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VETERANS DAY LEGISLATION


GOVERNMENT

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS,
HOLIDAYS, AND CELEBRATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 41, S. 552, S. 618, S. 2882, S. 2901, and S. 3079

JUNE 3 AND JULY 11, 1974

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



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HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

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CONTENTS

Monday, June 3, 1974

	Page
Testimony of Strom Thurmond, U.S. Senator from South Carolina.....	16
Testimony of Carl T. Curtis, U.S. Senator from Nebraska.....	18
Testimony of James B. Allen, U.S. Senator from Alabama, accompanied by Thomas B. Dean, Gadsden, Alabama.....	20
Testimony of Herald Stringer, director, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion.....	30
Testimony of William L. Scott, U.S. Senator from Virginia.....	34
Testimony of Francis W. Stover, National Legislative Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.....	37
Testimony of Sgt. Major C. A. McKinney, USMC (Ret.), director, Legis- lative Affairs, Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America.....	41
Testimony of Carl K. Sadler, legislative representative, American Fed- eration of Government Employees, accompanied by James H. Lynch, Jr., assistant legislative representative, American Federation of Gov- ernment Employees.....	43
Testimony of Roney F. Hartley, national service and legislative director, American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam.....	47
Prepared statement by Roman L. Hruska, U.S. Senator from Nebraska... ..	1
Text of S. 41.....	6
Text of S. 552.....	7
Text of S. 618.....	8
Text of S. 2882.....	9
Text of S. 2901.....	10
Text of S. 3079.....	11
Title V, section 6103, United States Code.....	12
Prepared statement of Robert Dole, U.S. Senator from Kansas.....	14
Letter, dated May 23, 1974, from Max A. Wilder and Allene McCray, The American Legion, Department of Alabama, to Senator James B. Allen, submitted by Senator James B. Allen.....	23
Letter, dated May 23, 1974, from John T. Golden, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, to Senator James B. Allen, submitted by Senator Roman L. Hruska.....	26
Letter, dated January 30, 1974, from Dale Snow, The American Legion, Department of Nebraska, to Senator Roman L. Hruska, submitted by Senator Roman L. Hruska.....	29
Materials submitted by Herald Stringer, director, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion:	
The American Legion Resolution No. 52.....	33
List of the 50 States and their actions in regard to Veterans Day.....	33
Prepared statement of Francis W. Stover, director, National Legislative Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.....	39
Prepared statement of Charles L. Huber, national director of legislation, Disabled American Veterans.....	47
Prepared statement of Charles Thone, U.S. Representative from Nebraska... ..	49
Additional materials and letters submitted by Senator Roman L. Hruska:	
Memorandum, on the results of a poll on the observance of Memorial Day an Veterans Day conducted by the Nebraska Association of Commerce and Industry.....	50
Letter, dated June 11, 1974, from J. Linwood Rice, National Inn- keeping Association, to Senator Roman L. Hruska.....	50
Letter, dated June 12, 1974, from Carlisle H. Humelsine, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, to Senator Roman L. Hruska.....	51
Letter, dated June 6, 1974, from Senator Lee Metcalf to Senator Roman L. Hruska.....	51
Letters, provided by Lee Metcalf, U.S. Senator from Montana, from his constituents.....	52

	Page
Prepared statement of Nathan T. Wolkomir, president, National Federation of Federal Employees-----	56
Thursday, July 11, 1974	
Testimony of Robert McClory, U.S. Representative from Illinois-----	59
Testimony of Samuel S. Stratton, U.S. Representative from New York--	63
Testimony of Thomas J. Lennon, chairman, American Hotel and Motel Association Governmental Affairs Committee, accompanied by Albert L. McDermott, director, Washington office-----	67
Testimony of William D. Toohey, president, Discover America Travel Organization, Inc.; Norman J. Phillion, senior vice president, Air Transport Association of America; Marshall E. Murdaugh, commissioner, Virginia State Travel Service; Robert E. Juliano, Legislative representative, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union; Ralph Ditano, vice president, National Air Carriers Association; Charles C. Webb, president, National Association of Motor Bus Owners; J. Linwood Rice, director, Governmental Affairs, National Innkeeping Association; S. Harrison Kahn, general counsel, Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc.; and S. Steven Karalekas, assistant general counsel, American Society of Travel Agents-----	70
Testimony of Stanley V. Linham, executive vice president, Joseph Hoover and Sons Company, accompanied by Malcolm D. MacArthur, counsel, Joseph Hoover and Sons Company-----	90
Testimony of Halsey Fink, national commander, Veterans of World War I of the United States of America, Inc., accompanied by Louis Zaurba, national junior vice commander, and John McIntyre, national adjutant--	92
Testimony of Alan Davis, director of travel development, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce-----	93
Testimony of Elizabeth Sanders, director, Calendar Reform Political Action Group, Schenectady, New York, accompanied by Wallace D. Barlow, trustee, Calendar Reform Foundation-----	94
Prepared statement of Robert McClory, U.S. Representative from Illinois--	62
Prepared statement of Norman J. Phillion, senior vice president, Air Transport Association of America-----	76
Prepared statement of Marshall E. Murdaugh, commissioner, Virginia State Travel Service-----	78
Prepared statement of Robert E. Juliano, legislative representative, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union-----	80
Prepared statement of Ralph Ditano, vice president, National Air Carrier Association-----	82
Prepared statement of Charles A. Webb, president, National Association of Motor Bus Owners-----	83
Prepared statement of S. Harrison Kahn, general counsel, Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc.-----	87
Prepared statement of Elizabeth Sanders, director, Calendar Reform Political Action Group, Schenectady, N. Y.-----	95
Letter, dated June 28, 1974, from R. Wayne Oldham, president, Rodeway Inns of America, to Senator Roman L. Hruska-----	97
Letter, dated July 17, 1974, from Samuel A. Jeanes, The Lord's Day Alliance of New Jersey, to the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations-----	98

VETERANS DAY LEGISLATION

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS, HOLIDAYS, AND
CELEBRATIONS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice at 10:17 a.m., in room 2228, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Roman L. Hruska (chairman), presiding.

Present: Senator Hruska.

Also present: Thomas B. Collins, counsel and Nancy E. Darr, staff assistant.

Senator HRUSKA. The subcommittee will come to order.

The chairman has prepared a statement which he will not take time to read, but it is formal in character, qualifying this gathering this morning to hold hearings on the various bills to restore the traditional date for celebration of Veterans Day to November 11.

Outstanding in the mind of the chairman after reviewing the background of this legislation and also the pending legislation are these two singular facts, and they are impressive: 40 State legislatures, I understand, have memorialized Congress and have "resolved" to the effect that they would like the restored. Likewise, on January 28, the President of the United States called attention to the confusion and chaos which is resulting as an aftermath of the act of 1968. This type of confusion does not reflect great credit for the type of observation which we have in mind when we think in terms of Veterans Day.

I now submit my prepared statement along with the entire text of the President's message which he gave in a press release marking the first anniversary of the date on which the U.S. troops ended hostile action against enemy in Vietnam and began the long-sought disengagement from the longest war in our Nation's history.

At this point in the record we will also insert the bills S. 41, S. 552, S. 618, S. 2882, S. 2901, and S. 3079, and a portion of title V of the United States Code on holidays.

[The above-referred-to material and bills follow:]

Today the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations is meeting to hear testimony relative to a number of proposals which have as their purpose the restoration of Veterans Day to its traditional date of celebration, November 11 of each year. Notice of this hearing appeared in the *Congressional Record* on May 14, 1974.

Senators Dole, Curtis, Allen, and Thurmond have each introduced a bill to designate November 11 of each year as Veterans Day rather than the fourth Monday in October of each year as prescribed by section 6103 of title 5,

United States Code. Senators William Scott and Joseph Montoya have each introduced a bill to re-establish the traditional date for Memorial Day as well as Veterans Day. All of these proposals are pending before this subcommittee and are the subject of the hearing today.

The legislative history of this subject extends back to the Act of June 28, 1968, Public Law 90-363, popularly known as the "Monday Holiday Bill". This legislation established Monday dates for the observance of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Veterans Day. It also established Columbus Day as a national legal holiday, to be observed on the second Monday in October of each year.

Since the enactment of this legislation, a great deal of interest has been generated from across the nation for returning certain important commemorative days to their traditional dates of celebration.

The Monday Holiday legislation, while well intended, has stirred up considerable confusion among those who wish to properly observe Veterans Day. For example, in many places—including the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery—there are now dual observances of Veterans Day, while in others, observances are not in October but on November 11.

Forty State legislatures have now enacted resolutions declaring that within their jurisdiction November 11 will be officially observed as "Veterans Day". In addition, all of the major veterans organizations have indicated their strong support for returning to the November 11 observance.

President Nixon called for a restoration of November 11 as the official date for celebration of Veterans Day in a January 28, 1974 message to Congress.

I have joined Senator Curtis in cosponsoring one of the measures pending before this subcommittee, S. 618. I am hopeful that this measure, along with the others being considered today will serve as an appropriate vehicle for a thorough review of this important subject.

I am pleased to note that we have a distinguished group of witnesses who will testify on this subject; among them are several of my distinguished colleagues: Senators Thurmond, Curtis, Allen, Dole and William Scott.

Additionally, representatives from several patriotic and service organizations will appear to give us their thoughts on the need for this legislation.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 28, 1974.*

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

To the Congress of the United States:

Yesterday, January 27, 1974, marked the first anniversary of the date on which the United States troops ended hostile action against the enemy in Vietnam and began the long-sought disengagement from the longest war in our Nation's history.

It is particularly fitting that today, a year later, we should focus our attention on what has been done—and what remains to be done—to repay the debt America owes to those who served.

There are twenty-nine million living American veterans today—men and women who have given military service to their country. Nearly 7 million of them are Vietnam-era veterans. We owe these men and women our best effort in providing them with the benefits that their service has earned them. Accordingly I will request \$13.6 billion in spending for veterans' benefits and services in my new budget, an increase of \$5.9 billion over the comparable 1969 request.

THE AMERICAN VETERAN TODAY

On the whole, the situation of the American veteran today is a good one. The average veteran has a higher income, more education, and better health than non-veterans of the same age. He or she is a vital, productive member of the civilian community—a national asset in peace as well as in war.

The years since 1969 have marked important progress for the American veteran. Between 1969 and 1975, outlays for veteran pension programs will have increased from \$2.2 billion to \$2.9 billion, covering 2.4 million beneficiaries, while compensation for service-connected disabilities or death will

have increased from \$2.7 billion to \$3.9 billion. The benefits we pay to our veterans should continue to reflect the generous appreciation of the American people.

Since 1969, 4.1 million veterans have financed their educations under the GI bill. Of those, 2.7 million are Vietnam-era veterans. The rate at which Vietnam-era veterans have participated in the GI bill training exceeds that of any previous GI bill. At the same time, the number of veterans assisted through guaranteed mortgage loans has increased by 46 percent.

In the last year alone, it was my pleasure to sign into law two major measures benefitting veterans and their dependents. The final form of both pieces of legislation was the result of close cooperation between the legislative and executive branches, and I wish to take this opportunity to repeat my thanks to the Congressional leaders and committee members who helped us arrive at the desired results.

The Veterans Health Care Expansion Act of 1973 was a landmark measure. It provides major improvements in and expansion of medical and nursing care for veterans and extends treatment benefits to certain dependents of veterans.

The National Cemeteries Act of 1973 consolidated the bulk of veterans cemeteries and set up a National Cemetery System within the Veterans Administration and improved related benefits and services. Based on a study authorized by the act, I intend to submit further proposals for improving the cemetery system.

Improved veteran health care has also taken the form of greater flexibility in treatment and more numerous treatment facilities as evidenced by:

Sixteen new outpatient clinics and 663 new specialized medical services;

Strengthened affiliation of 106 VA hospitals with 89 medical schools; and

Consolidation of medical regions and the strengthening of regional management to provide faster responses to problems at individual hospitals.

A vigorous program of modernization and construction has also played an important part in improving veterans health care. Ten new or replacement hospitals have already been established and five more replacement hospitals are being designed or are under construction. In the period 1970-75 the ratio of staff to patients in VA hospitals will have been increased by over 30 percent. We have added over 25,000 full time personnel to the medical departments of the veterans hospitals since 1969, and my budget proposals for fiscal year 1975 will provide for an additional 7,600 medical personnel.

Veterans Administration hospital construction funding in fiscal 1975 will reach an all-time high of \$276 million and, when these funds are brought to bear, the VA will be in the midst of its greatest program of hospital construction in history.

As I look forward to proposing my National Health Insurance plan—to make more and better health care available to all Americans—it will be more than ever important to take the VA's health care system into consideration. It is my strong view that it should continue as a system, under VA, to insure the proper care of eligible veterans. The Veterans Administration now operates the largest civilian medical care system in the world. It is only fitting that it remain one of the best.

NEW INITIATIVES TO PROVIDE FOR OUR VETERANS

Two important Administration initiatives in veterans affairs should receive the attention of the Congress in its coming session.

(1) Pension Refinements to Help the Neediest

In the field of pensions, Administration proposals will benefit one million veterans and 1.3 million survivors of veterans in economic need due to age, disability or loss of a breadwinner. Although VA pensions have been increased by 27 percent since 1969, some of the most needy are least provided for under the current structure. Many needy veterans and their wives receive less money from the pension system than they would from welfare and no automatic adjustment is provided for increases in the cost of living. There are other inequities as well.

As I mentioned in my message to the Congress on national legislative goals on September 10, 1973, refinement of the Veterans Administration pension

program is necessary. The program has so many problems that it cannot be corrected unless the entire framework of the program is restructured.

I regard the following principles as vital to a realistic and equitable VA pension program, and I will propose legislation to achieve these goals:

VA pensioners should have some regularized way of receiving cost-of-living adjustments in VA pension payments tied to the automatic increases now available to social security recipients.

The VA pension program should be structured to assure that additional income flows to the neediest pensioners. This objective would involve raising VA payments to those pensioners who receive less total income than adult welfare recipients under recent amendments to the Social Security Act. In addition, a family's total income should be considered in determining the amount of pension needed.

Veterans and widows should be treated equally with regard to income and pension payments.

(2) Increase in Education Benefits

The cost of living is also a problem for those veterans now taking advantage of the GI bill to further their training or education. They need additional help if their allowances are to keep pace with inflation. There are 2.1 million current beneficiaries of the GI bill, most of them Vietnam-era veterans. Payments to each trainee have increased sharply—by 1975 they will be more than double the level of 1969. To help meet the rising cost of living, my budget will request an additional \$200 million to provide an 8 percent increase in education benefits in 1975.

