

by the creation of known hazards in the morning hours. The experience of Great Britain should be instructive and persuasive.

Since I am unable to be in Washington on the dates scheduled for the Commerce Committee hearings, I am submitting this statement in lieu of personal appearance. For your convenience, copies are enclosed for distribution to members of your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

MILTON I. SHADUR.

Enclosure.

P.S. When I reread this letter, I noted that I had not made it clear (as I intended) that the information as to the unreliability of the claimed "RAND Report" was not of course known to Senator Stevenson at the time he submitted S.2602 for enactment. The facts in that respect were developed from subsequent investigation into the claimed study.

M.I.S.

BRITAIN REVERTS TO GMT ON SUNDAY

LONDON, Oct. 28.--Britain's first experiment in going European ends on Sunday, and the country puts its clocks back an hour and reverts to Greenwich Mean Time—GMT—for the winter.

It will mean fewer people setting off for work in morning darkness but will put Britain one hour behind Common Market time.

The experiment with year-round British Standard Time, putting the clocks forward a daylight-saving hour permanently instead of summer only, began three years ago. BST is the same as Western European Time.

But last year—after loud protests from victims of early morning gloom—Parliament voted to revert to the old system of GMT in winter and BST in summer.

Delighted with the change are farmers, early risers like milkmen and postmen, school children and the Scots as a nation.

EFFECT

Less happy are businessmen who deal with the continent and will now start and finish work an hour earlier than their European counterparts during the winter months.

The changeover will shorten at least a couple of hours off the working day as far as business contacts between Britain and Europe are concerned, they complain.

What doomed all-year-round BST was a wave of protests from Scotland where dawn for some parts of the country was delayed until 10 am and protests from road safety organisations that school children were in danger of being run down as they walked to school in the dark.

Office workers in London complained it was still pitch dark when they set out for work, and some said the lack of daylight disrupted their sense of time so much they dropped off to sleep again and were late at the office.

—AP.

[From the Chicago Sun-Times]

OPINION OF THE PEOPLE

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

Illinois HB 1717 would put daylight savings time into effect in this state throughout the entire calendar year.

The sponsors of this bill, as well as The Sun Times which has endorsed it, were not aware of an effective infringement of the civil and religious rights of a large group of Illinois citizens which this bill would bring about. According to Jewish law, the earliest time that morning prayers, which are recited by observant Jews can begin, even under emergency conditions, is one hour before sunrise. If daylight savings time would be in effect during the winter months, thousands of Orthodox Jews would be deprived of the possibility of reciting their prayers, since they would have to be at work or on the way to work before daylight.

Another consideration, which the sponsors and endorsers of the bill may not have realized, is that thousands of public and parochial school children, many of whom travel for as long as an hour by bus, would have to begin their trip to school in the morning in the darkness of night.

A similar bill was proposed in the New York Legislature during this session. It was proposed by Con-Edison for much more compelling reasons than the bill in Illinois; to relieve the strain on the overextended New York power system. When these considerations were brought to the attention of the sponsor of the bill, however, the bill was withdrawn. A similar bill was withdrawn from the New York Legislature in 1969 for the same reasons.

The Orthodox Jewish community of Illinois feels, therefore, that the sponsors and endorsers of the bill should withdraw their support, since such a change would involve undue hardships and a curtailment of religious liberty.

Rabbi Chaim D. Keller,
Rosh Hayeshiva (President),
Rabbinical College of Telshe,
Chicago,
Chairman, Public Affairs
Section,
Agudath Israel of Chicago

FOR EMIL ARMIN SHOW

I read with interest Harold Hayden's April 25 article: "That thorny matter of neglect of local artists." It is about time we break the cycle, plaguing artists since time immemorial, and recognize our local creative artists. Also, I was especially interested in Hayden's suggestion that the Art Institute give retrospective shows to long time local artists, while they are living.

Emil Armin, one of the artists Hayden suggested, is such a man. He has devoted over 60 years to his art, most of them spent in Chicago. Even at the ripe age of 88, he is still evolving new horizons in technique—especially new means of painting light. His universe, localized in Chicago for most of his many years, adds many shades of color and interest to our stimulating city. Armin paints with a joyousness that is so satisfying in the pathological age. We need his encouragement and humor to renew our faith in our world.

The Art Institute should be proud to share Armin with the world, as he has contributed a legacy of art to our wonderful city.

Helen Jacobson

PRAISES SHERIFF, DEPUTY

Sometime last December, when Sheriff Richard Elrod announced he was appointing Lawrence Chambers, a black lawyer, as his chief deputy, I took a "wait and see" attitude. Now I am sure the new sheriff made an excellent choice. The consensus among most lawyers I work with is that the sheriff and the chief deputy are doing a fantastic job.

In my opinion, in the future whomever is chief deputy for Cook County should be an attorney. The fact that both these men are lawyers qualifies them even more.

Clinton O. Sims,
Attorney at Law

[From WAIT Radio, Chicago, Ill.]

HARRY HOMEWOOD'S ANALYSIS, APRIL 26 AND 27, 1971—1700 AND 0900

Representative Harold Katz—a Democrat of Glencoe—has a bill for the Legislature that would put Illinois on daylight saving time for the entire year—rather than just for the summer months.

There are a number of arguments for having Illinois clocks set to one time all year long—instead of shifting in spring and fall to earlier and later times. There are also a number of arguments against putting Illinois on daylight savings time for the entire year.

Those who argue for all-year long daylight savings time make the point that an extra hour of daylight in the winter months would reduce auto accidents. That is a moot point. Not all traffic accident experts are in accord with that concept at all. The point is also made that with daylight savings time there