hardship created by daylight saving time in Kentucky;

Now, therefore, *Be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

1. That the Kentucky Senate endorses the provisions of Representative Tim Lee Carter's and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli's bill and urges the Congress of the United States to take favorable action on that bill.

2. That attested copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of Kentucky's Congressional delegation.

Senator Cook. Also a resolution of the House passed on Thursday, March 11, 1971:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Section 1. That the House of Representatives hereby does most earnestly endorse and support the enactment of S. 664 or HR 4509 by the Congress of the United States so as to have Daylight Saving Time prevail from Memorial Day to Labor Day rather than from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

I would like to put that in the record.

Senator HARTKE. That will also become a part of the record.
(The resolution follows:)

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 25

Representatives Neil Guy McNamara, W. H. DeMarcus, Brooks Hinkle, William P. Curlin, Clifford Sharpe, Lloyd McKinney, Raymond Collins, Howard West, Gene Huff, Johnnie Salyers, Darwin Allen, Fon Deskins, Glenn White, Austin Wenz, O. A. Durham, Dexter S. Wright, John E. White, Dwight Wells,

W. J. Loudon, T. P. Reynolds, James Alexander, Ralph Mitchell, David L. Van Horn, Majorie Tobin, W. J. Reynolds, Joe Head, Marrs Allen May, Charlotte S. McGill, Lloyd Clapp, Mae Street Kidd, Richard H. Lewis, Wilson W. Wyatt, Wallace Bartley, William Donnermeyer, John Swinford, Robert F. Hughes and James Yocom introduced the following resolution, which originated in the House, was ordered to be printed:

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING AND SUPPORTING FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE UNIFORM TIME ACT OF 1966

Whereas, Senator Marlow W. Cook and Representative Tim Lee Carter of Kentucky each have introduced measures before the Congress to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966; and

Whereas, these bills, known as S664 and HR 4509, would alter the period of Daylight Saving Time so as to have it prevail from Memorial Day to Labor Day, rather than from late April to late October; and

Whereas, this abbreviated period of Daylight Saving Time would be of particular benefit to children who presently travel to school in darkness during May and October; and

Whereas, Kentucky's division into two time zones aggravates this situation in the Eastern portion of the Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, *Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

SECTION 1. That the House of Representatives hereby does most earnestly endorse and support the enactment of S664 or HR 4509 by the Congress of the United States, so as to have Daylight Saving Time prevail from Memorial Day to Labor Day rather than from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

SECTION 2. That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each member of the United States Congress from Kentucky.

Senator Cook. Congressman, for the benefit of the record, in Louisville and in Jefferson County, with daylight saving time through all of September and a great deal of October, we have literally thousands of children in the city walking to school in the dark, isn't that correct?

Mr. MAZZOLI. It is quite true, Senator.

Senator Cook. And in the county waiting for school buses in the total darkness?

Mr. MAZZOLI. Quite true.

Senator Cook. I might say, Mr. Chairman, you would be amazed if you knew the number of flares that the city government and the county government buys for its school guards so that they can have flares and not only protect the children, but frankly protect themselves.

I might add that we have had one or two school guards in the county that have been struck by automobiles directing traffic in total darkness, in front of schools in this period from September through October. Do you not agree with this, Congressman?

Mr. MAZZOLI. I completely agree, Senator. I completely agree.

I might add for the benefit of the record, the junior Senator was prior to this time the county judge of Jefferson County, and he has extensive background in the particular area of which he speaks.

Many of our schools out there are on unimproved highways where there are no sidewalks, and this compounds the difficulty of our young people.

Senator Cook. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that we have a number of schools that are on double sessions, which means that in effect if children are due in school at 7:30 in the morning, they are really due in school at 6:30 in the morning. And in the latter part of

September and the early part of October there isn't any doubt that that is total and complete darkness.

Mr. MAZZOLI. It is midnight, it is in effect midnight.

Senator COOK. Thank you, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator HARTKE. Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. No questions.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you, Congressman, for being with us today.

Representing the Government we have J. Thomas Tidd, acting General Counsel of the Department of Transportation.

STATEMENT OF J. THOMAS TIDD, ACTING GENERAL COUNSEL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION; ACCOMPANIED BY LEON D. SANTMAN, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

Mr. TIDD. Mr. Chairman, I am accompanied by Mr. Leon D. Santman, who is the acting Assistant General Counsel in charge of regulations, and who has immediate responsibility for administering the Uniform Time Act.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee :

I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss S. 697 and S. 904, identical bills to amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases and S. 664, a bill to shorten the annual 6-month period of advanced time to the period between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

The basic authority for the establishment of U.S. time zones is contained in the act of March 19, 1918, which authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish zones and define and modify their limits from time to time "having regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction and division points of common carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce."

The duty to carry out the laws concerning time zones and standards of time was transferred to the Secretary of Transportation when the Department of Transportation was established on April 1, 1967, which was the same day that the Uniform Time Act of 1966 became effective.

Before the Uniform Time Act of 1966, the individual States, and in some cases, political subdivisions of States exercised their own discretion not only as to whether or not to observe daylight saving time but also as to what dates would control the annual commencement and termination of daylight saving time. The establishment and use of a State standard of time different from the prevailing Federal standard time under the 1918 act was construed by the Supreme Court in 1926 as not in conflict with the Federal standard.

The Uniform Time Act of 1966 changed this by establishing a national policy to "promote the adoption and observance of uniform time" within the federally established standard time zones. Specifically, the Uniform Time Act provides that all observance of daylight saving time (which the act calls "advanced" time) shall commence at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in April and end at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in October.

The Uniform Time Act also expressly supersedes "any and all laws of the States or political subdivisions thereof insofar as they may now

or hereafter provide for advances in time or changeover dates different from those specified in the act."

However, the Uniform Time Act allows any State to exempt itself from observing advanced time, but only if the State, through legislative action, "provides that the entire State (including all political subdivisions thereof) shall observe the standard time otherwise applicable."

To date four States have enacted laws exempting themselves from the observance of advanced time. Each of three of those States (Arizona, Hawaii, and Michigan) lies entirely within one of the eight U.S. standard time zones. Both Arizona and Michigan are located on the western edge of their respective time zones. During the period that time is advanced elsewhere, the clocks in those two States, although an hour out with the rest of their respective zone, coincide with the adjacent time zone to the west.

For example: Arizona, which is in the western part of the mountain time zone, has the same clock setting as the other States in that zone during the nonadvanced months of the year. When the clocks in the surrounding States are advanced, Arizona will be 1 hour behind its neighboring States of Utah and New Mexico in the mountain zone, but on the same clock time as its Pacific time zone neighbors in California and Nevada.

The fourth State that has enacted an exemption law (Indiana) is one of 12 States that straddle time zone boundaries. The effect of statewide exemption in a split State brings disorder and confusion to the logical time pattern that the Uniform Time Act otherwise created.

While it might be theoretically tidier to set time zones boundaries so that they coincide with State boundaries, such an arrangement is not always practically feasible. Because of strong external social and economic influences, the eastern and western portions of a given State frequently justify dividing that State between time zones. Sometimes a State's size or physical shape is such as to require a time zone boundary to cut through rather than around it.

In a split State, advanced time is generally popular in the western part of the State, which is at the eastern edge of its respective time zone. However, in the eastern part of the State, which is at the very western edge of its time zone, advanced time is generally less popular. The eastern residents find that sunrise and sunset occur quite late in the day without advancing their clocks. Notwithstanding the fact that they are in the time zone of their preference during the nonadvanced months, when they are required to go on advanced time in the spring they often view it as "double daylight time."

When the legislature in a split State considers whether or not to exercise the exemption option, the considerations are far different than those for a State lying entirely within one time zone. The adoption or rejection of statewide exemption in a split State can only satisfy the needs of one geographic section of the State.

Moreover, if statewide exemption is adopted, it will transform the western part of the State into an isolated time pocket during the period of advanced time. The exempt western part will remain 1 hour out of time with the eastern part of the State, 2 hours out of time with other States to the east, and 1 hour out of time with western

neighbors who are usually on the same time. For example, under the Indiana exemption law which will be in effect when we commence advanced time on April 25, Evansville and Gary will be 2 hours behind Cincinnati and Louisville and 1 hour behind Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. They will officially be on the same clock time as Denver, Colo., Boise, Idaho; and Vale, Oreg.

With respect to the Indiana exemption law, I should point out that the Indiana Legislature has included a provision in that law which would limit the exemption to the eastern time zone part of the State if the amendment under consideration today is enacted.

Although Indiana is the only split State that has exercised the exemption option granted by the Uniform Time Act, similar legislation is possible in other split States.

To obviate the difficulties involved, the Department recommends enactment of S. 697, or its identical companion S. 904, so as to allow a split State to exempt the entire area of the State lying within a given time zone. The amendment would not change the exemption option available to the nonsplit States.

It would, however, afford each of the split States a more workable means of accommodating the majority of its population and avoid the confusion and hardship associated with isolated summertime pockets such as those that will otherwise be created around Evansville and Gary next month.

S. 664 is a bill which would amend another feature of the Uniform Time Act. The act now provides for advanced time to be observed for the 6-month period between 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in April and 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in October. S. 664 would reduce that period to a little over 3 months between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

The Senate Committee on Commerce in reporting on the 6-month advanced time provision of the Uniform Time Act stated:

The committee has approved the April to October dates for Daylight Saving Time because, among other reasons, those are the dates currently in use by 90 percent of the 100 million Americans who observe Daylight Saving Time. The remaining 10 percent of those who have Daylight Saving Time use a wide variety of dates both for beginning and ending its observance. The Committee also noted that California citizens, in a 1962 referendum, selected the April to October dates by a 3-to-1 margin. (S. Rep. No. 268, 89th Cong., 1st Sess. 4 (1966)).

The 6-month period specified in the Uniform Time Act has now been applicable on a national basis for 4 years. During that time, the overwhelming majority of the States have observed advanced time from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. The exceptions, of course, are the States that have passed exemption laws.

The Department feels that a shortening of the annual advanced time period would be contrary to the evidence that initially persuaded the Congress that the national preference was a 6-month April to October period.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of Transportation's views on the proposed amendments. If there are any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

Senator HARTKE. How many States are now on split time zones?

Mr. TIDD. Twelve, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HARTKE. If the bills, either S. 697 or S. 904 or similar legislation is passed, in your opinion how many States would avail themselves of the option which is provided in these bills?

Mr. TIDD. It would be pure speculation, but I would think there would be a possibility in Michigan of some action being taken, not necessarily to exempt the whole State, but perhaps to redraw the boundary and then exempt the eastern part of the State. They have had a problem in Michigan which they solved by moving the boundary. If they had a split option, conceivably they might try to move the boundaries eastward and split the State. But that is simply speculation on my part.

We haven't had a great deal of interest expressed from any State other than Indiana.

Senator HARTKE. The Department of Transportation under its rule-making authority now has the authority to relocate time zone boundaries; isn't that correct?

Mr. TIDD. Yes, sir.

Senator HARTKE. Would you explain why it is impossible for the Department to correct the situation which exists in Indiana without legislation?

Mr. TIDD. Well, the boundaries were relocated in Indiana about 2 years ago to accommodate the desires of the people in Indiana. As the statement explains, the problem comes up because people in the eastern part of their time zone generally benefit from advanced time; people in the western part of their zone do not benefit from advanced time. The State of Indiana cannot meet the desires of both parts of the State. They have to satisfy one or the other.

The exemption satisfies largely the eastern part of the State. There is simply no way under the act for them to do anything, if they are going to exempt, but to put the western part of the State out of phase. There is nothing we can do about that because the act is limited.

Senator HARTKE. And freeze you in at this time?

Mr. TIDD. Right.

Senator HARTKE. To what extent, if any, if we enacted either S. 697 or S. 904 would it achieve the purposes of S. 664, if any?

Mr. TIDD. I think it wouldn't achieve the purposes of S. 664 in terms of shortening the time period. I think in terms of some of the problems that the Congressmen from Kentucky were discussing, some possible shift in the boundary could help an area like Louisville if they had the option of exempting only part of the State.

Senator HARTKE. You have stated in your statement that you feel that the adoption of S. 664 would be out of phase or out of step with the prevailing attitudes. What in your opinion would be the principal effect of adoption of S. 664?

Mr. TIDD. Well—

Senator HARTKE. How do you meet this answer about the children on the street during the dark?

Mr. TIDD. Let's take Kentucky as an example. It may well be that a large part of Kentucky ought to be in the central time zone rather than the eastern time zone. That is one problem, because any State at the extremity, at the western extremity is going to have a problem with advanced time because their time is already advanced. If you are after the goal of uniformity within the standard time zone, there is really no way to meet that except to try to draw the boundary the best you can to split that difference, and then if you have partial

State exemption you could exempt the part of the State that is at the western edge of its zone. This would help.

Senator HARTKE. Senator Cook.

Senator COOK. Mr. Tidd, I am not going to get arbitrary. I am sorry you didn't spend a little more time on S. 664. Let me take your remarks that say that, "The Department feels that a shortening of the annual advanced time period would be contrary to the evidence that initially persuaded the Congress that the national preference was 6 months."

But I say to you that the two bills before us, S. 904 and the other bill dealing with the lines, if these are adopted, they also would be contrary to the original evidence that authorized the Congress and the Commerce Department to adopt these things in the first place, wouldn't they?

Mr. TIDD. I don't really think so, Senator Cook. I think the problem that our amendment addresses is one of equalizing the option that Congress made available to the States.

Senator COOK. Let me say this: You say in your statement that 100 million people thought the country adopted this and this is what the States wanted.

Really, the time period established from April to October has a long history, and it is all history involving the Federal Government, not the State governments.

The Federal Government adopted that period during World War I, the Federal Government adopted that period during World War II, and it really got the American people used to this period of time.

It wasn't a matter of whether it was a logical period of time or not, was it?

It was a matter that the Federal Government, in its war powers, adopted a specific period of time during World War I and World War II, and millions of Americans got used to it, isn't that really correct?

Mr. TIDD. I suppose probably nothing short of a national referendum would really nail the preference down, but based on the evidence that existed when the 1966 act was passed, there has not been what I would call overwhelming movement or correspondence with us for a change. Therefore, we assume that a majority of the people are satisfied with the 6-month period.

Senator COOK. Let me read you a little article from Salt Lake City:

A school teacher and housewife who interviewed 60 women for a study on Daylight Saving Time, said it should have ended two months ago.

Joan C. Johnson says that responses to a recently completed Masters' Degree thesis for Utah State University showed that the women generally had an unfavorable attitude towards the length of the daylight time period. Their prime reasons:

First, it is tough to get the children to bed with the extra hour of daylight.

Second, that it gives the children more time to fight and quarrel and that makes mom a nag.

If daylight time is to continue, the women said, it should last only the three months of summer vacation. "It is hard enough to get children to bed as it is," one harried mother said. "This makes it impossible."

"I detested it," another woman remarked. "You have extra dishes and meals to fix because they are hungry again by the time it is dark enough to go to bed. Everyone that I have talked to this year has abhorred Daylight Savings Time."

Mothers of all teenagers have special gripes. On Daylight Savings Time your teenager would be up to 2, or 3 o'clock in the morning if they went into a drive-in movie, and it would also mean that mama would be awake waiting for the early hours for this daughter or son to come home.

Are these favorable comments to make about daylight savings time extending through October?

Mr. TIDD. I would just make two observations. One, Utah is at the western extremity of its time zone. So, advanced time poses an additional problem there. But it is also within one time zone and the State could exempt itself.

Senator COOK. But under this you only allow a State to exempt itself by action of the State legislature.

Our State legislature tried, and it became necessary for the presiding officer to break that tie.

There is no provision to allow a referendum, none whatsoever. So what you are really saying is, the people don't really have that basic choice.

All I can reiterate to you is that if the record of the Commerce Department in fact says that the bill, as passed in 1966, should have been passed, I am sure you could have found language that dealt with the adverse effect of S. 697 and S. 904, as well as you could have found the language that said we will pick the time from April to October.

The only point I am trying to make is, if it was a mistake to allow the drawing of the lines to create the situation that now presents itself with S. 697 and S. 904 to amend the bill, isn't it just as logical that it would be necessary to amend the bill with S. 664?

Mr. TIDD. I don't think, Senator, that the Department has any strong interest in a 6-month period versus a 3-month period. Our only view is, we do think the period ought to accommodate whatever the majority of the people want, and we haven't seen any evidence to indicate that the 6-month period does not really represent the majority preference.

Senator COOK. Let me ask you this: If the majority of people that testify before this committee would like a shortened time, would that give you cause to look into this matter and see whether rather than just say this is contrary to the purport of the report of the Commerce Committee, that you might take into consideration that it needs to be changed?

Mr. TIDD. It would be a pretty limited sample.

If the Congress directed us to look into it, we would certainly do so.

Senator HARTKE. With all due respect to the Department of Transportation, if we directed them to look into it, we would not expect an early report, because we are not in the habit of getting any early reports from the Department of Transportation.

In fact, on some of the reports with specified deadlines, we have difficulty getting them in.

I might rescue you a little bit here, Mr. Tidd. Talking about referendums, when I was mayor of Evansville back in 1956, I believe it was, I decided that the best way to go was to submit this matter to a referendum, too. We had the primary election and I permitted all the people to have separate balloting on whether they wanted central or daylight time. I thought, after all, this was the democratic way, and I thought certainly it would be a way to settle the dispute.

Let me explain to you that the vote was relatively close, and to my own dismay—we did follow the referendum—everyone who voted the other way, was just as unhappy after the referendum had occurred, as they had been beforehand. We didn't satisfy anybody, in my opinion.

I don't think the referendum is going to do it, either.

I might say that I am not against golfers, but to some extent this comes down to the question of whether you are going to provide more time for people to play golf, and what Senator Cook is talking about, whether you expose some of these schoolchildren to danger, and having them out in the middle of the night going to school.

I think that is where you get this display, and very frequently the mothers are the ones who complain because they are the ones who are sending the children to school.

Maybe with the women's liberation coming along, a part of that would change.

Senator COOK. Mr. Tidd, I pass this on to you.

We have asked Utah State University for a copy of this thesis, and we are going to put it into the record, and I would like very much to send you a copy, because one of the other things that it shows, very, very interestingly, I think, is that during this period children do not do their homework, they do not study. When they finally get into the house, it is time to go to bed, and it isn't even dark yet, and the reflection on their grades during that period is a phenomenal thing to see.

Now, is it all right to say, "Well, those who are in the western half of a zone have this problem." Your testimony deals with the problem of States that fall into that category but it doesn't deal with any solutions to the problem of schoolchildren. All we say is that we can pass the political decision to a State legislature, and if we happen to get enough votes we can get it.

If we don't get enough votes, we have to suffer under it.

That was the only point I was trying to make.

Senator HARTKE. Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I promised myself after 1962, that I would never get involved in a time dispute again, because we went one step further in the State of Oregon. We created local option in 1961, and you had a community 5 miles from another community on different times.

Then, when I was running for reelection as Governor, I got blamed for the whole time mixup in the 1962 campaign, even though we had great and profound issues confronting us.

I do want to ask Mr. Tidd to comment on this question as it relates to my particular State, which is one of the States on a split time situation.

Would you interpret these two proposals and the existing time law as it would apply specifically to this situation we have in the eastern part of our State, where we have one county, Malheur out of 36 counties, which has a different time schedule?

Malheur County is the one county that is on mountain standard time.

Now, under the applications of S. 904 or S. 697, would you care to comment as to how that will affect this State?

Mr. TIDD. If Malheur did not wish to go on advanced time with the amendment, the State of Oregon could exempt that part of the State, namely, the one county.

Senator HATFIELD. By legislative action?

Mr. TIDD. By legislative action; yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Isn't it true that legislative action is really representing people as far as their voices and their views are concerned; leg-

islative action is an appropriate method to use to decide whether you will exempt, or whether by failure to take action you will remain on a national time schedule?

Mr. TIDD. Yes, sir; I would agree.

Senator HATFIELD. As opposed, say, to even popular referendum?

Mr. TIDD. I have no real preference; they are both democratic techniques.

Senator HATFIELD. At the present time Malheur County is forced into a daylight savings time situation, is it not, against their own will?

Mr. TIDD. Yes, it has no choice.

Senator HATFIELD. It has no choice.

And this being an agricultural community, with a population of only 23,000, it would give them this flexibility under one of these two proposed bills?

Mr. TIDD. Yes, it would.

Senator HATFIELD. I have no further questions.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you, Mr. Tidd.

Congressman Tim Lee Carter, the Representative of the Fifth District of Kentucky has arrived.

We are honored to have you with us this morning. We appreciate your coming all the way over here to the Senate side of the Capitol to present your testimony today.

STATEMENT OF HON. TIM LEE CARTER, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM KENTUCKY

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of being before you, the members of the Senate Commerce Committee, in behalf of legislation to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966.

The change from standard to daylight saving time each year is a matter of deep concern to the people of Kentucky. More particularly, it has aroused serious objection in the fifth district, which I represent.

The proposed amendment would limit daylight saving time to the 3 summer months between Memorial Day and Labor Day, as opposed to the present 6-month period.

In the rural areas of the Nation, daylight saving time has not proved to be the beneficial change its initiators intended it to be. Because of the length of daylight saving time, schoolchildren in rural Kentucky are obliged to trudge along dark country roads to the school buses and to wait in the dark for their ride to school. It is my understanding that this condition exists in rural areas in many parts of the country.

Many parents have expressed to me the fear that in the dark, early hours avoidable accidents might occur. If the period of daylight saving time were amended to include only the 3 summer months, the hazardous conditions faced by these children would be eliminated.

Correspondence I have received from school superintendents in the fifth district and in particular Dr. James Cawood and Mr. Jesse D. Lay, further substantiate the fears of these parents.

At this time I would like to include pertinent parts of two letters in the record:

It is the feeling of our school community to wholeheartedly support H.R. 4509—

which is a counterpart of the Senate bill—

which concerns daylight saving time—the change in time to occur between the period of Memorial Day and Labor Day.

Many of our schoolchildren have to catch the school bus at an early hour and this additional early time presents a hardship for those who have to leave home on several days even before daylight. This recommended time change should be more beneficial and less frustrating to the children, and we would appreciate it if due consideration would be given toward the passage of the Bill. (Dr. James A. Caywood, Superintendent, Harlan County Schools.)

I have reviewed the average daily attendance of students attending Knox County School System for the school years 1965-1970. The average daily attendance of children for these years is 4904. The average number of children transported for this period of time is 3966. Approximately 490 have to walk an average of approximately one mile to catch the school bus.

As a result of this daylight saving time these 490 children have to leave home before daylight and return at approximately dark in the afternoon. Also, the majority of 3966 children leave home before it is daylight. This is especially true during the months of September and October.

The members of Knox County Board of Education and I feel that if daylight saving time could be changed to run from Memorial Day until Labor Day that it would be of great help to our school children because they would not have to be traveling in the morning before daylight and getting home in the afternoon at dark. In addition, our average daily attendance would increase because many of the children are afraid to leave home and travel to catch the bus in the dark.

I have talked to the majority of parents in Knox County and they strongly endorse the change in daylight saving time as indicated in House Bill 4509. (Mr. Jesse D. Lay, Superintendent, Knox County Schools.)

As you will note in Mr. Lay's letter, a majority of the students leave for school before daybreak due to the 6-month period of daylight saving time. Moreover, many of these students walk over a mile to their schoolbus stop in the dark. Conditions described by Mr. Lay are commonplace throughout the district I represent and also throughout eastern Kentucky.

I also have letters from 18 State superintendents throughout the country supporting this proposal. I append these letters for the record.¹

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the total elimination of daylight saving time would provide an equitable solution for our Nation as a whole. In some areas, daylight saving time is desirable. However, neither do I believe that the present system is an equitable one. The bill under review by your committee at this time offers a compromise for the difficulty we face. I would strongly urge that you give sympathetic consideration to the schoolchildren of rural America and favorably report this measure to improve their security.

I have letters from the States of Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Georgia, Illinois, New Mexico, Nebraska, Indiana, Florida, Texas, Utah, Kentucky, North Carolina, North Dakota; and all these States recommend the 3-month daylight saving time.

¹ See p. 91.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear.

Senator HARTKE. The letters to which you referred will be made a part of the record by reference, and I appreciate your bringing that testimony here.

Senator COOK?

Senator COOK. I want to thank Congressman Carter very much, and I want to thank him for allowing me to introduce the counterpart bill to his, both last year and this year.

I know if we can keep at this we are going to make one of these changes one of these days, Congressman.

When Superintendent Lay talked about children walking to school in the dark, you do not have very many rural roads in the fifth district that have sidewalks on them, do you?

Mr. CARTER. None.

Senator COOK. And those rights-of-way are not very wide, are they?

Mr. CARTER. No, sir.

Senator COOK. And these children really are subjected to walking to the schoolbus stop in total darkness, are they not?

Mr. CARTER. That is quite true.

Senator COOK. Those schoolbuses and the schoolbus drivers are required to drive all the way to school, sometimes a matter of 25 or 30 miles in the dark?

Mr. CARTER. That is right.

Senator COOK. And that same situation prevails when they go home at night, particularly in the fall, is that not correct?

Mr. CARTER. That is quite true; yes, sir.

Senator COOK. It is a situation that ought to be corrected, should it not, Congressman?

Mr. CARTER. I certainly think so. I feel that we are going to have accidents in the future.

I hate to have an accident to bring this forcibly to the attention of the House and Senate. I think we should act before the accident occurs.

Senator COOK. Thank you very much, Congressman.

Mr. CARTER. I want to thank you for cosponsoring the bill and asserting the leadership on this measure which you have done.

Senator HARTKE. Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I would only suggest at this point that we perhaps remain rather flexible on this. I have consulted with some people in education in this part of the country and I do not know how it would affect your district, Mr. Congressman, in Kentucky, but they point out that September is also a very warm month in the areas of the East and that the children attending school are far more alert and far more receptive to the teaching and learning experience with the colder part of the day than they are in the warmer part of the day. Perhaps we might compromise and lop off the October part of the daylight saving time period but retain it throughout the month of September. And I think we would find in most areas that the darkness to which you refer would be more applicable to the month of October, would it not, than to the period of September?

Mr. CARTER. That is quite true, and that would be one step in the right direction.

Senator HATFIELD. Would we meet most of the objections which you raise, Mr. Congressman, if the month of October alone were considered as a period to be reduced or removed from the daylight span?

Mr. CARTER. I would certainly think that that is the most dangerous month.

Senator HATFIELD. What would the weather be in Kentucky in September? Would it normally be a rather warm month?

Mr. CARTER. It is quite warm. That is quite true. However, when these youngsters get up before they like to, to get the bus, I doubt if the weather has much to do with it. They are probably fatigued by the time they get to school. I suggest that possibility.

Senator HATFIELD. What would be the situation in the first part of this proposal as to the darkness in your area? What about the April period? Is that dark in Kentucky?

Mr. CARTER. I believe I have a schedule which shows that which I have entered in the record.

Senator HATFIELD. That is fine. I will be happy to check the record for that.

Mr. CARTER. I have the times listed there.

Senator HATFIELD. The only point I am trying to stress here is, as I understand your testimony, that it is by and large the matter of darkness and lightness as it relates to schoolchildren traveling to and from school. If that period shows throughout this country on a broad base, and not just in one section, that at least primarily a light period exists—let us take a hypothetical situation: From the middle of April or the first of May would you have any objections as far as the arbitrary span of time that is identified as daylight within a period of light?

Mr. CARTER. No, sir; that is quite true. However, the number of States which have responded to this questionnaire span the breadth of our country. Eighteen States have answered from Wyoming and Utah to North Carolina, completely across the country.

Senator HATFIELD. These are school superintendents, though, are they not?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. So it has to do primarily with the problems facing education rather than any other segment of our population; is that correct?

Mr. CARTER. I think it affects them and, of course, the farmers in their rural areas. Most of them at least, oppose it.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you, Congressman. I appreciate your coming today.

Senator COOK. Mr. Chairman, I would like to put a letter in the record at this time from Superintendent Lay of the Knox County school system.

Senator HARTKE. That will be made a part of the record.

(The letter follows:)

KNOX COUNTY SCHOOLS,
Barbourville, Ky., March 20, 1971.

Hon. MARLOW W. COOK,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOK: I want to express my appreciation to you for supporting a change in Day Light Saving Time. This change would mean a lot to the students attending the Knox County Schools.

I have reviewed the average daily attendance of students attending Knox County School system for the school years 1965-1970. The average daily attendance of children for these years is 4,904. The average number of children trans-

ported for this period of time is 3,966. Approximately four hundred ninety (490) have to walk an average of approximately one mile to catch the school bus.