INCREASING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

No group of veterans is more in the minds and hearts of Americans today than those who have recently returned from Vietnam and our Nation's longest war. Beyond the readjustment problems faced by veterans of past wars, this Administration has recognized that the Vietnam-era veteran faces special challenges in re-entering a highly complex and competitive civilian society. We have done our best to help him meet those challenges.

Of particular importance have been our efforts in the field of employment. In 1970, for example, more than a million veterans left the Armed Services and entered the civilian economy. By October of that year, the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans had grown very serious. This led to the launching of the Administration's job placement efforts which have so far helped 2.2 million returning veterans to find jobs. The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans, which once far exceeded that of the general public, was reduced from a high of 11 percent in early 1971 to 4.4 percent by the end of 1973. Both Government and the private sector—through Jobs for Veterans and the National Alliance of Businessmen—played a part in this remarkable success story. We intend to continue these efforts. In fiscal year 1974 our goal is to place 1.2 million additional veterans in jobs or training programs.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ALL AMERICAN VETERANS

The tangible benefits extended to our veterans such as medical assistance, education grants and pensions are only one of the ways that America should repay her debts to the men and women who have served her well. We should also accord them a high degree of respect and appreciation in our everyday contacts with them. And we should set aside certain days each year to commemorate their heroic deeds.

In 1974, there should be at least two occasions on which we pay special honor to those who have served in the Vietnam conflict.

One such commemoration was held yesterday, January 27, the first anniversary of the Vietnam ceasefire. I officially proclaimed that day as National MIA Awareness Day. There are still 1,300 Americans missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, and there are more than 1,100 American casualties whose bodies have never been recovered. Their experiences, as well as those of their relatives and loved ones, have been a wrenching sacrifice that deserves special recognition. That is why we set aside a special day dedicated to these Americans and to their families.

In honoring the missing and fallen in the Vietnam conflict, we should also remember the countless others who served and survived that war. Last month I was pleased to sign into law a joint resolution of the Congress authorizing me to proclaim March 29th of this year as "Vietnam Veterans Day". It is appropriate that we choose that date—the first anniversary of the return of all of our POWs—as an occasion to honor all of the veterans of the Vietnam era.

We will honor those Vietnam veterans once again later in the year on Veterans Day itself, an observance which gives us the opportunity to pay tribute not only to the seven million who served during the Vietnam era but also to the 22 million other men and women who have proudly worn the American uniform in years before.

For most Americans, Veterans Day is traditionally associated with November 11th of each year. That was the day more than half a century ago when an historic and dramatic ceasefire was achieved in the First World War.

Legislation approved in 1968, however, changed the traditional observance of Veterans Day from November 11 to the fourth Monday of each October. That change, while well intended, has stirred up considerable confusion and not a small amount of resentment. In many places—including the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery—there are now dual observances of Veterans Day, while in others, observances are held not in October but on November 11.

Thirty-one State legislatures have now enacted resolutions declaring that within their jurisdictions November 11th will be officially observed as "Veterans Day". In addition, all of the major veterans organizations have indicated their strong support for returning to the November 11th observance.

In view of the confusion which has arisen and in view especially of the position taken by the veterans themselves, I believe it would be wise to repeal the 1968 change in the Veterans Day observance. I therefore urge the 93rd Congress, as part of its effort to honor our veterans, to enact legislation restoring November 11th as the official date for the entire Nation to commemorate Veterans Day.

As we celebrate Veterans Day this year, let us do so with the hope that the 29 million Americans who have served in our armed forces represent our last generation of veterans and the last of America's wars. May we never forget that we will only be worthy of the blessings of peace and freedom they have won for us for as long as we continue to honor them, and may we do everything we can to repay our boundless debt to them.

RICHARD NIXON.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 4, 1973

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

A BILL

To designate November 11 of each year as Veterans Day and to make such day a legal public holiday.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, effective January 1, 1973, section 6103 (a) of
4 title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out—
5 “Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.”
6 and inserting in lieu thereof—
7 “Veterans Day, November 11.”

II

S. 552

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 26, 1973

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend title 5 of the United States Code with respect to the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans 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 6103 (a) of title 5 of the United States Code
4 is amended (1) by striking out after "Memorial Day," the
5 following: "the last Monday in May", and inserting in lieu
6 thereof "May 30"; and (2) by striking out after "Veterans
7 Day," the following: "the fourth Monday in October", and
8 inserting in lieu thereof "November 11".

II

S. 618

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 31, 1973

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

A BILL

To designate November 11 of each year as Veterans Day and to make such day a legal public holiday.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, effective January 1, 1972, section 6103 (a) of title 5,
4 United States Code, is amended by striking out—
5 “Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.”
6 and inserting in lieu thereof—
7 “Veterans Day, November 11.”.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 23, 1974

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

A BILL

To designate May 30 of each year as Memorial Day and to designate November 11 of each year as Veterans Day and to make such days legal public holidays.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, effective January 1, 1973, section 6103 (a) of title 5,
4 United States Code, is amended by striking out—
5 “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May”
6 and inserting in lieu thereof—
7 “Memorial Day, May 30”,
8 and by striking out—
9 “Veterans Day, the fourth Monday of October”
10 and inserting in lieu thereof—
11 “Veterans Day, November 11”.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 28, 1974

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

A BILL

To change the date of Veterans Day from the fourth Monday in October to November 11.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, Veterans
4 Day shall be celebrated as a legal public holiday on Novem-
5 ber 11 of each year.

6 SEC. 2. Section 6103 (a) of title 5, United States
7 Code, is amended by striking out "Veterans Day, the fourth
8 Monday in October." and inserting in lieu thereof "Vet-
9 erans Day, November 11."

II

93rd CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

S. 3079

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 28, 1974

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

A BILL

To designate November 11 of each year as Veterans Day and
to make such day a legal public holiday.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That, effective January 1, 1974, section 6103 (a) of title 5,
- 4 United States Code, is amended by striking out "Veterans
- 5 Day, the fourth Monday in October." and inserting in lieu
- 6 thereof "Veterans Day, November 11."

II

§ 6103. Holidays.

(a) The following are legal public holidays:

New Year's Day, January 1.

Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, July 4.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

Christmas Day, December 25.

(b) For the purpose of statutes relating to pay and leave of employees, with respect to a legal public holiday and any other day declared to be a holiday by Federal statute or Executive order, the following rules apply:

(1) Instead of a holiday that occurs on a Saturday, the Friday immediately before is a legal holiday for—

(A) employees whose basic workweek is Monday through Friday; and

(B) the purpose of section 6309 of this title.

(2) Instead of a holiday that occurs on a regular weekly non-workday of an employee whose basic workweek is other than Monday through Friday, except the regular weekly nonworkday administratively scheduled for the employee instead of Sunday, the workday immediately before that regular weekly nonworkday is a legal public holiday for the employee.

This subsection, except subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), does not apply to an employee whose basic workweek is Monday through Saturday.

(c) January 20 of each fourth year after 1965, Inauguration Day, is a legal public holiday for the purpose of statutes relating to pay and leave of employees as defined by section 2105 of this title and individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia employed in the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington and Fairfax Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia. When January 20 of any fourth year after 1965 falls on Sunday, the next succeeding day selected for the public observance of the inauguration of the President is a legal public holiday for the purpose of this subsection. (Pub. L. 90-363, § 1(a), June 28, 1968, 82 Stat. 250.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Derivation	U.S. Code	Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large
(a)	5 U.S.C. 87	June 28, 1894, ch. 118, 28 Stat. 96.
(a)	5 U.S.C. 87a	May 13, 1938, ch. 210, 52 Stat. 351. June 28, 1894, ch. 118, 28 Stat. 96.
	5 U.S.C. 87b	Dec. 26, 1941, ch. 631, 55 Stat. 862.
(b)	5 U.S.C. 87c	Sept. 22, 1959, Pub. L. 86-362, §§ 1, 2, 73 Stat. 643, 644.
(c)	[Uncodified]	Jan. 11, 1957, Pub. L. 85-1, 71 Stat. 3.

In subsection (a), former sections 87, 87a, and 87b are combined and restated for clarity. The names of all holidays are inserted for ready reference in a like manner to that used in former section 87c.

In subsection (c), the year "1965" is substituted for "1957".

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

AMENDMENTS

1968—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 90-363 added Columbus Day, the second Monday in October, to the enumerated legal public holidays, and substituted provisions that Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day are to be celebrated on the third Monday in February, the last Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in October, respectively, for provisions that the above mentioned public holidays are to be celebrated on February 22, May 30, and November 11, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE 1968 AMENDMENT

Section 2 of Pub. L. 90-363 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act [which amended subsec. (a) of this section] shall take effect on January 1, 1971."

REFERENCES IN LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES TO OBSERVANCES OF LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Section 1(b) of Pub. L. 90-363 provided that: "Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) [January 1, 1971] to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code [subsec. (a) of this section], as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a)."

EX. ORD. NO. 10358. OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAYS

Ex. Ord. No. 10358, June 9, 1952, 17 F.R. 1529, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 11226, May 27, 1965, 30 F.R. 7213; Ex. Ord. No. 11272, Feb. 23, 1966, 31 F.R. 3111, provided:

SECTION 1. Except as provided in section 10, this Order shall apply to all executive departments, independent agencies, and Government-owned or Government-controlled corporations, including their field services.

Sec. 2. As used in this order:

(a) "Holiday" means the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday of September, the eleventh day of November, the fourth Thursday of November, the twenty-fifth day of December, or any other calendar day designated as a holiday by Federal statute or Executive order.

(b) "Workday" means those hours which comprise in sequence the employee's regular daily tour of duty within any 24-hour period, whether falling entirely within one calendar day or not.

Sec. 3. Whenever a holiday falls on a Sunday, Federal offices and establishments shall be closed to public business on the following Monday.

Sec. 4. (a) Any employee whose basic workweek does not include Sunday and who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever a holiday falls on Sunday.

(b) Any employee whose basic workweek includes Sunday and who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever a holiday falls on a day that has been administratively scheduled as his "regular" weekly non-workday in lieu of Sunday.

Sec. 5. Any employee who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever the first Monday of September or the fourth Thursday of November, or any other holiday which always occurs on a specific day of the calendar week (other than Sunday), falls on a day outside the employee's regular basic workweek.

Sec. 6. Any employee whose workday covers portions of two calendar days and who would, except for this section, ordinarily be excused from work scheduled for the hours of any calendar day on which a holiday falls, shall instead be excused from work on his entire workday which commences on any such calendar day.

Sec. 7. In administering the provisions of law relating to pay and leave of absence, the workdays referred to in sections 4, 5, 6, and 9 shall be treated as holidays in lieu of the corresponding calendar holidays.

Sec. 8. This order shall become effective sixty days after the date hereof, and shall supersede Executive Order No. 9636 of October 3, 1945, entitled "Observance by Government Agencies of Holidays Falling on Sundays."

Sec. 9. The holiday of a full-time employee for whom the head of a department has established the first 40 hours of duty performed within a period of

not more than six days of the administrative workweek as his basic workweek because of the impracticability of prescribing a regular schedule of definite hours of duty for each workday, shall be determined as follows:

(a) If a holiday occurs on Sunday, the head of the department shall designate in advance either Sunday or Monday as the employee's holiday and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include 8 hours on the day designated as the employee's holiday.

(b) If a holiday occurs on Saturday, the head of the department shall designate in advance either the Saturday or the preceding Friday as the employee's holiday and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include 8 hours on the day designated as the employee's holiday.

(c) If a holiday occurs on any other day of the week, that day shall be the employee's holiday, and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include 8 hours on that day.

(d) When a holiday is less than a full day, proportionate credit will be given under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

SEC. 10. The provisions of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of this Order shall not apply to the postal field service, and the Postmaster General shall provide by regulation for equivalent benefits for all employees of the postal field service.

CROSS REFERENCE

For regulations for administration of holidays for employees of the government of the District of Columbia, see D.C. Code § 1-260.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 6104 of this title.

Senator HRUSKA. Senator Dole is one of those who introduced a bill on this subject. He has been detained in Kansas, however, he has sent a copy of his statement on the subject.

[The statement of Senator Robert Dole follows:]

VETERANS DAY

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to present my views on returning Veterans Day to November 11 and commend you on your efforts in scheduling these hearings.

On November 11, 1971, in the 92nd Congress, I introduced S. 2843, a bill to restore Veterans Day to its traditional date. Again on January 4, 1973, in the 93rd Congress, I introduced a bill to restore the special day for veterans to November 11. Since that time, five more bills have been introduced in the Senate to accomplish the same purpose.

The simple fact is that the vast majority of veterans in Kansas and across the country want their holiday celebrated on the traditional date—November 11. In 1954, the Congress changed Armistice Day to a day for the honoring of all veterans. The original measure to establish Veterans Day was introduced by the Honorable Edward Rees of Emporia, Kansas, who served the Fourth District of Kansas for 24 years in the Congress. In view of the distinguished service of Congressman Rees, the celebration of Veterans Day on November 11 has a special meaning and importance to the former servicemen of Kansas. Since we in the Congress have taken the action to set aside a day in honor of veterans, we have the responsibility to be attentive to the preferences of veterans as to when their day should be celebrated.

STATE ACTIONS CLEAR

Currently there are 42 States which celebrate Veterans Day on November 11. It is significant that 40 of these States have returned to the traditional date after a period of celebrating it on the fourth Monday of October in response to the Federal change as established by the Congress in 1968.

In the remaining 8 States which have not returned to the traditional date, there are several moves in progress to accomplish this. These efforts range from bills in State legislatures to memorial resolutions to the Congress.

So the preference of the vast majority of State governments has been made clear. I think this is mandate enough for the Congress to return Veterans Day to November 11.

VETERANS PREFERENCE

But the mandate is even stronger. The veterans population in the States celebrating on November 11 amounts to over 85 percent of the total living U.S. veterans. It is their actions which have caused 42 States to use the traditional date for honoring veterans. So the preference of the vast majority of veterans is clear, and we in the Senate should be responsive to this.

I can personally speak for the tremendous number of letters and phone calls I have received from veterans and their families and friends on this issue. The veterans organizations testifying here today also indicate the high level of support among those for whom this holiday was originally intended to honor.

SENATE SUPPORTS

It is significant that six bills have been introduced to change Veterans Day back to November 11. I was pleased to see that almost the entire veterans' affairs committee has come out in support of a bill to accomplish this action. The distinguished Senator from Nebraska who sits on this subcommittee has also given his support to a similar measure.

All of this support—from the States, veterans and Senators—clearly shows the desire of the Nation. I think our actions here in the Senate should reflect that mandate.

Working men and women have chosen a day of their own—Labor Day. By the same token, veterans—who have given so much to preserve the things we cherish in this country—should have the same opportunity.

VETERANS RISING IN STATUTE

Mr. Chairman, I think the controversy and division in this country over the American involvement in the Vietnam War may have caused us to overlook the contributions of those who served during that time. Regardless of our feelings about Vietnam, we can all agree that the veterans of that era performed as heroically as American soldiers in any war.

Those men have not received many of the benefits of G.I.'s of earlier periods. I believe the attitude of the Congress and the American people toward Vietnam veterans is changing. One way this can be expressed is to give a special significance to the day for all veterans and this can be done by putting the celebration on November 11, the traditional date.

SACRIFICE IS PRESERVING

Veterans Day deserves the highest recognition possible. Millions of Americans have sacrificed their time, their talents and even their lives to secure and strengthen the ideals of liberty, freedom, and democracy which gave birth to our Nation. These Americans—our veterans—have earned the respect, gratitude and recognition of their fellow countrymen. Their contribution to America is unique and America's tribute to them should be equally unique.

For many years, this tribute was paid on November 11, a day which is both unique in history and appropriate for recognizing the contributions of Americans to world freedom. November 11 is Veterans Day and always will be in the hearts and minds of millions of Americans. The change in the legal designation cannot erase the significance of this date, nor can an extra 3-day weekend justify a reduction in this Nation's tribute and homage to the men and women who have given so much in their quest for world peace and freedom.

With these thoughts in mind, I urge that every effort be made to pass this legislation to reinstate the date of November 11 as Veterans Day. Passage of this legislation will again establish a legal holiday which represents American tradition and provides a unique and fitting day of recognition for American veterans.

Again, I express my appreciation for this opportunity to testify and hope we can act quickly to restore November 11 as our official national day of salute and tribute to the men and women who have so proudly worn the uniform of the United States.

Senator HRUSKA. Senator Curtis has just come in. Senator, won't you come up to the table here and await your turn to be called upon? You are likewise an author of a bill on this subject.

We will now call on Senator Thurmond who has been active in this field. Will you proceed in your own way to make your statement and such introductions as you may have? Have you any witnesses?

Senator THURMOND. No, Mr. Chairman. I just have a statement myself.

Senator HRUSKA. Very well. We will hear from you at this time. You are recognized.

TESTIMONY OF HON. STROM THURMOND, A U.S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee. I want to commend you for holding this hearing on the feasibility of changing the Federal observance of Veterans Day back to November 11.

On February 28, 1974, I introduced S. 3079, a bill to reinstate the 11th of November as National Veterans Day. I am hopeful the subcommittee will see fit to report favorably on S. 3079 or a similar bill.

November 11, 1918, was our first Armistice Day. It was officially recognized in 1926 as a commemoration of the signing of the Armistice which ended World War I. In 1954, the name of the date was changed to Veterans Day, and veterans of all wars were memorialized on November 11. For over four decades, the American people paused on the 11th of November to pay solemn tribute to all veterans.

In 1968, legislation was enacted to change Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. The law became effective in 1971.

While the rationale behind such a law may have been admirable, namely to provide a 3-day holiday, I fear the result has been less than intended. Unfortunately, a symbol of our patriotism and historical perspective was diminished.

Since then, however, a majority of the States have determined to celebrate Veterans Day on November 11 within their jurisdictions.

Mr. Chairman, it is an anomaly for the Federal Government to recognize the fourth Monday in October as Veterans Day, while the great majority of our States choose to recognize November 11. The time is past due for the Congress to recognize the will of the people and restore November 11 as Veterans Day.

I have received letters from individual veterans, the American Legion, VFW, DAV, and the Military Order of the World Wars endorsing the restoration of the traditional date of the observance. Herald E. Stringer, Director of the National Legislative Commission of the American Legion, succinctly put the issue in proper perspective in his March 14, 1974, letter to me. Mr. Stringer wrote:

Unless the Congress changes the Federal Act, it appears that the time will soon come when Federal employees will be our only citizens who celebrate Veterans Day on a date other than November 11.

In his January 28, 1974, message on Veterans, President Nixon recommended that the Congress reinstate November 11 as the offi-

cial Veterans Day. I strongly concur in his view and commend his statement to the attention of the subcommittee:

For most Americans, Veterans Day is traditionally associated with November 11 of each year. That was the day more than half a century ago when an historic and dramatic ceasefire was achieved in the First World War.

Legislation approved in 1968, however, changed the traditional observance of Veterans Day from November 11 to the fourth Monday of each October. That change, while well-intended, has stirred up considerable confusion and not a small amount of resentment.

In many places—including the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery—there are now dual observances of Veterans Day, while in others, observances are held not in October but on November 11. Thirty-one State legislatures (now 42) have enacted resolutions declaring that within their jurisdictions, November 11 will be officially observed as Veterans Day. In addition, all of the major veterans organizations have indicated their strong support for returning to the November 11 observance.

In view of the confusion which has arisen and in view of the position taken by veterans themselves, I believe it would be wise to repeal the 1968 change in the Veterans Day observance. I, therefore, urge the 93d Congress, as part of its effort to honor our veterans, to enact legislation restoring November 11 as the official date for the entire Nation to commemorate Veterans Day.

Those were words of President Nixon.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I have consulted other members of that committee as to their views on this matter. Veterans across the Nation have contacted individual Senators about this issue.

I personally conferred with Senator Hartke, the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and Senator Hansen, the ranking minority member, as to the merits of S. 3079. Both agree that the overwhelming sentiment of America's veterans is to seek the course of action I recommend this morning.

I am pleased that Senators Hartke, Hansen, Stafford, Talmadge, Hughes, Randolph, Helms, and McClure have joined as cosponsors of this legislation. Only one members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Senator Cranston, has not joined as a cosponsor.

Mr. Chairman, as we approach the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration of our Nation's birth, I hope the Congress will restore November 11 as National Veterans Day. The meaning of November 11 has been engrained in the American spirit as a time of rededication to the principles of freedom and peace.

More than any other group, our veterans should be honored in the year of our Bicentennial. As the Bicentennial serves to remind us of America's rich heritage, November 11 symbolizes America's tribute to all men who have served and fought to preserve that heritage.

It will be a fitting tribute to America's veterans if we accomplish the restoration of November 11 as National Veterans Day in time to correct the historical record before we begin the Bicentennial Celebration.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge the subcommittee to act favorably on S. 3079, which I introduced, and thereby return to the American veteran the traditional day of national honor, and to the American people a national symbol of our dedication to the cause of freedom.

If some other piece of legislation is used as a vehicle for accomplishing this purpose, then I would ask that my name be added to it as a cosponsor.

Mr. Chairman, such a course of action will meet with the widespread approval of the American veterans and the American people if we see fit at this time to change this day, National Veterans Day, back to November 11.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for hearing me at this time. If there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them; if not, I shall go to the Armed Services Committee, which is meeting at this time.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much for your statement. It is carefully thought out. It will be of help to the committee.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much.

Senator HRUSKA. The next witness will be my valued and distinguished colleague of over 20 years in the Congress, Senator Carl Curtis, who is an introducer of one of the bills which is before this subcommittee.

TESTIMONY OF HON. CARL T. CURTIS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA

Senator CURTIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to express my gratitude for this hearing and the opportunity to appear here.

Mr. Chairman, I support the move to redesignate November 11 as Veterans Day.

In tampering with the original date of Veterans Day, we have annulled its tremendous historical significance for Americans and for American veterans. As you may remember, the World War I Armistice—the cessation of European hostilities—was proclaimed in 1918 on the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month. The termination of this “war to end all wars” as Woodrow Wilson defined it, was received with a universal sigh of relief. As historian Harry R. Rudin writes, “so weary of war had people everywhere become by the fall of 1918, that November 11 was greeted with a delirium of joy throughout the world.” Americans for many years remembered that day as Armistice Day, an occasion to honor the veterans of the First World War and to renew individual pledges to the cause of maintaining a world peace. An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune on November 11, 1926, stated that “the fitting theme for this day of commemoration is the long, slow, and endless task of strengthening justice and right in the world. The labor is hard and discouraging * * * it is man’s fight.”

When this Nation witnessed another world war and the Korean War, Armistice Day grew to become the symbolic date for the ending of all wars and the commemoration of the efforts of all war veterans. Hearings before this same subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Butler of Maryland were held on May 11, 20 years ago, and the result of these hearings was the Federal designation of November 11 as Veterans Day. Representatives of veterans’ organizations testified in favor of this action. Senator Butler believed that November 11 commemorations should rightly include

the veterans of all wars because under Federal law, as the Senator claimed, "November 11 is not being used as it should be used. It needs to be revitalized with a measure such as this."

Mr. Chairman, my contention is the same as Senator Butler's. I believe that by the redesignation of November 11 as Veterans Day, we can revitalize this day of commemoration from the standpoint of its tradition and historical, and sentimental significance.

Mr. Chairman, in my research and in my discussions with veterans' organizations, I have discovered that without exception, all such organizations favor the return to November 11 as the date to remember our war veterans. I repeat: this endorsement among American veterans' organizations is unanimous. An article in the American Legion magazine of November 1972, reasoned:

If we are to ignore VE and VJ Day and the Korean war cease fire and the hoped-for Vietnam war end, one is entitled to ask what is wrong with November 11 as the day on which to lump the symbolic meaning of all wars? A war did end on that day, but no war ever ended on the fourth Monday in October.

November 11, as a fixed and traditional date, has a symbolic significance for millions of American veterans. It is a date of national importance, not merely the third day of a 3-day weekend, the date of which changes from year to year. It is historically, sentimentally, and patriotically vital to the Nation's true and just remembrance of our troops' efforts in war.

Nearly 90 percent of these United States support the redesignation of November 11 as Veterans Day. As you are aware, members of the subcommittee, we have national holidays only in theory. The Federal Government can legally designate what are termed "Federal legal public holidays," but the States themselves decide whether or not to support Federal holiday designations. Mr. Chairman, 40 of our States have modified their support of the Federal Monday holiday law to exclude Veterans Day. They have legally designated November 11 as Veterans Day. Again, those States are 40 in number. Two States never changed the date of Veterans Day commemoration at all—Mississippi and Oklahoma. Statistics compiled by veterans' organizations reveal that 85 percent of our 29 million veterans reside in the States that commemorate Veterans Day on November 11. The eight States that have complied with the Monday holiday law in the instance of Veterans Day are Alabama, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, and Utah.

I think, in light of these statistics, that it is time for the Federal Government to again recognize November 11 as Veterans Day. The present date, or dates, of Veterans Day are not supported by veterans or by the majority of our States. Mr. Chairman, I might remind you of the conditions of the 1968 Monday holiday law's legislation passage. The law was pushed through Congress by lobbyists from labor unions, the resort industry, and airlines, among other groups. Understandably, the working man wants 3-day weekends for purposes of extended relaxation. Understandably, the resort industry wants the travel business that observance of a 3-day weekend brings. But, Mr. Chairman, these desires have, in the case of Veterans Day, destroyed November 11's significance. Our war

veterans adamantly favor the redesignation of November 11 as Veterans Day for the reasons I have reiterated time after time. November 11 is their day. Who has a better right to ask that it be so—veterans or the Federal Government?

Veterans Day serves as a reminder that the ultimate end of war must be peace. In wartime we sacrifice all of our national resources for peace, the greatest resource being the efforts and lives of the men who fight for the security not only of our country, but of the world. These men's collective spirit has won our wars. I firmly believe that the attainment of military victory is the result of the valor of our fighting men. The credit for victory cannot merely go, in the end, to superior war machinery or excellent governmental supervision. Victory is the product of the will of our troops. And, gentlemen, the will of our veterans is presently directed toward the Federal redesignation of November 11 as Veterans Day.

I will do all I can to help secure them this victory.

I thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. Senator Curtis, thank you in the name of the subcommittee, as well as personally, for a thoughtful and well organized statement.

Senator HRUSKA. Our next witness is the Hon. James B. Allen, who has a special guest that he will introduce in due time and present for testimony.

TESTIMONY OF HON. JAMES B. ALLEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM ALABAMA, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS B. DEAN OF GADSDEN, ALA.

Senator ALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I deeply appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning to speak in behalf of S. 2901, a bill I introduced in the Senate earlier this year to restore the annual observance of Veterans Day to its original and rightful date of November 11. Senator Buckley of New York is a cosponsor of this particular bill. But I might say, Mr. Chairman, that it is my feeling, and I know the feeling of the authors of all of the bills—I believe there are some four or five pending before the committee seeking to accomplish the same result—that none of us have any pride of authorship. None of us care about our particular bill being passed out of the committee, and it might be well for the committee to report a clean bill so as not to choose one over another or, in the alternative, to have a bill in which all of us might join. Certainly I am proud of being one of sponsors of the move to return the observance of Veterans Day to November 11. I feel confident that the subcommittee will give serious and careful consideration to this proposed legislation, and, hopefully, the subcommittee will pass it up to the full committee, and it will be reported out on the floor where I feel that it will receive an overwhelming majority of the votes of the Members of the Senate.

As we know, Veterans Day commemorates the courage and patriotism of all the brave men and women who have served in the Armed Services of the United States. This patriotic holiday was unofficially established 55 years ago in 1919 by President Woodrow Wilson. In the year 1926, November 11 was officially designated Armistice Day, and in 1938, Congress enacted legislation making it

a national holiday. In 1954, the Congress gave the day its broader designation of Veterans Day to include veterans of World War II and all other wars.

I might say at this point, Mr. Chairman, that Veterans Day really had its beginning in Birmingham, Ala., in 1947. They started celebrating Veterans Day on November 11 in 1947 and when the Nation observed its first Veterans Day in 1954, it was Birmingham's seventh such observance. We are proud of the fact that Veterans Day had its genesis in Birmingham, Ala.