Senator Cook, as a result of this Day Light Saving Time this four hundred ninety (490) children have to leave home before day-light and return home at approximately dark in the afternoon. Also the majority of 3,966 children leave home before it is day-light. This is especially true during the month of September and October.

The members of Knox County Board of Education and I feel that if Day Light Saving Time could be changed to run from Memorial Day until Labor Day that it would be of great help to our school children because they would not have to be traveling in the morning before day-light and getting home in the afternoon at dark. In addition our average daily attendance would increase because many of the children are afraid to leave home and travel to catch the bus in the dark.

Senator Cook, I have talked to the majority of the parents in Knox County and they strongly endorse the change in Day Light Saving Time as indicated in the Senate Bill.

If I can furnish other needed information I will be happy to present it.

Very sincerely yours,

JESSE D. LAY, *Superintendent.*

Senator HARTKE. Now, at this time I wonder if the people would like to come up from the Lake County area.

We want to welcome you here to Washington. We do know that this does concern you very much in that part of the State, and we are doing the best we can. I think possibly we can make some progress, as we have indicated before, if we can ever convince the House of Representatives to follow our lead.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN B. NICOSIA, MAYOR, CITY OF EAST CHICAGO, IND.

Dr. NICOSIA. Mr. Chairman, my name is Dr. John B. Nicosia. I am mayor of the city of East Chicago, Ind.

I first wish to express sincere appreciation for the privilege of discussing with you a matter of grave importance to my city of East Chicago, and all of northwest and southwest Indiana, and a considerable portion of the great State of Illinois. I refer, of course, to the problems confronting us due to the application of the Uniform Time Act to a State bisected by a time-zone line. Indiana, as you no doubt know, is such a State.

The meandering time-zone line dividing the eastern time zone from the central time zone leaves six counties in northwest Indiana and six counties in southwest Indiana in the central time zone. The remaining 80 counties are in the eastern time zone.

The Hoosiers residing in the eastern time zone desire eastern standard time the year around. To those of us residing in the great industrial northwest section of the State it is vitally important that we go on central daylight saving time during the summer months. To be out of step time-wise with our big neighbor Chicago creates an intolerable situation.

While the Indiana General Assembly is sympathetic with our problem it has, with understandable political practicality, yielded to the desires of the 80 counties and voted the State on year around standard time. It has indicated it will gladly permit the other 12 counties to go on central daylight saving time whenever Federal law permits.

At this time I would like to read a section, Mr. Chairman, of the House Enrolled Act 1149, enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana and also insert the act into the record.

SECTION 2. In the event that the Congress of the United States or the Department of Transportation should permit any state which is divided by a time zone line to exempt less than a whole state from the observation of advanced or daylight savings time, then in such event this Act shall not apply to that portion of the State of Indiana that is in the Central Time Zone.

Senator HARTKE. That will be made a part of the record.
(The act follows:)

HOUSE ENROLLED ACT No. 1149

AN ACT providing for the standardization of Clock Time in Indiana

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. This state hereby exempts itself from observation of advanced time between 2 A.M. of the last Sunday in April and 2 A.M. of the last Sunday in October in each calendar year.

SEC. 2. In the event that the Congress of the United States or the Department of Transportation should permit any state which is divided by a time zone line to exempt less than a whole state from the observance of advanced or Daylight Savings Time, then in such event this Act shall not apply to that portion of the State of Indiana that is in the Central Time Zone.

SEC. 3. Acts 1967, c. 283, sections 1 and 2 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall be in full force and effect, on and after its passage.

SEC. 5. If any part or parts of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional, such unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this act, and to this end, the provisions of this act are hereby declared severable.

Dr. NICOSIA. I approach you today with an appeal to make it possible for our legislature to make such a choice.

Some 800,000 people live in the six-county area in the central time zone in northwest Indiana. Over 250,000 reside in the six counties in southwest Indiana. We are told by the Indiana Employment Security Division that 45,000 Hoosier residents are employed in Illinois. Our Indiana Department of Revenue reports 16,000 residents of Illinois file tax returns with the State of Indiana.

I am certain it is unnecessary for me to impose upon your time to detail the great inconvenience suffered by these thousands of citizens and the unhappy disruption of their family life just because they happen to reside in one time zone and work in another.

Northwest Indiana is one of the greatest industrial complexes in the world. My own city of East Chicago, 20 miles out of Chicago's Loop, is the largest steel-producing city in the world. It is also one of our Nation's great refining centers.

East Chicago's industries alone provide employment for 50,000 area citizens. Many of those industries, as well as many of our commercial enterprises, have home offices in Chicago. The time difference will create operational problems that translate into significant economic loss.

Our industries are experiencing difficulty finding sufficient numbers of employees. The time differential will further aggravate this problem.

I submit it is difficult today to attract job-producing expansion-minded business and industry to a community. We should not permit

artificial barriers to be erected to discourage job creation and production.

I do not come here seeking to change any time boundaries nor to impose our time wishes upon any other area. I only plead that you grant to the over 1 million residents of northwest and southwest Indiana their legitimate right to avoid unnecessary inconvenience and economic loss.

They have done no wrong. They deserve no punishment. You can restore their right to enjoy an extra hour of delightful summer daylight without doing injury to any other person or area. We shall all be most grateful for your support of the legislation under discussion which will accomplish that purpose.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you for your very fine statement. I think I understand the problems.

Senator Cook, do you have any questions?

Senator Cook. I want to thank you very much, Doctor, and it is a great statement.

I am interested in these two bills and I am also interested in S. 664. I do have to ask you: As a man, you will also admit that when it comes to schoolchildren in your community being faced with this situation, particularly in that September-October period who have to walk the streets in the absolute dark, that same theory applies. They have done no wrong, they deserve no punishment; isn't that really true?

Dr. NICOSIA. I would certainly agree with that.

Senator Cook. Because this is a problem you must face and you must face it with your police department, I expect. It does require more safety facilities early in the morning during those months, does it not?

Dr. NICOSIA. Yes, sir.

Senator Cook. Thank you very much. I am delighted you have expressed it in the way that you have, and as clearly and concisely as you have, because I think it applies to both situations.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you.

We have Mayor Joseph Klen here from the city of Hammond. Mayor Klen.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH KLEN, MAYOR, CITY OF HAMMOND, IND.

Mr. KLEN. Good morning.

Mr. Chairman, honorable Senators, ladies and gentlemen: I am delighted, honored and privileged to have the opportunity to testify before the open hearings being held under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee on Senate bill 904.

As mayor of the city of Hammond, I am here representing not only the citizens of Hammond but all citizens in Lake County, Ind., and the Calumet region regarding the proposed bill.

In 1969 the Indiana Legislature passed an act which exempted the State of Indiana from the 1966 Federal Uniform Time Act. The Governor of Indiana vetoed this act and the 1971 Indiana Legislature overrode the veto. The impact of this decision will be to place the entire State on standard time. This decision will result in grave and serious economic and social consequences in the Lake County area.

Hammond is a city of approximately 107,000 people. It is located on the Indiana-Illinois border and is a direct continuation of the Chicago metropolitan area.

To the east of Hammond is located the cities of East Chicago, Whiting, and Gary, Ind. These cities are all economically tied to the Chicago metropolitan area.

It is my intent this morning to present to you some of the problems that may result if the Lake County area is not exempted from following central standard time and to express my support of the passage of Senate bill 904.

Hammond and its surrounding Indiana communities could easily be classified as suburbs of the metropolitan Chicago area as the north-west section of the city of Hammond itself borders on the south city limits of Chicago whereas the western limits are adjacent to the Illinois State line which are also classified as the suburbs of the city of Chicago.

The impact of operating on central standard time for the entire year while Chicago operates on daylight saving time from the period of April through October, or our functioning for this period 1 hour behind Chicago time, will create havoc not only for business, both management and unions; schools and hospital administrations; and the news media. What is more vital, the problems it will create for all the people of the area.

I have documents from the following which I desire to include with my report:¹

Dr. Robert L. Medcalf, superintendent, Hammond public schools.

Dr. Robert Krajewski, superintendent of schools, East Chicago.

American Trust and Savings Bank.

Burns Funeral Homes, Inc.

Board of Parks and Recreation.

Hammond, Indiana Chamber of Commerce.

East Chicago, Indiana Chamber of Commerce.

Downtown Hammond Council.

Whiting-Robersdale, Indiana Chamber of Commerce.

Town of Munster, Ind.

Teamster's Union Local 142.

National Oil Works Union.

Radio Station WJOB.

All of these mentioned are but a few who are not only alarmed, but vitally concerned in the future and the seriousness of this situation, which will certainly become effective within a matter of a few weeks unless something is done to protect their interests.

For example, the schools have advised me of several of their problems. In particular their business transactions. That is, the purchasing and delivering of books and equipment, recreational and cultural activities, as well as the fact that their professional staff is a mobile unit and there are significant numbers of their personnel who are residents of Illinois.

The latter comment, of course, creates problems in conducting their homes and relating to their professional responsibilities within the school system.

¹ See page 101ff.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hammond and the neighboring chambers are concerned with the problems of the retail and wholesale merchants, again bearing in mind that many members of their business commute from out of the State of Indiana, as well as those coming into the area. In fact, there are approximately 12,000 bus and train commuters, a figure which does not include those who drive.

In addition, the local banks are highly dependent upon the time that Chicago bankers, brokers, and businesses avail to them. Also, retail business depositors will suffer a loss of sales—sales that are vital to the financial health of the State.

Our local recreational departments feel that eliminating 1 hour of daylight each evening is an extravagance and causes a waste of natural resources, besides causing additional expenditures of the tax dollars for lighting of the facilities necessary in carrying out their program.

In conclusion, the residents of northwestern Indiana cannot function under such an unreasonable structure that is dictated by individuals who do not understand nor realize the damaging effect of their decisions.

We urge passage of Senate bill 904 in order that the citizens of Hammon and northwestern Indiana may operate on the same time as the rest of the Chicago metropolitan area.

Thank you.

Senator HARTKE. Any questions?

Senator COOK. Mr. Mayor, that same thing applies to S. 664. You as a mayor have problems with children going to school in the dark, particularly in the fall?

Mr. KLEN. Senator Cook, we have problems. I am always looking forward and we are trying to have a safe city.

I find that in Hammond, Ind. if we have this extra hour that it would probably save a lot of people from committing a crime because the darkness is where crime is committed in our community mostly, and if we have a little light a little longer—and the old saying of early to bed and early to rise, what happened to that? You just wonder sometimes.

Senator COOK. The only point, Mr. Mayor, is we have received some complaints from ardent golfers. Honestly, and in all fairness, as ardent as a golfer would be, he would not want that extra time if he honestly thought he was jeopardizing the thousands and thousands of young children who have to go to school well before daylight in the morning, would he?

Mr. KLEN. I think you are right, Senator. I am just saying the extra hour, it gives a chance for some people to come in and maybe the light would probably save a couple of people from going to jail later.

Senator COOK. I am sorry you did not go out of your hotel room last night because it is not that bad in the community.

Mr. KLEN. This is what I saw. I looked in the newspapers.

Senator HARTKE. Mr. Kenneth Lewin, president of the East Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH LEWIN, PRESIDENT, EAST CHICAGO
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. LEWIN. I have a prepared statement here, and possibly I should read it and maybe I should not read it.

Senator HARTKE. That is up to you. Your entire statement will appear in the record.

Mr. LEWIN. I am Kenneth Lewin, a small businessman who takes the time to come here to Washington because the East Chicago Chamber of Commerce and I, as president of that organization, were concerned—I am going to go around this because most of the things have been said or will be said.

We will be an island within the two-State area. Or community in northwest Indiana can become an island within itself by not having the same time as either the State capital in Indianapolis or the metropolitan center of Chicago. The length of daylight saving time in our northwest Indiana area has to be or should be concurrent with that of the city of Chicago.

I have listened to the educational viewpoint by Mr. Cook and I do not want to get into an argument with you, but there is more than just the young children, too. We happen to have three universities in our metropolitan area—St. Joe College, Indiana University Northwest, and Purdue University Northwest, all of which have many students that are coming by car daily from Illinois, from Calumet City, Lansing, Riverdale, Chicago. They being on one time and us being on another would make it very difficult. It would make it an almost impossible situation for us to get along, no question.

Senator COOK. I agree with you.

Mr. LEWIN. I also have a letter from our superintendent of schools, Mr. Krajewski, who submitted a letter through Hammond's mayor, Hon. Joseph Klen.

Senator COOK. That will be included in the record.¹

(The letter referred to follows:)

SCHOOL CITY OF EAST CHICAGO,
East Chicago, March 23, 1971.

Mr. KENNETH LEWIN,
President, East Chicago Chamber of Commerce,
East Chicago, Ind.

DEAR MR. LEWIN: As you plead the case for legislative relief of the impossible time situation the Indiana Legislature has put us in, let some of these thoughts of the implications of the time situation to the school community guide you: Due to our extremely mobile teaching staff, we have large numbers of professional people who live in Illinois. If our clocks must be adapted to Indiana Central Time, these professionals will have the problem of adapting their home and professional life situation to two varying time sequences.

Every school communicate to our constituency will involve the necessity of making clear that each time segment for an activity must be identified as to community time and followed by an identification of school time, which will of course always vary. For example, our school day will start at 7:30, EST, while it is actually 8:30 community time.

It seems unconscionable that we cannot have the legislative relief due us in this democratic process of ours, and to do otherwise would put us in a most uncomfortable situation with our total community. We are unalterably and irrevocably affixed to following the community time of Chicago, Illinois, our great urban neighbor. We live and work under the shadow of that urban metropolis,

¹ See p. 102.

and for us to attempt to function attuned to a rural mandate seems a paradox from which we must be relieved.

I can only stress that in our own community with its ever growing pressures upon society established governmental leadership, that the community will see again that this is merely an attempt by the establishment to interfere with normal life styles and family routines. It will be again seen as the establishment's reluctance to take into consideration the community's decisions and wishes.

Sincerely,

ROBERT KRAJEWSKI,
Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. LEWIN. And more than that, I am listening to you, Senator Cook, and I have to rebut a little bit. I don't know that we are a women's oriented society or a children's oriented society so that the laws have to be passed just for that or with that principally in mind. I am president of the chamber of commerce and there are big industrial complexes which I represent and they have many workers and they work all around the clock and in many shifts. There are some of them that are up at 6 o'clock in the morning and they get off at 3 or 4 o'clock, and they have 2 or 3 extra hours with which to enjoy, not golfing alone, maybe just being with their family in a daylight hour where they can do other things.

Certainly, I am a golfer, and I love those extra hours when I get out of the store at 5:30 or 6 o'clock. I need it. I think my relaxation as a businessman is as important as being careful of our children. We can be careful of our children if you take care, but we must think of the total citizenry when we are talking about daylight hours.

There is only one other thing I have to add, and it is in conclusion. I would like to emphasize the seriousness of our present plight. It is my opinion that government, wherever it can, should make life simpler for its citizens and not complicate it with restricting laws.

Now, all of us are in different areas and we all have different compelling interests. Yet, it is pretty hard to make East Chicago and the Hammond area and our area, and the Evansville area, an island where everybody else around it is living a different life.

Thank you, gentlemen, for letting me come.

Senator Cook. Just one question.

The same problem presents itself, does it not, in that period from September through October that many stores open before it is daylight? If you have got a store that has always opened at 7 o'clock in the morning in your part of the State, it is dark during October, isn't it?

Mr. LEWIN. Well, Mr. Cook, unfortunately the store hours have quite radically changed. If you are asking me as a storeowner as to what I believe, the store hours are going into the evening. I would much rather have store hours that we would have daylight saving time and have more daylight late, because we don't open at 7 o'clock. It is more likely we open at 10.

Senator Cook. What you are saying is the children don't have the option but the storeowner does.

Mr. LEWIN. I don't say that at all. I think maybe if the parents are careful, they can watch their children, and if they are careful at night they will have a little more daylight to watch their children, too.

Senator COOK. I know there is a lot of discussion going on today about whether our parents ought to look after their children. But, Mr. Lewin, I think you know as well as I do that when you have got four or five children running out the door in the morning, somebody goes to grade school, another one goes at another time to high school, and that mother doesn't have the opportunity to walk that child down to the corner, stand and wait for a bus or see that that child gets all the way to school when it is dark. There can be no argument about that, can there?

Mr. LEWIN. Not at all, sir. What I was trying to say is the Government should make things as simple as it can for the citizenry.

Senator COOK. You are right.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF KENNETH J. LEWIN, PRESIDENT, EAST CHICAGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Kenneth J. Lewin and as a small businessman and as President of the East Chicago Chamber of Commerce which represents the majority of employers of East Chicago I would like to express my organization's support for Senate Bill 904 now under consideration by your committee.

In our opinion, the passage of this bill is of immediate importance not only to my community but also to communities throughout northwest Indiana. Approximately 800,000 northwest Indiana citizens will be adversely affected under the present Indiana Time Law placing our entire state in the Standard Time Zone. The lives of thousands of employees residing in northwest Indiana and working in Illinois will be disrupted. Business activities both large and small in this area will be seriously crippled. The business community serves not only the East Chicago-Gary-Hammond metropolitan area but also the Chicago metropolitan area, therefore, commerce in general in our area will be placed at a serious disadvantage if this legislation is not passed to amend the present federal law.

Not only the business community will be seriously affected, but also every aspect of individual daily life will be retarded. The cultural, educational and social environment must also be considered as important factors in supporting S. 904. The theatres, museums, restaurants and entertainment are centered in the Chicago area. Individuals and families in my community patronize and participate in many cultural activities. Without this proposed legislation, the time zone will prohibit and limit our participation in the cultural activities. Educationally, many of our residents attend post-high school classes in Chicago. At the same time, there are students living in Illinois and attending classes at one of our three Indiana based universities. Under present law, students commuting between our two states will be seriously affected. On the primary and secondary level of education, visual educational television aids used by our school system will be curtailed because of the fact that these educational television programs originate in Chicago. Regarding mass communication and public transportation, all major television stations are located in Chicago. Schedules for both public communication and public transportation are based on Chicago times thereby expanding our problem since we will be in another time zone.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the seriousness of our present plight. In my opinion, government should make life simpler for its citizens. The present Federal Time Law is detrimental to the well-being of every citizen in northwest Indiana. Therefore, on behalf of the East Chicago Chamber of Commerce, I request your urgent consideration of S. 904.

Thank you for the opportunity in testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee on this matter.

Senator HARTKE. Mr. Joe Jeneske, it is good to see you today.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH B. JENESKE, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. JENESKE. Thank you, Senator. It is a privilege to appear before you.

My name is Joe Jeneske. I am an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America, assigned to district 31, which is the largest district in the United Steelworkers Union numbering over 135,000 members in the northwest section of Indiana and the northeast section of Illinois. I am also representing the Lake County and Porter County, Ind., AFL-CIO Central Labor Union, which is composed of 49 international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, representing approximately 200,000 members of organized labor in northwest Indiana.

My appearance today before this committee is to urge you to exercise your vote and influence toward the enactment of legislation that will allow northwest Indiana to be in the same time zone as the adjoining cities in Illinois, and to advise you that organized labor supports the passage of S. 904.

The time problem created in the district which I represent has created much concern for our members, since they live in the adjoining States of Indiana and Illinois. The myriad problems created by two different time zones in an area which is linked together by common economic, social, commercial, and cultural ties are, I am sure, obvious to this group.

Rather than to enumerate these problems, I wish to point out another aspect of the overall problem, and that is the effect upon the family life of the union member who lives in one State and works in another. The disruption in family life, and the problems created for working mothers and fathers and housewives who have school-age children will place an unnecessary burden and expense upon our union members.

On behalf of organized labor in Lake County and Porter County, Ind., I respectfully urge favorable and speedy passage of this bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to get on the record. I think earlier there was some suggestion that there would be a consensus of opinion of the witnesses as to what time they would prefer insofar as the length of daylight saving time. I would like to go on daylight saving time year round; and I don't play golf.

Senator HARTKE. I want you to know that Joe is my friend.

Senator COOK. That is all right, Mr. Jeneske. If you really went on daylight saving time all year round, then the schools could adopt to a time schedule that could compensate for it anyway and they wouldn't run into these intermediate periods where they would have to set a time and continue that throughout the year.

Mr. JENESKE. I think there is a great deal of merit to what you said about schoolchildren. My concern for organized labor is in the interest of having a common time zone in the Chicago area, and I don't really care what it is.

Senator COOK. You and I don't really disagree, because if you have a consistent time, then you don't run into these problems. The very same problems that you talk about are totally and completely in the Louisville area. Everybody that works south or west of that line, that work

at General Electric, or that work at the Ford Motor Co., or at International Harvester, or any of the major industries in Louisville, that live west of that line have that very same problem that you talk about, namely, the people who work in your area that live across the State line. That line of demarcation is just as severe as it cuts down through Kentucky as it is by the State line of Illinois in the situation that you have presented—the very same situation.

Mr. JENESKE. If there was to be a change and we were to continue as the Indiana Legislature has acted, and you would make no corrections in this thing, we would have a chaotic situation as far as not only labor is concerned, but the business community and the school kids, too.

Dr. NICOSIA. Actually, Senator, 6 months out of the year we actually would be a no man's land, because we are not identified with Indiana. This is going to create such a chaotic state. I don't know whether we actually have brought the picture of this committee. The industrial complex that we are dealing with, we are talking about the largest industrial complex in the world, gentlemen.

I represent the No. 1 steel-producing city in the world, barring no other city. So, you can imagine the influx of people coming from other parts of Illinois and southern parts of the State to work. This is of paramount importance, gentlemen. I look on the industrial part of it because it is what I represent. I can appreciate Senator Cook's concern about the children, and I certainly agree with him wholeheartedly that we must do something about the children. We don't care, gentlemen, what you do as long as you straighten out this mess.

Thank you.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you, Doctor.

I think what you are saying in substance is what people do not realize—the fact that if something isn't done, we will have three different times within an area there which has no more than 30 miles separating it.

Dr. NICOSIA. Absolutely, right.

Senator HARTKE. It is hard enough to keep up with two times, let alone three.

We also have Mr. Joseph Haas, general manager of WWCA radio, Gary, Ind.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH HAAS, GENERAL MANAGER, WWCA RADIO, GARY, IND.

Mr. HAAS. I am not going to repeat what these gentlemen have already very well said, but I would like to leave no doubt in anyone's mind that if something doesn't happen between now and April 21, we are going to have—I hate to use the word that has been much used today—a chaotic situation in Lake County.

Let me say that Gary was separated from the Chicago metropolitan area in 1959 because the area met certain criteria as set forth by the department of the government that decides those things.

It meant that it wasn't as integrated socially, economically, and politically as previous to that had been the case or as many people evidently in Chicago thought. It is not a bedroom of Chicago. However, they didn't move the city any further away from Chicago. It is

still only 29 miles, land miles—and 50 miles across the lake, and to say it is not affected and influenced would be wrong, culturally and economically. Politically, no. We have two different States there and two different governments, and there is very little political integration.

There is a great number of people up in Lake County and sitting back fat, dumb, and happy who can't believe that no one is going to do anything about this. They assume that somebody will get somewhere. A lot of them think the Indiana General Assembly is going to do something. They can't. They have done everything they possibly can do. In fact, I have brought along with me—this was not made for this particular hearing, but it is an interview—a very brief interview done with one of our newsmen with Senator Adam Bingham, who is a Democratic State senator from Lake County. I think it pretty well will emphasize and impress you with the futility of the situation.

Senator HARTKE. I think I am aware of that. Unless there is some particular reason, I think I would be glad to have it transcribed and put in the record. I am familiar with what the the problem is and I am trying to help you. I don't think you have any problem convincing me.

Mr. HAAS. The only thing I captured on the tape is his desperation. It is not necessarily what they said but the fact it is up to Washington to do something about the situation.

Senator COOK. You know it is very frustrating, because the Department of Transportation testified this morning, and they admitted that they had the authority to change lines if they wanted to, but that they ran themselves into such a gamut of problems that they really didn't do it and haven't done it.

So what we are really saying is that we have to overcome an inability of a department of the government to act, and create legislation, so that we can see to it that it can be done.

Dr. NICOSIA. May I ask one question, gentleman? Let's assume that April 21 comes by and under the law we have to conform with the new Federal act; is there any way that you can see where we don't have to? When I say that, I mean in any respect, is there any loophole somewhere down the line where we could actually be exempt because of the fact perhaps maybe—and I am giving you my simple opinion—because these bills have been introduced, that we might be given some sort of stay of execution for a while?

Senator HARTKE. I don't think so.

Dr. NICOSIA. I was just asking. Therefore, what we have to do is just to conform with the wishes of the act as it is to date.

Senator HARTKE. This is the reason we have introduced the legislation. This is the reason we have pushed these hearings up as fast as we have. That is why we are doing that. We are hopeful that we can move expeditiously here.

Senator COOK. Not unless you can file a lawsuit against the Congress of the United States and the Department of Transportation for acting in an arbitrary and capricious manner.

Dr. NICOSIA. If it might be effective and if you write it, we will file it.

Senator COOK. I am not your lawyer.

Senator HARTKE. That takes care of northwestern Indiana.

Now, we will go to southwestern Indiana. These witnesses are coming from what I consider to be God's country, Senator Cook.

Senator COOK. It has to be God's country because all my witnesses have to wait until last.

Senator HARTKE. The State of Kentucky will be taken care of.

Mr. Berard Noelting, appearing on behalf of Hon. Frank McDonald.

**STATEMENT OF BERARD NOELTING, APPEARING ON BEHALF OF
HON. FRANK McDONALD, MAYOR OF EVANSVILLE, IND.**

Mr. NOELTING. Thank you very much, gentlemen, for permitting us to attend this hearing. I am here representing Mayor McDonald who at the last minute could not come, unfortunately. So, I do not have a prepared statement. I wrote it on the airplane coming down. This will take about 3 minutes.

You have had an explanation of the action of the State legislature, so I won't get into that again. But as things now stand, the six counties in southern Indiana must stay on central standard time year round. The citizens of Evansville would be severely inconvenienced if we were to observe central standard time year round. Directly to the south of Evansville is the western part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky which area will operate on central standard time for 6 months and central daylight time for 6 months; to our west, southern Illinois, which will also operate on the same basis as Kentucky—western Kentucky.

Evansville is the headquarters city of this tristate region, and it is the center for the transportation industry, culture and education, banking and retail trade, entertainment, and many other activities in which over a half million people participate.

For Evansville to be on a different time from the rest of its trading area will cause undue hardship on the citizens of Evansville as well as those who live in the two adjacent States and the surrounding counties. I don't believe that it is necessary to point out all of the problems which would arise, but I ask that you consider the plight of the worker there from Kentucky or Illinois who would live by one time at home and another at work; conversely, the worker from Evansville who might work in either Illinois or Kentucky, and the problems presented by making deliveries, for example, deliveries of milk from Evansville into either of these two States, and the problems of all of the people in Evansville who would be affected some way or another.

In 1966 the town council of the city of Evansville requested that the citizens of Evansville express themselves on this particular issue. Nine thousand people wrote in cards and letters—this was a voluntary thing—9,000 people in the city of Evansville wrote in asking for 6 months of daylight time, 6 months of standard time; 3,000 requested central standard time.

Gentlemen, the people of Evansville want their time to be on the basis of 6 months central standard, 6 months central daylight, and I sincerely urge that you recognize this serious problem that is facing 138,000 people in the city of Evansville and over 360,000 people in the surrounding area.

I urge that you take the necessary action to pass this bill.

Senator COOK. No questions.

Senator HARTKE. Mr. Matthews, do you have any comments?

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. MATTHEWS, CITY ATTORNEY,
EVANSVILLE, IND.**

Mr. MATTHEWS. Just very briefly, Senator. We do appreciate the opportunity to come up here and we are sorry we are not more prepared at such short notice. Basically, I think we have some people problems and I am sure the Senator when he was mayor is fully aware of how an issue this can become.

One thing that Mr. Noelting did not mention is that the time line dividing the eastern and the central zone in the Commonwealth of Kentucky is less than 75 miles to the east of us. You can travel over a 2-hour time differential in a period of 75 miles coming from just east of Owensboro, where if it is noon there it will be 1 o'clock—well, there is a 2-hour time differential. It gets confusing.

Senator HARTKE. Bob, it is so difficult to explain that that ought to be enough to make the case itself when you cannot explain the situation.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Just east of Owensboro it would be noon, and 11 o'clock in Henderson, Ky.; 12 o'clock in the rest of Indiana; 11 o'clock in Evansville; and 11 o'clock in Illinois.