I say that the credit for establishing Birmingham's magnificent Veterans Day observance, which is now a 2-day affair, belongs to Mr. Raymond Weeks and the late Mr. Talbot Ellis of Birmingham. Also, these gentlemen in seeking to get Veterans Day established to cover the observance of all wars, sought and received the advice and approval of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who advised them on this subject and was a well-wisher of the move to create Veterans Day as a tribute for the veterans of all wars.

In 1968, the 90th Congress enacted the so-called Monday holiday law [Public law 90-363] which, among other things, created four new three-day weekends in addition to the long-standing Labor Day weekend. One of the new 3-day weekends established by Public Law 90-363 resulted in shifting the Veterans Day observance from its traditional and rightful date of November 11 to the fourth Monday in October.

Of course, the fourth Monday in October has no significance for Americans, whereas November 11 does have a deep and abiding significance for all Americans, particularly those who served in our Nation's military.

While I was not a member of the Congress of the United States at the time the Monday holiday law was passed, I have been informed that none or certainly few of the major veterans' organizations had an opportunity to fully testify on this legislation in either Chamber of the Congress, nor were many of them aware that somewhere along the line the measure had been amended to change the Veterans Day observance until after the hearings were completed and the bill had been favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

Given the opportunity, I am quite confident that all of the major veterans' organizations would have testified against changing the observance of Veterans Day from November 11 to the fourth Monday in October. The presence of high-ranking spokesmen in this hearing room today from our great veterans' organizations gives credence to the observation I have just made.

Mr. Chairman, it should be pointed out that the Monday holiday law affects only Federal employees and residents of the District of Columbia. The several States are not required to observe the same holidays as the Federal Government, but they generally do in most instances.

To me it is most significant that observance of Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October has proved to be so distasteful and unpopular throughout our Nation that 31 of the States have specifically enacted legislation to return to November 11 as the date for honoring our veterans. I should like to add that similar legis-

lation will be passed in my home State of Alabama when the State legislature next meets, unless the 93d Congress enacts a bill similar to S. 2901. In addition, two States, as Senator Curtis stated a few minutes ago, namely, Mississippi and Oklahoma, never changed their laws to conform to Public Law 90-363.

Mr. Chairman, I think when the Congress makes a mistake in enacting legislation and it realizes that mistake, it should have the courage and the good judgment to rectify that mistake. I think we just have to face it. Congress did make a mistake in changing the day for observance of Veterans Day from November 11 to the fourth Monday in October. In going back to meet with people of Alabama at various times, I have found that in commenting on legislation pending in the Congress, one of the measures that gets the most favorable response from crowds, big and small, is a reference to the fact that we are trying to get the date for the observance of Veterans Day restored to November 11. The response is always overwhelming. The people of Alabama want this change made.

Now, I have no objection whatsoever to long holidays, and I would hope that the committee would carve out a similar period somewhere else for Federal employees. I want to protect their interests and I am sure the chairman does, and I would hope that a weekend of equal length would be carved out somewhere else on the calendar, but let's leave November 11 alone. Let's not carve it out there. Public opinion does not support it, and we should be amenable and responsive to public opinion.

I feel confident that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country—I know the people of Alabama do—favor this change back to November 11.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is well past the time for the people of this Nation to return to old fashioned patriotism. President Abraham Lincoln once said that if our Nation fails or falls, it will be from within rather than from without.

As we know, Communism is an idea which bores from within. Our invincible defense against Communism is keeping alive and strong the spirit of democracy. We must guard this spirit against apathy, complacency, and moral decay.

By returning the Veterans Day observance to its traditional and rightful date of November 11, I feel that we will have made an important start toward rekindling an understanding of the ideals, principles, and institutions that made America the bright beacon of democracy.

With the Bicentennial of our Nation but 2 years ahead, this is a most opportune time for the Congress to bolster the confidence of the people in our representative form of Government.

Certainly no other single group of our citizens are more deserving in this honor than our Nation's veterans, who have fought so gallantly in at least five major wars this century. These veterans know that our great American heritage, founded upon freedom, has never been and never will be free of pain, free of struggle, and free of individual and collective effort. The least we can do is respect their wishes and the wishes of non-veterans throughout the country as well. This is not just a veterans' plea. This is a plea from all patriotic citizens throughout the country. So I feel that we should

respect this overwhelming plea from throughout the country for this change. I do respectfully urge approval of legislation, not just the bill that I introduced, S. 2901. I would be glad to cosponsor any and all of them, possibly a committee bill.

The public would like to have this change accomplished sometime soon. I know in Birmingham they have an outstanding speaker from throughout the country that speaks at the World Peace luncheon. Secretary of the Army Callaway, has agreed to come to Alabama for the observance this year, but he doesn't know whether to set aside the October date or the November date. Of course, we can tell him to set aside the November date because that is when we are going to celebrate it anyhow.

Senator HRUSKA. When he crossed the State line of Alabama, he didn't have any feeling of doubt, did he?

Senator ALLEN. No, sir. I think not.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when the chairman was kind enough to set this hearing, I wanted to bring up someone from my State to testify in behalf of this legislation, and my first and only choice was Mr. Thomas B. Dean of Gadsden, Ala., my hometown. He is better known as Benny Dean.

This man is an outstanding citizen of our State, and I would designate him "Mr. Patriotism" or "Mr. Americanism," because that is what he stands for. He is recognized throughout the State of Alabama and throughout much of the Nation as being a great American, one of our great patriots.

He has been State commander of the VFW in Alabama. He is active in the educational fight there in our schools against Communism. He is active in behalf of our veterans, their widows, and their orphans, and I really do not see how he finds the time to do as much as he does for the veterans of our Nation.

For more than 20 years, he has headed a great Loyalty Day program that we have in Gadsden, Ala. It attracts tremendous crowds from all over Alabama who come, and meet, and pay tribute to the great country that we have, to our form of government, to our Constitution, and to our veterans of all wars.

We are proud of Mr. Benny Dean. He has agreed to come up and testify at this time. I would like to present Mr. Dean.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you, Senator Allen, and prior to your testimony, "Mr. Americanism" Dean, I would like to have inserted without objection the letter of May 23, 1974, from the American Legion, Department of Alabama, signed by Max A. Wilder, department commander, and Mrs. Allene McCray, department president.

[The above-referred-to letter follows:]

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Montgomery, Ala., May 23, 1974.

HON. JAMES B. ALLEN,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The American Legion, Department of Alabama, and its American Legion Ladies Auxiliary wish to again speak out in behalf of Senate Bill 2901 asking for the redesignation of November 11th as Veterans Day.

A majority of the states in support of National Convention Mandates for the past five years has now passed state legislative bills restoring Veterans Day to November 11th in their respective states.

Alabama now has prepared a legislative bill, prepared by Past Department Commander Raymond Weeks and a member of the House of Representatives, which would restore Veterans Day in Alabama to November 11th. Alabamians were very instrumental in the passage of legislation which designated November 11th as Veterans Day in commemoration of veterans of all wars. Alabama has, for many years, conducted a National Veterans Day Program in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 11th, this program being second to none within the nation, until the passage of Public Law 90-363, the so-called Holiday Bill.

We respectfully request your support and that of all your colleagues in both the House and Senate and in the enactment of Senate Bill 2901 which will restore Veterans Day to its meaningful date on the calendar of November 11th.

Sincerely,

MAX A. WILDER,
Department Commander.
MRS. ALLENE McCRAY,
Department President.

Senator HRUSKA. Will you proceed with your statement, Mr. Dean. We welcome you here on your own, as well as on the very happy and strong endorsement of your Senator, whom you designate in your statement as "the best" Senator.

Senator ALLEN. I hadn't edited that, Mr. Chairman. I didn't realize that. I am flattered.

Mr. DEAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First, I would like to deeply thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the honor and privilege of presenting some views concerning the issue which you and your subcommittee are addressing today. It is such an occurrence as this, which permits a citizen to testify before a branch of his Government, that indicates that our form of Government will continue to be the best in the world.

My name is Thomas B. Dean. I live in Gadsden, Ala. Senator Jim Allen is my U.S. Senator, and with justifiable pride, I feel he is the best. I have been active in veterans' affairs in the local community, the State, and on the national level for more than a quarter of a century. I am presently the chairman of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. Voice of Democracy contest and have been involved with the Birmingham, Ala., regional observance of Veterans Day for many years.

It is to the subject of Veterans Day that I would like to address my comments. It is my belief, and that of the veterans of Alabama, who it is my honor to represent, that there are very few days which have such meaning in our great country. I believe that their number may be counted on the fingers of one hand. I also believe that they are immovable days—days which must be celebrated on the same date each year to continue to have meaning attached to them. I cannot conceive of these days being moved solely to provide a long 3-day weekend to provide for a period of revelry and vacation, rather than a day of remembrance and reflection.

These days, which I believe to be worthy of celebration on their historical date, rather than be connected to a weekend, are days which have the most meaning for all Americans. They are Christmas, the date of the birth of Jesus Christ; the Fourth of July, the

date of the birth of our Nation; New Year's Day, the start of a new calendar; Memorial Day, the day to honor the men who died for the freedom we all enjoy; and, Veterans Day, the date selected to commemorate the end of World War I and now, honoring the Nation's living who served her in the time of need.

The latter 2 days have lost much of their true significance for most Americans. Memorial Day has been observed on May 30th ever since it was established in 1868. That means for a century the American people honored their dead on that one, special date, only to have it altered by Congress.

However, it is on Veterans Day which I would like to focus. The beginnings of this date are still known to living Americans. Most of us here and around the Nation can remember pausing at the 11th minute, of the 11th hour, of the 11th of November to remember those who fought to bring the enemy to its knees in the first of America's international or World Wars. Many were hurt when the decision was made to broaden the meaning of that day to include all living veterans, but as the country had undertaken more global involvements, the veterans of that First Great War understood. They, generally, supported the expansion of the commemoration of service to include all veterans.

Mr. Chairman, please notice that I did not say holiday or date of celebration. I said commemoration. For I believe that the Nation must commemorate the service of her veterans. It is no more a 3-day vacation at the beach or mountains as is Christmas, the founding of our country, or the date we remember our fallen. I believe we can commemorate the start of our new year on the first Monday in January easier than we can Veterans Day on a Monday in October or November. I firmly believe that we must return to the historic past to bring this country back to the stability she needs so very badly now.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make the observation that we may be heading toward local disasters if the Congress does not change Veterans Day to November 11. At present, 40 States have not adopted the date to commemorate Veterans Day as given in the act to provide the uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, commonly called the Holiday Act of 1968. This means that in 40 States mothers and fathers are off on 1 day while their children who go to State schools are free on another. State employees are on vacation on a different day than Federal workers. Are banks open or closed? What meaning has a day such as this? How can we hope to instill in our young ones any sense of history or even adult responsibility if we adults have such ludicrous happenings as this. Why, the Chicago and Illinois celebration, if I may call it one, of this past Memorial Day was the butt of jokes on nationwide television and was carried by a wire service.

May I close by humbly proposing that you keep Veterans Day a day unto itself, that you let the Nation commemorate the service of her veterans. Move Thanksgiving to a weekend holiday if you must, but restore Veterans Day to November 11. Let both the country's veterans and those who did not heed the calling of the Nation pause during 1 day which is dedicated to their honor, rather than

a day which is primarily set to "get away from it all." We owe nothing more than honor to those who served. Let us give them that honor.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you, and I would like to have permission to also enter into the record a letter from the State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the State of Alabama, Mr. John T. Golden.

Senator HRUSKA. That letter will be incorporated into the record. [The above-referred-to letter follows:]

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Montgomery, Ala., May 23, 1974.

HON. JAMES B. ALLEN,
U.S. Senator,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ALLEN: On behalf of the 22,250 members of the State of Alabama, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, let me thank you for your efforts to have Veterans Day returned to November 11th through your bill No. S 2901.

The members of our organization voted unanimously at our last convention to support such legislation and a resolution was forwarded to the National Convention in support of the change.

To our Veterans, the fourth Monday in October has no significance, but the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, what ever day of the month it falls on is the true Veterans Day, and we would like to see it recognized as such.

Again let me thank you for your efforts to this end.

Sincerely,

JOHN T. GOLDEN,
State Commander.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much for your statement, Mr. Dean.

An allusion has been made to the hearings of August 1, 1967, at which time there were 17 witnesses who personally appeared. Only one of them was opposed, and there were not witnesses on behalf of any of the veterans' organizations.

In justice to the late Senator Dirksen, who was chairman of this subcommittee at that time, there was a formal notice published in the Congressional Record and a timely one in advance. But apparently there were no requests for appearance or time to appear in regard to the Monday holiday bill from the veterans' organizations. Why, I do not know, but I thought we might set the record straight.

There are two things I would like to get into by way of requests, with the permission of the Senator and you, Mr. Dean. One is the necessity for considering a proper interval between the effective date of the act, the passage of the act, and the effective date, the year in which there would be a restoration of the Federal date if the bill were enacted.

By way of historical observations, the date of enactment of the present law was June 28, 1968, and the effective date was January 1, 1971. From a review of the hearing, there were two considerations at least that entered into the picture: One was the existence of labor contracts which provide formally for legal holidays, and so on, for

a period in advance, and the second was that it takes about 2 years to conceive and to deliver a calendar that is printed for nationwide purposes and, therefore, the necessity for the advanced date.

What thoughts have you on that subject, Senator Allen?

Senator ALLEN. As I stated, I have no objection to the long holiday at this period. I do not object to a provision that would protect any labor contracts presently existing. I would not feel it would take the 2 years, and even if calendars might possibly have the wrong date then, I do not believe there would be too much inconvenience anywhere.

I would suggest again that it would become effective on the first November 11 occurring more than a given number of days after the passage of the bill. In other words, if it did not pass until, say, the 15th of October, provide that it would not become effective until at least 60 days, the first November 11 following the expiration of, say, 60 days or 90 days following the passage of the bill. That would give plenty of notice, it seems to me.

Senator HRUSKA. Well, of course, we would have to be governed somewhat by the time interval called for by the calendar printing companies—

Senator ALLEN. Yes.

Senator HRUSKA. Which would be quite an important thing, because there certainly would, during that period of transition, be a great difficulty and even greater confusion if the law went into effect sooner than the calendar printing companies could accomplish that change.

Senator ALLEN. I think this is an issue so important that we just have to get the business and labor to accommodate to the law. I feel that many times we take the need to accommodate the convenience of people and give that the priority over the real substantive interests. I feel the main consideration is changing the date, and then the other is just a matter of detail.

Senator HRUSKA. Have you anything to add further, Mr. Dean?

Mr. DEAN. I concur with what Senator Allen had to say here, and if I may make a personal reference to the importance of this act, I visited every family in my county who lost a son in Vietnam. I went in and visited those people and put my arms around them, mothers, fathers, wives, girl friends, brothers, and sisters. I gave them a Bible and told them they would get comfort out of that. I told them one of my missions would be to try to get the observance of Veterans Day back to November 11. I have traveled around the State, speaking to all types of groups. In fact, I spoke to a high school this week of a 1,000 people, and I got a standing ovation when I said I am going to Washington to try to get Veterans Day back to where it belongs, to November 11. This was young people now, young people.

So I think sometimes it is important for us to move and move briskly, particularly before the Bicentennial Celebration where we can get it all together again. Therefore, I feel that we need to move as rapidly as we can.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you, Mr. Dean.

Now, the other point that I would like to ask your reaction to is this: I read the hearings of August 1, 1967, within the past weekend. I had an earlier reading before that, but wanted to reread them for further clarity. I counted 17 witnesses who appeared personally, and there were a number of statements submitted in addition. Only one, the executive director of the Lord's Day Alliance, was opposed to the Monday holiday bill, and he spoke out on behalf of the organizations for religious education in the churches of the Nation. All of the rest of the witnesses testified in favor.

In addition to Members of the Congress, there were representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, and the National Association of Travel Organizations. The hotel industry came forward, and Brown and Bigelow, who is a big calendar publishing company. They testified on the point that I mentioned a little bit ago. John O'Connell, editor of *This Week* magazine, testified as to a poll that he had taken. There were 204,000 replies which were tabulated, and 102,000 were in favor of the proposal. Then there was the Air Transport Association, the Motel Association, the National Association of Motor Bus Owners, and a representative of the American Retail Federation of Washington, D.C.

What comment would you have on an appeal that was made, Senator Allen, by those witnesses?

Senator ALLEN. I would say that it is quite obvious by their designations that they represent commercial interests rather than patriotic interests. I think that is putting commercial considerations ahead of patriotic considerations. Sometimes, you know, interested parties get in mind legislation and it gets through the Congress without the public at large ever finding out about the adverse effects of the legislation until it is too late. That is one reason that I have stood, and I believe the chairman has stood, for discussion of some of these matters on the floor of the Senate to such lengths that people will have an opportunity to catch up with what is going on.

I think that a poll taken today by disinterested pollsters would certainly show an entirely different view than the one that was expressed there. It seems to me that every person you mentioned there had a special interest. Apparently, either the veterans' organizations were not called on to participate or they did not hear about it. I didn't hear the chairman read the name of any veteran leaders. Did he? I didn't hear the chairman read the names of any veterans' organizations represented.

Senator HRUSKA. There was no one representing any of the veterans' organizations.

Senator ALLEN. We have to know why they were not invited to appear. I think that would be interesting.

Senator HRUSKA. That I do not know. Sometimes it is said that to insert a notice in the *Congressional Record* is one way of keeping it secret. I wouldn't subscribe to that, but obviously it is not the most productive way of telling all the people in America what is at stake in each of the hearings that we hold, and we hold hearings by the thousands every calendar year as all of us know.

Mr. Dean, have you any comment on the question I asked Senator Allen?

Mr. DEAN. Yes, sir. At one time, you know, we took "In God We Trust" off our money, off the dollar bill, and certainly we weren't in favor of that, but that slipped by.

Then they reduced the size of the flag that they were putting on the caskets of the boys from Vietnam, and they reduced that to save money. We caught on to that, and we got uptight about it, and we got it changed back to the original size.

So a lot of these things slip by us, and they certainly slipped by us in Alabama. Of course, we are pretty slow on things down there, and we didn't catch this. If we had caught on to it, we would have been up en masse because as Senator Allen said a minute ago, Veterans Day really had its birth in Birmingham, Ala., and we had General Linberg, by the way, down this year to celebrate Veterans Day for us.

I appreciate the Senator again, listening to me today, and I certainly hope that the Nebraska people feel as strongly favorable to us as I do today for your fair and impartial hearing on our statement.

Senator HRUSKA. Well, this Senator has heard from his people in Nebraska and in great volume, not only petitions but letters. I would like to insert in the record a January 30, 1974, letter from Dale Snow of the Nebraska Department of the American Legion addressed to the chairman on this subject. He said some nice things about me. I am too modest to read the letter into the record. It will speak for itself.

Thank you very much, both of you, for being here.

Senator ALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You are mighty kind to us. We are grateful for the opportunity to appear here today.

Mr. DEAN. Thank you.

[The above-referred-to letter follows:]

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Lincoln, Nebr., January 30, 1974.

HON. ROMAN HRUSKA,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HRUSKA: As you know, President Nixon has indicated his desire to have Veterans Day return to its original and rightful date of November 11. We respectfully request your consideration in holding a hearing on S618 and S552.

Your consideration in scheduling a hearing on these two bills as chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Veterans Charters, Holiday and Celebrations will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

DALE SNOW,
Department Commander.

Senator HRUSKA. The next witness will be Mr. Herald Stringer, director of the National Legislative Commission for the American Legion.

While he is assuming his place at the table, I want to note that Senator William Scott from Virginia will be here a little later.

Mr. Stringer, you may proceed.

TESTIMONY OF HERALD STRINGER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION, THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. STRINGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As I have indicated in my statement, I appear here today as spokesman for the American Legion, an organization that was chartered 55 years ago by the Congress of the United States. The legion is comprised of 2,700,000 American veterans who have served their country in time of war and who are now joined together for continued service to their community, State, and Nation. I also speak for the American Legion Auxiliary, Mr. Chairman, an organization with a membership of nearly 1 million equally dedicated wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of those who served their country in its time of need. Our combined membership, organized in posts and units throughout the Nation and overseas, represents a broad cross-section of the patriotic and concerned citizens of America.

We are grateful to the subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing on pending legislation to restore the observance of Veterans Day to November 11, and I appreciate this opportunity to present to you our views.

The national observance of Veterans Day (formerly called Armistice Day) goes back to the end of World War I, as other have stated. There was a great outpouring of relief, Mr. Chairman, of patriotism, of prayerful thanksgiving when the guns fell silent at 11 a.m., on the 11th day, of the 11th month marking the end of the First World War in 1918. America has honored its veterans on November 11 of each year since that time. In 1954, the Congress gave the day its broader designations of Veterans Day to include the veterans of World War II and all other wars.

November 11 is important to veterans and their families. It is their day of recognition by a grateful Nation. It is a day of meaningful historical significance to our people, a day for reflection, and a poignant reminder to Americans of the countless sacrifices that veterans have made to insure the security of our country and to preserve peace throughout the world.

More than 38 million men and women have served in the Armed Forces of the United States since its inception, and over 29 million are still living. Veterans and their families, plus the living dependents of deceased veterans, represent about one-half of the total population. There is no other national holiday that honors so many of our citizens for their contribution to the Nation's welfare.

With the enactment of Public Law 90-363, effective January 1, 1971, the traditional observance of Veterans Day was changed from November 11 to the fourth Monday of each October. That change, while well-intended, has caused confusion and resentment throughout the country. In many places, including the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington, there are now dual observances of Veterans Day, while in others, ceremonies are held not in October but on November 11.

As Senator Curtis testified earlier, observance of Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October has proven to be so unpopular that 40 of the States which had previously amended their State laws to

conform with Public Law 90-363 subsequently reconsidered and have enacted legislation restoring the observance of Veterans Day to November 11 within their jurisdictions. Two of the States never changed their State laws to conform to the Federal act. This makes a total of 42 States, Mr. Chairman—84 percent of the United States—which will observe November 11 as Veterans Day this year. These 42 States contain over 85 percent of the Nation's veteran population. In addition, some 60 memorial resolutions have been adopted by various States and cities asking the Congress to restore the observance of Veterans Day to November 11. All major veterans' organizations, many churches, and other patriotic groups throughout the country strongly support this effort. It is evident, therefore, that the vast majority of Americans, speaking through their State legislatures, want the observance of Veterans Day restored to its traditional date. They do not want this change—this distortion of history—merely to provide entertainment for tourists and accommodate commercial interests. The American Legion opposed that portion of Public Law 90-363 pertaining to Veterans Day and Memorial Day prior to its enactment and has urged the Congress to restore the observance of these patriotic holidays to their traditional dates since the law was approved.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to your statement, it is true, as you have said, that at the 1967 hearings none of the veterans' organizations testified in opposition to the change in the observance of Veterans Day. The reason for that, as far as the legion is concerned, is the legion had no mandate, Mr. Chairman, until May of 1968. We had no official position on it until the national executive committee at its spring meeting in 1968 adopted a resolution opposing the change. That is the reason why we didn't testify at the hearings in 1967.

Support for restoring the observance of Veterans Day to November 11 is also shared by the President and by many Members of the Congress. In the 93d Congress to date, 66 bills and resolutions on this subject have been introduced in the House, many with multiple sponsors. Six bills and one joint resolution are pending before this subcommittee co-sponsored by some 20 Senators, including all but one member of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs. In a message to the Congress last January, the President also urged that legislation be enacted to restore November 11 as the official date for the entire Nation to commemorate Veterans Day.

Mr. Chairman, there are those who claim that November 11 is an outdated anniversary honoring the veterans of only one war. They say there is nothing to prevent appropriate ceremonies on that date and argue that the Monday holiday in October gives more Americans an opportunity to observe the occasion with less disruption of normal business operations. The American Legion believes that the historical significance of Veterans Day far outweighs the convenience of 3-day weekends. This day, rich in historic and patriotic meaning for Americans, should not be sacrificed to the commercialism of holiday bargain sales or to the production of economic benefit to certain segments of industry. Let us not peg everything to the almighty dollar and to pleasure. Let us not continue to put more people on the highways and waterways on long weekends to de-

stroy themselves and their neighbors. In these times when many of the old established precepts are being challenged and time honored traditions are crumbling, some things need to be left unchanged to remind us of their real meaning in the history of our Nation. Americans are more than ever in need of positive traditions in this time of change and constantly shifting values. The American Legion believes that the observance of patriotic holidays on their traditional dates is one of these traditions that should be maintained.

In addition to the confusion and resentment caused by the different dates and dual observances, the Monday holidays have created problems which were not anticipated. One example is the reduction in service to the public during the 3-day holiday weekends. A survey conducted last year by the National Newspaper Association disclosed that mail deliveries were slowed during periods when there are long weekends as a result of Monday holidays.

Many of those who favor the Monday observance of our traditional holidays do so in their own economic interest. The American Legion believes, Mr. Chairman, that the veterans of this Nation are also entitled to some consideration. We believe that honoring the veterans on their traditional day is more important than meeting the convenience of the commercial interests. Every year we honor the working men and women of this Nation on a day selected by them. This is as it should be. But if the veterans are to have a day set aside in their honor, then they, likewise, should be permitted to say what day it will be.

When the Congress in 1954 chose a date to honor the Nation's veterans, it chose Armistic Day, November 11, a date which is peculiarly meaningful for veterans of World War I. Although more than a half century has passed since the Armistice was signed, there is no reason to consider November 11 any less significant in our Nation's history. A war did end on that date. None in which Americans were engaged has ever ended on the fourth Monday in October. To arbitrarily change the observance of Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October was a mischievous and unwarranted departure from tradition. Like many who served in Vietnam, the veterans of World War I sometimes feel they are forgotten Americans. This Nation must not allow that feeling to persist. The designation of November 11 as the date to honor these older veterans and those of other wars will demonstrate once again that the Nation is grateful for their contribution.

Each State, as others have testified, has jurisdiction over its holidays, and Public Law 90-363 affects only the citizens of the District of Columbia and Federal employees throughout the Nation. Many of these, Mr. Chairman, are veterans. The lack of uniformity has contributed to less participation in patriotic observances in many communities. The change in the date for Federal observance has resulted in the lessening of its patriotic significance.

To millions of Americans, however, November 11 is and always will be Veterans Day. Public Law 90-363 has not erased the significance of that date, and in the eight States which have not yet returned to the traditional date of observance, many communities have nonetheless continued to observe Veterans Day on November 11.

Mr. Chairman, The American Legion and its auxiliary urge this subcommittee to send a bill to the full Committee on the Judiciary which will restore the observance of Veterans Day to its traditional date of November 11. As we prepare to celebrate our country's Bicentennial, enactment of any of the pending bills will recapture the true historical significance and symbolism of a day that has much meaning for the Nation's veterans. It will honor the millions of Americans who answered their country's call and met the highest obligations of citizenship. The passage of time must not be permitted to obscure or minimize the eternal debt of gratitude owed to all our veterans.

Attached to this statement, Mr. Chairman, is a copy of our current resolution on this subject and a list of the States that have enacted legislation to restore the observance of Veterans Day to November 11. I respectfully request that this material be made a part of the record of this hearing.

[The above-referred-to documents follow:]

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION, THE AMERICAN LEGION,
HONOLULU, HAWAII, AUGUST 21-23, 1973

Resolution: 52.

Committee: Americanism.

Subject: Restore observance of traditional patriotic holidays to original dates.

Whereas, The Congress changed the annual observance of traditional patriotic holidays from their true established dates to a Monday; and

Whereas, The sole basis for changing such observance dates was to make a three-day weekend holiday, with no connection with the true anniversary and, in fact, in some instances made a distortion of American history; and

Whereas, Such an arbitrary change diminishes the importance long attached to these historical events; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Honolulu, Hawaii, August 21, 22, 23, 1973, That The American Legion urge the President and the Congress to restore the traditional patriotic holiday dates long observed in the United States.

LIST OF THE 50 STATES AND THEIR ACTIONS IN REGARD TO VETERANS DAY

The following forty states has passed legislation to restore the observance of Veterans Day to November 11:

Alaska	Kentucky	North Carolina
Arizona	Louisiana	North Dakota
Arkansas	Maine	Ohio
California	Maryland	Oregon
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Delaware	Michigan	South Carolina
Florida	Minnesota	South Dakota
Georgia	Missouri	Tennessee
Illinois	Montana	Vermont
Idaho	Nebraska	Virginia
Indiana	New Hampshire	Wisconsin
Iowa	New Mexico	(Armistice Day)
Kansas	New York	Washington
		West Virginia
		Wyoming

Two States—Mississippi and Oklahoma—have not changed their state laws to conform with the Federal Act.