During the summer months it would be 10 o'clock just east of Henderson; noon in Henderson, Ky., just south of us; 1 o'clock in the rest of Indiana; 11 o'clock in Evansville and 1 o'clock in Illinois. This creates all kinds of problems for our people.

Senator COOK. You have a lot of trouble missing luncheon appointments, don't you?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes, sir. We would like to point out, as Dr. Nicosia did, that our State legislature anticipated that Congress would act in this area, and into the bill S. 1149 it did write section 6 which would exempt the northern six and the southern six. If Congress did act allowing any particular State to exempt less than half, it is automatic so we would be salvaged by either the Senate bill 697 or Senate bill 904.

We would like to point out, too, that this is a very interesting issue as far as the communities are concerned. In 1969 the Department of Transportation booklet refers to over 100,000 written comments coming in regarding the new time zones. I am sure that the committee is aware of the Department of Transportation communication to Vice President Agnew supporting this measure as it appeared in the Congressional Record. We certainly think that this bill should be passed, that a State such as Indiana—and there are 13 more that I checked on the map—should have the privilege of exempting less, less than the entire State from the application of daylight saving time. It is a serious problem; it is a people problem in our community and the people are very, very much in favor of six and six.

We did try a short period of time in 1966 in which we went on eastern standard time and myself—I was with the city attorney's office at the time—I received numerous calls early in the morning, 2, 3, 4 in the morning, reminding me this was such and such a time and it is a very hot issue.

We would appreciate this committee recommending and releasing this bill and doing everything it can to get this bill through.

Thank you.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you.

Mr. Elliott, who is vice president of Mead Johnson.

STATEMENT OF E. DONALD ELLIOTT, VICE PRESIDENT OF MEAD
JOHNSON & CO., EVANSVILLE, IND.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Thank you for allowing me to be here. In consideration of your time, I am going to extract a few of the items because much of what I have to say has already been said. But I think there is one point that I have additionally as far as the business community is concerned, that our firm and other business enterprises in the Evansville area will probably adjust their working hours regardless of the official time, and if most of the community observes this fast time and adjusted working hours, this will be very disruptive to a sizable number of people who work in Evansville. We will also have a condition that we will have two times operating with all the attendant confusion right within our own city.

Some individuals, for example, post office employees and other Federal employees and employees of the State would in all probability be required to observe central standard time, thus, their working schedules and lunch hour would not be harmonious with the rest of the community.

I want to express great concern about the implications of this situation. I believe you can surmise that the businesses in Evansville will probably adjust their working times, starting and quitting times. This has many difficulties where union contracts have to be negotiated. But I suspect, too, that most of the city of Evansville somehow observes fast time simply because it is the convenient thing to do; it is what the people in that community want.

This is a rather serious and confusing prospect. Most of us are concerned about apparent disregard and sometimes disrespect for what we consider the valued traditions, the institutions, and the law of the land. If our business leadership and political leadership do observe fast time under the current law by adjusting our clocks and work schedules, will we not be setting a very poor example for all citizens? Because on the one hand we have stressed the observance and respect for law, and yet we will be actually flaunting it even though we feel it is justified.

I appreciate this consideration on the part of your committee of our problem.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you, John, I appreciate your being here today.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF E. DONALD ELLIOTT, VICE PRESIDENT, MEAD JOHNSON & CO.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Members of the Committee, my name is E. Donald Elliott, I am Vice President, Mead Johnson & Company, Evansville, Indiana.

I am appearing this morning in a dual capacity, the first as an official of my firm and the second as Chairman of an Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Metropolitan Evansville Chamber of Commerce to attempt to bring about a change in the Uniform Time Act enacted in 1966, and as it affects Southern Indiana. I appreciate very much the opportunity afforded me to appear here to express the concerns of my Company and of most of the business community in Evansville and Southern Indiana.

The current Indiana General Assembly in Indianapolis, earlier this year took action to place the entire state of Indiana on Standard Time year round. This is consonant with the wishes of Indianapolis and several other larger population centers in the eastern part of Indiana.

When the Uniform Time Act was enacted, there were two areas in Indiana which were placed on Central Standard Time. These two areas comprise 12 counties and consist of the area of Indiana which is contiguous to Chicago, and southwestern Indiana which contains Evansville and surrounding counties.

The action of the Legislature this year in effect means, if allowed to stand without modification by the United States Congress, that Evansville and Southern Indiana will be one hour behind its neighbors. Southern Indiana and Evansville make up what is called part of the Tri-State area. This consists of northern and western Kentucky, southern Illinois and southern Indiana.

If Evansville and its environs must remain on Central Standard Time this spring, summer and early fall, we will be a tight little time island—one hour behind our neighbors. This will cause serious inconvenience not only to us in Southern Indiana but to our friends and neighbors in Kentucky and Illinois.

Evansville is a trading hub for approximately 500,000 people. It is the only town of over 100,000 population within a 100 mile radius, using Evansville as the center of the population circle. It seems just a bit ludicrous for a trading center to be one hour behind at least 50 per cent of the people within that center's trading area. This will cause inestimable financial damage to our merchants, and inconvenience to people who wish to shop in Evansville. It will be disruptive of commerce, recreation and culture.

Now, may I direct my remarks to how the time problem if permitted to continue unchanged will affect the Company I represent. I hasten to add, the remarks I am going to make about Mead Johnson & Company apply equally to most other manufacturers and commercial establishments in our area.

We are a subsidiary of Bristol-Myers Company which is headquartered in New York City. In Evansville, which is Mead Johnson's headquarters, we employ over 2,000 people. We are vitally concerned about the disruptions which which occur in the personal lives of our employees, if we are, as I mentioned earlier, this tight little time island surrounded by everyone else one hour ahead of us. For example, one of our office or factory workers wishing to watch the early evening news will not be able to do so because it will have been on at 4:30 p.m., because, you see, New York and Washington, where most of the network TV programming is done, will be two hours ahead of us. Going on into the evening, the Johnny Carson Show or the Merv Griffin Show, which many of our people watch will come on at 9:30 p.m. which is a bit too early, I think you will agree for late evening viewing.

Let us assume one of our young executives wishes to play a round of golf after work. By observing Central Standard Time we will deprive him of this recreational privilege because it will get dark at 7:30 in the evening. The young executive won't get home from work in all probability until 5:30 or 5:45 and there just won't be time for him to play golf. I'm sure you Senators are aware of Little League, Civic League and Pony League Baseball, much of which is played in the evening. This will curtail or handicap those programs in our community. Our employees who wish to participate in Public Recreation Programs will find the evening hours diminished also.

And now, may we view for a moment the business implications of this time-lag. Out in the Midwest in Evansville we go to work at 8:00 in the morning. The reason for this early hour is that it's easier to get to and from our places of employment. When we arrive at 8:00 in the morning, assuming it's Standard Time, this summer it will be 10:00 a.m. in New York.

The people in New York who might have wanted to reach us by phone at 9:00 a.m. New York Time will have to wait an hour. There will be two hours for business with us before they go to lunch. When we return from lunch at 1:00 p.m. it will be 3:00 p.m. there or two hours before their quitting time. In the afternoon we will be unable to telephone New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Atlanta and other eastern points for business reasons after 3:00 in the afternoon because most office operations cease at 5:00 p.m.

This, in effect, means that our contacts with areas on Eastern Daylight Time will extend over a four-hour time period of an eight-hour working day. This will represent a *staggering* inconvenience and potential business disruption for our firm as well as most Evansville firms doing business with eastern cities or Louisville, Kentucky.

Much of our business is also conducted with Chicago and St. Louis—both of which are longitudinally west of Evansville. When it is 4:00 in the afternoon

in Evansville it will be 5:00 in St. Louis and Chicago and it will be 5:00 in Henderson, Kentucky which is just across the river from us.

If our firm and other business enterprises adjust their working hours, regardless of the official time, and if most of the community observes this fast time, or adjusted working hours, this will be most disruptive to a sizable number of people who work in Evansville. We will also have a condition we once had of two times operating with all attendant confusion. Some individuals, for example, Post Office employees, other Federal employees and employees of the State, would in all probability be required to observe Central Standard Time. Thus, their work schedules and life styles would not be harmonious with the rest of the community.

The posture of the public schools in this matter might also present grave scheduling problems for working mothers—were the schools to observe Central Standard Time and businesses “Fast Time” in the spring and fall—this would leave some children probably unattended for an hour or hour and a half in the early morning hours. I believe you agree that this would be most undesirable.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to express grave concern about the implications of this situation. I believe you can surmise that businesses in Evansville will probably adjust their work starting and quitting times. This has many difficulties where union contracts have to be negotiated. I suspect, too, that most of the City of Evansville will somehow observe Fast Time—simply because it is the convenient thing to do, while other businesses and services will not. This is a rather serious and confusing prospect. Today most of us are concerned about the apparent disregard and sometimes disrespect for what we consider to be valued traditions, institutions and the law of the land. If our business leadership and political leadership do observe Fast Time under the current law by adjusting our clocks and work schedules, will we not be setting a poor example for the young people and all citizens? Because on one hand we stress observance of and respect for law and yet we would be flaunting it—even though we felt there was a justification.

I urge you, Mr. Chairman, and the Members of the Committee, to recommend and help pass S-904 which will permit areas like southwestern Indiana and northwestern Indiana to observe Fast Time during six months of the year. It makes good business sense, it's convenient for recreation, and culture, it's what most of the citizens of this area desire, and it really works toward the establishment of uniform time.

Senator HARTKE. An old friend, president and general manager of radio station WGBF, Mr. Martin Leich.

**STATEMENT OF MARTIN L. LEICH, PRESIDENT, WGBF RADIO,
AND PRESIDENT, SOUTHWEST INDIANA BROADCASTERS
ASSOCIATION**

Mr. LEICH. Thank you, Senator.

I have submitted a prepared statement. I would like to read just a portion of it to emphasize some parts which I think are important.

Senataor HARTKE. Your entire statement will appear in the record and you cover such portions that you think are pertinent.

Mr. LEICH. I would like to address myself to the object of the Uniform Time Act which was for time uniformity throughout the country. Obviously, the most desirable effect of the Federal Uniform Time Act would be to have the entire country observe daylight saving time during the prescribed period. However, if States are to be allowed to exempt themselves at all from observance of daylight saving time, allowing them to exempt only specific time zones within the State would make for greater uniformity nationwide.

For example, the effect of exempting only the eastern portion of any State split as to time zones would result in the entire State being on the same time throughout the summer except in the case of Alaska which is split into four times.

If by the action of the Indiana General Assembly the southwest and northwest corners of Indiana will have to observe standard time during the summer months, they will be the only parts of the central time zone so doing.

At the present time a traveler crossing northern or southern Indiana from east to west during the winter months has to change time only once. If northwestern and southwestern Indiana are not allowed to observe daylight saving time such a traveler during the summer months would have to change his watch three times.

As he passed from Ohio into the eastern standard time zone of Indiana he would set his watch back 1 hour, since Ohio would be on eastern daylight saving time. When he passed from the eastern standard time zone of Indiana into the central standard time zone he would have to set his watch back again. When he passed from the central standard time zone of Indiana into Illinois he would have to set his watch up an hour to conform with central daylight saving time. This is not the sort of uniformity that the Federal Uniform Time Act was designed to provide.

I would like to speak now from the particular point of view of a broadcaster. Denying daylight saving time to the Evansville area would result in a tremendous amount of confusion in radio and television programming. For example, the 6:30 p.m. NYT network television newscasts would be seen in Evansville at 4:30 p.m. instead of the present 5:30 p.m. Locally produced programs scheduled for Evansville audiences would be heard and seen 1 hour later in our western Kentucky and southeastern Illinois coverage areas.

Broadcasters in Indiana have many dealings with New York in regard to programming and business operations and with Washington in regard to governmental and legal matters. A 1-hour differential in time all year around is not much of a handicap, but a 2-hour differential would create real problems.

Speaking as a citizen I would like to say that the residents of southwestern and northwestern Indiana are like most citizens of the rest of the country in that they enjoy an extra hour of daylight in the evenings during the summer for recreation. Because the area in which they live should be in the central time zone, the residents of the eastern time zone of Indiana have the benefits of daylight saving time even though they are technically observing standard time, but the residents of the central time zone would be denied these benefits without daylight saving time.

That is all I want to quote from the statement.

Senator HARTKE. I think we understand.

Senator Cook, do you have any questions?

Senator COOK. No questions.

Senator HARTKE. I think that completes the Indiana people.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MARTIN L. LEICH, PRESIDENT OF RADIO STATION WGBF, INC.

I am Martin L. Leich, President and General Manager of Radio Station WGBF, which operates on 1280 KC with 5,000 watts daytime and 1,000 watts nighttime power in Evansville, Indiana and is affiliated with the NBC Radio Network. I am a native of Evansville and have been associated with WGBF since 1932 except for the period of time I served on active duty in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II and approximately one year before and one year after such service, when

I was general manager of Radio Station WBOW in Terre Haute, Indiana. I am a director of Charles Leich & Company, wholesale druggists, and a trustee of the Peoples Savings Bank, both in Evansville.

I am president of the Southwestern Indiana Broadcasters Association and a member of the National Association of Broadcasters and the Indiana Broadcasters Association. I am a member of the boards of directors of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and Evansville's Future, Inc. and have served as president of the United Fund of Evansville and Vanderburgh County and as president of the Evansville Downtown Kiwanis Club.

Speaking from this background, I would like to say that I am strongly in favor of enactment of S. 904 or similar legislation which would permit a state with parts thereof in different time zones to exempt one or more such parts from observance of daylight saving time instead of having to exempt the entire state from such observance.

All of Indiana was once in the Central Time Zone. Over the years the Eastern Time Zone boundary has gradually been pushed west until all of the State except the six counties in the northwest corner and the six counties in the southwest corner has been put into the Eastern Time Zone.

The two corners of the state, having strong commercial ties with Chicago, Illinois in the case of the northwest corner and with southeastern Illinois and western Kentucky in the case of the southwest corner, have preferred to remain on Central Time, observing daylight saving time in accordance with the Federal Uniform Time Act.

There has been a strong body of opinion among people in the Eastern Time Zone portion of Indiana in favor of remaining on standard time all year. This is understandable, as from the point of view of proper distribution of daylight and dark hours in terms of clock hours, that part of the state should be in the Central Time Zone, and Eastern daylight saving time in that area makes sunset come unduly late in mid-summer. Due to this sentiment, the Indiana General Assembly on January 25, 1971 passed a bill to exempt the state from the observance of daylight saving time.

The Federal Uniform Time Act was a very constructive step toward straightening out the time confusion which existed prior to its passage. However, the provision that a state must exempt its entire area from the observance of daylight saving time, if it is going to exempt any part of it, does not take into consideration situations such as exist in Indiana and, probably, in other states which encompass more than one time zone.

By the simple expedient of amending the Federal Uniform Time Act to permit the exemption of only that portion of a state which falls in a particular time zone, all areas of a state may be permitted to observe the time system which is best suited to them.

It may be contended that such a provision would detract from the uniformity which was the goal of the Federal Uniform Time Act, but such is not the case. On the contrary, it permits greater uniformity. Take Indiana, for example. Under the Federal Uniform Time Act as now written the recent action of the Indiana General Assembly in exempting the state from observance of daylight saving time results in two sections of the state being out of step with their trade areas and with the nation as a whole. Instead of being on the same time all year as their trade areas and a uniform one hour behind the business and industrial centers along the east coast, during the summer they will be one hour behind their trade areas and two hours behind the east coast. If the Federal Uniform Time Act were amended as provided in S. 904, the southwest and northwest corners of Indiana could observe daylight saving time, remaining in step with their trade areas and continuing to be their regular one hour behind the east coast.

The most desirable effect of the Federal Uniform Time Act would be to have the entire country observe daylight saving time during the prescribed period. However, if states are to be allowed to exempt themselves at all from observance of daylight saving time, allowing them to exempt only specific time zones within the state would make for greater uniformity nationwide. The effect of exempting only the eastern portion of any state split as to time zones would result in the entire state being on the same time throughout the summer, except in the case of Alaska, which is split into four time zones.

If by the action of the Indiana General Assembly the southwest and northwest corners of Indiana will have to observe standard time during the summer months, they will be the only parts of the Central Time Zone so doing.

At the present time a traveler crossing northern or southern Indiana from east to west during the winter months has to change time only once. If northwestern and southwestern Indiana are not allowed to observe daylight saving time such a traveler during the summer months would have to change his watch three times.

As he passed from Ohio into the Eastern Standard Time Zone of Indiana he would set his watch back one hour, since Ohio would be on Eastern Daylight Saving Time. When he passed from the Eastern Standard Time Zone of Indiana into the Central Standard Time Zone, he would have to set his watch back again. When he passed from the Central Standard Time Zone of Indiana into Illinois, he would have to set his watch up an hour to conform with Central Daylight Saving Time. This is not the sort of uniformity that the Federal Uniform Time Act was supposed to promote.

I would like to speak now from the particular point of view of a broadcaster. Denying daylight saving time to the Evansville area would result in a tremendous amount of confusion in radio and television programming. For example, the 6:30 PM NYT network television newscasts would be seen in Evansville at 4:30 PM instead of the present 5:30 PM. Locally produced programs scheduled for Evansville audiences would be heard and seen one hour later in our western Kentucky and southeastern Illinois coverage areas.

Broadcasters in Indiana have many dealings with New York in regard to programming and business operations and with Washington in regard to governmental and legal matters. A one hour differential in time all year around is not much of a handicap, but a two hour differential would create real problems.

Speaking as a citizen, I would like to say that the residents of Southwestern and northwestern Indiana are like most citizens of the rest of the country in that they enjoy an extra hour of daylight in the evening during the summer for recreation. Because the area in which they live should be in the Central Time Zone, the residents of the Eastern Time Zone of Indiana have the benefits of daylight saving time even though they are technically observing standard time, but the residents of the Central Time Zone would be denied these benefits without Daylight Saving Time.

It has been suggested that the Eastern Time Zone should be enlarged to include the entire State of Indiana, thereby eliminating some of the problems which arise from the exemption of the entire state from observance of daylight saving time by the Indiana General Assembly. This, however, would create as many problems as it would solve. In the winter of 1965-66 Evansville tried this by observing daylight saving time throughout the winter. There was a large and strong public reaction against this. One of the greatest objections was that sunrise in the winter came so late in terms of clock hours that school children had to walk to and wait at bus stops in complete darkness, and industrial workers, whose main shift starts at 7:00 A.M., were going to work in complete darkness. Another problem was that during the winter months southern Illinois and western Kentucky were one hour behind Evansville time. This meant that the many workers living in those areas and working in Evansville had to get up an hour earlier in terms of their time to get to work in Evansville on time. Similarly, it was a great inconvenience to people in those areas having business in Evansville. Evansville being the largest city within a 100 mile radius is the center for medical, social welfare, rehabilitation, educational and cultural facilities and services for a large area of southwestern Indiana, southeastern Illinois and western Kentucky.

I appreciate the time you have given me to express the reasons I believe that S. 904 should be passed as soon as possible in order to remove any doubt as to the legality of the Central Time Zone areas of Indiana operating on daylight saving time this summer. (The bill passed by the Indiana General Assembly exempting Indiana from observing daylight saving time provides that if the Congress should permit any state which is divided by a time zone line to exempt less than the whole state from the observance of daylight saving time, then the bill would not apply to the parts of Indiana which are in the Central Time Zone.)

Senator HARTKE. I now turn this meeting over to my distinguished colleague and wonderful helpmate. I work with Senator Cook a lot, and I think the people from Kentucky ought to know that he is one of the hardest working and one of the most competent U.S. Senators I know.

Senator Cook (presiding). Thank you very much, Senator Hartke. Mrs. Spoonamore, would you please proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. GEORGE SPOONAMORE, JR., PRESIDENT,
KENTUCKY CONGRESS OF PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. Thank you, Senator Cook.

Mr. Chairman and members of this committee, I am Mrs. George Spoonamore, Jr., from Stanford, Ky., president of the Kentucky Parent-Teachers Association. I am here representing the board of managers of the Kentucky PTA who are composed of both men and women—I have heard us referred to as a women's lib group—but it is composed of both men and women, and this board of managers consists of people from all sections of the State and represents the 200,000 membership of our organization.

I wish to speak in favor of Senate bill 664, shortening the period of daylight saving time. We are concerned for the safety and welfare of the children and youth.

Some 65 percent of Kentucky's public schoolchildren are bused to school. Approximately 140,000 pupils ride the buses to school each day.

Now, since the morning route for most of Kentucky schoolbuses starts by 7 a.m., or before, and ends by 8:30, it can be assumed that more than one-half of all pupils will be boarding the buses between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. or that some 250,000 to 300,000 pupils would board the bus during the first hour that the buses are operated, and I would just like to say, as I was traveling to Lexington to catch an early morning flight out to here, I met two buses filled, schoolbuses filled with children, at 6:25 this morning already on their way to school.

I checked my watch to see what time the sun did rise, and it was at 6:32 when the sun rose between Nicholasville and Lexington this morning. But these children were already on the bus and on their way to school.

Now many of these children live in rural areas and ride schoolbuses. Some of these children must walk country lanes and roads to get to the main highway to wait for the schoolbus. Many must leave home around 6:30 or 6:45 or even earlier in order to be there for the bus by 7 a.m. This means that many children, when the clock is moved up an hour on daylight saving time, are leaving home in the dark, walking to the main highway in the dark, and waiting beside this highway for the schoolbus, and we do not feel that this is safe.

I believe that you will find in checking your sun schedule that on April 1, 1971, the sun did not rise until 6:24 a.m. in Lexington, and you will find that the sun did not rise in Oklahoma until approximately 8 a.m. on eastern standard time. So this means that children must leave home in the early morning hours.

As I have traveled about the State I have seen children waiting for the bus in the dark, and sometimes parents are waiting with them, especially when there are small children. Now some parents walk the lanes and country roads with their children while others are waiting with the children in cars. This means too that our schoolbuses filled with children must travel in the dark on the highways. We feel this creates a hazard.

However, we have been most fortunate in Kentucky that there have been no serious accidents in the early morning hours, but that does not necessarily mean that we cannot have them. In some areas with consolidated schools, youths must change buses several times before they

reach their school. This means they also have to leave home at a very early hour. Many of our young people walk city streets to school and some wait on the street corner for a city bus before the sun is up.

Now, we do not feel this is a safe thing for them to do in this day and age of so much violence. I feel you would not want your children to do this, and certainly I do not want mine to.

We are concerned for the health of our children. Now, some parents say that children complain of being tired all the time when they are on daylight saving time, and they have to get them up to go to school. It is hard to get them to bed in the early hours during this day because it stays daylight outside longer. Yet they have to get them up in the dark to send them to school. When the weather is hot it is almost impossible to get them to bed at an early hour because their house does not cool off until a late hour. So they are not getting the rest that is really needed.

Now there are those who say we will start school an hour later. Comparatively few districts in Kentucky change the hours of opening and closing their schools when daylight saving time is in effect. Even so, this brings on problems as working parents do not want to leave home before the youngsters. Yet they would have to in order to get to work on time.

So you see, daylight saving time during school months does create a few problems.

We consider children Kentucky's most valuable produce, and we earnestly request that this committee give full consideration to the question of shortening daylight saving time and to consider the welfare and safety of our young citizens.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to present the views of the Board of Managers of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Senator COOK. Thank you very much for a very fine statement.

You said in your statement in some consolidated schools that there are as many as two and three transfers.

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. Yes.

Senator COOK. Just on an average, what mileage would you think that some children under these circumstances would have to travel?

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. Senator, I would have no idea. I was just talking with parents—it was in the Marchtown area—who would tell me they would leave home on one bus, go to an elementary school, and would have to change a couple of times to get to the high school. I do not have any idea of the mileage—I am sorry—but I am sure it must be considerable to have to make so many changes.

Senator COOK. Let me ask you, because I think this is part of what we are also talking about. I have five children and they are finally getting to the point where they are going off to college. I know in all of the years that they were in grade school and high school, it was absolutely impossible to get a child in to do his homework until it starts to get dark; is that not true?

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. That is correct.

Senator COOK. Even though you may have dinner in total and complete lightness, they excuse themselves and are right back outdoors as long as it is light, aren't they?

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. Yes, they are; and it is very difficult to tell a child it is time to go to bed if the neighbor is out still mowing the lawn and it is light out there, and they say it is time to go to bed and it is still daylight.

Senator COOK. As a matter of fact, with some young children because of power mowers, it is difficult to consider that they are going to go to sleep anyway, isn't it?

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. Yes, it is.

Senator COOK. Your organization is very forceful in this field, and I am wondering if any remarks have been made to you about this situation with studies of children being particularly more tired because of the longer hours. Do you have a great many examples of this that have come before your organization?

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. I have had a great many people talk to me personally about this matter, that it is so difficult to get their children to bed and, as you have indicated, to get them in to study because as long as it is light they want to be outside where they can play. When they come in they are tired and do not want to study.

Parents have told me of children complaining they feel so tired when they have to get up to go to school, that they are really tired. So actually their rest hour is shortened considerably by this daylight saving time.

Senator COOK. Is it necessary within the framework of the parent-teachers to have a more vigilant safety program for the students within the framework of the schools, because of the September to October situation under daylight saving time?

Mrs. SPOONAMORE. We have a safety program that we carry on at all times. I do not know if we have put any more stress on it on account of the daylight saving time. We do have a safety program. We are very much concerned with that.

Senator COOK. Mrs. Spoonamore, I want to thank you very much for your testimony.

I would like to introduce Mr. Louis Ison, who is president of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Association.

I would like to put some letters in the record.

The Hardin County Farm Bureau, representing over 1,700 families, strongly supports Senate bill 664. We have consistently opposed daylight saving time for the past 4 years.

One of our chief objections to daylight saving time is that rural and urban schoolchildren are walking to schoolbuses and waiting in the dark on highways and rural roads. Senate bill 664 would eliminate this hazard.

The balance I would like to put in the record.

A letter from the Shelby County Farm Bureau :

On behalf of the Shelby County Farm Bureau and its 1,600 family members, I am writing to give you our complete support on your effort to change daylight saving time from 6-month duration to 3-month duration.

And the balance of that I would like to put in the record.

I have a letter from the president of the Fayette County Farm Bureau :

We in the central blue grass region are most concerned regarding the time question. We therefore would urge you and your fellow Senators to do everything possible to pass bill S. 664.

(The letters referred to follow :)

HARDIN COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
Elizabethtown, Ky., March 20, 1971.

Senator MARLOW W. COOK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C. 20000.

DEAR SENATOR COOK: The Hardin County Farm Bureau, representing over 1700 families, strongly supports Senate bill 664. We have consistently opposed Daylight Saving Time for the past four years.

One of our chief objections to Daylight Saving Time is that rural and urban school children are walking to school buses and waiting in the dark on highways and rural roads. Senate bill 664 would eliminate this hazard.

Daylight Saving Time also creates a real economic burden on farm people. Most of our farm work from April through October is regulated by the position of the sun rather than by the position of the clock. Work associated with the harvest of small grain, soybeans, hay, grass, and clover seed and tobacco has to be done between noon and dark. Daylight Saving Time causes hired laborers to leave the fields an hour earlier in relation to the position of the sun, causing the loss of an hour of prime harvest time.

Farm suppliers close long before the harvest day is finished, making parts and repairs unavailable. This can cause a loss of several harvest hours.

The safety of all school children greatly over-shadows all other considerations.

We appreciate your efforts to reduce Daylight Saving Time to a more reasonable period.

Sincerely,

KENNETH HAYDEN, *President.*

SHELBY COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
Shelbyville, Ky., March 20, 1971.

Senator MARLOW W. COOK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOK: On behalf of the Shelby County Farm Bureau and it's 1600 family members. I am writing to give you our complete support on your effort to change Daylight Saving Time from 6 months duration to a three months duration.

Nearly everyone here in this county hates any Daylight Saving Time with a vengeance. It seems strange that we have to live under time that is two hours different from sun time. If this is a farming state why can't we live and work under a time that would give us a break! We are being taxed to death and now we must operate our farms on the golfers time.

Please help us?

Sincerely,

CHARLES T. ZARING, *President.*

FAYETTE COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1971.

Senator MARLOW W. COOK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOK: We in the Central Blue Grass region are most concerned regarding the time question. We therefore would urge you and your fellow Senators to do every thing possible to pass Bill S 664.