Eight States have not yet enacted legislation on this subject although some have bills pending and some have memorialized the Congress to amend the Federal Act. They are:

Alabama	Nevada	Texas
Colorado	New Jersey	Utah
Hawaii	Rhode Island	

Senator HRUSKA. How many States are on that list of those who enacted legislation to restore November 11?

Mr. STRINGER. They are broken down. First, the 40 States that have passed legislation are listed. Then the two States, Mississippi and Oklahoma, that never changed their State law to conform with the Federal act. They are listed. The final listing are the eight States that have not yet enacted legislation on this subject. There are some States that have bills pending now, and as I indicated earlier, many have memorialized the Congress to amend the Federal act.

Senator HRUSKA. Have you any of the memorials addressed to Congress by those eight States who have not yet acted by legislative bill.

Mr. STRINGER. I do not have those broken down, Mr. Chairman. The reference service does not break those down by States, cities, or entities, at least to us. I think that the subcommittee could probably get them.

Senator HRUSKA. Yes. Well, if you can sharpen that up a little and get copies of those, I imagine Members of Congress would be interested in that list.

Mr. STRINGER. Yes, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. So if you will get in touch with the counsel for the subcommittee, he will hold the record open for that, together with any additional information that might be coming from any other witness on this subject.

[The information requested is as follows: The State of Colorado has addressed to the U.S. Senate, Senate Joint Resolution No. 5 to return the observation of Veterans Day to November 11. The State of Nevada likewise addressed the U.S. Senate in Assembly Joint Resolution No. 41. These resolutions are presently on file with the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.]

Mr. STRINGER. Yes, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. I have no further questions. You have anticipated in your statement most of the questions I had in mind, so it is a very responsive statement.

Mr. Counsel, do you have any questions?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. We thank you very much, Mr. Stringer, for your appearance.

Mr. STRINGER. Thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. We are pleased to note that Senator William Scott of Virginia has just walked into the committee room. His appearance is very timely. We welcome you here, Senator Scott.

TESTIMONY OF HON. WILLIAM L. SCOTT, A U.S. SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA

Senator SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for not getting here earlier, but I had the rare privilege of being over at the Supreme Court when my son was sworn in as a member. The other son indicated to me that he wanted me to get admitted to the Supreme Court bar so that I could move his admission. I am going to try to do that.

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before this subcommittee, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the chairman and the members of the committee for holding these hearings.

Senator HRUSKA. Senator, have you a copy of your statement?

Senator SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I have one copy only.

Senator HRUSKA. Very well.

Senator SCOTT. The personal business did keep me from having the regular number.

Senator HRUSKA. I asked on behalf of the reporter.

You may proceed. Go ahead.

Senator SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As you know, it was January 26, 1973, that I introduced a bill, S. 552, to amend title V of the U.S. Code with respect to the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day. If this bill is enacted into law, it would return Memorial Day to May 30, and Veterans Day to November 11. They are dates of traditional observance of these honored national holidays.

Mr. Chairman, since the enactment of Public Law 90-363, both of these patriotic holidays have been observed as part of a package of 3-day holidays, sometimes called the Monday holiday law. I happen to believe that this bill was a bad mistake. I was a Member of the other body and spoke against this measure and still remember the debate as to the effects the law would have on the observance of historically significant days in this country.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope, also, that the committee would give serious consideration to returning Washington's Birthday to the 22d of February. I remember listening to some pages in the House of Representatives discuss Washington's Birthday. One said, "just when was Washington born," and the page said, "February 22d," but another page said, "no, it was the third Monday in February."

Now, to me it does do violence to the history of our country to have Washington's Birthday the third Monday in February and the other dates that have been set for these holidays, Armistice Day, and Memorial Day. I remember Congressman Fletcher Thompson of Georgia. I know he did this facetiously, but he offered an amendment to this bill to have Federal holiday number one, Federal holiday number two, and Federal holiday number three, going right on through. So we would not have an observance of New Year's Day, of Washington's Birthday, or of Memorial Day. If we are only interested in having 3-day weekends, we might as well have Federal holiday number one, and so forth, if they really have no significance.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I believe we need to remember the basis, the foundation for these holidays. Certainly they are to honor the memory—Memorial Day and Armistice Day—of those who gave their lives and those who served honorably in the defense of our country. Veterans Day was long observed as Armistice Day, the occasion at the end of the First World War on the western front in Europe, the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month, and it has a very special and important significance because of that historical fact when the cessation of firing commenced.

It has often been pointed out that the number 11 is very much a part of Armistice Day, of Veterans Day, and should remain asso-

ciated with this event. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I understand that a total of 41 States observe Veterans Day on November 11 at this time. Thus, more than four-fifths of the States of the Union, including my own State of Virginia, recognize the wisdom and the merit of designating November 11 as Veterans Day.

The administration has indicated its support of returning Veterans Day to its rightful place. As the American Legion magazine editorialized in November of 1972, and I quote:

Certainly if we are going to ignore VE Day, VJ Day, the Korean War cease-fire, and the hoped-for Vietnam War end, one is entitled to ask what is wrong with November 11 as the single day upon which to lump together their symbolic meaning? A war did end on that day, but no war we were ever in ended on the fourth Monday in October.

Mr. Chairman, one is entitled to ask what is wrong with November 11 as the single day to honor America's veterans; a day that does have rich and meaningful significance. It is a day rich in history, still a day remembered by Americans everywhere, still a day engraved on the hearts and minds of those who survived what was called at that time the Great War.

Observance of Memorial Day, on the other hand, came from many sources. It is also rich, however, in tradition and history. Gen. John A. Logan, the first commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued a general order on May 5, 1868, providing nationwide observance of Decoration Day, as it was then called, on May 30. Memorial Day or Decoration Day was conceived as a day of tribute to those who gave their lives for our great country. It was and, also, still should be a day of solemn and proud observance, a day in which a grateful land should pause to reverently remember and pay tribute to those who made the supreme sacrifice. It was not, Mr. Chairman, a day set apart from all others of the year as one in which to exact maximum recreational hours possible from a long weekend.

I believe that our traditions have meaning, that we may all benefit from the study and remembrance of the history of this Nation. *The New York Times* supported the Monday holiday proposals in 1968, but on February 9, 1971, a *Times* editorial expressed regret for its earlier support. It said, and I quote, Mr. Chairman:

We resent this conversion of historic anniversaries to mere legislative devices for stretching out the weekends. The price of these dubious achievements is one more sacrifice of tradition at a time when that commodity is in serious short supply. Draining holidays of meaning and color, the plan does honor chiefly to the dollar. If that is all holidays are to mean, then why even retain their names? They might as well be numbered.

This apparently has reference to the facetious suggestion of former Congressman Fletcher Thompson.

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to number our significant national holidays, but suggest that two of our most prestigious days, Memorial Day and Veterans Day, be returned to their traditional observance, and that this committee also consider the return of Washington's birthday to February 22d. After all, he was the Father of this country, the first President we had, and I hate for him to be remembered as having been born on the third Monday in February.

Let us, Mr. Chairman, reverse the damage that has been done by having tinkered, I think, with the long course of history and report out a bill that will return these important days to their rightful place on the calendar.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for letting me appear before you.

Senator HRUSKA. The preceding witness testified that there are 42 States that have laws now that call for the observance of November 11 within their respective State boundaries. Have you any comment on that, Senator?

Senator SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, my staff member told me 41, but whether it is 41 or 42, more than four-fifths of the States have chosen after the Federal law was enacted to have their State observance of Veterans Day at the traditional time. I believe that the Congress should also return, follow the lead of the States in going back to the traditional days.

To me, Mr. Chairman, all of us want to have a period of time for relaxation and a period of time for rest from the work that we do on other days, but I don't believe that we should do this at the sacrifice of the national traditions. I believe that we should turn back to these traditional days for Veterans Day and, hopefully, also for Decoration Day or Memorial Day, and for the date to commemorate the birth of our first President. I mention the three dates, Mr. Chairman, because it does seem to me that the same logic applies to all three that applies to one.

Senator HRUSKA. Very well. Thank you very much for your appearance.

Senator SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HRUSKA. Our next witness is Francis W. Stover, director, national legislative service, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS W. STOVER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. STOVER. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the privilege of presenting the position of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the bills before you which propose to restore Veterans Day to November 11 as a national holiday.

A priority legislative goal of the Veterans of Foreign Wars since the passage of the Monday holiday act has been to shift Veterans Day back to November 11. Our position is found in VFW National Resolution No. 127 which was unanimously approved by the delegates representing more than 1.8 million members at our national convention in New Orleans last August, which reads as follows.

Senator HRUSKA. We will place the text of that resolution in the record following your testimony, Mr. Stover. You may resume the rest of your statement.

Mr. STOVER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It was anticipated that the designation of Veterans Day as the fourth Monday in October as a national holiday would be followed by the States around the country. As you know, Mr. Chairman, 42

States, as testified to by previous witnesses, now celebrate Veterans Day as a State holiday. I mention this because I don't think previous witnesses have mentioned the great confusion that this has caused in these States where Veterans Day is celebrated both as a national holiday for Federal employees and Federal institutions and as a State holiday. This has caused much confusion also in the Veterans of Foreign Wars among our many posts, districts, and States who look forward to the celebration of Veterans Day as perhaps the most single important veterans day of the year.

Now, I think another thing should be pointed out, Mr. Chairman, that there is no other single date in history which represents Veterans Day which is symbolic to all veterans except November 11. We have no other comparable date, no comparable ending date to any other day in history.

Personally as a veteran of World War II, the date is most important to me because I was in Europe at the ending of the European phase of World War II which was May 8. However, the war didn't actually end until some say September 21, 1945, when the treaty was signed by General MacArthur on the USS Missouri. Others say it actually ended a week or two before that.

Americans including a lot of Korean veterans don't know when the Korean war ended. The same has happened with the Vietnam war. What day did it end? The point is we all know when World War I ended.

I would say this to you, Mr. Chairman, that all veterans including the Spanish-American War veterans and Civil War veterans have always entertained the celebration of November 11 as the day for the day to be set aside in honor of those who served in our Armed Services during wartime or great national peril.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you have alluded to the fact that in 1967, and quite correctly, the veterans' organizations, at least the VFW, did not appear before this great subcommittee. I was the legislative director of the VFW at that time here in Washington. As you stated, a notice of hearings was filed in the *Congressional Record*. However, I think it is fair to state that at that time this was not looked upon, this Monday holiday legislation was not looked upon as primarily aimed at Veterans Day as this hearing is today. As you know, it was called the Monday holiday proposal, and I think among the veterans of the Nation, it was inconceivable or at least some did not believe that the Congress would change Veterans Day. I think they took it rather lightly at the time. I can state further as a matter of internal policy within the Veterans of Foreign Wars, we did not have what we call a national resolution or mandate because this type of legislation came up quickly. As you know, we only meet once a year, and the delegates, of course, did not have the benefit of the knowledge that this type of legislation was going forward the next year.

However, following the hearings in 1967 here on the holiday bills, our organization met in a sort of emergency session and we did take steps to do something on the House side. We were successful in having a House Member offer an amendment to the bill which failed

by a close division vote to have Veterans Day set aside or stricken from the bill. We did not have time to build up support for the amendment on the House side. But we accepted the legislation, and we have done our best to carry it out. I can state in all fairness and sincerity that something has gone out of America with the celebration of Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October, and I think that this has done much harm, not only to the veterans of this Nation but to the significance of those who served in the Armed Forces. We must never lose sight of the fact that some of our citizens have got to come forward and serve in the Armed Forces of the country from time to time in the future. We hope we never have a war again. If it does happen, we want those who are called upon to serve to know we appreciate the contribution and sacrifice that so many made in past wars. And their service will be so honored on future Veterans Days after their service. Mr. Chairman, for these reasons—patriotic, cultural, historical, national security, and all the rest, it is very urgent to the VFW, and we are very hopeful that this subcommittee will start this legislation forward so that it will be passed by the end of this 93rd Congress.

We thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of being here today.

Senator HRUSKA. Well, thank you for your appearance. The announcement is made now for the benefit of all witnesses who have testified and will testify, that the record will be held open for 2 weeks as of today for the purpose of introducing and submitting additional material of any kind that might be considered appropriate and relevant.

Mr. STOVER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The above-referred-to statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS W. STOVER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE,
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Re With respect to bills which propose to designate November 11 each year as Veterans Day.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee: Thank you for the privilege of presenting the position of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the bills before you which propose to restore Veterans Day to November 11 as a national holiday.

A Priority Legislative Goal of the Veterans of Foreign Wars since the passage of the Monday Holiday Act has been to shift Veterans Day back to November 11. Our position is found in V.F.W. National Resolution No. 127 which was unanimously approved by the delegates representing more than 1.8 million members at our National Convention in New Orleans last August, which reads as follows:

V.F.W. RESOLUTION No. 127

RESTORE VETERANS DAY TO NOVEMBER 11

"Whereas, fighting in World War I ended at 11:00 a.m. on the 11th day, the 11th month in 1918 (November 11, 1918). Two years later, France and England chose November 11th, then known universally as "Armistice Day," as the time for placing an "unknown soldier" of that war, in each of the Nations' highest places of honor. On November 11th in 1921, an American soldier whose name was "known only to God" was buried at Arlington National Cemetery; and

"Whereas, in the year 1926, Armistice Day was made the official name for paying tribute to our World War I veterans for their dedication in serving

our country in time of battle, and obtaining peace on November 11, 1918. Twelve years later in 1938, another Congressional resolution made the November 11th date a national holiday and observance; and

"Whereas, two years after this national holiday was proclaimed, World War II broke out in Europe and shattered our country's dreams. On June 1, 1954, Congress, acting on a proposal by Representative Edwin K. Rees of Kansas, changed Armistice Day to Veterans Day; President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed this bill on November 11, 1954 to keep the historic date of November 11th a memorial tribute; and

"Whereas, the 90th Congress of the United States passed legislation in 1968 to change the historic observance of Veterans Day to the fourth Monday of each October. The President of the United States signed this public law No. 90-363 into law on June 28, 1968. This new date causes many of the nation's Veterans to still recognize November 11th, with some that recognize the new date of October, and still many carry out their patriotic duty and recognize both dates; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the 74th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That we reaffirm our position to restore Veterans Day back to November 11th."

Adopted at the 74th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 17 through 24, 1973.

Subsequently, our Commander-in-Chief, Ray Soden, has put his stamp of approval on the restoration of Veterans Day to November 11 as a Priority Legislative Goal for the year 1974.

Mr. Chairman, it was anticipated that the designation of Veterans Day as the fourth Monday in October as a national holiday would be followed by the states around the country. During the last four years, just the opposite has occurred. Forty states have passed legislation, since the Monday Holiday Act of 1968, calling for those states to celebrate Veterans Day on November 11. It will be recalled that two states never did change their Veterans Day laws, so there are a total of 42 states who do not follow the example set by the Congress in the observance of Veterans Day.

The fact that forty-two states have not followed the Federal example regarding Veterans Day would appear to be substantial evidence that the Congress has made a mistake in this regard. This action, taken separately by each state, is sufficient justification to favorably consider one of the bills before you and for its ultimate approval by the Congress.

As V.F.W. Resolution No. 127 indicates, the date of November 11 was formerly known as "Armistice Day." This date is determined by the cease-fire which was agreed to between Germany and the Allied Nations, thus bringing the First World War to an end. It has been argued that November 11 has special significance to the veteran of World War I only. It is this erroneous presumption, which led to the conclusion, in approving the Monday Holiday Act, that Veterans Day was to commemorate veterans of all wars and, therefore, could be observed on any day of the year.

However, a glance back at our history indicates that Armistice Day has significance for all veterans. November 11th is a day set aside in the history of this Nation which has come to symbolize the sacrifice in the national interest by those who have served in the Armed Forces during wartime.

Today, there are more than 29 million veterans. About half of these veterans served in World War II. Most of these 14 million World War II veterans grew up in the days just prior to World War II. They recall quite vividly the many celebrations in honor of all veterans of previous wars, especially, the veterans of World War I, which were an integral part of American culture. In those days, both the Spanish American War and Civil War veterans also participated in Veterans Day ceremonies on November 11, which day they adopted as their Veterans Day.

Subsequent to World War II—until 1971, Veterans Day still continued to be celebrated on November 11. Thus, the approximately 5 million Korean veterans and many of the more than 7 million Vietnam veterans are identified with November 11 as the day set aside to honor their service in the Armed Forces.

To say it another way, there is no other single day in the year that has more significance to veterans of all wars than November 11. There is no comparable ending date for World War II, Korea, or Vietnam. It is doubtful if there

ever again will be a day signifying so much to so many as does November 11th.

Mr. Chairman, the celebration of Veterans Day as a national holiday for Federal employees and as a start holiday for the citizens of the several states has produced much confusion to say the least. In the interest of harmony and uniformity, the Congress should rectify this situation by returning Veterans Day to November 11. From all over the country, we hear of problems created regarding the celebration of Veterans Day because of the conflict of Federal and state laws with respect to this date.

As the name implies, Veterans Day is a day set aside to commemorate those citizens who served in our Armed Forces during a period of peril. For this reason, it is hoped that this Subcommittee and the Congress will take into consideration that the veterans of this Nation want this day changed back to November 11.

Notwithstanding the desires of commercial and business interests, the foremost consideration should be 'What is the position of the veterans organizations on this issue?' For it is the veterans organizations, as you know, who provide the leadership and conduct the ceremonies and hold the parades and otherwise keep alive for succeeding generations the contribution made by veterans in preserving freedom throughout the world.

The Monday Holiday Act went into effect on January 1, 1971. The celebration of Veterans Day on the fourth Monday has taken something out of the patriotic life of America. Since 1971, Veterans Day has become a day for the pursuit of pleasure and profit-making, and our heritage has greatly suffered thereby.

November 11 has been observed since 1918 as a tribute to all veterans, a day to honor those who fought in defense of freedom and to carry out the highest ideals of our American heritage. Celebrating Veterans Day on the fourth Monday of October has proved to be a disaster so far as the Veterans of Foreign Wars is concerned. November 11 is the date which embraces the meaning of the sacrifice in the national interest made by our citizen soldiers in time of war. No other date will suffice for this purpose.

Most of the states have already acted. Now is the time for Congress to do likewise. V.F.W. strongly urges this Subcommittee to favorably consider one of the proposals before you—to restore Veterans Day to its former status as a great National Holiday on November 11.

Thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. Our next witness is Sgt. Maj. C. A. McKinney. He is Director of Legislative Affairs, Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America. Mr. McKinney.

TESTIMONY OF SGT. MAJ. C. A. MCKINNEY, USMC, (RET.), DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Sergeant MCKINNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Non-Commissioned Officer Association representing 160,000 plus noncommissioned and petty officers of which about 85 percent are on active duty with the Army, Marines, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard, first of all extends appreciation to this subcommittee for my appearance today. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, the national commandant of the congressionally chartered Marine Corps League has requested that I also speak in his behalf and in behalf of his 20,000 Marine and auxiliary members.

On November 11, 1918, the Allies and Germany sat across the table from one another. The "Great War" had ended. Peace once again reigned over the Earth. An armistice was signed, and the world carried on for another 20 years before the drums of aggression sounded across the land.

Soon after the armistice, the great nations of the Allied Forces—the United States, Great Britain, and France—set aside November 11 as a day of remembrance for those who had given their lives in the “War to end all wars.”

For those of us who lived during the 1920's and 1930's, one cannot forget the importance that “Armistice Day” played in the American way of life.

It was a day for the family to gather. A picnic lunch was usually prepared, and off they would go—in horse and buggy, or later the Model “T”—to take in the parade and the solemn ceremonies at the local cemetery.

Flags were abundant. Veterans and their families stood tall as the band came marching by. Proudly they saluted the Flag and remembered—remembered that it was a day to pay tribute to the American patriots who fought and died for their beloved Nation.

At 11 a.m. on that day each year, a deep silence fell upon the multitudes in attendance. A cannon boomed in the distance—or perhaps seven rifles cracked with three volleys, and “Taps” floated across the cemetery like a veil of honor. Heads bowed. Lips moved in silent prayer. It was a time of remembrance, a time to believe that these honored dead had not died in vain.

Then again came the sound of hundreds of thousands of marching men as they swept across the face of Europe. The world again felt the pangs of war and its bitterness among all men. World War II came and went, leaving more veterans scarred by the horrors of war and others stilled forever as their fathers before them.

Less than 5 years later, the Korean conflict began, and more were added to the growing veterans' list, and more Americans joined their brother soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and Coast Guardsmen in hallowed graves.

On June 1, 1954, the President of the United States signed a bill designating November 11 as Veterans Day and proclaiming it as an occasion for honoring veterans of all wars. Yet, it retained its old significance. It remained primarily a day to honor the veterans who died in the service of their country.

Later, the date was changed to a Monday so that many could have a 3-day holiday. And the day became just that—another holiday.

Americans took to the highways and left only a few of their concerned friends to pay tribute to the Nation's veterans. Armistice Day had now become commercialized.

In many towns, parades disappeared. In others, even small ceremonies were cancelled. Not enough people were interested. A proud heritage was slowly dying. Was there no one to honor the veteran?

Fortunately, there were those who did not fail to remember their comrades-in-arms; those who could not forget this Nation stood tall among all others because of the dedication, loyalty, and devotion of its veterans—living and dead.

Through their determination, a drive to return Veterans Day to November 11 was initiated. Today, we find more than one-half of the States in this great Union returning that day to its veterans in their honor.

November 11 is significant. Unlike birthdays of Presidents, it has a particular meaning that clings hard and fast to those who fought for this Nation.

It cannot be cast inadvertently aside. Assigning by law another date will not transfer the feeling that swells in many veterans' breasts when November 11 comes around each year.

It was on this date and is on this date only that the majority of our veterans wish to be honored throughout our 50 States.

To continue to allow the date to vary with the calendar will cause our citizens to lose the heritage gained for them by millions of veterans.

Let us honor our veterans each year on November 11. Let us return to the date whereby we remember those who loved this country so strongly that they served a "hitch in hell" to have it remain strong and free.

Let us return Veterans Day to November 11 so that every American will not forget that this is a special day and not just another holiday.

The Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A. (NCOA) requests the return of November 11 of each year as Veterans Day and that such a day be declared a legal public holiday.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HRUSKA. Your testimony is appreciated, Sergeant Major McKinney, Thank you for appearing before us.

Sergeant MCKINNEY. Thank you for having me aboard, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. Our next witness is Carl K. Sadler, legislative representative of the American Federation of Government Employees. Will you announce your companion please?

TESTIMONY OF CARL K. SADLER, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES H. LYNCH, JR., ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. SADLER. Mr. Chairman, I have with me Mr. Jim Lynch, the assistant director of the American Federation of Government Employees, Legislative Department.

Senator HRUSKA. He is the assistant in your legislative office?

Mr. SADLER. Yes, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. Very well. You have filed a statement with the committee. You may proceed to testify.

Mr. SADLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As the labor union representing over 650,000 Federal employees in exclusive recognition units, the American Federation of Government Employees is most grateful for this opportunity to testify again on the subject of the observance of Federal holidays.

Among our membership, there are many veterans, including those who fought in World War I. We join them in respect for Armistice Day, the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month. We feel that that day must be preserved in the living memory of all Americans for all time.

The most important purposes of Federal holidays, of course, are to develop awareness of national unity and of national goals. The first purpose is achieved by commemorating important historical events; the second by designating certain days to emphasize important goals or aspirations. The commemoration of July 4 is an example of the first purpose; the celebration of Labor Day is an example of the second.

The other most important purpose of Federal holidays is to provide a legal basis for preserving positively the protection of employees in the exercise of their religious and cultural traditions. Christmas Day and New Year's Day are the examples of this purpose.

Besides these three traditional attitudes, a fourth and a fifth, entirely practical in nature, have grown in the country recently regarding Federal holidays. Living in the tense life of the modern world, almost everyone today wishes to have larger units of time for personal use, whether for recuperation, recreation, or avocation. This attitude is not socially oriented, of course; rather it is entirely personal.

Finally, a fifth attitude generated by the energy crisis has arisen. This one is related to conservation of fuel and to cost. It is important that the costs of holidays be kept to a minimum. In considering this last fact, it is the view of the American Federation of Government Employees that, insofar as practicable, holidays should fall either on a Monday or on a Friday so that start up, shutdown, and maintenance costs be kept to a minimum.

The American Federation of Government Employees endorses all of these five attitudes as basically legitimate. All of these goals are proper. Official Federal holidays should, of course, promote national unity; they should foster national goals; they should allow time for cultural and religious occasions; and they should be scheduled, whenever possible, to provide the maximum time for personal recreation and avocation. Finally, in light of present conditions, they should conserve energy and reduce costs.

These two bills are addressed to the special problems concerning Armistice Day and Memorial Day, two of our noblest holidays. It is felt by many that given the unfortunate attitudes in recent years expressed by some of the population regarding the nobility of sacrifice of our soldiers, too little public official attention is being given to the memory of those for whom these holidays were originally established. As our veterans watch our citizens rushing to enjoy the blessings of our country, they also note the unattended graves of those who gave their lives that this Nation might thrive.

This circumstance grieves us also. We agree with the patriots who say that Congress, the courts, and the executive branch should keep the memory of these noble men hallowed in the minds of all Americans.

We do not believe that this will be achieved, however, by canceling the present Monday observance of these days. Observing the attitudes of our distracted population, we know they will merely regard such a step as taking away something they now have and, therefore, many will fail to understand and even to resent the change.

What is, therefore, needed is education and example. We propose that the Monday holiday be kept, but that the hours from 11 a.m., to 1 p.m. on November 11 and May 30 be designated hours of official memory in all Federal offices; and that the President, all Cabinet Members, the Supreme Court, the Congress, and all Federal installations hold solemn official commemoration services during these hours for all those for whom these two days were originally established.

If such official commemoration services were held in Federal installations, I am sure that all the State and city governments and all schools in the United States would also participate. Thus, the civic purpose of these fine bills would be achieved, and our entire Nation could participate with proper reverence for those whom we wish to honor on these days.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to attempt to answer any questions.

Senator HRUSKA. Have you a statement, Mr. Lynch?

Mr. LYNCH. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HRUSKA. In reviewing the hearings of 1967, I do recall very well the elaboration on the point that you made, the fifth point, in which you point out that there would be a great saving achieved by reason of the elimination of the cessation of business for 1 day, say in the middle of the week, and then the resumption the next day. Of course, that is understandable. Literally you bank the fires in some plants. On the other hand, the production schedules, the delivery schedules of merchandise, and so on, are interrupted for a single day, and then they must be resumed.

Mr. SADLER. True.

Senator HRUSKA. To achieve a momentum after 1 day's absence is quite an expensive thing.

There was one other factor brought out in those hearings, and that was the employee absenteeism which naturally followed. For example, if the holiday occurred on Tuesday, there would be a tendency on the part of many, either on their time off or illegitimately, to say, well, excuse me, I will not be here Monday. I am going to leave on Friday to see Aunt Minnie, Uncle John, and grandpa or whatever, and then they would come back to work on Wednesday morning. That is also a factor, isn't it?

Mr. SADLER. Absolutely.

Senator HRUSKA. That was dependent upon Congress 7 years ago in adopting the Monday holiday bill, is that your recollection?

Mr. SADLER. Yes, sir. We pointed out in our testimony that there was a certain number that will take off on Mondays which will effect the work carried on in the absence of those that are going to be off on Tuesday. It just followed that everyone would take 4 or 5 days even then, instead of the 3-day holiday, and therefore leave the work to be carried on in a less efficient manner than it would be if we had the four days of the week continuously. Then, Senator, there is the cost, as you said, of starting up equipment. I myself within the Federal Government dealt with computers, and I know that in starting the computer—we operated it 24 hours a day except on holidays—there was a considerable cost to bringing the power up to

a point that you could actually operate with this system, 3 hours at about \$6.00 or \$7.00 or \$8.00 an hour. At the installation that I came from, this was the case. Now, others might not be as high. I don't know what the cost is today, but there is a considerable cost involved in doing this.

Senator HRUSKA. That is a factor.

What comment would you have on the enactment by 42 States or the retention in the case of 2 States of November 11 as a time of observance within those States for November 11?

Mr. SADLER. Well, I think it is obvious that veterans' organizations have made quite an extensive campaign, I think somewhat after the fact. As a past commander of my own American Legion Post, I certainly subscribe to the observance of these times and feel that we may have neglected them in changing this without making some provision for the Government to observe these particular times. But in my own case, I have certainly attended the observances under the Monday holiday legislation at the Arlington Cemetery. I think I have only missed one time since that time. So I think it is dependent upon the individuals themselves whether or not they would observe these moments of silence and moments of dedication, of course, which the memory of those who served certainly deserves.