Our Fayette County Farm Bureau board of directors voted unanimously in favor of the passage of Bill S 664 and would like this fact made a part of your record.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

W. L. MAHAN, *President.*

Senator Cook. I am quite sure, and I think, Louis, you would agree with me, that we could get such a letter from every president of every county farm bureau in the State of Kentucky, don't you believe?

STATEMENT OF LOUIS F. ISON, PRESIDENT, KENTUCKY FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. ISON. Yes, sir; I believe so.

Senator Cook. If you would proceed with your statement, please, sir.

Mr. ISON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Louis F. Ison, president of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, and also a farmer in Mercer County, Ky.

The time that I am not engaged in the activities of the office of the Kentucky Farm Bureau president, I am on the farm in the actual operation, management, and labor on that Mercer County farm.

I speak to these bills under consideration today with strong personal conviction, but more importantly because of the support of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation.

At our last annual meeting in November 1970, the more than 500 voting delegates, representing 119 county farm bureaus, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

We support legislation which has been introduced in the Congress to limit daylight saving time to the months between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

Kentucky Farm Bureau, therefore, enthusiastically supports S. 664, sponsored by Senator Cook.

Many of the points in my prepared testimony have been capably presented by you. Senator Cook, Mrs. Spoonamore, and others, and I will address myself primarily to those points that are affecting farmers and not only Kentucky's but America's No. 1 industry.

Certainly, farmers in Kentucky would prefer that there would be no daylight saving time, but as a practical matter we agree to a limitation of daylight saving time to 3 months would help reconcile the divergent viewpoints on the issue and bring us to an acceptable middle ground between completely prohibiting daylight saving time and observing it for the excessively long period of 6 months each year.

Kentucky's problems with daylight saving time is aggravated because its observance puts the major portion of our State on a time 2 hours ahead of the time that would be observed if we set our clocks on the basis of meridian time.

This situation exists because of the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the movement of the line separating the central and eastern time zones westward by 200 miles, thus placing three-fourths of Kentucky's population in the eastern time zone.

This was done despite the fact that our entire State rightfully belongs in the central time zone. Therefore, when the Uniform Time Act of 1966 was enacted, 75 percent of our citizens were already observing a time 1 hour in advance of the time they should have been observing. And now, for 6 months each year, these same people are forced to live

by a standard of time 2 hours ahead of the properly assigned time they were on some 10 years ago and had been on since global time was adopted.

According to the sunrise and sunset table for Louisville, Ky., issued by the U.S. Naval Observatory, the sun now sets as late as 9:10 p.m. in June and July and rises as late as 8:08 a.m. in October. With your permission, I wish to request that the aforementioned sunrise and sunset table be placed in the hearing record.

Senator Cook. That certainly will be done.
(The table follows:)

**SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

| DAY | JAN. | | FEB. | | MAR. | | APR. | | MAY | | JUNE | | JULY | | AUG. | | SEPT. | | OCT. | | NOV. | | DEC. | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. |
| 1 | 8 00 | 5 34 | 7 48 | 6 06 | 6 29 | 7 06 | 5 47 | 7 34 | 5 22 | 8 00 | 5 23 | 8 10 | 5 45 | 7 53 | 6 12 | 7 13 | 6 38 | 6 26 | 7 09 | 5 44 | 7 40 | 5 23 | | |
| 2 | 8 00 | 5 34 | 7 47 | 6 07 | 6 27 | 7 05 | 5 47 | 7 35 | 5 22 | 8 00 | 5 24 | 8 10 | 5 45 | 7 52 | 6 13 | 7 12 | 6 39 | 6 25 | 7 10 | 5 43 | 7 41 | 5 23 | | |
| 3 | 8 00 | 5 35 | 7 46 | 6 08 | 6 27 | 7 05 | 5 48 | 7 35 | 5 21 | 8 02 | 5 24 | 8 10 | 5 47 | 7 51 | 6 14 | 7 12 | 6 40 | 6 23 | 7 11 | 5 42 | 7 42 | 5 23 | | |
| 4 | 8 00 | 5 35 | 7 45 | 6 08 | 6 27 | 7 05 | 5 48 | 7 35 | 5 21 | 8 02 | 5 25 | 8 09 | 5 48 | 7 49 | 6 15 | 7 09 | 6 41 | 6 22 | 7 12 | 5 41 | 7 43 | 5 23 | | |
| 5 | 8 00 | 5 37 | 7 44 | 6 10 | 6 27 | 7 10 | 5 42 | 7 38 | 5 20 | 8 03 | 5 25 | 8 09 | 5 49 | 7 49 | 6 16 | 7 07 | 6 42 | 6 20 | 7 13 | 5 40 | 7 44 | 5 23 | | |
| 6 | 8 00 | 5 38 | 7 43 | 6 11 | 6 27 | 7 10 | 5 41 | 7 38 | 5 20 | 8 03 | 5 26 | 8 09 | 5 49 | 7 48 | 6 16 | 7 05 | 6 43 | 6 19 | 7 14 | 5 39 | 7 45 | 5 23 | | |
| 7 | 8 00 | 5 39 | 7 42 | 6 12 | 6 27 | 7 09 | 5 40 | 7 38 | 5 20 | 8 04 | 5 26 | 8 09 | 5 50 | 7 46 | 6 17 | 7 04 | 6 44 | 6 17 | 7 15 | 5 38 | 7 46 | 5 23 | | |
| 8 | 8 00 | 5 39 | 7 42 | 6 12 | 6 27 | 7 09 | 5 40 | 7 38 | 5 20 | 8 04 | 5 27 | 8 09 | 5 51 | 7 45 | 6 18 | 7 02 | 6 45 | 6 16 | 7 16 | 5 37 | 7 47 | 5 23 | | |
| 9 | 8 00 | 5 40 | 7 41 | 6 13 | 6 27 | 7 09 | 5 39 | 7 40 | 5 20 | 8 04 | 5 28 | 8 09 | 5 51 | 7 45 | 6 18 | 7 02 | 6 46 | 6 14 | 7 17 | 5 36 | 7 48 | 5 23 | | |
| 10 | 8 00 | 5 42 | 7 39 | 6 16 | 6 27 | 7 11 | 5 37 | 7 42 | 5 19 | 8 05 | 5 28 | 8 08 | 5 53 | 7 43 | 6 20 | 6 59 | 6 47 | 6 13 | 7 18 | 5 35 | 7 48 | 5 23 | | |
| 11 | 7 59 | 5 43 | 7 38 | 6 17 | 6 27 | 7 11 | 5 36 | 7 43 | 5 19 | 8 06 | 5 29 | 8 08 | 5 54 | 7 42 | 6 21 | 6 58 | 6 48 | 6 11 | 7 19 | 5 34 | 7 49 | 5 23 | | |
| 12 | 7 59 | 5 43 | 7 38 | 6 17 | 6 27 | 7 11 | 5 36 | 7 43 | 5 19 | 8 06 | 5 29 | 8 08 | 5 55 | 7 41 | 6 22 | 6 56 | 6 48 | 6 10 | 7 21 | 5 33 | 7 50 | 5 23 | | |
| 13 | 7 59 | 5 44 | 7 37 | 6 18 | 6 27 | 7 11 | 5 35 | 7 44 | 5 19 | 8 07 | 5 30 | 8 07 | 5 56 | 7 39 | 6 23 | 6 55 | 6 49 | 6 08 | 7 22 | 5 32 | 7 51 | 5 24 | | |
| 14 | 7 59 | 5 45 | 7 36 | 6 19 | 6 27 | 7 11 | 5 34 | 7 45 | 5 19 | 8 07 | 5 31 | 8 06 | 5 56 | 7 38 | 6 23 | 6 53 | 6 50 | 6 07 | 7 23 | 5 32 | 7 51 | 5 24 | | |
| 15 | 7 58 | 5 47 | 7 35 | 6 20 | 6 27 | 7 12 | 5 33 | 7 46 | 5 19 | 8 08 | 5 32 | 8 06 | 5 57 | 7 37 | 6 24 | 6 51 | 6 51 | 6 06 | 7 24 | 5 31 | 7 52 | 5 24 | | |
| 16 | 7 58 | 5 48 | 7 34 | 6 21 | 6 27 | 7 12 | 5 32 | 7 47 | 5 19 | 8 08 | 5 32 | 8 06 | 5 58 | 7 36 | 6 25 | 6 50 | 6 52 | 6 04 | 7 25 | 5 30 | 7 53 | 5 24 | | |
| 17 | 7 58 | 5 49 | 7 33 | 6 22 | 6 27 | 7 12 | 5 31 | 7 47 | 5 19 | 8 08 | 5 33 | 8 05 | 5 59 | 7 34 | 6 26 | 6 48 | 6 53 | 6 03 | 7 26 | 5 30 | 7 53 | 5 25 | | |
| 18 | 7 57 | 5 50 | 7 30 | 6 24 | 6 27 | 7 13 | 5 30 | 7 49 | 5 19 | 8 09 | 5 34 | 8 04 | 6 00 | 7 33 | 6 27 | 6 47 | 6 54 | 6 01 | 7 27 | 5 29 | 7 54 | 5 25 | | |
| 19 | 7 57 | 5 51 | 7 29 | 6 26 | 6 27 | 7 13 | 5 29 | 7 50 | 5 19 | 8 09 | 5 35 | 8 03 | 6 01 | 7 32 | 6 28 | 6 45 | 6 55 | 6 00 | 7 28 | 5 28 | 7 55 | 5 25 | | |
| 20 | 7 56 | 5 52 | 7 27 | 6 27 | 6 27 | 7 14 | 5 28 | 7 51 | 5 20 | 8 09 | 5 35 | 8 03 | 6 02 | 7 30 | 6 29 | 6 44 | 6 56 | 5 59 | 7 29 | 5 28 | 7 55 | 5 26 | | |
| 21 | 7 56 | 5 53 | 7 26 | 6 28 | 6 27 | 7 14 | 5 28 | 7 52 | 5 20 | 8 09 | 5 36 | 8 02 | 6 03 | 7 29 | 6 29 | 6 42 | 6 57 | 5 57 | 7 30 | 5 27 | 7 56 | 5 26 | | |
| 22 | 7 55 | 5 54 | 7 25 | 6 29 | 6 27 | 7 15 | 5 27 | 7 53 | 5 20 | 8 10 | 5 37 | 8 01 | 6 03 | 7 27 | 6 30 | 6 40 | 6 58 | 5 56 | 7 31 | 5 27 | 7 56 | 5 27 | | |
| 23 | 7 55 | 5 55 | 7 24 | 6 30 | 6 27 | 7 15 | 5 26 | 7 53 | 5 20 | 8 10 | 5 38 | 8 01 | 6 04 | 7 26 | 6 31 | 6 39 | 6 59 | 5 55 | 7 32 | 5 26 | 7 57 | 5 28 | | |
| 24 | 7 54 | 5 56 | 7 22 | 6 31 | 6 27 | 7 16 | 5 26 | 7 54 | 5 21 | 8 10 | 5 38 | 8 00 | 6 05 | 7 25 | 6 32 | 6 37 | 7 00 | 5 54 | 7 33 | 5 26 | 7 57 | 5 28 | | |
| 25 | 7 53 | 5 58 | 7 21 | 6 32 | 6 27 | 7 16 | 5 25 | 7 55 | 5 21 | 8 10 | 5 39 | 7 59 | 6 06 | 7 23 | 6 33 | 6 36 | 7 01 | 5 52 | 7 34 | 5 25 | 7 58 | 5 29 | | |
| 26 | 7 53 | 5 59 | 7 19 | 6 33 | 6 27 | 7 17 | 5 24 | 7 56 | 5 21 | 8 10 | 5 40 | 7 58 | 6 07 | 7 22 | 6 34 | 6 34 | 7 02 | 5 51 | 7 35 | 5 25 | 7 58 | 5 29 | | |
| 27 | 7 52 | 6 00 | 7 18 | 6 34 | 6 27 | 7 17 | 5 24 | 7 56 | 5 22 | 8 10 | 5 41 | 7 57 | 6 08 | 7 20 | 6 35 | 6 33 | 7 03 | 5 50 | 7 36 | 5 24 | 7 58 | 5 30 | | |
| 28 | 7 51 | 6 01 | 7 17 | 6 35 | 6 27 | 7 17 | 5 23 | 7 57 | 5 22 | 8 10 | 5 42 | 7 56 | 6 09 | 7 19 | 6 36 | 6 29 | 7 05 | 5 47 | 7 37 | 5 24 | 7 59 | 5 31 | | |
| 29 | 7 50 | 6 02 | 7 16 | 6 36 | 6 27 | 7 18 | 5 23 | 7 58 | 5 22 | 8 10 | 5 43 | 7 55 | 6 10 | 7 16 | 6 37 | 6 28 | 7 07 | 5 46 | 7 38 | 5 24 | 7 59 | 5 32 | | |
| 30 | 7 50 | 6 03 | | | 6 32 | 7 04 | 5 22 | 7 59 | 5 23 | 8 10 | 5 44 | 7 54 | 6 11 | 7 15 | | | 7 08 | 5 45 | | | 7 59 | 5 33 | | |
| 31 | 7 49 | 6 04 | | | 6 30 | 7 05 | 5 22 | 7 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

Prepared by
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UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1965

Mr. ISON. In doing so, I would like to emphasize that when daylight saving time is in effect, you must add 1 hour to the sunrise and sunset times listed in the table.

For those of you who live in Washington, I believe you can get a grasp of the problem we face in Kentucky if you will envision advancing your clocks 1 hour tonight and then doing so again when daylight saving time arrives the last Sunday in April.

If you have that picture in mind, I am sure you can relate to the adverse effects daylight saving time has on farmers and others in Kentucky. This is not simply an emotional issue—it is an issue involving some real and pressing problems.

Briefly, let me enumerate some of the reasons we favor action limiting the impact of daylight saving time.

Under daylight saving time, farmers find they are unable to get in their fields until late morning because of the dew, and I might add in harvest time, in baling of hay, many times we are unable to do that particular operation until after the noon hour. This is especially true in the cultivating and harvesting of row crops and in the harvesting of hay and small grain.

By the same token, farmers must work until late evening to take advantage of the sun which is still high in the sky. This causes a conflict with farm laborers, many of whom live in small towns and want to work by the clock rather than by the sun in order to avoid disruption of their normal home life and social activities.

Too, the farmer finds it impossible to attend community civic or social activities since they are normally scheduled at a time in the evening when he must be in the fields.

If a piece of farm machinery breaks down during the late afternoon hours, it is customary for a farmer to secure the repair parts and work through the night, if necessary, so that the equipment will be operable when the farmworkers arrive the following day.

This is particularly true at harvest time when the loss of a few hours can mean the loss of a substantial portion of the crop. Daylight saving time greatly increases the possibility that the farm equipment store will be closed at a time when the farmer needs repair parts, thus delaying repairs until the following day. Therefore, daylight saving time has an adverse economic effect as well as creating numerous inconveniences for the farmer.

S. 664 would be very helpful to farmers who must harvest tobacco, grain and hay in September and October, months when dew is especially heavy. This portion of my testimony relating to the inconvenience and the safety factors and so forth of schoolchildren has already been ably covered.

In closing, we respectfully urge your favorable action on S. 664, because we see it as a reasonable way to alleviate the problems created by daylight saving time while at the same time preserving national uniformity and retaining observance of daylight saving time during those summer months when it is most desired by those who wish to take advantage of an extra hour of daylight.

Since the committee also has under consideration S. 697 and S. 904 I would like to comment briefly on this proposal to permit States such as Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee, divided by a time zone line to exempt from daylight saving time the area of the State most adversely

affected by it, while permitting the remaining area to observe daylight saving time.

We believe S. 697 and S. 904 are compatible with S. 664, and in fact they encompass a recommendation made by our voting delegates some 2 years ago. While our present policy supports the limitation of daylight saving time to 3 months, we certainly can find no objection to S. 697 and S. 904 as their passage, in the company with passage of S. 664, would give a greater flexibility to the States in considering resolution of the daylight saving time issue.

As you well know, it has been a controversy through the years, and I think by passage of your bill and these two companion bills it will be a giant step toward alleviating the problems that we are now having.

Thank you so much for the privilege of presenting our position.

Senator Cook. What you are really saying is S. 664 and the other two bills presently before us present no conflict whatsoever in your mind?

Mr. Ison. That is correct, sir. I see no conflict at all.

Senator Cook. Now, your statement assigns several reasons why the Farm Bureau members would benefit by S. 664. Could you estimate what percentage of the total population of our State would receive the benefits that you described?

Mr. Ison. Well, 75 percent of our population in this eastern time zone now—well I would say the entire State will benefit.

Senator Cook. Let me ask you another thing. This quite directly increases the cost of crops to the farmers immeasurably, doesn't it?

Mr. Ison. Yes, sir.

Senator Cook. Because if farm labor wants to get to work at 8 in the morning, and it is really 7, he has to wait around until the conditions are available to either cut or to bale or whatever process is necessary at that time; is that not correct?

Mr. Ison. That is correct, sir.

Senator Cook. And he is not very willing, when he loses that 1 hour or even more in the morning, to say, I didn't work those 2 hours I came, or you didn't work those hours, so will you stay 2 extra hours?

Mr. Ison. He certainly is not. By 5 p.m., which is about 3 hours before the sun goes down, he is ready to go home and join his family. If you have got a field of hay down to bale, you either take your family and some extra wagons that you borrow from your neighbor, and if that baler and tractor don't break down you complete the process, or else you lose, you could stand to lose.

Senator Cook. Give me the period of time that you start to cut tobacco.

Mr. Ison. August, September, and October are the 3 principal months, primarily in September.

Senator Cook. And when you get into September and the early part of October, these are your really heavy dew days; aren't they?

Mr. Ison. They certainly are. The most excessive dew fall in the entire year occurs in those 2 months.

Senator Cook. What damage do you cause to your crop when you cut, let's say, prior to the time that the dew is really off the crop?

Mr. Ison. Well, it is not only the dew problem but also the breakage problem. The leaves are brittle; they will break off early in the morn-

ing, and you have that loss of leaves, and then the damage by being wet is immeasurable on many occasions.

Senator Cook. If you cut your tobacco when it is wet, if you have to start it at 8 in the morning, if you have farm labor from 8 to 5, what does this reduce the value of your crop by? Do you have any estimate?

Mr. ISON. No, sir; not actually. This would be a rough guess. I would say 10 percent.

Senator Cook. What effect would it have on the grade? Would it have any effect on the grade?

Mr. ISON. Yes; it could lower the grade, particularly in the flange and leaf grades.

Senator Cook. In your remark you make reference to the Uniform Time Act, and I must say the real object of the Uniform Time Act is to provide just that. It is to provide a uniform time throughout the country.

Wouldn't shortening the period of daylight saving time as our bill, S. 664 does, be entirely consistent with that object, a uniform time throughout the country?

Mr. ISON. Yes, sir.

Senator Cook. Thank you, Mr. Ison.

Mr. Koon, do you have any remarks you would like to make?

Mr. Koon is the executive secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN W. KOON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
KENTUCKY FARM BUREAU FEDERATION**

Mr. KOON. Thank you, Senator Cook, and members of the committee.

On last evening I had a telephone call from J. Marvin Dodson, who is executive secretary of the Kentucky Education Association. He was scheduled to make an appearance this morning and testify on behalf of the Kentucky Education Association, but found it impossible to be here this morning, so he asked me to read a telegram, which he sent me last night, which I received at the hotel room last night, for the hearing.

Senator Cook. Please do.

Mr. KOON. I quote the telegram exactly:

I am in favor of reducing length of daylight saving time from Memorial Day to Labor Day. There are several reasons for this position, but the chief one is safety for schoolchildren to ride schoolbuses. The present time system requires some students to board buses before daylight. This involves a considerable number since more than 400,000 pupils ride buses to school each day.

Senator Cook, thank you for this opportunity.

Senator Cook. Mr. Koon, let me ask you a question, because you and I are kind of urbanites as compared to Mr. Ison and Mrs. Spoonamore. We really can't fairly and honestly equate a situation that is as intolerable as this to the fact that maybe somebody wouldn't be able to play golf late enough in the evening, can we? Particularly in the fall months of September and October?

Mr. KOON. I don't think so, Senator, and even the golfers in St. Matthews find the daylight time is not a real advantage to them that they once thought it was, because with extending the eastern time zone and then having daylight time on top of that, golfers can stay on the

golf course until after 9 at night in daylight, I mean in sun hours really, and then 30 minutes more before it actually begins to get dusk, and if they stay on the golf course that late, it is after 10 then by the time they have dinner, and you find an awful lot of unhappy wives when golfers stay on the golf course and don't get home until after 10 at night to have dinner.

Senator COOK. If they have traveled Shelbyville Road at 6:30 in the morning and saw schoolchildren waiting outside of subdivision entrances, I think the problem might come just a little bit closer to home to them, don't you think?

Mr. KOON. Senator, this gets to where it is ridiculous to have children out this early in the morning. We know as a practical matter in St. Matthews where I live that the children there in the city are out walking the streets. We don't have schoolbuses in St. Matthews; the children either have to walk to school or their parents ride them to school in the cars, but they are actually out walking the streets before daylight, going to school when they live just a few blocks from the school.

This is really how ridiculous it gets when you put daylight saving time on during the months of September and October particularly.

Senator COOK. Thank you very much.

Mr. Kit Haynes, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau.

STATEMENT OF KIT H. HAYNES, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. HAYNES. Senator Cook, I have a relatively brief statement. The hour is getting late and I will try to summarize it and file the statement or I will read it as you see fit.

Senator COOK. No. Just go ahead and summarize it if you want to.

Mr. HAYNES. We appreciate the opportunity to state our views on this bill today.

As you know, the American Farm Bureau Federation is the Nation's largest general farm organization representing 1,943,181 families who are voluntary dues-paying members of county farm bureaus located in 2,817 counties in 49 States and Puerto Rico. Our policy is in favor of your bill, S. 664, which would limit the time of daylight saving time from Memorial Day to Labor Day. I might say by way of background, the policies of the American Farm Bureau are determined by voting delegates to the organization's annual meeting, which are held each year in December.

These policies are the result of discussions and determinations of farm bureau members at community, county, State, and national levels.

Farm bureau members because they are so widely scattered are engaged in production and marketing of just about every major agricultural commodity. Their farming and ranching operations are conducted under all types of climatic and geographic conditions. Consequently, they are directly concerned with urgency for maximum utilization of daylight hours in the performance of their jobs, particularly

in the spring soil preparation and planting season and in the fall harvest season.

Consequently, at the last annual meeting which was held in December, they adopted a policy which is in one sentence: "We support legislation to limit daylight saving time to the months between Memorial Day and Labor Day, except for those States exempt by State action."

That is a policy that was reaffirmed from the year before, and it was first adopted the first time this bill was introduced in 1969, I believe, in the 91st Congress.

Actually, Senator, the elimination of these two periods, which add up to about 90 to 95 days, the 1 month before Memorial Day and the 2 months after Labor Day, would not eliminate daylight saving time as a device to provide more off-duty daylight hours primarily for the vast number of people who work, for example, from 9 to 5; it wouldn't eliminate it.

Senator COOK. Let me ask you a question as this point. The gentleman from the Department of Transportation said this morning that these hearings would not represent to him a representative group. What is the membership of the American Farm Bureau?

Mr. HAYNES. 1,943,181 families.

Senator COOK. When these delegates come to a convention, do they come basically with resolutions that have been adopted at the county levels and at the State levels?

Mr. HAYNES. They come with policies adopted at the State level which in turn are based on policies adopted at the county level. I think Mr. Ison can probably give you a better answer to that than I can.

Senator COOK. The point I am trying to make, Mr. Haynes, is if this is the case and this represents over a million families in the United States, this ought to be a large enough representative group for the Department of Transportation to seriously consider the diminution of the present daylight saving time to what we propose in S. 664; do you think?

Mr. HAYNES. I would think so. It approaches 2 million families. I think it is a pretty good segment of the population.

Senator COOK. What is the estimate of how many people you figure are in each one of those families? Approximately four?

Mr. HAYNES. About four; yes, sir.

Senator COOK. If 8 million people felt that it was something that ought to be considered, I think the Department of Transportation might consider that to be rather representative; don't you think?

Mr. HAYNES. I would think so. I might add I was at the annual meeting, as were these gentlemen here, and there was no opposition to it.

Senator COOK. Proceed.

Mr. HAYNES. As I said, we are only considering 3 months, and it would not eliminate daylight saving time as a mechanism for giving more daylight hours. We have about three reasons why we are for this bill, all of which have been referred to.

One is the breakdown of machinery in normal business hours, and you can't get it because normal business hours don't conform to the time or working in the field, which might slow up work.

Another one is the fact farm bureau people customarily are pretty active in the affairs of the communities in which they live. I know

many of them are members of local school boards; they hold positions of leadership in churches, and they are active members of PTA's and similar organizations. The official meetings of these groups are not moved back when the clocks are moved up. If 7 o'clock is the customary time, it means that the farmer or his wife or both have got to stop what they are doing, get dressed, and get ready to go to the meeting if they want to take part in that organization.

Then, our third reason is one that has been referred to frequently, and that is the effect it would have on schoolchildren, particularly in the western side of the time zone when they have to get up and go to the schoolbus or wait for the schoolbus before daylight.

We appreciate the opportunity of appearing, and we hope this committee will report this bill favorably and it will be passed by the Congress.

Senator Cook. Thank you very much, Mr. Haynes.
(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF KIT H. HAYNES, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

We appreciate this opportunity to present views of the American Farm Bureau Federation on legislation which would amend the Uniform Time Act to provide that daylight saving time shall begin on Memorial Day and end on Labor Day each year.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is the nation's largest general farm organization, representing 1,943,181 families who are voluntary, dues-paying members of County Farm Bureaus in 2,817 counties in 49 states and Puerto Rico. Policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation are determined by voting delegates to the organization's annual meeting, held each year in December. These policies are the result of discussions and determinations by Farm Bureau members at community, county, state and national levels.

Farm Bureau members are engaged in production and marketing of every major agricultural commodity. They conduct their farming and ranching operations under all types of climatic and geographic conditions found in the United States—from the dryland areas of the high plains and the Southwest to the humid lands along our coastlines.

As a result, Farm Bureau members are directly concerned with the urgency for maximum utilization of daylight hours in performance of their jobs—particularly in the spring soil preparation and planting season and in the fall harvest season.

Consequently, voting delegates to the most recent annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation reaffirmed a statement of policy on Daylight Saving Time which declares:

"We support legislation to limit daylight saving time to the months between Memorial Day and Labor Day, except for those states exempt by state action."

This policy position originally was adopted at the 1969 annual convention, following introduction in the 91st Congress of legislation to limit daylight savings time to the period from Memorial Day to Labor Day, as is provided in S. 664 sponsored by Senator Cook.

Enactment of S. 664 would not eliminate daylight time as a device designed to provide more off-duty daylight hours, primarily for the vast numbers of people who work, for example, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. or other similar periods.

The only period affected by the bill now before you involves some 90 to 95 days, including: (1) the period of approximately one month between the last Sunday in April, when daylight time begins under present law, and Memorial Day which, under the Uniform Holiday Act, is the last Monday in May; and (2) another period of approximately two months between Labor Day, which is the first Monday in September, and the last Sunday in October, when standard time is resumed under present law. As mentioned earlier, these two periods generally are the busiest times of the year for farmers and ranchers. In the spring, they are engaged in soil preparation and planting; and in the fall they are engaged in harvesting. Because of the need to complete these operations as promptly as possible, and because there is more likelihood at these times of

heavy rainfall or other weather which halts or seriously impedes operations, producers attempt to utilize daylight hours and periods of favorable weather to the maximum extent possible.

There are several reasons why Farm Bureau members prefer observance of standard time during these periods. With the customary business day ended while a few hours of daylight remain due to the observance of daylight time, an unforeseen breakdown of equipment can result in loss of valuable working time because of the unavailability of replacement parts or other essential items.

Also of significance is the fact that maintaining standard time during these two spring and fall periods would not require spending daylight hours away from farming operations in fulfilling civic responsibilities. Farm Bureau families generally participate actively in affairs of the communities in which they live. Many farmers and ranchers are members of local school boards, hold positions of leadership in their respective churches, and are active members of PTA's and similar organizations. Since official meetings of such groups are not customarily shifted to later hours during observance of daylight time, farmers or their wives, or both, must cease farming operations while daylight hours remain if they are to participate.

A third reason for Farm Bureau's position in favor of limiting observance of daylight time from Memorial Day to Labor Day is the benefit to farm children of school age. In many parts of the country advancing clocks an hour means that some children must travel to school bus pickup or wait for school buses in darkness. This is of particular significance in those areas near the western borders of established time zones and for those children who must travel the greatest distance from their homes to school.

We appreciate the Committee's consideration of our views, and we respectfully recommend that S. 664 be favorably reported and that it be enacted into law by the Congress.

Senator Cook. Mr. Kisser, and I don't have your formal title.

STATEMENT OF MR. KISSER, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE KENTUCKY FARM BUREAU

Mr. KISSER. I am assistant executive secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau.

Senator Cook. Would you like to make any remarks?

Mr. KISSER. I would just like to add a couple of points, if I may, Senator Cook. The Department of Transportation seemed to make quite a lot out of the fact that a few States had exempted themselves, coming to the conclusion apparently that all persons like the daylight saving time situation as it now is.

In my judgment, the reason more States have not exempted themselves is because when one State does exempt itself, then it becomes a pocket. They usually argue to Kentucky, "Don't exempt yourself because you will be different from Tennessee and Indiana." And then they go to Indiana and say, "Don't exempt Indiana because you will be different from Kentucky."

I think in Kentucky there is no doubt but what the legislature would have exempted itself overwhelmingly had it not been for this argument. The people did not want to be a pocket with surrounding States observing daylight saving time. I think this is not exactly a realistic argument as to reflect the views of people in those States.

The second point I would like to make is I am one of those people who travels Shelbyville Road, and I want to concur in what you say about the flares and the close, brushing cars to the young women even who try to get out there to protect the children in the early morning.

Senator Cook. I might say during my term as county judge I know of particularly one occasion of a school guard that was struck in the early hour of the morning with a flare who was seriously injured, I

mean very, very seriously injured as a result of her assuming the responsibility of being a school guard for children at the early hour of the morning in total darkness.

Mr. KISSER. I have observed this first hand and concur with what you have said. Thank you.

Senator COOK. I wish to thank all of you very much. I want you to know as a result of this record it would be my intention to request of the Department of Transportation for supplemental and far more extensive views on S. 664 in view of the testimony that has been presented here.¹ I am sure that it will be the desire of the chairman to keep this record open for a few days for other views, and I guess it is now my turn to lobby with you just a little bit.

I would hope that other farm bureaus throughout the States and other parent-teacher groups throughout the States who wish to express themselves on this might do so. And I would hope they would do so through your efforts, so we could establish this record for the benefit of the full committee. If we can get it to the floor of the Senate to facilitate debate on the seriousness of this problem and the significance of this change, and the fact that if this change really is enacted we will truly be establishing a degree of uniformity that was sought in the Uniform Time Act of 1966, and never has been established.

Mr. ISON. Senator Cook, Lexington Herald, the leader, conducts each week an opinion poll and just after the introduction of this S. 664, one of the questions that was in the paper on that particular card was: Do you favor Senator Cook's proposals to shorten the daylight saving time from Memorial Day to Labor Day. And I don't remember the exact figures, but I recall about 85 percent of the responses were in favor of your bill, and that is the Lexington area which is metropolitan and industrial and rural. So that is a real good cross-section of peoples' thinking.

Senator COOK. I will fuss at my staff for not having that material available so we can put it into the record. You can be sure it will get in the record before it is closed.

I do want to put in the record that it is my intention to submit the master's thesis of Mrs. Johnson² in regard to daylight saving time, and if there are no further remarks to be made, we will stand in recess at the call of the chairman.

(Whereupon, at 12:45 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.)

¹ See p. 105.

² See p. 72.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial position of the organization. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure for the year and shows how the funds have been used. It also gives a list of the names of the donors and the amounts received from each.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative work done during the year. It gives a detailed account of the various committees and the work done by each. It also gives a list of the names of the members of each committee and the dates of their meetings.

The fourth part of the report deals with the social work done during the year. It gives a detailed account of the various social projects and the results achieved. It also gives a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The fifth part of the report deals with the health work done during the year. It gives a detailed account of the various health projects and the results achieved. It also gives a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The sixth part of the report deals with the educational work done during the year. It gives a detailed account of the various educational projects and the results achieved. It also gives a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The seventh part of the report deals with the religious work done during the year. It gives a detailed account of the various religious projects and the results achieved. It also gives a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

The eighth part of the report deals with the general work done during the year. It gives a detailed account of the various general projects and the results achieved. It also gives a list of the names of the staff members who have been engaged in the work.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES, LETTERS, AND STATEMENTS

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C., March 4, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been furnished a copy of North Dakota Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4009, urging amendment of the Uniform Time Act to limit daylight saving time to the period between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

I would deeply appreciate your Committee's consideration of this North Dakota resolution during your deliberations on S. 664.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely,

QUENTIN N. BURDICK.

[Forty-Second Legislative Assembly, State of North Dakota begun and held at the Capitol in the City of Bismarck, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one]

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 4009

(Sorlie)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION URGING CONGRESS TO AMEND THE UNIFORM TIME ACT OF 1966 TO PROVIDE THAT DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME WOULD COMMENCE ON MEMORIAL DAY AND END ON LABOR DAY

Whereas pursuant to the Uniform Time Act of 1966, daylight saving time commences on the last Sunday in April and ends on the last Sunday in October of each year; and

Whereas the transition from standard time to daylight saving time and then back to standard time at such dates, because of the fewer number of daylight hours at these seasons, causes inconveniences and disrupts normal routines; and

Whereas making the time changes on national holidays would be more convenient and would cause less confusion as to the day of such changes; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the Congress of the United States be urged to pass the necessary amendment to the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight saving time would commence on Memorial Day and would end on Labor Day; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation and to each member of the North Dakota congressional delegation.

HOWARD F. BIER,
President of the Senate.
LEO LEIDHOLM,
Secretary of the Senate.
RICHARD L. LARSEN,
Speaker of the House.
G. R. GILBREATH,
Chief Clerk of the House.

MATERNAL ATTITUDES TOWARD DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME

By Jean C. Johnson

(A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Child Development, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1970)

Approved :

JAY D. SCHVANEVELDT,
Major Professor.

DON CARTER,
Committee Member.

EDITH NYMAN,
Committee Member.

E. J. GARDNER,
Dean of Graduate Studies.

Acknowledgements

Deep appreciation is expressed to Dr. Jay D. Schvaneveldt for the many helpful suggestions, encouragement, and giving of his time throughout the writing of this thesis. Appreciation is also extended to Dr. Don Carter for his encouragement during the initial stages of this study and for his helpful guidance. Gratitude is extended to Miss Edith Nyman for her criticisms and comments.

I also want to thank my family, my mothers, father, brothers, and sisters for their kindnesses and unselfish help which they have extended to me during the completion of this study. Appreciation is also expressed to my four children who increased my interest in this study, and who have patiently waited for its completion.

Above all, to my husband, who has aided me in every way and has supported me with help in making completion of this study possible, I express my love and appreciation.

JEAN C. JOHNSON.

Abstract

MATERNAL ATTITUDES TOWARD DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME

(By Jean C. Johnson, Master of Science, Utah State University, 1970)

Major Professor : Dr. Jay D. Schvaneveldt
Department : Family and Child Development

The purpose of this study was to assess maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time within three stages of the family life cycle. General maternal attitudes were also assessed toward daylight-saving time. Other variables such as size of family, sex of children, education of mother, occupation of father, and age of mother were used to determine if there was any association between these variables and attitudes of mothers toward daylight-saving time. A Likert-type scale capable of measuring maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time was developed for this study. A checklist of 41 items was also developed to determine or identify reasons why mothers either like or dislike daylight-saving time.

The same consisted of 60 mothers selected in a random fashion from those who had children enrolled in the Child Development Laboratory School at Utah State University.

The findings indicated that attitudes of mothers were significantly different between Stages 3 and 4. Mothers in Stage 3 liked daylight-saving time and mothers in Stage 4 disliked daylight-saving time. There was a significant difference in general maternal attitudes; small families liked daylight-saving time, large families disliked daylight-saving time. In Stage 4, the size of family made no difference as these mothers had negative attitudes. Attitudes of mothers differed significantly between families who had a small or large number of boys, with negative attitudes when there was a large number of boys, and no difference as to number of girls. There was a significant difference between professional and skilled occupation of husband. Positive attitudes prevailed if husband was a professional; negative if husband had skilled work. Reasons as to causation of the findings were also discussed.

Introduction

ORIGIN OF THE PROBLEM

As a fuel-saving measure during World War II, Congress enacted nationwide daylight-saving time. When the war ended, states and local communities were given the right to choose whether they wanted to continue on daylight-saving time or not. As some states continued with daylight-saving time and others did not, problems were created. Many people felt the inconvenience of time differentials as parts of the country were using standard time and other sections were on daylight-saving time. In 1966, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act which required all states, except by state legislative change, to advance time one hour from the last Sunday in April until the last Sunday in October of each year (Senate Miscellaneous Reports on Public Bills, 1967). By 1969, all states except two had approved daylight-saving time.

Public opinion varied considerably toward this act (Time, July, 1967). Those who liked daylight-saving time felt the Uniform Time Act ended confusion and uncertainty. Some, however, objected to daylight-saving time considering it as "fast time" thus adding to their problems. Out of interviews with mothers, conducted by this investigator, came a variety of expressed maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time. Many mothers expressed strong feelings regarding daylight-saving time and how daylight-saving time had affected them and their families. The purpose of this study was to assess maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time within the framework of the family life cycle.

The nature of the family life cycle provides a basis for studying the variability of mothers' attitudes toward this problem. This framework provides a means for analyzing the changes that take place from marriage through dissolution of the family (Glick and Parke, 1965). Since maternal attitudes are closely related to the family life cycle, certain variances of maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time may be associated with different stages in the family life cycle.

The family life cycle as outlined by Duvall (1962) is used in this study because it is a dimensional outline which shows the development tasks of the children and the parent during each stage of the family life cycle. The family grows through the different stages with the oldest child. Duvall divides the family cycle into eight stages. The stages included in this study were: Stage 3, families with pre-school children, Stage 4, families with school children, and Stage 5, families with teenagers.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study was to assess maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time within the framework of the three stages of the family life cycle. In particular the purposes were: (1) develop a scale capable of measuring maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time, (2) determine what the attitudes of mothers were toward daylight-saving time, (3) determine if maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time are associated with Duvall's third, fourth, and fifth stages in the family life cycle, and (4) determine or identify reasons why mothers like or dislike daylight-saving time.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis was that there is no significant association between maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time, as measured by a daylight-saving time attitude scale, and the third, fourth, and fifth stages of the family life cycle, as proposed by Duvall (1962).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Stage 3

Families with pre-school children. The oldest child is between two and one-half and five years of age.

Stage 4

Families with school children. This stage starts when the first child goes to school at five to six years of age and continues until he or she becomes a teenager.

Stage 5

Families with teenagers. A family enters the teenage stage of the family life cycle when the oldest child becomes thirteen, and leaves it when the first child departs for marriage, for work, or for military service.

Review of Literature

MEANING OF TIME

Few subjects have received more attention and advanced less than the study of the nature of time. Time relates to the way we adapt to our environment, and yet most men want to be free of it. "Time that is felt to be irksome is the time which is conditioned by our interaction with external objects." (Sturt, 1925, p. 137)

Men have employed numerous objects and ideas to help symbolize, accommodate, adjust to, and understand time. Emphasis has been placed on both the destructive and creative aspects of time. Experiments have shown that personality traits correlate significantly with attitudes toward time. It has been said, "Tell me what you think of time and I shall know what to think of you." (Fraser, 1966, p. 19).

It is generally known that a certain span of time can seem of short or long duration depending on its emotional content. In waiting or in anxious anticipation, minutes and hours can seemingly last much longer. Time and schedules symbolize compelling and intruding forces that irritate or offend men. In our culture, time seems restrictive. Primitive men did not mind waiting; but in our culture waiting is often interpreted as an act of hostility. "Use our time in a profitable way," explains the unconscious involvement with money and earthly things (Meerlo, 1966, p. 27).

We continually think of time as a real thing with material existence, position, power, and action. We continue the illusion that we can hoard or accumulate time like gold. Time is not a real thing at all. Time is believed to be money and also power; therefore, money and power are time and if we have them, it is often believed, we then have everything (Allen, 1947).

Piaget describes time as a relationship, time equaling work divided by power. If one increases the power, the time seems to diminish and also the inverse occurs. An interesting task seems to cover a shorter period of time than a boring one. There is shutting off of energy when one is bored, disinterested, or disassociated. However, not until a person has reached a certain stage or level can a fundamental relationship between time and velocity be observed (Piaget, 1966).

Use or need for time appears to be the most fundamental desire of mankind. Men are plagued with the problem of time. Men are continually asking questions about the problem of time. What is time? What is this moment? What is the relationship of the present to the past and to the future? How can we remedy time's passing? (Guitton, 1966).

HISTORY OF DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME

The origin of keeping time goes back to either Egypt or Babylonia. The measuring device used was the sun. "Sun time" has its drawbacks as it is inaccurate as it varies one minute for every thirteen miles. With each city keeping its own local time (set by the sun at high noon), railroad officials in the United States wanted a more uniform and accurate time system. In the 1800's more accurate and uniform time was practiced because of (1) development of better means for establishing and keeping time, (2) establishment of international meridians, (3) in the United States establishment of standard time zones were made official in 1918 (Committee for Time Uniformity, 1966).

Beginning with World War I, daylight-saving time was started as a measure to conserve fuel. At the end of the war, the observance of daylight-saving time was practiced by certain states and local governments. However, the changeover was neither uniform nor widespread. During World War II, Congress enacted a nationwide Daylight-saving Time Act again for military reasons, and at the end of the war again the states and local communities were free to exercise their own options (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1968). Large concerns, such as American Operators Incorporated, Transportation of America, Western Union Telegraph Company, American Hotel and Motel Association, etc. complained about the variations in daylight-saving time across the country, the complicated time zone boundary disputes, and also the differing daylight changeover dates (Senate Miscellaneous Reports on Public Bills, Uniform Time Legislation, 1967). In an effort to find a solution, the Transportation Association of America in 1962 held a conference on time uniformity to chart a course of action. Membership of the committee consisted of representatives from trans-

portation, communication industries, as well as business management. It was felt that during the previous World Wars, time had been uniform "without violations and without any particular difficulty" (Committee for Time Uniformity, 1966, p. 3). Support for remedial action was widespread.

Senator McGee from Wyoming seemed to sum up the feelings of those in favor of the Uniform Time Act when he said,

"Fellow Americans the time has come to synchronize our watches. It is said of us that we live by the clock. Actually we live under an anarchy of clocks, all telling different times. Bo'd action is needed to clear up the confusion before we are accused of not knowing the time of day." (Hearing before the Committee of Commerce, 1963, p. 37)

In 1966, the Uniform Time Act was passed by Congress requiring that all states follow nationwide daylight-saving time unless the state legislatures enacted exempting laws (*Time*, 1967). Forty-eight states now observe this law.

Objections to this law have taken several forms: "(1) cows unable to adjust to the new milking time, (2) small children were said to lose an hour's sleep and reluctant to go to bed before sundown, (3) contrary to nature, (4) contrary to tradition, (5) contrary to the interests of distributors of lighting power and equipment." (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1968, p. 112).

The investigator in talking with mothers found opinions of mothers varied toward daylight-saving time. Some mothers appeared to enjoy daylight-saving time while others expressed negative feelings. It appeared that although daylight-saving time solved many problems, it also added new ones. Little research has been done to determine how daylight-saving time affects the public and what adaptations are made. Congressman Orval Hansen from Idaho proposed a modification of the law. He proposed that daylight-saving time should be limited to a period of three months becoming effective the Sunday following Memorial Day to the Sunday following Labor Day (*Student Life*, 1969).

FAMILY LIFE CYCLE

One of the factors which may be related to mothers' differing opinions toward daylight-saving time is the stage of the family in the family life cycle. The family life cycle is a useful framework to study the family and determine the differences in the family during the various stages. Predictability of development helps one (Duvall, 1962) to know what to expect of any family at a given time. Important changes occur in a family not only in composition, but in measurable characteristics of the group. Characteristics of the family vary widely from one stage of the cycle to the next stage in the cycle. Existence of wide variations should be kept in mind in studying the family (Glick, 1947).

Lansing (1957) reported that the family life cycle as an independent variable has a greater "explanatory" power concerning the family than several dependent variables (as cited in Lansing and Kish, 1957):

"Many changes in the family may be associated less with the biological process of aging than with the influence of age upon the individual's family membership. Thus, the critical dates in the life of an individual may not be his birthdays so much as the days when a change occurs in his family status." (Lansing and Kish, 1967, p. 512)

The life cycle of a family generally begins with the marriage of the man and wife and ends with the death of both husband and wife (Loomis and Hamilton, 1936). Many variations exist, however. The family life cycle asserts that most families make an orderly progression through a few stages in the family life cycle (Lansing and Kish, 1957).

Part of Duvall's (1962) eight stage family life cycle will be used in this study. Duvall's stages three, four, and five will be used because they focus mainly on the child and mother relationship. The age and placement in school of the oldest child are the criteria used for the stage placement of the family, from the first child arriving until the children begin leaving the home. The children remaining at home then become the central focus. This cycle stage placement emphasizes that each addition to the family not only increases the number of family members, but brings about significant reorganization of family living. No two children then are born into exactly the same family (Duvall, 1962). Duvall develops in great detail the individual and family developmental concepts as they are used in each stage of the life cycle by using research mainly in the areas of sociology, human growth and development.

Rodgers and Hill (1964) in doing a replica study related the age of the head of a household to his twenty-four stages in the family life cycle and Duvall's

eight stages. Rodgers found Duvall's eight stages did "better" than either twenty-four categories or age of the household head.

SUMMARY OF REVIEW

This review has covered the history of daylight-saving time in the United States and also the stages of the family life cycle have been depicted. It is well documented that time is important, that most people in a technological society are concerned about time, but there is little if any research dealing with how time affects family behavior. Specifically, there has been no research dealing with the impact of daylight-saving time on marital and family behavior or parent-child interaction.

It has been the task of this study to assess the impact of daylight-saving time on parent-child interaction within the framework of the family life cycle in order to help fill this obvious gap. The utility of the family life cycle in assessing social change, such as daylight-saving time, is also covered.

Procedure

DESCRIPTION OF TOTAL SAMPLE

Questionnaires were mailed to ninety mothers who had a child enrolled in the Child Development Laboratory at Utah State University. Seventy-three questionnaires were returned. The questionnaires were divided into the three stages. Twenty-seven mothers were in Stage 3, 25 mothers in Stage 4, and 21 mothers in Stage 5. Mothers in each stage were then selected in a random fashion with 20 mothers in each group, resulting in a final sample of 60 mothers. It should be noted that mothers are classified by age of oldest child and yet mothers also may have younger children.

Mothers who had children enrolled in this nursery school are typically middle class mothers from the Logan, Utah area. The average number of children in each family was two, the range from one to eight, with 31 percent of the mothers having three children. The average number of boys was 1.9 with 30 percent of the mothers having two boys, and the average number of girls was 1.4 with 45 percent of the mothers having one girl per family. (See Tables 1, 2, 3.)

The education of the mothers ranged from high school graduates to graduate students with 35 percent of the mothers having some college. Forty percent of the occupations of the husbands were professional. With respect to church affiliation, eighty-five percent of the mothers belonged to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mothers ranged in age from 20-45 years of age with an average age of 29. (See Table 4.)

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE FOR EACH STAGE

The average number of boys in Stage 3 was one; in Stage 4, the average number of boys was two, and Stage 5, the average was 2.6. The number of boys in the family ranged from zero to six (see Table 2), increasing in number as the stages progress in the cycle. The number of girls ranged from zero to four with the number of girls also increasing with progression of the cycle. (See Table 3.) Education of the mother was slightly higher in Stage 3; however, in all the stages, the range was from high school graduates to graduate students. The most frequently occurring occupation in all stages was professional. Stage 3 was the only stage with students for the occupation of the husband. This stage also had only 15 percent skilled workers while Stages 4 and 5 each had 35 percent skilled workers. (See Table 4.) The age of the mothers became progressively older from Stage 3 to Stage 5 with 55 percent of the mothers between 25-30 in stage 3, 45 percent between 30-35 in Stage 4, and 55 percent between 35-40 in Stage 5. (See Table 4.)

TABLE 1.—DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Total | | Stage 3 | | Stage 4 | | Stage 5 | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Number of children: | | | | | | | | |
| 0..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1..... | 4 | 6.6 | 4 | 20.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2..... | 17 | 28.3 | 11 | 55.0 | 4 | 20.0 | 2 | 10.0 |
| 3..... | 19 | 31.6 | 5 | 25.0 | 11 | 55.0 | 3 | 15.0 |
| 4..... | 6 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20.0 | 2 | 10.0 |
| 5..... | 6 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.0 | 5 | 25.0 |
| 6..... | 5 | 8.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25.0 |
| 7..... | 1 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.0 |
| 8..... | 2 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10.0 |
| Total number..... | 60 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |

TABLE 2.—DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE BY NUMBER OF BOYS IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Total | | Stage 3 | | Stage 4 | | Stage 5 | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Number of children: | | | | | | | | |
| 0..... | 11 | 18.3 | 9 | 45.0 | 1 | 5.0 | 1 | 5.0 |
| 1..... | 14 | 23.3 | 3 | 15.0 | 5 | 25.0 | 6 | 30.0 |
| 2..... | 18 | 30.0 | 7 | 35.0 | 8 | 40.0 | 3 | 15.0 |
| 3..... | 9 | 15.0 | 1 | 5.0 | 5 | 25.0 | 3 | 15.0 |
| 4..... | 3 | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.0 | 2 | 10.0 |
| 5..... | 4 | 6.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20.0 |
| 6..... | 1 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Total number..... | 60 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |

TABLE 3.—DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE BY NUMBER OF GIRLS IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Total | | Stage 3 | | Stage 4 | | Stage 5 | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Number of children: | | | | | | | | |
| 0..... | 10 | 16.6 | 5 | 25.0 | 4 | 20.0 | 1 | 5.0 |
| 1..... | 27 | 45.0 | 9 | 45.0 | 12 | 60.0 | 6 | 30.0 |
| 2..... | 11 | 18.3 | 6 | 30.0 | 2 | 10.0 | 3 | 15.0 |
| 3..... | 10 | 16.6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10.0 | 8 | 40.0 |
| 4..... | 2 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10.0 |
| Total number..... | 60 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS

Each mother completed a questionnaire composed of three parts. Part one was a background information sheet which included the following items: education of mother, religion, occupation of father, age of mother, number of children, and age and sex of each child. This information was used to determine if these factors had any influence on the mothers' attitudes toward daylight-saving time.

The second portion of the questionnaire included a scale designed to assess the mothers' attitudes toward daylight-saving time. Subjects indicated their attitude to each of the six items by means of a six point Likert-type scale of: strongly agree, agree, tend to agree with some reservations, tend to disagree with some reservations, disagree, and strongly disagree. One point was assigned to each item on the scale. A person's total score was the sum of all the scores. This scale was used to determine first if mothers' attitudes are associated with the stages in the family life cycle and secondly what the general material attitudes were toward daylight-saving time. Finally, the scale was used to determine if there was an association between the factors from the background sheet and the mothers' attitudes.

The third portion of the questionnaire was a checklist which included statements concerned with various feelings mothers may have toward daylight-saving time. Mothers were asked to circle the numbers by the statements which best expressed their own feelings toward daylight-saving time. This checklist was used to help identify the reactions, problems, likes and dislikes of mothers toward daylight-saving time. The checklist was also used to help determine various feelings mothers may have depending on which stage in the family life cycle the mother is in at the present time. (See Appendix A.)

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

To help formulate the pre-test, the investigator talked with several mothers to determine their attitudes toward daylight-saving time. Based on some of their comments, a pre-test was constructed and given to eight graduate students in the Family and Child Development Department. A statement at the end of the questionnaire read: "(1) Read each of the statements carefully; (2) Reword or delete those statements which do not meet the criteria of simplicity and relatedness; (3) List any other comments, criticisms or suggestions pertaining to any other aspect of the scale." Three professionals in the field of Family and Child Development were asked to make suggestions for improvement in regard to relatedness and clarity. The investigator then made necessary changes. The questionnaires were then administered to mothers not in the study, to obtain their reaction, their attitudes toward daylight-saving time, and determine other necessary changes. Additional statements were then added to the third section of the questionnaire which resulted in 41 final items.

To assess reliability, the first item on the attitude scale, "Which of the following responses best expresses your own attitude toward daylight-saving time?" was compared to the other six statements in the same scale to determine consistency of responses. There was no difference between response on this item and on the six items as a total. Also the scores of mothers in the pre-test did not differ appreciably from the scores of the mothers in the actual study. The instrument was considered sufficiently reliable and valid for an exploratory study of this type.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In September, 1969, 90 questionnaires were mailed to mothers in the Logan, Utah area. A self-addressed stamped envelope was included with the initial letter to help insure return of the questionnaire. The families were divided into three stages depending on the stage in the family life cycle which the family was in at the present time, using the age of the oldest child for stage placement. Stage in the family life cycle was used as the independent variable. From the attitude scale, the scores were then summarized to obtain a final attitude score of either liking or disliking daylight-saving time. Scores could range from 6 to 36 with the score of 21 at the mid-point. Scores between 6 and 21 were categorized as liking daylight-saving time, while scores between 21 and 36 were judged as disliking daylight-saving time. The attitude scores of either positive or negative were then used to determine if there was an association between the attitude of the mother and the stage in the family life cycle.

The variable, size of family, was divided into two categories of either small families, one to three children, or large families, four to eight children. The families were also divided according to the number of boys or girls in the family. Families with boys were divided into two categories, smaller number of boys, zero to two, or larger number of boys, three to six. Girls were also divided on the same basis.

Mothers with a high school education or some college were classified into one group, high school graduates, and those who were college graduates or graduate students into another classification of college graduates.

The variable, occupation of husband, was divided into the four categories: (1) professional, (2) student, (3) business, or (4) skilled. Since most of the mothers were affiliated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the religion variable was omitted.

Age of mothers was divided into two categories: (1) younger mothers 20 to 30 years of age, and (2) older mothers 31 to 45 years of age. The background variables were analyzed to determine their influence on the mothers' attitudes.

The list of statements checked by the mothers describing reasons for liking or disliking daylight-saving time were assessed. These statements were analyzed to determine the various maternal feelings toward daylight-saving time.

TABLE 4.—DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE BY EDUCATION, OCCUPATION OF FATHER, RELIGION, AND AGE OF MOTHERS IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

[Total number—60; number in each stage—20]

| | Stage 3 | | Stage 4 | | Stage 5 | | Total | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| High school graduate..... | 4 | 20.0 | 3 | 15.0 | 8 | 40.0 | 15 | 25.0 |
| Some college..... | 6 | 30.0 | 10 | 50.0 | 5 | 25.0 | 21 | 35.0 |
| College graduate..... | 5 | 25.0 | 4 | 20.0 | 5 | 25.0 | 14 | 23.0 |
| Graduate student..... | 5 | 25.0 | 3 | 15.0 | 2 | 10.0 | 10 | 16.6 |
| Occupation of father: | | | | | | | | |
| Professional..... | 7 | 35.0 | 10 | 50.0 | 7 | 35.0 | 24 | 40.0 |
| Student..... | 7 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11.6 |
| Business..... | 3 | 15.0 | 3 | 15.0 | 6 | 30.0 | 12 | 20.0 |
| Skilled..... | 3 | 15.0 | 7 | 35.0 | 7 | 35.0 | 17 | 28.3 |
| Religion: | | | | | | | | |
| L.D.S..... | 16 | 80.0 | 16 | 80.0 | 19 | 95.0 | 51 | 85.0 |
| Catholic..... | 1 | 5.0 | 2 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5.0 |
| Protestant..... | 1 | 5.0 | 2 | 10.0 | 1 | 5.0 | 4 | 6.6 |
| No response..... | 2 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3.3 |
| Age of mother: | | | | | | | | |
| 20 to 25..... | 4 | 20.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6.6 |
| 25 to 30..... | 11 | 55.0 | 7 | 35.0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 30.0 |
| 30 to 35..... | 3 | 15.0 | 9 | 45.0 | 3 | 15.0 | 16 | 26.6 |
| 35 to 40..... | 2 | 10.0 | 4 | 20.0 | 13 | 55.0 | 17 | 28.3 |
| 40 to 45..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25.0 | 5 | 8.3 |

ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Chi square was the statistical tool used in this study. This test was used to determine significance of difference between the scores on the attitude scale to that which would be expected on the basis of the hypothesis. Chi square was also used to determine if the variables, number of children, sex of children, education of mother, occupation of father, and age of mother were related to attitudes of mothers toward daylight-saving time. Level of significance was accepted at the .05 level.

Findings

FINDINGS PERTINENT TO HYPOTHESIS

It was hypothesized that there is no significant association between maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time and stages of the family life cycle as proposed by Duvall (1962). Attitudes of mothers in Stages 3 and 4 were analyzed by chi square resulting in a value of 5.012 which was significant at the .05 level. The hypothesis was therefore rejected. Attitudes of the mothers toward daylight-saving time are not independent of Stages 3 and 4 in the family life cycle.

Stages 3 and 4

Mothers in Stage 3 had positive attitudes toward daylight-saving time, while mothers in Stage 4 had negative attitudes toward daylight-saving time. (See Table 5.) Some of the reasons for this variance in attitudes toward daylight-saving time were obtained from the checklist of statements of mothers' feelings toward daylight-saving time. (See Appendix A.) Mothers in Stage 4 expressed problems of increased difficulties with school-age children. These mothers felt the extra hours in the evenings caused them to nag their children more. Stage 4 mothers also felt daylight-saving time made the day too long for top efficiency. They also expressed the problem that children fight and quarrel more under daylight-saving time.

Stage 3 mothers had more positive feelings toward daylight-saving time as they felt they had more freedom in the daylight for special family projects, work in the yard, etc. These mothers also felt their families easily adapted to the changes caused by daylight-saving time.

Even though mothers in Stage 3 had positive attitudes and Stage 4 mothers negative attitudes toward daylight-saving time, they both experienced some similar advantages or disadvantages. For example, in both of these stages, the mothers disliked daylight-saving time because of children being harder to get to bed in the evening and harder to get up in the morning. Also they felt that the children were tired and yet did not wish to go to bed. The mothers in these

two stages disliked daylight-saving time because the wife often had long evenings with the children while the husband was involved in other activities. These mothers also felt that daylight-saving time had caused families to be more oriented toward recreation.

Stages 4 and 5

Mothers in Stages 4 and 5 both disliked daylight-saving time as contrasted with mothers in Stage 3. (See Table 5.) There was no significant difference between Stages 4 and 5 in their attitude toward daylight-saving time. Reasons for mothers disliking daylight-saving time in Stage 5 were similar to the reasons given by mothers in Stage 4; however, mothers in Stage 4 had stronger feelings against daylight-saving time. Mothers in Stage 5 worried more about their children staying out late than mothers in Stage 4.

Stage 5 mothers felt they had more time for special projects, than mothers in the previous stage. (See Appendix A.) As the teens are able to assume more and more responsibility for themselves, for the younger children, and the household, this would probably give mothers in this stage more freedom than mothers in Stage 4.

Stages 3 and 5

There was no significant difference in maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time between Stages 3 and 5. (See Table 5.) Attitudes of mothers were analyzed by chi square which resulted in a value of 2.505 which was not significant at the .05 level. There was a trend toward mothers in Stage 5 to dislike daylight-saving time more than mothers in Stage 3. Some of the main reasons for this trend were mothers in Stage 3 felt their family adapted more easily to the changes caused by daylight-saving time, while mothers in Stage 5 had more problems. As mothers in Stage 5 had more interrelationships to encounter and more adjustments to be made, adaptations in these families would probably be more difficult. More mothers in Stage 3 felt they had time for special projects than mothers in Stage 5. Even though teens are able to take more responsibility, mothers who had fewer and younger children felt they gained more free time because of daylight-saving time. During Stage 5, mothers felt that their grade-school children were the most adversely affected by daylight-saving time, while mothers in the earlier stages had not yet encountered this problem. Also the problem of younger children feeling discriminated against did not yet seem to affect mothers in Stage 3. Mothers in Stage 5, being older than mothers in Stage 3, more often reported exhaustion and over-fatigue as a result of daylight-saving time. Mothers in Stage 3 felt that after a few years of daylight-saving time mothers would no longer feel some of the problems now associated with daylight-saving time. (See Appendix A.)

Mothers in Stage 3 appeared more optimistic toward daylight-saving time, while mothers in Stage 5 had a more pessimistic outlook. Although there was not as much difference in attitude between Stages 3 and 5 as between Stages 3 and 4, the direction was toward stronger negative feelings in both Stages 4 and 5. Both Stages 4 and 5 seemed to encounter many of the same problems which Stage 3 had not attained.

TABLE 5.—MATERNAL ATTITUDES TOWARD DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Like daylight-saving time | Dislike daylight-saving time |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Stage 3..... | 12 | 8 |
| Stage 4..... | 5 | 15 |
| Stage 5..... | 7 | 13 |
| Total..... | 24 | 36 |

Note: Number in each stage, 20; total number, 60, degree of freedom, 1. Level of significance .05 between stages 3 and 4, $\chi^2=5.012$. No significant difference between stages 4 and 5 or stages 3 and 5.

Total group

In assessing the attitudes toward daylight-saving time of the 60 mothers as a group, 24 of the mothers liked daylight-saving time while 36 mothers disliked daylight-saving time. (See Table 5.) The main reasons given for the negative attitudes toward daylight-saving time were: (1) Children get very tired toward evening because of lengthy afternoons and yet don't want to go to

bed, making it harder to get children to bed in the evening and harder to get up in the morning. (2) Daylight-saving time adds another difficult change in the rearing of children. (3) Mothers of grade-school children are the most adversely affected by daylight-saving time.

The main reasons for positive attitudes toward daylight-saving time were: (1) With more afternoon daylight, the family has more time for special projects. (2) With daylight-saving time, mothers worry less about children staying out later as it is still light. (3) Daylight-saving time has caused families to be more oriented toward recreation. (See Appendix A.) As a group most mothers disliked daylight-saving time, with strong negative reasons for disliking the system.

BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Influence of variables for total group

Variables such as number of children, sex of children, education of mothers, occupation of father, and age of mother were factors analyzed to determine if these variables had any influence on maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time. There was a significant difference in attitude of mothers in regard to size of family. The chi square value of 7.80 was significant at the .01 level, mothers of large families disliking daylight-saving time more than mothers of small families. (See Table 6.)

There was a significant difference between mothers of families who had a small or large number of boys. The chi square value of 4.56 was significant at the .05 level. Mothers of families who had a large number of boys disliked daylight-saving time while mothers of families who had a small number of boys liked daylight-saving time. There was no significant difference between families who had a small number of girls and families who had a large number of girls. (See Table 7.) However, the trend was toward disliking daylight-saving time when the family had a large number of girls.

There was no significant difference between mothers who were high school graduates and college graduates in their attitude toward daylight-saving time. (See Table 8.) There was a trend, however, for mothers who were high school graduates to dislike daylight-saving time more than mothers who were college graduates.

Occupation of the husband was an important variable. There was a significant difference in occupation of fathers who were professionals and those who were skilled workers. Maternal attitudes were positive if the husband had professional work, while maternal attitudes were negative if the husband had skilled work. The chi square value of 5.44 was significant at the .05 level. The attitudes were negative for mothers of large families of professionals as well as skilled workers. There was no significant difference between any of the other occupations; there was a trend for professionals and students to like daylight-saving time while business and skilled workers disliked daylight-saving time. (See Table 9.)

TABLE 6.—FAMILY SIZE AND MATERNAL ATTITUDES IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Like daylight-saving time | Dislike daylight-saving time |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Stage 3: | | |
| Small families | 12 | 8 |
| Large families | 0 | 0 |
| Stage 4: | | |
| Small families | 4 | 11 |
| Large families | 1 | 4 |
| Stage 5: | | |
| Small families | 5 | 0 |
| Large families | 2 | 13 |
| Total: | | |
| Small families | 21 | 19 |
| Large families | 3 | 17 |

Note: Number in each stage, 20. Total number, 60; level of significance .05, small families between stages 4 and 5, $\chi^2=4.91$. Level of significance .05, small families between stages 3 and 4, $\chi^2=3.98$. Level of significance .01, total, large and small families, $\chi^2=7.80$.

There was no significant difference between younger mothers and older mothers in their attitude toward daylight-saving time. (See Table 10.) However, older mothers tended to dislike daylight-saving time more than younger mothers.

TABLE 7.—SEX OF CHILDREN AND MATERNAL ATTITUDES

| | Like daylight-saving time | Dislike daylight-saving time |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Boys: | | |
| Small number of boys (0-2)..... | 14 | 11 |
| Large number of boys (3-6)..... | 10 | 25 |
| Girls: | | |
| Small number of girls (0-2)..... | 13 | 24 |
| Large number of girls (3-6)..... | 11 | 12 |

Note: Number, 60. Level of significance .05, between small and large number of boys, $X^2=4.56$.

TABLE 8.—EDUCATION AND MATERNAL ATTITUDES IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Like daylight-saving time | Dislike daylight-saving time |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Stage 3: | | |
| High school graduates..... | 5 | 5 |
| College graduates..... | 7 | 3 |
| Stage 4: | | |
| High school graduates..... | 3 | 10 |
| College graduates..... | 2 | 5 |
| Stage 5: | | |
| High school graduates..... | 4 | 9 |
| College graduates..... | 3 | 4 |
| Total: | | |
| High school graduates..... | 12 | 24 |
| College graduates..... | 12 | 12 |

Note: Number in each stage, 20; total number, 60; degree of freedom, 1. No significant difference.

Influence of variables in each stage

Each stage was analyzed to determine the influence of the background variables on the mothers' attitudes toward daylight-saving time. Stage 3 mothers who also had positive attitudes toward daylight-saving, all have a small number of children. Mothers who were college graduates liked daylight-saving time more than mothers who were high school graduates. When the father's occupation was professional or student, the maternal attitude was more positive than if the husband's occupation was business or skilled. In both groups of younger or older mothers, the maternal attitude was toward the positive.

Stage 4 mothers disliked daylight-saving time regardless of family size; however, there was a stronger negative score if the family was larger. The education of the mother made little difference, as mothers' attitudes in both groups were in the direction of disliking daylight-saving time. The occupation of the father also made little difference on the maternal attitude as in all four categories the attitude was toward the negative. The trend was also negative for both younger and older mothers.

Stage 5 mothers who had smaller families liked daylight-saving time, while mothers who had large families disliked daylight-saving time. Mothers who were high school graduates tended to dislike daylight-saving time more than mothers who are college graduates. Stage 5 mothers also tend to dislike daylight-saving time regardless of the occupation of the father. All mothers in this stage were in the older group of mothers except one mother, and the maternal attitude of the older group was toward the negative.

Comparison of variables between the stages

Each variable was analyzed between the stages to determine if there was a significant difference.

Size of family

Attitudes of mothers with small families in Stages 4 and 5 were analyzed by chi square resulting in a value of 4.891 which was significant at the .05 level. Mothers with small families in Stage 4 disliked daylight-saving time, while

mothers in Stage 5 with small families liked daylight-saving time. Also attitudes of mothers with small families in Stages 3 and 4 were analyzed by chi square resulting in a value of 3.94 which was significant at the .05 level. In Stage 3, mothers liked daylight-saving time and mothers in Stage 4 disliked daylight-saving time. There was no significant difference between Stages 3 and 5 of maternal attitudes and small families. (See Table 6.)

Occupations

There was no significant difference between the stages in regard to occupation of the husband. All mothers tended to dislike daylight-saving time, except in Stage 3, when the father was either a professional or student, and these mothers' attitudes tended to be more positive. (See Table 9.)

Age

Younger mothers in Stage 3 tended to like daylight-saving time more than younger mothers in Stage 4 (only one younger mother in Stage 5). Older mothers in Stages 4 and 5 tended to dislike daylight-saving time more than older mothers in Stage 3. (See Table 10.)

Education

There was no significant difference between the education of mothers in the three stages. All mothers in the three stages tended to dislike daylight-saving time except mothers in Stage 3 who were college graduates, and these mothers tended to like daylight-saving time. (See Table 8.)

TABLE 9.—OCCUPATION OF FATHER AND MATERNAL ATTITUDES IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Like daylight-saving time | Dislike daylight-saving time |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Stage 3: | | |
| Professional..... | 6 | 1 |
| Student..... | 5 | 2 |
| Business..... | 0 | 3 |
| Skilled..... | 1 | 2 |
| Stage 4: | | |
| Professional..... | 4 | 6 |
| Student..... | 0 | 0 |
| Business..... | 1 | 2 |
| Skilled..... | 0 | 7 |
| Stage 5: | | |
| Professional..... | 3 | 4 |
| Student..... | 0 | 0 |
| Business..... | 2 | 4 |
| Skilled..... | 2 | 5 |
| Total: | | |
| Professional..... | 13 | 11 |
| Student..... | 5 | 2 |
| Business..... | 3 | 9 |
| Skilled..... | 3 | 14 |

Note: Number in each stage 20; total number 60; degree of freedom 1; level of significance .05, between professional and skilled $X^2=5.44$.

TABLE 10.—AGE OF MOTHERS AND MATERNAL ATTITUDES IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Like daylight-saving time | Dislike daylight-saving time |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Stage 3: | | |
| Younger mothers..... | 10 | 2 |
| Older mothers..... | 8 | 0 |
| Stage 4: | | |
| Younger mothers..... | 5 | 11 |
| Older mothers..... | 0 | 4 |
| Stage 5: | | |
| Younger mothers..... | 0 | 1 |
| Older mothers..... | 7 | 12 |
| Total: | | |
| Younger mothers..... | 11 | 12 |
| Older mothers..... | 13 | 24 |

Note: Number in each stage 20; total number 60; degree of freedom 1; no significant difference.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In analyzing material attitudes within the stages of the family life cycle, the null hypothesis was rejected, as there is a significant difference between stages in the family life cycle and material attitudes toward daylight-saving time.

Stage 3

Mothers had positive attitudes toward daylight-saving time. These mothers felt they had more time for special projects and family recreation because of daylight-saving time. They also felt their family adapted easily to the changes caused by daylight-saving. These mothers all had small families. The other variable, education, occupation of husband and age of mother, were positively related to daylight-saving time.

Stage 4

These mothers had negative attitudes toward daylight-saving time. They felt their school-age children were negatively affected by daylight-saving time. Also the family in this stage had problems adapting to daylight-saving time. The variables, size of family, education of mother, occupation of father, and age of mother, all tended to be negatively related to daylight-saving time.

Stage 5

The material attitudes were negative. These mothers worried about children staying out later and the negative affect on their school-age children. However, with daylight-saving time, they felt they had more time for special projects. Small families were more favorable toward daylight-saving time than large families. The attitude was toward the negative with all the other variables.

Total

In general, mothers in this sample disliked daylight-saving time. The main reasons were that children are harder to put to bed and get up, with grade-school children being the most adversely affected. The variable, size of family, has a definite influence on the material attitude toward daylight-saving time. Material attitudes were negative when the family was large. Also, if the family had a large number of boys, the material attitude was negative. The occupation of father also influences the material attitudes. The attitude is positive when the husband is professional and negative if the husband is a skilled worker. However, the material attitude is negative for both occupations when the family is large.

Summary and Discussion

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to assess maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time within the framework of the family life cycle. The sample of 60 mothers was selected in a random fashion from those who had children enrolled in the Child Development Laboratory at Utah State University. They were middle class mothers from the Logan, Utah area. A questionnaire was mailed with a self-addressed stamped envelope. Each mother completed the questionnaire which was composed of three parts: (1) background information, (2) an attitude scale, (3) a checklist of statements concerning daylight-saving time. Various pretests and assessments of the instruments were undertaken in an attempt to establish reliability and validity.

From the attitude scale, the scores were summarized to obtain a final score of either liking or disliking daylight-saving time. The attitude scores were then used to determine if there was an association between the attitude of the mother and stage in the family life cycle.

Other variables such as size of family, sex of children, education of mother, occupation of father and age of mother were used to determine if there was any association between these variables and attitudes of mothers toward daylight-saving time. The checklist of statements describing reasons for liking or disliking daylight-saving time was assessed in terms of their relationship to the stages and total group.

The chi square was the statistical tool used in this study.

In summary, the hypothesis that there is no significant association between maternal attitudes toward daylight-saving time and stages of the family life cycle was rejected at the .05 level of significance. More specifically, the findings are:

1. Attitudes of mothers in Stages 3 and 4 were significantly different at the .05 level. Mothers in Stage 3 liked daylight-saving time, while mothers in Stage 4 disliked daylight-saving time.

2. There was no significant difference in attitudes of mothers in Stages 4 and 5. Mothers in Stages 4 and 5 disliked daylight-saving time. However, mothers in Stage 4 had stronger negative feelings than mothers in Stage 5.

3. Attitudes of mothers in Stages 5 and 3 were not significantly different. Stage 5 mothers, however, tended toward disliking daylight-saving time while mothers in Stage 3 liked daylight-saving time.

4. There was a significant difference in the general attitudes of mothers between small and large families. Mothers of large families disliked daylight-saving time, while mothers of small families liked daylight-saving time. In stage 4, the size of the family made no significant difference. Mothers with small or large families had negative feelings toward daylight-saving time.

5. Attitudes of mothers differed significantly between families who had a small or large number of boys. There were negative maternal attitudes when there was a large number of boys and no significant difference as to number of girls in the family.

6. There was a significant difference in occupations of fathers between professional and skilled workers. Maternal attitudes were positive if the husband was a professional, negative if the husband was skilled. However, maternal attitudes were negative for both of these occupations when the family was large.

DISCUSSION

Mothers in Stage 3 liked daylight-saving time, mothers in Stages 4 and 5 disliked daylight-saving time; however, mothers in Stage 4 tended to dislike daylight-saving time more than mothers in Stage 5. The reasons for the different attitudes in the stages may be partially explained by observing what is happening in each stage in the family life cycle.

In Stage 3 of the family life cycle, the mother usually spends most of her time supervising children. This mother is not yet involved in the wider contacts in which school-age children engage her. Even though the younger children need more caring for, with the modern appliances the mother is not as physically tired by the end of the day. As the family is smaller and the children younger, the family does not have as many adaptations to make. The mother and father are usually the only ones who have to make the adaptation to daylight-saving time. As one mother stated, "Our family adapts easily to daylight-saving time. The children go to bed later and get up later." It appears that the main reasons why mothers in Stage 3 liked daylight-saving time were because the family is small and adapts easily, the mother is younger and may not be as physically tired in the evening and enjoys the extra hour. In addition, this mother does not have the pressure of making sure the children go to bed early so they will be able to get up "on time."

Mothers in Stage 4 usually have more children than mothers in Stage 3; this would, therefore, put a greater hardship on these mothers in putting the children to bed in the evening and getting them up in the morning. If the children do not go to bed, the mother may be faced with tired and irritable children the next day. One mother stated, "It is hard to judge for the whole country, but my family is harder to get to bed, and crosser because of the change. I'm against it for family reasons." This problem would probably not be as acute during the summer months when school is not in session. However, problems also appear to be evident then, as stated by one mother, "It's hard enough to get children to bed as it is. This makes it impossible, and then the next day I can't take up routine until 9:00 or 10:00. The only thing I can say is it helps the fisherman."

Stage 4 mothers have children in a wide age range so that the children's interests, children of school age, preschool age, and infancy are worlds apart. Because of these wide interests and many more interpersonal relations there would be more adaptations for the family in Stage 4 than in Stage 3. Also, as the family is larger than in Stage 4 and the mother is older, these mothers may become more tired by evening. One mother reported, "I detest it! You have extra dishes and meals to fix because they are hungry again by the time it is dark enough to go to bed. Those who play golf may benefit, but its more and later working time for farmers, insurance salesman, etc. The family as a whole is more tired and fatigued as a result of daylight-saving time. Everyone (especially mothers) that I have talked to this year have abhorred daylight-saving and have been worn down from it."

Mothers in Stage 5 have more children than the previous stages, each with his own relevant developmental task—as teenager, as schoolager, as younger child, and maybe as infant. The family at this stage has widely different needs. Many adaptations need to be made in this stage with daylight-saving time, which probably puts a greater hardship on the mother. Also as the teens may be dating during this stage, dates may start later; therefore the teenager would not be home until later, causing more problems for the mother. One mother stated, "On daylight-saving time your teenagers would be up until two or three o'clock in the morning if they went to a drive-in movie, I don't like this" This stage also involves factors such as the necessity of children needing to go to bed early because of needing rest for school. However, this problem would probably not be as severe as in the previous stage as teens do not require as much sleep. In Stage 5, the oldest child is not old enough to leave in charge of the home for short intervals, the mother and father are freer to get away for an occasional evening or a few hours during the day. However, even though teens are able to take more responsibility for themselves and younger children, mothers who have fewer and younger children appear to gain more free time to enjoy the extra hour in the evening.

The main reasons for mothers in Stage 5 disliking daylight-saving time but not as much as Stage 4 mothers, appear to be the many adaptations that need to be made because of a larger family, adverse effects on school-age children and teens staying out later. However, as teenagers can assume more responsibility for themselves and for the younger children, the Stage 5 mothers' attitudes are not as strong toward the negative.

Some of the background factors also had a significant influence on attitudes of mothers. Size of family had an influence on mothers' attitudes toward daylight-saving time. Generally smaller families had positive attitudes toward daylight-saving time and larger families had negative attitudes. In Stage 4, there was a variation of this finding. Stage 4 mothers with smaller families disliked daylight-saving time. The *stage* that a mother is in at a particular time then appears to have a larger impact on the mothers' attitudes rather than *size* of the family.

The sex difference of the children also had an influence on the mothers' attitudes. Mothers' attitudes were negative when they had a large number of boys, and positive with a small number of boys. However, there was no difference between small or larger number of girls. It is known that generally boys have more behavioral problems than girls which might account for the negative attitudes of the mothers with a large number of boys. "Boys are expected to be active, aggressive, rough, unkempt. . . . Girls, on the other hand are expected to be quite, ladylike, docile, considerate. . ." (Stone and Church, 1957, p. 100).

Attitudes of mothers toward daylight-saving time are reflected in the occupation of their husbands. The mother's attitude was significantly different when the husband was either a professional or skilled worker. Mothers liked daylight-saving time when the husband was a professional worker, and disliked it when the husband was a skilled worker. Many of the skilled workers, in this study, were builders. Daylight-saving time gave them an extra hour to work in the evening, which meant they were away from home longer in the evening. The extra hour of daylight would probably not affect the work of the professional. It appears that the skilled worker's family loses time at home with the husband, whereas the professional's family could have more time with the husband at home. As the maternal attitude was negative for both large families of professionals and large families of skilled workers, the *size* of the family then appears to have more influence on the maternal attitude than the occupation of the husband.

Although daylight-saving time was enacted as a benefit to our country, it has also caused problems. As this study has indicated, many mothers are adversely effected by daylight-saving time. It would seem that through having daylight-saving time only through the three summer months of June, July, and August, many problems could be solved. This same opinion was expressed by many

mothers with comments such as, "I wish it would begin later in the spring after school is out, and last about three months." No mother indicated that her school children were beneficially affected by daylight-saving time.

Another area of interest relates to the romantic relationships between husband and wife, as no mother felt that romantic relationships increased with daylight-saving time, while three mothers felt that romantic relationships decline under daylight-saving time. One reason might be that the husband or wife experiences more fatigue because of daylight-saving time. Other studies of husband-wife relationships through the progression of the family life cycle report a decline in the wife's satisfaction with her husband's love (Duvall, 1962). The mothers in these stages may be starting to experience this dissatisfaction.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future studies which are recommended by the investigator include the following: (1) studies initiated at other times during the year, as in this study the questionnaires were mailed two weeks after school started in September; (2) other stages in the family life cycle used for the independent variables; (3) other variables such as working or nonworking mothers, husband home with the family in the evening; (4) location of children's bedroom (dark room); (5) urban or rural area considerations.

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENTS CHECKED IN STAGES 3, 4, AND 5

| | Stages | | | Total |
|---|--------|----|----|-------|
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1. I would like daylight-saving time if I didn't have any children..... | 7 | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| 2. Daylight-saving time adds another difficult change to the rearing of children..... | 6 | 9 | 8 | 23 |
| 3. I like daylight-saving time because I have more time to work in the yard..... | 7 | 4 | 5 | 19 |
| 4. Daylight-saving time is more oriented to men than to women..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| 5. I like to awaken in the darkness instead of light..... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 6. Daylight-saving time gives me more daytime in the afternoon because my children take longer naps..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7. Our family adapts easily to the changes caused by daylight-saving time..... | 8 | 5 | 3 | 16 |
| 8. My children get very tired toward evening because of lengthy afternoons, and yet don't want to go to bed..... | 12 | 16 | 11 | 39 |
| 9. Each spring and fall when the daylight-saving time changes, I get upset..... | 2 | 7 | 6 | 15 |
| 10. With more afternoon daylight, our family has more time for special projects..... | 12 | 4 | 7 | 23 |
| 11. The changes associated with daylight-saving time make it more difficult to be a good mother..... | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| 12. My grade-school children are the most adversely affected by daylight-saving time..... | 0 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| 13. My grade-school children are beneficially affected by daylight-saving time..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. My younger children feel discriminated against when they see older brothers and sisters not having to comply with the time limits under daylight-saving time..... | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 15. I like the long afternoons of daylight-saving time because of the increased freedom it gives me..... | 6 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| 16. Mothers whose children are all in the teenage period experience the fewest adjustments in regard to daylight-saving time..... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 17. Driving is safer with daylight-saving time as more accidents happen at dusk when people are rushing home from work..... | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| 18. Morning driving in the dark causes more accidents..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 19. Daylight-saving time often means that a wife will have long evenings with the children while the husband is involved in other activities..... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 19 |
| 20. More work can be accomplished because of having to get up earlier in the morning..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 21. Daylight-saving time makes the "day" too long for top efficiency..... | 4 | 7 | 6 | 17 |
| 22. I like to get up when it is dark and get my work done so I can rest in the afternoon..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 23. Changing time twice a year causes me to be late more frequently..... | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 24. A family usually spends more money because of the long evenings brought about by daylight-saving time..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 25. With daylight-saving time, I worry less about my children staying out later as it is still light..... | 8 | 8 | 4 | 20 |
| 26. Because of daylight-saving time, children are hard to get to bed in the evening and hard to get up in the morning..... | 13 | 7 | 7 | 27 |
| 27. It is nice to get my work done in the morning when it is cooler..... | 7 | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| 28. After a few years of daylight-saving time, mothers will no longer feel some of the problems now associated with daylight-saving time..... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 29. Exhaustion and over-fatigue often occur as a result of daylight-saving time, and over a period of years ambitious mothers might pay the price of ill health..... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| 30. Because of daylight-saving time, meals are irregular and the family may suffer nutritionally..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 31. Daylight-saving time makes cooking and eating in the evening a hot and less relaxed period..... | 4 | 7 | 5 | 16 |
| 32. Daylight-saving time is good because the husband has more time to help with the children in the evening..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 33. Romantic relationships between husband and wife decline when we have daylight-saving time..... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 34. Romantic relationships between husband and wife increase when we have daylight-saving time..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. Daylight-saving time has caused families to be more oriented toward recreation..... | 8 | 7 | 3 | 18 |
| 36. I dislike daylight-saving time as my husband gets home much later in the evening because in his particular job he works until dark..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| 37. Daylight-saving time is for the benefit of the economy, not for the benefit of the parent-child relationships..... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| 38. Mothers nag children more due to the extension of the day under daylight-saving time..... | 2 | 11 | 6 | 19 |
| 39. Because of the hardship it puts on my husband, daylight-saving time is a problem..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| 40. Children fight and quarrel more when we have daylight-saving time..... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| 41. I dislike hearing people complain constantly about daylight-saving time..... | 9 | 8 | 7 | 24 |

APPENDIX B

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME QUESTIONNAIRE

September 23, 1969.

Dear Parent:

The attached questionnaire concerned with attitudes of mothers toward daylight saving time is part of a thesis being done in the Child Development Department at Utah State University. This project is concerned specifically with determining why mothers like or dislike daylight-saving time, and if mothers' attitudes change as her family goes through various stages in the family life cycle. The results of this study will help to provide insight into what reactions and problems mothers encounter with daylight-saving time, and may initiate further research in this new area.

We are particularly desirous of obtaining your responses as you have had a child enrolled in the Child Development Laboratory School, and your family is now in the particular stage of development. The enclosed questionnaire has been tested with sampling of mothers, and it has been revised to make it possible to obtain all necessary data while requiring a minimum of your time.

It will be appreciated if you will complete the questionnaire to September 30th and return it in the stamped envelope enclosed. Other phases of this research cannot be carried out until we complete analysis of the questionnaire data. We would welcome any comments that you may have concerning any aspect not covered in this questionnaire. We will be pleased to send you a summary of the questionnaire results if you desire. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

JEAN C. JOHNSON.

Background

Name: -----

Age of each child: -----

*Boys**Girls*

Education of mother: (check one)

8th grade

High school graduate

Some College

College Graduate

Graduate Student

Occupation of Father: -----

Religion: -----

Age of Mother: -----

Attitude scale

Read each of the statements below. Rate each statement by putting an "X" next to the statement which corresponds best to your own convictions. (Work as rapidly as you can.)

Which of the following responses best expresses your own attitude toward daylight-saving time?

----- I like it very much

----- I tend to dislike it with some reservations

----- I like it

----- I dislike it

----- I tend to like it with some reservations

----- I dislike it very much

Daylight-saving time is helpful to the successful operation of the country.

----- Strongly agree

----- Tend to disagree with some reservations

----- Agree

----- Disagree

----- Tend to agree with some reservations

----- Strongly disagree

Day light-saving time is contrary to the nature of people.

----- Strongly agree

----- Tend to disagree with some reservations

----- Agree

----- Disagree

----- Tend to agree with some reservations

----- Strongly disagree

On the whole, daylight-saving time is good for the country.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ----- Strongly agree | ----- Tend to disagree with some reservations |
| ----- Agree | ----- Disagree |
| ----- Tend to agree with some reservations | ----- Strongly disagree |

Daylight-saving time has more disadvantages than advantages.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ----- Strongly agree | ----- Tend to disagree with some reservations |
| ----- Agree | ----- Disagree |
| ----- Tend to agree with some reservations | ----- Strongly disagree |

It would be easier for me if daylight-saving time were eliminated.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ----- Strongly agree | ----- Tend to disagree with some reservations |
| ----- Agree | ----- Disagree |
| ----- Tend to agree with some reservations | ----- Strongly disagree |

Circle the numbers that best expresses your own feelings toward daylight-saving time :

1. I would like daylight-saving time if I didn't have any children.
2. Daylight-saving time adds another difficult change to the rearing of children.
3. I like daylight-saving time because I have more time to work in the yard.
4. Daylight-saving time is more oriented to men than to women.
5. I like to awaken in the darkness instead of light.
6. Daylight-saving times gives me more day time in the afternoon because my children take longer naps.
7. Our family adapts easily to the changes caused by daylight-saving time.
8. My children get very tired toward evening because of lengthy afternoons, and yet don't want to go to bed.
9. Each spring and fall when the daylight-saving time changes, I get upset.
10. With more afternoon daylight, our family has more time for special projects.
11. The changes associated with daylight-saving time makes it more difficult to be a good mother.
12. My grade school children are the most adversely affected by daylight-saving time.
13. My grade school children are beneficially affected by daylight-saving time.
14. My younger children feel discriminated against when they see older brothers and sisters not having to comply with time limits under daylight-saving time.
15. I like the long afternoons of day light-saving time because of the increased freedom it gives me.
16. Mothers whose children are all in the teen-age period, experience the fewest adjustments in regard to daylight-saving time.
17. Driving is safer with daylight-saving time as more accidents happen at dusk when people are rushing home from work.
34. Romantic relationships between husband and wife increases when we have daylight-saving time.
35. Daylight-saving time has caused families to be more oriented toward recreation.
36. I dislike daylight-saving time as my husband gets home much later in the evening because in his particular job, he works until dark.
37. Daylight-saving time is for the benefit of the economy, not for the benefit of the parent-child relationships.
38. Mothers nag children more due to the extension of the day under daylight-saving time.
39. Because of the hardship it puts on my husband, daylight-saving time is a problem.
40. Children fight and quarrel more when we have daylight-saving time.
41. I dislike hearing people complain constantly about daylight-saving time.

Give any other comments you may have about your feeling toward daylight-saving time :

VITA

JEAN C. JOHNSON, CANDIDATE FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

Thesis: Maternal Attitudes Toward Daylight-saving Time.

Major Field: Child Development.

Biographical Information:

Personal Data: Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, February 16, 1937; daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis W. Christiansen. Married Richard Kent Johnson, May 26, 1961.

Education: Attended elementary school in Seat Pleasant, Maryland, Washington, D.C., Richfield, Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; graduated from Olympus High School in 1955; received the Bachelor of Science degree from Utah State University, with a composite major in Child Development and Elementary Education in 1959; attended University of Utah, taking an education tour of Europe, Summer of 1960, and also received a Remedial Reading Certificate in 1962; completed requirements for the Master of Science Degree, specializing in Child Development, at Utah State University, 1970.

Professional Experience: Elementary education teacher; three years, 1959-1962; Granite School District, Salt Lake City School District; remedial reading teacher, three years, 1962-1968, Granite School District, Green River Public School, Green River, Utah.

(Letters submitted by Representative Carter, and referred to on p. 33, text, follow:)

KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
KANSAS STATE EDUCATION BUILDING,
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES,
Topeka, Kans., April 16, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
House of Representatives, 1202 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CARTER: I have your letter of inquiry as to the effect of the Uniform Time Act on the State of Kansas.

Many Kansans feel that a period of six months is too long for Daylight Saving Time to be in effect. During the months of May, September and October darkness or twilight hours pose some additional problems concerning the safe transportation of school children. There have been no reports, however, of injuries because of students waiting along streets or highways during darkness or semi-darkness.

I believe Daylight Saving Time would be more acceptable to school people and parents of school children in this state if it were effective for only three or four months beginning June 1 and ending either September 1 or October 1.

Sincerely,

C. TAYLOR WHITTIER,
Commissioner of Education, State of Kansas.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
April 16, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
House of Representatives, 1202 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: Yours of April 10 addressed to Gordon A. Dietrich has been handed to me for reply.

You advise that school officials in Kentucky and surrounding states have brought to your attention some of the problems caused by utilizing Daylight Saving Time during the school months. These problems included the possible injury to school children waiting along rural unlit highways for their school buses.

We have received no reports of any such injuries to school children in South Dakota. However, we do recognize that the utilization of Daylight Saving Time during the months of October and May do present some problems for both the children and their parents in the rural areas. We would support legislation to

delay the advent of Daylight Saving Time until the fourth Sunday in May and extend it until the fourth Sunday in September.

Thank you for inquiring as to our beliefs in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES C. SCHOOLER,
Assistant Superintendent, Administrative Services.

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Cheyenne, July 1, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
U.S. Representative, Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CARTER: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter relative to the effects of daylight saving time on school transportation. Following the close of school this year, we contacted the Traffic Division of the Wyoming Highway Department for information on daylight saving time in relation to highway accidents.

They report that even though no accidents have occurred in Wyoming that were directly attributable to daylight saving time, it was their feeling that it extends too far into the fall. There is a certain amount of hazard in the early morning hours when the children are waiting for busses in the semi-darkness. It was their belief that perhaps the dates of daylight saving time should be changed to commence on April 1 and end on October 1, or possibly be limited to just the summer months as you suggest.

I hope the above comments will be useful to you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

HARRY ROBERTS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Columbia, April 27, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
*Member of Congress, 5th District, Kentucky,
Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: Since school transportation in South Carolina is in my division, Dr. Busbee has referred your letter to me for a reply. I would have answered the letter sooner, but have had to check the contents with my transportation supervisors.

Transportation supervisors inform me that they have no information on any injuries or deaths occurring in South Carolina as a result of daylight saving time. However, all of the transportation supervisors would like to have daylight saving time ended each year either early in September or no later than September 30.

If you need any further information on this subject, I will make every effort to get it to you.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. DURHAM,
*Deputy Superintendent,
Division of Finance and Operations.*

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, April 27, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
*Member, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives,
1202 Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: Commissioner Hubert Wheeler has asked me to reply to your recent letter relative to the effects of the Uniform Time Act on school bus transportation of pupils in Missouri.

You have inquired specifically as to whether this department has received reports of pupil injuries as a result of meeting or leaving school buses in the dark or twilight hours. We have received no reports of pupil injuries which have been attributed directly to the time of transportation. However, it is possible that some injuries have occurred as a result of required early morning transportation.

We favor proposed legislation which would limit Daylight Saving Time to the summer months. It would be most helpful to parents, pupils, and schools, particularly in the rural areas where pupils must be transported long distances, if the Daylight Saving Time were limited to the period from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

I hope our statement will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

H. KENNETH KIRCHNER,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENNESSEE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER,
Nashville, April 24, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
House of Representatives,
1202 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: Reference is made to your letter of April 10 relative to the effects of the Uniform Time Act upon pupil safety in Tennessee school systems.

There is no denial of the fact that daylight saving time as observed in the past poses a hardship on rural school children transported to our many attendance centers. Many of our pupils have been required to wait in darkness on narrow roadways. I can not, however, document actual injuries to pupils because of the observance of this specific Act.

The possibility of restricting an observance of the Uniform Time Act to the summer months would certainly eliminate the possibility of school bus related accidents.

Sincerely,

J. H. WARE, *Commissioner.*

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Oklahoma City, Okla., April 20, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
1202 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CARTER: Your letter to Dr. D. D. Creech, dated April 10, 1970, regarding the effect of Daylight Saving Time on school bus safety, has been referred to me for reply.

In Oklahoma, we have had no injuries nor fatalities in school bus transportation because of Daylight Saving Time. We are in accord with your desire to correct the situation of children's waiting during the dark or twilight hours for a school bus on an unlit highway; this creates a hazardous condition for school bus safety. We are in favor of your proposal to eliminate this hazard even if Oklahoma has to date been fortunate in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK DUKE,
Director of Transportation, Finance Division.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
STATE OFFICE BUILDING,
Atlanta, April 20, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
House of Representatives,
5th District, Kentucky,
1202 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CARTER: I am replying to your letter of April 10, 1970, in which you ask for information pertaining to the difficulties encountered by students who have experienced hardships as a result of Daylight Saving Time.

While we have had no accounts of accidents or injuries received by students as a result of being on the highway during the dark hours, we have had considerable complaints from parents and students because of this situation. We have had several reports of parents having to accompany the children to the bus stop and wait in their cars until the bus arrived. This is because of the hazardous situations that exist.

We would certainly support you in your efforts to get the Uniform Time Act amended so that it would apply only to the summer months.

Sincerely,

JACK NIX, *State Superintendent of Schools.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
302 STATE OFFICE BUILDING,
Springfield, April 20, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
U.S. Congressman,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: Thank you for your letter of April 10, 1970, regarding the Uniform Time Act and its resultant problems concerning school bus transportation. I have discussed this matter with the staff of the Department of Pupil Transportation Services and was informed that no accidents during the daylight savings time could be contributed to the time change situation in any way. In fact, we have had no incidents reported to us by any district or driver relating to this subject. However, we have had numerous complaints concerning the winter hours and the problem of student safety, especially in late afternoon.

Thank you for including Illinois in your survey of states. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

RAY PAGE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Santa Fe, April 20, 1970.

HON. CONGRESSMAN TIM LEE CARTER,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: Your letter of April 10, 1970, to Mr. De Layo has been referred to me for reply.

There has been no accident in New Mexico involving school children waiting for a school bus that could be attributed to Daylight Saving Time. However, the potential is there, and I would certainly concur that a more desirable period for Daylight Saving Time would be the summer months.

Sincerely,

C. B. LEMON,
Director, School Transportation and Coordinator of Administrative Services.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Lincoln, April 15, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
*House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: To date we have had no injuries to school children who were waiting to be picked up by school buses during those hours prior to sunrise.

Currently Nebraska observes Daylight Saving Time from May through October. We have experienced no problems for school children except during the month of October. In the early mornings of October it is still dark when school youngsters are picked up by school buses. This is particularly true in rural areas where bus transportation must begin at an early hour because of distances involved.

The problem could be easily solved in Nebraska if Daylight Saving Time were to end October 1 instead of October 31.

Sincerely,

CECIL E. STANLEY, *Commissioner of Education.*

STATE OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, May 13, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
House of Representatives, 1202 Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of April 10, 1970 directed to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction regarding the effects of the Uniform Time Act in transporting school children was sent to my office for a reply.

On September 24, 1969, at 7:25 A.M., E.D.T., (Sun Time 5:25 A.M.) near Deedsville, Indiana in Miami County, two school children were struck and killed by a car while waiting for the school bus.

The girl, 8 years of age, was struck while waiting on a side road. The body was carried 121 feet and thrown across the fence by the impact, and the brother, 11 years of age, was thrown 228 feet 10 inches by impact. According to police report it was a little cloudy and almost dark. It is my opinion from investigating this and checking the police report that the time element had much to do with this accident.

I have also had numerous complaints from parents about the unsafe situation of children waiting in the dark for a school bus. One parent was disturbed for her child had to walk .4 of a mile on a road which the stone quarry trucks use. This mother could not work because she had to take the girl down to the bus stop for she didn't want her to walk this stone quarry road, not only because it was dangerous as far as trucks were concerned but because it was still dark.

I have had other complaints of children boarding buses at approximately 7 a.m. which is actually 5 a.m. according to the sun. There are many parents who let their children sleep as long as possible because of the early hour, then get them up, rush them through dress and stuff a bit of breakfast down and when the children board the bus and ride for a while they become ill. I have had teachers of the 1st and 2nd grades tell me that these children are in a daze and do not become alert until about noon.

I believe that it would be a big help if they adjusted the school time or had eastern daylight time during the months of June, July and August when the children are not in school.

If further information is desired, please advise.

Yours very truly,

HARRY A. FRUITS,
School Traffic Safety.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Tallahassee, April 20, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
House of Representatives, Fifth District of Kentucky, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CARTER: I was pleased to receive your letter of April 10, and to learn of your interest in the safety of pupils transported due to the application of daylight savings time. This has been a major concern to many school patrons having children riding school buses and of school personnel at every level who have responsibility for pupil transportation.

We do not at this time have a record of children who have been injured or killed while waiting for a school bus before daylight in the mornings. However, my staff have observed pupils waiting beside the highway for a school bus considerably before daybreak. It must be recognized that the potential is there and your interest in correcting the problem is appreciated.

I am providing a copy of a chart prepared by the Dade School District, Miami, Florida, which tells the story perhaps better than anything which I might say. The diagonally shaded area represents the period of daylight savings time.

Some Florida school districts operate school buses which load pupils by 6:15 a.m. Beginning April 26, these pupils will be boarding the bus about 35 minutes before sunrise. However, you recognize, I am sure, that the months of September to October 26 are of greatest concern to us.

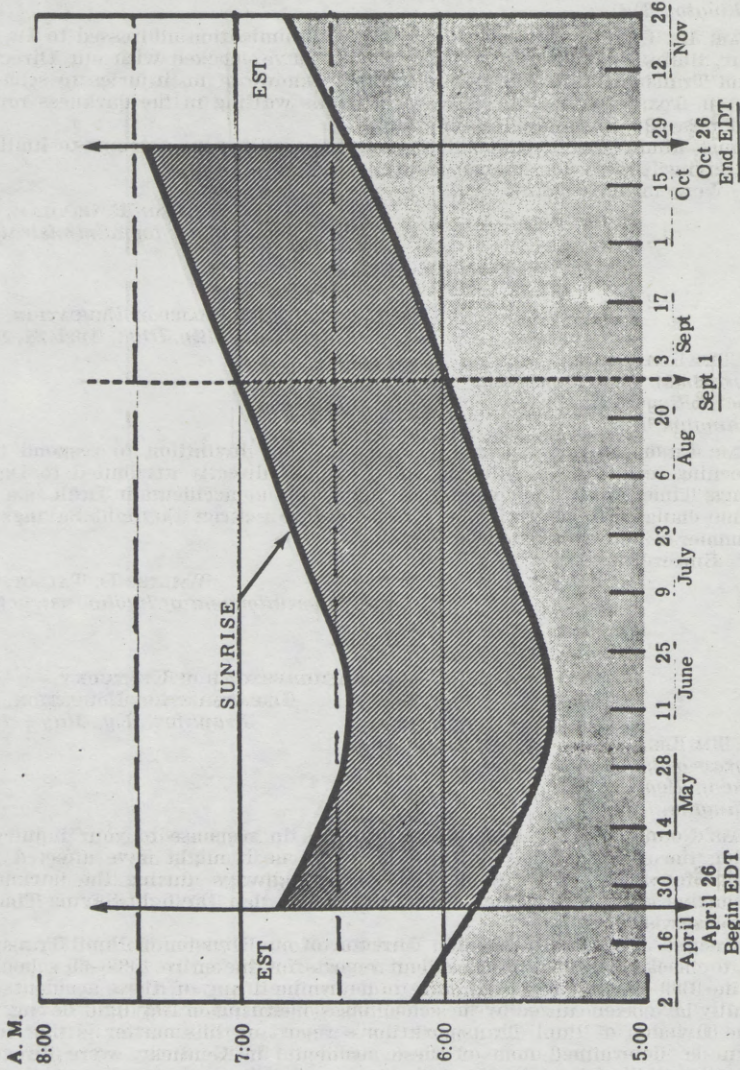
Miami, Florida, by range line count is 246 miles east of Tallahassee. You may note from the chart that on October 26 the sun rises in Miami about 6:14 a.m., Eastern Standard Time. In Tallahassee on the same date, the sun rises at 6:47 a.m. Thus, you see that pupils who must board a school bus at 6:15 a.m. during the period September 1 through October 26, must be beside the highway in this section from 33 to 40 minutes before sunrise. Thus, during the period September 1 through October 26, time is a critical factor in school transportation. Even the hour of 6:15 may be limited to isolated cases, loading school buses at 6:30 a.m. is quite common in many Florida districts. Many of our school districts are operating schools on a double session basis.

As one moves from the eastern line of one time zone west to the next time zone, the problem becomes progressively worse. The central time zone starts about 35 miles west of Tallahassee and extends to within 100 miles of El Paso, Texas; a distance of about 1,200 miles. The width of the central time zone is more than in the usual case due to the meandering of the boundary lines between the eastern and mountain time zones.

Sincerely,

FLOYD T. CHRISTIAN, *Commissioner.*

Comparison of Eastern Standard Time and Eastern Daylight Time for Miami, Florida



Administrative Research
 October 15, 1968

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY,
Austin, Tex., April 22, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
Member, House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CARTER: In response to your communication addressed to Dr. J. W. Edgar, State Commissioner of Education, I have checked with our Director of School Transportation who advises that he knows of no injuries to school bus riders in Texas schools caused by such pupils waiting in the darkness for their school buses due to Daylight Saving Time.

I must admit that I, personally, sympathize with your attempt to limit Daylight Saving Time to the summer months.

Very cordially yours,

LEON R. GRAHAM,
Assistant Commissioner for Administration.

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Salt Lake City, Utah, April 21, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
Congressman from Kentucky,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: Thanks for your invitation to respond to you concerning accidents of children which can be directly attributed to Daylight Savings Time. To my knowledge there have been no accidents in Utah as a result of time changes. It may still be a good idea to restrict Daylight Savings Time to summer or non-school months.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER D. TALBOT,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Frankfort, Ky., May 4, 1970.

HON. TIM LEE CARTER,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: This letter is in response to your inquiry concerning the effects of the Uniform Time Act as it might have affected pupils waiting for school buses along Kentucky's highways during the darkness or semi-darkness in the mornings during the period that Daylight Saving Time was being observed.

I directed Mr. Louis A. Yandell, Director of our Division of Pupil Transportation, to check our school bus accident reports for the entire 1968-69 school year and the 1969-70 school year to date to determine if any of these accidents could logically have been caused by the school buses operating on Daylight Saving Time.

The Division of Pupil Transportation's report on this matter is that insofar as can be determined none of these accidents in Kentucky were directly or indirectly attributed to the buses being operated in darkness or semi-darkness. It is Mr. Yandell's personal opinion that Kentucky has been very fortunate in this respect and that operation of the school buses during any period of reduced visibility increases the hazards to the pupils.

This report also points out that a number of our school districts set a later opening time for their schools in order to reduce the time that the school buses would be required to operate during the darkness period in the mornings. It was also pointed out that vehicle speed was likely to be less during these periods.

Your continued interest in the safety of school children throughout the nation is to be commended. It is hoped that you will be successful in your efforts to insure the highest degree of safety possible for our nation's youth.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

WENDELL P. BUTLER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Raleigh, May 6, 1970.

Hon. TIM LEE CARTER,
*Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: We express our appreciation to you for giving us a chance to express our opinion concerning the legislation relating to limiting daylight saving time to the summer months.

Insofar as I have been able to secure information, we have not had any children injured waiting at stops for school buses during the early hours of operating buses presented by daylight saving time. We do have difficulty of children leaving home early during the month of October.

Our preference would be to operate on daylight saving time from the first of May to the first of October.

Sincerely,

DELPHOS J. DARK,
Director, Division of Transportation.

THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bismarck, N. Dak., April 14, 1970.

Hon. TIM LEE CARTER,
*Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, 1202 Longworth Office
Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: We have no information on whether school children have been injured because of the Daylight Saving Time law and the time changes in North Dakota.

However, we do receive comments from parents of school children expressing a strong desire that daylight saving time be only during the three summer months. Personally, I think it would be well if schools, teachers, and children would not have to change their clocks during the 9-month school year.

Yours sincerely,

M. F. PETERSON, *Superintendent.*

SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

| DAY | JAN. | | FEB. | | MAR. | | APR. | | MAY | | JUNE | | JULY | | AUG. | | SEPT. | | OCT. | | NOV. | | DEC. | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. | Rise A.M. | Set P.M. |
| 1 | 7:56 | 5:30 | 7:45 | 6:02 | 7:12 | 6:33 | 6:25 | 7:02 | 5:43 | 7:30 | 5:18 | 7:57 | 5:20 | 8:07 | 5:42 | 7:49 | 6:09 | 7:10 | 6:35 | 6:23 | 7:05 | 5:40 | 7:37 | 5:20 |
| 2 | 7:56 | 5:31 | 7:44 | 6:03 | 7:10 | 6:34 | 6:24 | 7:03 | 5:42 | 7:31 | 5:18 | 7:57 | 5:20 | 8:06 | 5:42 | 7:48 | 6:10 | 7:10 | 6:36 | 6:24 | 7:06 | 5:39 | 7:38 | 5:20 |
| 3 | 7:56 | 5:32 | 7:43 | 6:04 | 7:09 | 6:35 | 6:22 | 7:04 | 5:41 | 7:32 | 5:17 | 7:58 | 5:21 | 8:06 | 5:43 | 7:47 | 6:10 | 7:07 | 6:37 | 6:25 | 7:07 | 5:38 | 7:39 | 5:19 |
| 4 | 7:57 | 5:33 | 7:42 | 6:05 | 7:08 | 6:36 | 6:21 | 7:05 | 5:40 | 7:33 | 5:17 | 7:59 | 5:21 | 8:06 | 5:44 | 7:46 | 6:11 | 7:05 | 6:38 | 6:18 | 7:08 | 5:37 | 7:40 | 5:19 |
| 5 | 7:57 | 5:33 | 7:41 | 6:07 | 7:06 | 6:37 | 6:19 | 7:06 | 5:39 | 7:34 | 5:17 | 7:59 | 5:22 | 8:06 | 5:45 | 7:45 | 6:12 | 7:04 | 6:38 | 6:17 | 7:09 | 5:36 | 7:41 | 5:19 |
| 6 | 7:57 | 5:34 | 7:40 | 6:08 | 7:05 | 6:38 | 6:17 | 7:07 | 5:38 | 7:35 | 5:16 | 8:00 | 5:22 | 8:06 | 5:46 | 7:44 | 6:13 | 7:02 | 6:39 | 6:15 | 7:11 | 5:35 | 7:42 | 5:19 |
| 7 | 7:57 | 5:35 | 7:39 | 6:09 | 7:03 | 6:39 | 6:16 | 7:08 | 5:37 | 7:36 | 5:16 | 8:00 | 5:23 | 8:05 | 5:47 | 7:43 | 6:14 | 7:00 | 6:40 | 6:14 | 7:12 | 5:34 | 7:42 | 5:19 |
| 8 | 7:56 | 5:36 | 7:38 | 6:10 | 7:02 | 6:40 | 6:15 | 7:09 | 5:36 | 7:37 | 5:16 | 8:01 | 5:23 | 8:05 | 5:48 | 7:42 | 6:15 | 6:59 | 6:41 | 6:12 | 7:13 | 5:33 | 7:43 | 5:19 |
| 9 | 7:56 | 5:37 | 7:37 | 6:11 | 7:00 | 6:41 | 6:13 | 7:10 | 5:35 | 7:38 | 5:16 | 8:01 | 5:24 | 8:05 | 5:49 | 7:41 | 6:16 | 6:57 | 6:42 | 6:13 | 7:15 | 5:32 | 7:45 | 5:19 |
| 10 | 7:56 | 5:38 | 7:36 | 6:12 | 6:59 | 6:42 | 6:12 | 7:11 | 5:34 | 7:39 | 5:16 | 8:02 | 5:25 | 8:04 | 5:49 | 7:40 | 6:16 | 6:56 | 6:43 | 6:09 | 7:15 | 5:32 | 7:45 | 5:19 |
| 11 | 7:56 | 5:39 | 7:35 | 6:13 | 6:57 | 6:42 | 6:10 | 7:12 | 5:33 | 7:40 | 5:16 | 8:02 | 5:25 | 8:04 | 5:50 | 7:38 | 6:17 | 6:54 | 6:44 | 6:08 | 7:16 | 5:31 | 7:46 | 5:20 |
| 12 | 7:56 | 5:40 | 7:34 | 6:14 | 6:56 | 6:43 | 6:09 | 7:13 | 5:32 | 7:41 | 5:16 | 8:03 | 5:26 | 8:04 | 5:51 | 7:37 | 6:18 | 6:53 | 6:45 | 6:06 | 7:17 | 5:30 | 7:47 | 5:20 |
| 13 | 7:56 | 5:41 | 7:33 | 6:15 | 6:54 | 6:44 | 6:07 | 7:14 | 5:31 | 7:41 | 5:16 | 8:03 | 5:27 | 8:04 | 5:52 | 7:36 | 6:19 | 6:51 | 6:46 | 6:05 | 7:18 | 5:29 | 7:48 | 5:20 |
| 14 | 7:55 | 5:42 | 7:31 | 6:17 | 6:53 | 6:45 | 6:06 | 7:14 | 5:30 | 7:42 | 5:16 | 8:04 | 5:28 | 8:02 | 5:53 | 7:35 | 6:20 | 6:48 | 6:48 | 6:02 | 7:20 | 5:27 | 7:49 | 5:20 |
| 15 | 7:55 | 5:43 | 7:30 | 6:18 | 6:51 | 6:46 | 6:04 | 7:15 | 5:29 | 7:43 | 5:16 | 8:04 | 5:28 | 8:02 | 5:54 | 7:35 | 6:21 | 6:46 | 6:53 | 6:40 | 7:21 | 5:27 | 7:49 | 5:21 |
| 16 | 7:55 | 5:44 | 7:29 | 6:19 | 6:50 | 6:47 | 6:03 | 7:16 | 5:28 | 7:44 | 5:16 | 8:05 | 5:29 | 8:02 | 5:55 | 7:32 | 6:22 | 6:46 | 6:49 | 6:01 | 7:21 | 5:27 | 7:49 | 5:21 |
| 17 | 7:54 | 5:45 | 7:28 | 6:20 | 6:48 | 6:48 | 6:01 | 7:17 | 5:27 | 7:45 | 5:16 | 8:05 | 5:29 | 8:01 | 5:56 | 7:31 | 6:23 | 6:45 | 6:50 | 6:39 | 7:22 | 5:26 | 7:50 | 5:21 |
| 18 | 7:54 | 5:46 | 7:27 | 6:21 | 6:47 | 6:49 | 6:00 | 7:18 | 5:26 | 7:46 | 5:16 | 8:05 | 5:30 | 8:01 | 5:56 | 7:29 | 6:24 | 6:43 | 6:51 | 6:37 | 7:25 | 5:25 | 7:51 | 5:22 |
| 19 | 7:53 | 5:47 | 7:25 | 6:22 | 6:45 | 6:50 | 5:59 | 7:19 | 5:25 | 7:47 | 5:16 | 8:05 | 5:31 | 8:00 | 5:57 | 7:27 | 6:25 | 6:42 | 6:55 | 6:35 | 7:26 | 5:24 | 7:52 | 5:22 |
| 20 | 7:53 | 5:49 | 7:24 | 6:23 | 6:44 | 6:51 | 5:57 | 7:20 | 5:25 | 7:47 | 5:16 | 8:06 | 5:32 | 7:59 | 5:58 | 7:27 | 6:24 | 6:42 | 6:53 | 6:34 | 7:26 | 5:24 | 7:52 | 5:22 |
| 21 | 7:52 | 5:50 | 7:23 | 6:24 | 6:42 | 6:52 | 5:56 | 7:21 | 5:24 | 7:48 | 5:16 | 8:06 | 5:33 | 7:59 | 5:59 | 7:25 | 6:26 | 6:39 | 6:54 | 6:34 | 7:27 | 5:24 | 7:52 | 5:23 |
| 22 | 7:52 | 5:51 | 7:21 | 6:25 | 6:40 | 6:53 | 5:55 | 7:22 | 5:23 | 7:49 | 5:17 | 8:06 | 5:33 | 7:58 | 6:00 | 7:24 | 6:27 | 6:37 | 6:55 | 6:33 | 7:28 | 5:23 | 7:53 | 5:24 |
| 23 | 7:51 | 5:52 | 7:20 | 6:26 | 6:39 | 6:54 | 5:53 | 7:23 | 5:23 | 7:50 | 5:17 | 8:06 | 5:34 | 7:57 | 6:01 | 7:23 | 6:28 | 6:35 | 6:56 | 6:31 | 7:30 | 5:22 | 7:54 | 5:24 |
| 24 | 7:51 | 5:53 | 7:19 | 6:27 | 6:37 | 6:55 | 5:52 | 7:24 | 5:22 | 7:51 | 5:17 | 8:06 | 5:36 | 7:56 | 6:02 | 7:22 | 6:29 | 6:32 | 6:58 | 6:28 | 7:31 | 5:22 | 7:54 | 5:25 |
| 25 | 7:50 | 5:54 | 7:17 | 6:28 | 6:36 | 6:56 | 5:51 | 7:25 | 5:21 | 7:52 | 5:18 | 8:07 | 5:36 | 7:55 | 6:03 | 7:20 | 6:29 | 6:32 | 6:58 | 6:26 | 7:32 | 5:22 | 7:55 | 5:25 |
| 26 | 7:49 | 5:55 | 7:16 | 6:29 | 6:34 | 6:57 | 5:49 | 7:26 | 5:21 | 7:52 | 5:18 | 8:07 | 5:37 | 7:55 | 6:03 | 7:18 | 6:30 | 6:31 | 6:59 | 6:24 | 7:32 | 5:21 | 7:55 | 5:26 |
| 27 | 7:49 | 5:56 | 7:15 | 6:30 | 6:33 | 6:58 | 5:48 | 7:27 | 5:20 | 7:50 | 5:18 | 8:07 | 5:37 | 7:54 | 6:04 | 7:17 | 6:31 | 6:29 | 7:00 | 6:48 | 7:33 | 5:21 | 7:55 | 5:27 |
| 28 | 7:48 | 5:57 | 7:13 | 6:31 | 6:31 | 6:59 | 5:47 | 7:28 | 5:20 | 7:54 | 5:18 | 8:07 | 5:38 | 7:53 | 6:05 | 7:15 | 6:32 | 6:28 | 7:02 | 6:43 | 7:35 | 5:20 | 7:55 | 5:28 |
| 29 | 7:47 | 5:59 | 7:13 | 6:32 | 6:30 | 7:00 | 5:46 | 7:29 | 5:19 | 7:55 | 5:19 | 8:07 | 5:39 | 7:52 | 6:06 | 7:13 | 6:34 | 6:26 | 7:03 | 6:45 | 7:36 | 5:20 | 7:56 | 5:28 |
| 30 | 7:46 | 6:00 | 6:28 | 7:00 | 6:28 | 7:00 | 5:45 | 7:29 | 5:19 | 7:55 | 5:19 | 8:07 | 5:40 | 7:51 | 6:07 | 7:11 | 6:34 | 6:24 | 7:05 | 6:43 | 7:36 | 5:20 | 7:56 | 5:28 |
| 31 | 7:46 | 6:01 | 6:27 | 7:01 | 6:27 | 7:01 | 5:41 | 7:30 | 5:18 | 7:56 | 5:18 | 8:07 | 5:41 | 7:50 | 6:08 | 7:13 | 6:34 | 6:24 | 7:04 | 6:42 | 7:36 | 5:20 | 7:56 | 5:29 |

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

Prepared by
NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE
UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20390
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1986
(OVER)

KNOX COUNTY SCHOOLS,
Barbourville, Ky., March 19, 1971.

Re H.R. 4509, Day Light Saving Time.

Hon. TIM LEE CARTER,
Congress of United States,
House of Representatives,
Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: I have reviewed the average daily attendance of students attending Knox County School system for the school years 1965-1970. The average daily attendance of children for these years is 4,904. The average number of children transported for this period of time is 3,966. Approximately four hundred ninety (490) have to walk an average of approximately one mile to catch the school bus.

Dr. Carter, as a result of this Day Light Saving Time this four hundred ninety (490) children have to leave home before day-light and return home at approximately dark in the afternoon. Also the majority of 3,966 children leave home before it is day-light. This is especially true during the month of September and October.

The members of Knox County Board of Education and I feel that if Day Light Saving Time could be changed to run from Memorial Day until Labor Day that it would be of great help to our school children because they would not have to be traveling in the morning before day-light and getting home in the afternoon at dark. In addition our average daily attendance would increase because many of the children are afraid to leave home and travel to catch the bus in the dark.

Dr. Carter, I have talked to the majority of parents in Knox County and they strongly endorse the change in Day Light Saving Time as indicated in House Bill 4509.

If I can furnish other needed information I will be happy to present it.

Very sincerely yours,

JESSE D. LAY, *Superintendent.*

HARLAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Harlan, Ky., March 18, 1971.

Hon. TIM LEE CARTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARTER: Please accept my apology for not personally testifying before the Senate Committee. However, this is not possible as I do have an obligation to two previous out-of-county commitments.

It is the feeling of our school community to wholeheartedly support Bill Number HR4509 which concerns Daylight Saving Time—the change in time to occur between the period of Memorial Day and Labor Day.

Many of our school children have to catch the school bus at an early hour and this additional early time presents a hardship for them as they have to leave home on several days even before daylight. This recommended time change should be more beneficial and less frustrating to the children, and we would appreciate it if due consideration would be given toward the passage of the bill.

Yours very truly,

JAMES A. CAWOOD,
Superintendent, Harlan County Schools.

(Letters received by Mayor Klen and submitted for the record, as referred to on p. 39, text, follow:)

To: Mayor Joseph Klen.
From: Dr. Robert L. Medcalf, Superintendent Hammond Public Schools.
Re Uniform Time Act.
Date: March 19, 1971.

The time change would affect many aspects of life in Hammond. Family life would be affected—father on one time schedule, school children on another. Coordinating family life and rides to school would be difficult.

Husband and wife working in different time zones would pose difficulty.

Transportation schedules—peak loads would be affected. Much of our public transportation originates in Chicago and coordinating connections with the South Shore and bus company would be a problem.

Many of the school business transactions, purchasing, delivery of books and school equipment, etc., would be affected. Many of the business firms with which the Hammond Public Schools deal, are in Chicago and environs.

The schools and the community are very closely dependent upon Chicago and environs for recreational and cultural activities. A time differential is discriminatory.

The professional and non-professional staff members commute from Chicago and surrounding areas.

SCHOOL CITY OF EAST CHICAGO,
SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
East Chicago, Ind., March 19, 1971.

MAYOR JOSEPH KLEN,
*5925 Calumet Avenue,
Hammond, Ind.*

DEAR MAYOR KLEN: As you make your feelings known relative to the impossible situation the Calumet area is involved in due to our time problems, please make our feelings known too.

The East Chicago schools will be put into a terribly inconvenient situation. It will be necessary to inform our parents that we must adhere to legislative mandates and conduct our schools on eastern time while in fact they are actually being conducted on central time. Every communication that will be sent to parents relative to time of meetings and school days must make clear the fact that it will be on community time as stated, which equates to actual time relative to central time.

Years ago we were involved in a similar situation and the upset it caused in the community was more than we care to look forward to as we are in the same situation again. Compounding the problem is the fact that our professional staff is a very mobile group and we have significant numbers of people who live in Illinois. Their problems as they conduct their homes and relate to us professionally will become compounded as they must of necessity continually consider the two time zones in which they live and work.

To sum it all up, it seems absolutely inconceivable to me that the proper legislative course couldn't be followed to alleviate a problem caused by a rural oriented legislature looking only to serve its own while ignoring our industrialized tie-up with Chicago.

One can only begin to lose faith in our legislative process if amends can now not be found.

Sincerely,

ROBERT KRAJEWSKI,
Superintendent of Schools.

AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
Whiting, Ind., March 19, 1971.

MAYOR JOSEPH E. KLEN,
*City Hall,
Hammond, Ind.*

DEAR MAYOR KLEN: You have expressed your feelings regarding the proposed time changes in Northwest Indiana. As a citizen of the area as well as the President of a business operating in interstate commerce, I cannot help but encourage your position to retain a uniformity between our clocks and those of the City of Chicago.

Although we are an Indiana chartered Bank, because of our proximity to the Chicago Financial District, we are highly dependent on the time that these Chicago Bankers, Brokers and Businesses are available to us.

In addition, all major Television and News Media which plays an important role in our decision making emanates from the Chicago Metropolitan area which again would place us at a distinct disadvantage if the clocks are not uniform.

Because of the confusion resulting from a difference in time, many of our retail business depositors will suffer loss of sales—sales that are vital to the financial health of the State.

Although this is a highly controversial issue, Indiana stands to lose more than it will gain by the difference in time.

Sincerely,

NORBERT P. GRENCHIK, *President.*

BURNS FUNERAL HOMES, INC.,
Indianapolis, Ind., March 22, 1971.

(WE ARE OPPOSED TO TIME CHANGE)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: On behalf of the Burns Funeral Homes, Inc. I must vehemently protest the recent legislative action making it mandatory to use standard time regulation throughout the state.

The time factor is of grave importance to the people of the Calumet Region. The effect of the recent legislative decision to use standard time year-round is devastating to the economic and social interaction of the Calumet area with nearby Chicago and its suburbs. Is it not possible to compromise the urban-rural situation which always seems to be the basis of a conflict about time? The relationship that the farmer has with time is personal; he rises and retires with the sunrise and sunset. The relationship between the urbanite and time is much more complex. Business appointments, school schedules, transportation schedules, and social appointments of more than five million people will be affected. Relationships between differing time zones in Northwestern Indiana and Illinois can be metaphorically compared to the use of two different monetary systems in a single city. The effect is time consuming, complex, unnecessary, and illogical.

The residents of Northwestern Indiana cannot and will not function under such an illogical structure dictated by individuals who do not understand nor care to realize the magnamous effect of so simple a decision.

Since the unsavory legislative decision concerning the permanent use of standard time the Burns Funeral Homes has been deluged by concerned Calumet Region citizens calling for direct and decisive action from civic leaders. This letter is just one overt act precipitated by concerned citizens, undoubtedly many more already have, or will call your attention to this serious and pervasive problem.

This decision must not be allowed to force the citizens of Northwestern Indiana, whose way of life depends so vitally upon the metropolitan area of Chicago, to divest themselves of this relationship and totally undermine the economy, social, and cultural base of their society.

To force the citizens of Northwest Indiana to permanently conform to the standard time regulation is totally unjust and a definite affront to the people of the Calumet Region, upon whom the majority of people in the State of Indiana depend for a balanced economy.

I sincerely hope that a remedial action can be implemented in the shortest time possible.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BURNS, *Vice President.*

BOARD OF PARK AND RECREATION,
Hammond, Ind., March 22, 1971.

HON. JOSEPH E. KLEN,
*Mayor, City of Hammond,
Hammond, Ind.*

DEAR MAYOR KLEN: We of the Hammond Park and Recreation Department are greatly concerned about the Federal Law stating that the entire State of Indiana must use Central Standard Time for the entire year.

Our programs which provide for many out of door activities will be curtailed and frustrated for many reasons.

1. In our baseball and softball leagues we will now be able to play one game each evening instead of two games.

2. Residents that live in Hammond but work in Chicago will not have a coordinated time with Hammond residents thus causing a disturbance that is unnecessary.

3. People enjoy long summer evenings that are used for private activities. This enjoyable time will be shortened one hour.

4. We are conservationists by necessity and feel that eliminating one hour of daylight each evening is extravagant and causes a waste of natural resources besides causing additional expenditure of the tax dollar to light facilities.

We of the Park and Recreation Department would urge that you Mayor Klen express our concern to the property authorities so that an attempt to rectify this misuse of the establishment of Central Standard Time for Northern Indiana can be changed.

Sincerely,

JOHN N. HIGGINS,

Administrative Director of Parks and Recreation.

HAMMOND, INDIANA, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Hammond, Ind., March 19, 1971.

HON. MAYOR JOSEPH E. KLEN,
*City Hall, 5925 Calumet Avenue,
Hammond, Ind.*

DEAR MAYOR KLEN: The Hammond Indiana Chamber of Commerce Membership consisting of a majority of the business enterprises in Hammond are alarmed at the chaos which will occur in Northwest Indiana come the last Sunday of April, 1971. That chaos will be created because state law requires our city to operate on a different time than the city of Chicago. As you know, the majority of business and industries located in Hammond have had their business operations geared to the counterparts in the city of Chicago. This time change will create havoc, in their estimation, with the free flow of business transactions normally carried on between their companies and those companies and financial institutions within the city of Chicago, Illinois.

Many of the business establishments in Chicago employ residents from the Hammond area and this time differential will create problems for their daily lives. The same holds true for those residents of Illinois that work in Indiana or Hammond.

The membership of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce urgently requests you inform the proper governmental agency that the business and industry in Hammond, Indiana need to stay on the same time as Chicago, Illinois. We know that you share the urgency of this matter and will do everything possible in your capacity as mayor to accomplish this.

Cordially,

WALTER D. FORD, *Executive Vice President.*

LEWIN'S, INC.,
Whiting, Ind., March 15, 1971.

Congressman HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
*Chairman, Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Room 2366, House
Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515*

DEAR SIR: I urgently request that you take quick action on support of H. B. 3508, allowing Lake County and other counties of Indiana in the Chicago metropolitan area to remain in the same time zone as Chicago.

As a merchant it would be an almost impossible situation for us to do business having a different time than Chicago.

I certainly appreciate your support of Congressman J. Edward Roush's time bill 3508.

Yours very truly,

KENNETH J. LEWIN,
President, East Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

DOWNTOWN HAMMOND COUNCIL, INC.,
Hammond, Ind., March 22, 1971.

Hon. Mayor JOSEPH E. KLEN,
Hammond City Hall,
5925 Calumet Avenue,
Hammond, Ind.

DEAR MAYOR KLEN: The Downtown Hammond Council, which consists of the major retail, financial and service organizations in Hammond, strongly opposes the State Law which would put Hammond on a different time than the City of Chicago, Illinois. This time change would greatly impair the flow of business between the two cities, and cause general havoc to employees who live in Illinois and work in Indiana and vice versa.

We strongly urge you to make every effort to persuade the proper agencies to keep Hammond on the same time as Chicago, Illinois. Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

JERRY FITZGERALD, *Executive Director.*

WHITING-ROBERTSDALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Whiting, Ind., March 22, 1971.

(WE ARE OPPOSED TO TIME CHANGE)

INDIANA STATE LEGISLATURE,
Indiana State Capitol,
Indianapolis, Ind.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: On behalf of the Whiting-Robertsdale Chamber of Commerce I must vehemently protest the recent legislative action making it mandatory to use standard time regulation throughout the state.

The time factor is of grave importance to the people of the Calumet Region. The effect of the recent legislative decision to use standard time year-round is devastating to the economic and social interaction of the Calumet area with nearby Chicago and its suburbs. Is it not possible to compromise the urban-rural situation which always seems to be the basis of a conflict about time? The relationship that the farmer has with time is personal; he rises and retires with the sunrise and sunset. The relationship between the urbanite and time is much more complex. Business appointments, school schedules, transportation schedules, and social appointments of more than five million people will be affected. Relationships between differing time zones in Northwestern Indiana and Illinois can be metaphorically compared to the use of two different monetary systems in a single city. The effect is time consuming, complex, unnecessary, and illogical.

The residents of Northwestern Indiana can not and will not function under such an illogical structure dictated by individuals who do not understand nor care to realize the magnanimous effect of so simple a decision.

Since the unsavory legislative decision concerning the permanent use of standard time the Whiting-Robertsdale Chamber of Commerce has been deluged by concerned Calumet Region citizens calling for direct and decisive action from civic leaders. This letter is just one overt act precipitated by concerned citizens, undoubtedly many more already have, or will call your attention to this serious and pervasive problem.

This decision must not be allowed to force the citizens of Northwestern Indiana, whose way of life depends so vitally upon the metropolitan area of Chicago, to divest themselves of this relationship and totally undermine the economy, social, and cultural base of their society.

To force the citizens of Northwest Indiana to permanently conform to the standard time regulation is totally unjust and a definite affront to the people of the Calumet Region, upon whom the majority of people in the State of Indiana depend for a balanced economy.

I sincerely hope that a remedial action can be implemented in the shortest time possible.

Yours Truly,

THOMAS F. OWENS, *President.*

MUNSTER, IND.,
March 22, 1971.

Subject: *Federal and local legislation on time zones.*

Hon. JOSEPH E. KLEN,
Mayor of Hammond,
City Hall,
5925 Calumet Avenue,
Hammond, Ind.

DEAR MAYOR KLEN: In the last several years the Federal Government and the Indiana Legislature have been discussing, and from time to time have taken action on time zoning for the State of Indiana and the Middle West. Proposed measures, in many cases, have been conflicting and would not work to the benefit of the local community.

As you know, the Indiana Legislature has been "kicking time zone lines around" and proposals have been made that the Calumet Region in the State of Indiana be placed in the Eastern Time Zone. This is in line with general Federal Government thinking. In the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Munster this would not be good. We should be included in a time zone with the Chicago district—whether this be Central Standard Time or Eastern Standard Time.

We understand that you will be in Washington to review this matter with Senators Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh. We would like for you to voice the position of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Munster. We request that our area be included in the time zone used by the Chicago area (CST). We, in turn, support the amendment to the bill as proposed by Senators Hartke and Bayh.

If you should need additional support in this regard please contact us.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE A. ERICKSON,
President, Board of Trustees.

TEAMSTERS UNION LOCAL 142,
Gary, Ind., March 22, 1971.

Hon. VANCE HARTKE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HARTKE: On behalf of the 8,000 members of Teamsters Union Local 142, Gary, Indiana, we would like to protest the inclusion of Lake and Porter Counties, Indiana, in the Eastern Time Zone.

Lake and Porter Counties are a part of the Chicago Metropolitan Area, with Lake also in the Chicago Commercial Zone, and as such we are economically tied to the Chicago area.

Many of our members, together with other citizens of Lake and Porter Counties travel back and forth daily between Indiana and Illinois in pursuit of their occupations.

Since the Chicago area communities are so economically interdependent on each other, two different time zones would impose a severe hardship on Lake and Porter Counties.

We therefore urge you to support the people of Northwest Indiana in their campaign to remain in the Central Time Zone.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

DONALD SAWOCHKA,
Secretary-Treasurer.
RALPH VONASCH,
President.

NATIONAL OIL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 1, INC.,
Whiting, Ind., March 22, 1971.

Hon. Mayor JOSEPH E. KLEN,
City of Hammond,
5925 Calumet Avenue,
Hammond, Ind. 46320.

MAYOR KLEN: In behalf of the 2,200 employees in our bargaining unit, who work at the American Oil Company Refinery located in Whiting, Indiana, and the Research & Development Laboratory located in Hammond, Indiana, I write

this letter protesting the proposed time change in this part of the State of Indiana, which will adversely affect many of these oil workers .

This proposed change is certainly not in the best interest of the members we represent. Therefore, I ask that you exert every effort to see that our members not be inconvenienced with the problem of living by two time-standards, i.e., one time standard at home, and another on his job.

Indiana has long been a backward (or should I say, "backwoods") State—it has always followed—it has never led! To approve this controversial time change would most certainly make Indiana a backwoods State, and the passage of time change, such as we have before us today, is but a benefit to the backwoods people.

So, let's not move backwards, but forward, by retaining the time standards that have been in effect for many years, in our State of Indiana.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH J. SOTAK,
President.

WJOB, COLBY BROADCASTING CORP.,
Hammond, Ind., March 19, 1971.

Hon. JOSEPH E. KLEN,
Mayor,
Hammond, Ind.

DEAR MAYOR KLEN: I am happy to hear that you are going to appear before the members of Congress on the subject of the very controversial DAYLIGHT vs. STANDARD Time bill. In that connection I would like to offer the following comments limited to the point of view of radio station WJOB and our audience.

(1) Radio station WJOB's signal extends to the areas that are closely associated with the citizens of Hammond. This area, of course, includes to a great degree Chicago, Illinois as well as the southern and western suburbs and counties adjacent to Chicago. It is easy to see, therefore, what great confusion would be created by broadcasting the time in Hammond to a person living in Illinois. Equally disturbing would be the broadcasting of the local time in Hammond to a Hammond listener whose life is based upon a timetable created by his employer which is, to a great degree, in the State of Illinois. The result would be that WJOB would end up losing a great deal of its radio audience which would then result in a loss of broadcast revenue and the resulting loss in taxable dollars to our city, county and state. Of even greater consequence is the loss of the facilities of local news that has always been a cornerstone of the FCC philosophy of broadcasting for the community.

(2) The information broadcast by WJOB consists of much information that comes from the wire services, courts and other governmental bodies located in and about the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois. To have a timetable separate from the Chicago Metropolitan Area would cause great hardship as well as confusion to the citizens of Hammond. One needs only to visit the business, industrial, legal or commercial centers in the Chicagoland area to see the great number of automobiles with Indiana license plates. That in itself shows how closely intertwined we are to the schedules and timetables of the Chicagoland area.

(3) To isolate Hammond, Indiana from the state of Illinois only with respect to time would be most unfair because so many other facets of our community are associated and included in the Chicagoland area. An example of this is the fact that under the existing FCC rules a cable TV operation in Hammond, Indiana is prohibited from picking up distant TV signals because we are included, by the FCC, in the Chicagoland TV market statistics. There are many other drawbacks and relationships that exist because the Federal Government includes our area in with, and a part of, the Chicagoland Metropolitan Area.

I hope, Mayor Klen, that you will be able to present the above information to our legislative representatives so that the wise and proper bill can be prepared which will afford our community to continue to exist without all the chaos and disruptions that the existing bill will present to us.

Transmitting our best, always,

JULIAN COLBY, *President.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Following the hearings conducted by the Committee on Commerce on March 24, 1971, on S. 664, S. 697, and S. 904, a member of the Committee's staff requested the Department of Transportation to submit supplemental comments concerning our positions on S. 664. The following discussion of our views is submitted in response to that request.

S. 664 would reduce the annual period of advanced time from the present six months to a little over the three months between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

The legislative history of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260 et seq.) is replete with references to the fact that all the States that observed "advanced" time in 1964-65 on a State-wide basis commenced their observance on the last Sunday in April. This particular day was eventually selected by the Congress to initiate nation-wide "advanced" time under the Uniform Time Act.

The Senate report on the uniform time legislation classified 15 States as observers of State-wide "advanced" time.¹ This evidence demonstrates the widespread popularity of the late April date among those States that had uniform observance of "advanced" time. In this connection it must be remembered that the Uniform Time Act does not require observance of "advanced" time in any State that exempts itself. Therefore, the above statistic should be accorded added significance since these States had voluntarily chosen State-wide observance and thus expressed their preference for late April as the beginning of "daylight saving" time.

In 1964, 31 of the 50 States observed "advanced" time either on a State-wide basis or in various parts of their State. Thus a majority of the States had some form of "daylight saving" time. Of this majority, 20 elected to begin their partial or total observance on the last Sunday in April and 15 returned to standard time on the last Sunday in October.² Both the April beginning and the October termination were clearly the most popular dates for switching to and from "advanced" time. The popularity of the April and October dates was noted by Representative Fraser of Minnesota in a speech to the House in March of 1965:³

"According to a recent survey of the States observing daylight saving time on both a State-wide and local option basis, all but five States switched to daylight saving time the last Sunday in April. For this reason, I have used this most common starting date in my bill even though most of my own State of Minnesota currently observes a later date."

The general acceptance of these two dates was echoed by Representative Hansen of Iowa in August of 1965:⁴

"So again I say that there is an urgent need for national agreement at least on the starting and closing dates for daylight saving time—these dates to be the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October in keeping with what is clearly the majority choice in this regard."

The Senate's own figures indicated that 90 percent of the 100 million Americans enjoying "advanced" time in 1965, before the passage of the Uniform Time Act, did so between late April and late October.⁵ With such an overwhelming consensus the Congress would have created unnecessary problems for itself had it insisted on changing this period.

The State of California has held the only popular referendum on the subject of the dates "advanced" time would be in effect. Prior to 1962 California went off "advanced" time in September, one month before the majority of other "daylight saving" time States. The result was that during this one-month period from late September to late October, California was 4 hours behind the great commercial east coast States. By a vote of 2,836,050 to 1,087,408 (nearly 3 to 1) the people of California ratified their use of "advanced" time and extended it one month to conform with the trend in other States.⁶ It has often been said

¹ Senate Rept. No. 268, 89th Cong., 1st sess. 2 (1965).

² Hearings on S. 1404 before the Committee on Commerce, 89th Cong., 1st sess. 23 (1965).

³ Cong. Rec. 4819 (daily ed. March 11, 1965).

⁴ Cong. Rec. 19269 (daily ed. Aug. 3, 1965).

⁵ Senate Rept. No. 268, 89th Cong., 1st sess. 4 (1965).

⁶ Cong. Rec. 19270 (daily ed. Aug. 3, 1965).

that California contains all the disparate interests of our continent—great cities, plains, farms, mountains, forests—in short, a microcosm of America. Thus the importance of the California referendum should not be underestimated.

The Uniform Time Act of 1966 was supported by a substantial coalition of manufacturing concerns and commercial interest groups. In addition, both the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives⁷ and the American Farm Bureau Federation⁸ recorded their approval of the pending legislation which included the April–October period for “advanced” time.

It should not go unnoticed that in various States there have been efforts not to limit the length of the observance of “daylight saving” time, but on the contrary, to expand the time period when it is in use. The Committee for Time Uniformity, a private organization comprised of various financial and trade concerns, discovered several attempts to increase observance of “advanced” time to a year-round basis.⁹

Congress was very deliberate in its choice of dates to commence and terminate the nation’s observance of “advanced” time. Employing the available data, Congress selected those dates that were most prevalent in the nation in an attempt to inconvenience the least number of people. The April–October period was easily the most widely used. There are no indications in the legislative history that any other dates had more than token support. Though we realize that not all Americans are content with the April–October period, we believe that any switch in the dates would precipitate protests from the substantial majority of citizens who have given their silent approbation to the six months “advanced” time arrangement.

Sincerely,

J. THOMAS TIDD,
Acting General Counsel.

(The following petition was received for inclusion in the record:)

MARCH 25, 1971.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

The undersigned citizens of Lake County, Indiana, urge the support of the amendment to the Uniform Time Act, allowing us to go daylight saving time. Signatures of 237 citizens of Lake County, Ind.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1971.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Member of the U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry supports and urges your favorable action on S. 904, a bill to amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain areas. The effect of the passage of this legislation would make it possible for Lake and other counties of Indiana in the Chicago metropolitan area to remain in the same time zone as Chicago.

There are strong economic, educational and cultural reasons why these counties should be permitted to remain in the Chicago time zone. A difference in the time zones because of a geographic line will in this instance impose severe burdens on the communities involved. For example, a resident of Munster, Indiana, who works in the Chicago loop would be on a different time schedule than that of his family which may attend schools in Indiana. Conversely, a very short distance away, an Illinois resident working in Munster would also be operating on two

⁷ Hearings on H.R. 76 and identical bills before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 89th Cong., 2d sess. 129 (1966).

⁸ Hearings on S. 1404, *supra.*, note 2 at 38 and 79.

⁹ Hearings on H.R. 76, *supra.*, note 7 at 129.

different time schedules causing severe disruption of economic and social activities. This situation is multiplied many times because of the sheer size of the adjoining communities and the degree of inter-dependence.

We respectfully urge your favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

PRESTON E. PEDEN,
Director,
Governmental Affairs Division.