Senator HRUSKA. A witness for the American Legion pointed to this fact in conjunction with the lack of uniformity which results. I read now from Mr. Stringer's statement:

The lack of uniformity has contributed to less participation in patriotic observance in many communities. The change in the date for Federal observances has resulted in the lessening of its patriotic significance.

What would you say about the "lessening of patriotic significance?"

Mr. SADLER. Well, I certainly think what he has said can be true in certain areas within the country. I don't know that that is true all over the country. As I said, I feel that there has been some lessening in the observance merely by the fact that we were in the habit of following the 11th of November for these observances rather than the Monday holiday law. I feel that we should do more within the communications area within the Government to provide the knowledge to the people that these things do exist, that these observances are going to take place, and that they do replace the veterans' observances throughout the country. As I said in our statement here, we certainly recognize that this is a solemn period, and we should recognize it within the Federal service.

Senator HRUSKA. Of course, that is the essence that is contained in your testimony when you say what is needed is education and example.

Mr. SADLER. Yes, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. Mr. Lynch, have you anything that you would like to add to the testimony?

Mr. LYNCH. No, Mr. Chairman. I have no comments.

Senator HRUSKA. Well, thank you both, Mr. Sadler and Mr. Lynch, for being here and submitting this testimony.

Mr. SADLER. Thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. Our final witness of the day is Mr. Roney F. Hartley, national service and legislative director for the AMVETS. Mr. Hartley, you are recognized.

TESTIMONY OF RONEY F. HARTLEY, NATIONAL SERVICE AND LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR FOR AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II, KOREA, AND VIETNAM

Mr. HARTLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am grateful for this opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee in order to present the views of the AMVET organization concerning the reestablishment of November 11 as Veterans Day. As you know, AMVETS represents the combined membership of over 200,000. We are the youngest major organization in the country. From our 1973 national convention, many resolutions were submitted requesting the return of Veterans Day to November 11. It is in this respect that the AMVET organization firmly believes that Veterans Day should be celebrated on November 11, as it is the anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended World War I with the hope of ending all wars. November 11 traditionally commemorates with dignity the memory of our veterans of World War I who fought and died for this Nation, and AMVETS strongly believes that November 11 will continue to be sacred to all American veterans.

I would like to point out that within the past 2 years, 36 additional States have already voted to celebrate Veterans Day on November 11 as the official State holiday, making the total 42. Furthermore, this day also recognizes the courage and dedication of every American who served in this Nation's active Armed Forces in any period of conflict or of war.

Therefore, we urgently request that November 11 be reestablished as the national tribute to America's veterans. I again would like to thank each of you for allowing AMVETS to present its views in this vital area.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much for your appearance here and your testimony.

There are some other statements which have come in that will be placed in the record at this point. There is the statement of national director of legislation, Charles L. Huber of the Disabled American Veterans.

There will also be placed in the record a memorandum from the Nebraska Association of Commerce and Industry dated May 7, on the results of a poll on observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day, the poll being conducted from the membership of that association. The memorandum was prepared by Glenn McEniry, executive vice president.

**STATEMENT OF CHARLES L. HUBER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATION,
DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS**

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee: In behalf of the Disabled American Veterans, may I express our appreciation for this opportunity to present our views on the subject of returning November 11th of each year as the official date for the observance of Veterans Day.

Before stating our position, I would like to briefly identify the Disabled American Veterans.

The Disabled American Veterans—DAV—was founded in 1920 by a group of disabled World War I veterans for the express purpose of “advancing the interests and betterment of all wounded, gassed, injured and disabled veterans, as well as their dependents, widows and orphans.” As a Congressionally chartered nonprofit veterans’ organization, the DAV has remained steadfast to this original premise during its 54 years of existence. Through the varied activities of our local chapters across the country, and through the Service, Employment, and Legislative programs administered by our national organization, the DAV has compiled an impressive record of assistance to America’s disabled veterans. Our membership, which today numbers over 450,000, is composed of honorably discharged veterans who have incurred a wound, injury or disability as a result of their active military service during a time of national emergency of war.

This brief introduction of the DAV is offered in the hope that this Subcommittee will better understand the basis for DAV interest in the subject of today’s hearings.

The bills presently pending before this Subcommittee—S. 41, S. 552, S. 618, S. 2882, S. 2901, and S. 3079—have for their purposes the designation of November 11th as Veterans Day, and to make such day a legal public holiday.

Mr. Chairman, the Disabled American Veterans heartily endorses this legislation. In stating the reasons for our position on this subject, it would be well for us to reacquaint ourselves with the origin of Veterans Day.

The history of Veterans Day, or Armistice Day, as it was called prior to 1954, goes back to World War I and the joy which at that time surrounded the end of the “war to end all wars.”

The Armistice, which brought combat action in World War I to a close, officially took effect on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918. In the immediate ensuing years, the unofficial observance of the anniversary of the Armistice on November 11th was so universally celebrated across America that in 1926 November 11th was officially designated as Armistice Day.

Twelve years later, in 1938, Armistice Day was made a national holiday by act of Congress. So it remained until 1954, when the Congress changed the name to Veterans Day, giving it the broader significance of honoring the veterans of all of America’s wars.

It was in 1968 that legislation changing the date of Veterans Day was enacted. For some time there had been considerable agitation in certain quarters of the country for the observation of legal public holidays on Mondays. The proponents of the “long weekend” for national holidays argued that it would afford increased opportunities for families to be together, afford greater opportunity for leisure time at home, enable citizens to enjoy a wider range of recreational facilities, and stimulate greater industrial and commercial production by reducing employee absenteeism and doing away with midweek plant interruptions and restarts.

Public hearings were held on this legislation with few objections being raised. However, it was not until after the hearings were closed that Veterans Day was added to the list of national holidays slated for a change of date. Despite requests from the major veterans’ organizations to testify on the change of date for Veterans Day, no further hearings were scheduled. On June 28, 1968, the measure was enacted into law with the actual Monday observances designated to begin in 1971. In addition to Veterans Day, Washington’s Birthday and Memorial Day were rescheduled to fall on Mondays. The same law also established Columbus Day as a national holiday, and scheduled its observance to fall on the second Monday in October.

Mr. Chairman, right from the start it was plain that for most of America’s veterans the date for observance of Veterans Day could not be erased from memory by the mere stroke of a pen. Most felt, and rightly so, that the date of November 11th was enshrined in rich patriotic meaning, and that the change of date merely for the sake of convenience, materialism, and the creation of a long holiday weekend, greatly detracted from its significance.

Many veterans, and most veterans’ organizations, have simply refused to observe the new date and continue to celebrate Veterans Day on November 11th. So popular is the original date that, at present, 39 of the 50 state legislatures

have voted to restore November 11th as the Veterans Day date. Two states never have changed their laws to conform to the federal law in this respect. The remaining states who still 'officially' observe Veterans Day on the 4th Monday in October, find that a great portion of their citizenry and private organizations still observe the November 11th date.

Further proof of the widespread unpopularity of the change of date for Veterans Day is evidenced by the fact that every session of the Congress since 1968 has had numerous bills introduced which call for the return of the original date. The White House has also indicated its awareness of public sentiment in this matter, as the President himself has recently stated, in a message to the Congress, that he would look with favor on legislation which would restore the November 11th date to Veterans Day.

Mr. Chairman, the DAV concurs in this universal sentiment, and we, too, have been in the forefront of those advocating the return of the November 11th date. The delegates to every one of our National Conventions held since 1968 have unanimously mandated our organization to support legislation which would achieve this goal. This we do today. We respectfully urge this Subcommittee to give immediate favorable consideration to this legislation.

Before closing, Mr. Chairman, may we point out that two of the bills presently pending before this Subcommittee—S. 552, and S. 2882—would, in addition to restoring November 11th as the date for Veterans Day, also restore May 30th of each year as the official day for observance of Memorial Day. For essentially the same above-cited reasons, the DAV also favors the return of the original date to Memorial Day—the sacred national holiday that honors the memory of all Americans who have given their lives in the military service of their country. We therefore urge this Subcommittee to favorably consider action that would restore May 30th as Memorial Day.

I shall conclude my remarks, Mr. Chairman, by again expressing to you the sincere appreciation of the Disabled American Veterans for your decision to conduct these hearings on this important subject, and for giving us the opportunity to present our views to this Subcommittee.

[Prepared statement of Representative Charles Thone and additional materials and letters submitted by Senator Roman Hruska follow:]

TESTIMONY BY REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES THONE

Mr. Chairman, results of an extensive survey of American youth is pertinent to this hearing. Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., an opinion research organization, last month announced results of interviews conducted in 1973 with 3,522 young people between the ages of 16 and 25. The same questions were asked of youth in 1969.

In 1969, 60 percent of the youth interviewed who had no college agreed that patriotism is a very important value. In 1973, only 40 percent of the non-college youth agreed.

Those interviewed who were college students had much lower ratings, which tells us something about the type of education being offered in our universities. In 1969, 35 percent of the college students agreed that patriotism is a very important value. By 1973, only 19 percent agreed.

In honesty, we must admit that there are many reasons why patriotism is declining among American youth. I believe, however, that the Congress of the United States must share in the blame.

Our patriotic holidays have been altered to suit commercial interests. Now, on Veterans Day, or Armistice Day, instead of being asked to think of the sacrifices others made to preserve American liberty, we are asked to take a three-day holiday trip.

I am aware that this hearing is concerned only with Veterans Day, but, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that I object also to the commercialization of other patriotic holidays. Now, instead of being asked to reverse the memory of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, we are asked to take a February Monday off to take part in the year's biggest retail sales promotion. Now, on Memorial Day, instead of being asked to keep the memory bright of those who fought and died for us, we are asked to help support the travel agents, the resorts and the airlines.

Mr. Chairman, the Monday holiday law is one of the ways the Congress has acted to downgrade patriotism. At this point, I think it is well to ask:

Does Congress want to rekindle patriotism in America? Does Congress want to restore respect for our traditions? Does Congress want to build appreciation for the debt we owe to those who fought for our nation? Does Congress want to establish recognition that freedom is not free?

If so, we can make a start by restoring Veterans Day to its November 11th date. I earnestly and vigorously support that action. In the House of Representatives, I introduced H.R. 5982 to restore Memorial Day and Veterans Day to their traditional dates. I hope this body will act favorably on the Veterans Day legislation before it.

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Lincoln, Neb., May 7, 1974.

Subject: Results of Poll on Observance of Memorial Day and Veterans' Day.
To: NACI Members.

From: Glenn J. McEniry, Executive Vice President.

A short time ago, we asked NACI members to answer a poll about their intentions for the observance of the federal or state dates for Memorial Day and Veterans' Day this year. Poll results:

	<i>Percent</i>
Will observe Memorial Day on:	
Monday, May 27 (Federal date) -----	68
Thursday, May 30 (State date) -----	28
Undecided -----	4
Will observe Veterans' Day on:	
Monday, October 28 (Federal date) -----	21
Monday, November 11 (State date) -----	28
Neither date -----	44
Undecided -----	7

Because of NACI's broad-based membership throughout the state, we believe it is reasonable to assume the poll reflects the preferences of Nebraska business and industry. More than 40% of NACI members responded to the poll—an excellent response by any poll standards. The results show a marked preference for observing Memorial Day on the federal Monday holiday date. Although there is a slight preference for observing Veterans' Day on the traditional November 11 date, the poll shows Veterans' Day is still not widely observed as a holiday by the private sector.

The response by banks on the Memorial Day question coincided almost exactly with the response from other members, this indicating many businesses are following the lead of the banks. Under a law passed by the 1974 Legislature, banks have the option of observing either or both of the two dates for both holidays. The preference of banks on Veterans' Day was 53% for the federal date, 42% for the state date, and 5% undecided.

Thanks for responding to the poll. We intend to pass the results on to the Legislature in the hopes of clearing up some of the confusion about these two holidays.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,
Richmond, Va., June 11, 1974.

HON. ROMAN HRUSKA,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, New Senate Office Buildings, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HRUSKA: We represent over 5,250 roadside motels and 20 of the largest motel associations in America. We wish to lend our support to those that seek to preserve the present Monday Holiday Plan.

I was one of the 17 witnesses that appeared before this committee on August 17, 1967 that favored the present legislation. There was only one witness with minor objections to this position.

Since enactment of the law:

1. Uniform Monday Holidays have encouraged more people to travel more often and cover wider areas.

2. Uniform Monday Holidays have fostered our nation's economic growth and our citizen's national pride.

3. Uniform Monday Holidays have enabled more people to see, touch and hear things that are common heritage.

4. Uniform Monday Holidays have built a greater sense of Americanism by providing more vacation time to visit the things that make America great.

5. Uniform Monday Holidays have boosted the employment of Americans in all levels of our work force by stimulation of travel.

6. Uniform Monday Holidays has reduced business, industry and school absenteeism that surrounded the mid-week holidays.

We urge that you and your committee reject any and all bills that would change the present law on Uniform Monday Holidays, to preserve long weekend holidays that are the means of relaxation for millions of American families.

Sincerely,

J. LINWOOD RICE,
Director, Governmental Affairs.

THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION,
Williamsburg, Va., June 12, 1974.

Senator ROMAN HRUSKA,
*Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HRUSKA: I understand there are at least six bills in the Senate, and a good many more in the House, that would disrupt the Uniform Monday Holiday legislation passed by Congress and signed by the President in 1968. This was a popular bill, having combined support of both Labor, Management and 48 state legislatures.

We understand there is a concentrated effort by certain organizations to change the current status of these holidays, especially Veterans Day and Memorial Day. As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations you have heard a number of witnesses proclaim it is the "public will" that these holidays be changed, a move that in my opinion would be confusing to the American public.

It seems to me that the four Federal Monday Holidays provide three-day weekends for Americans on an orderly and understandable basis, and in our experience as a major travel attraction these weekends have been welcomed by the traveling public.

In event further public hearings on the six Senate bills become necessary, however, I hope that you will give the travel industry sufficient notice to present its views, since Monday Holidays have been a boon to travel.

With very best personal regards.

Sincerely,

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1974.

HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations,
Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would be most appreciative if you would have the enclosed letters from my constituents incorporated in the printed record of hearings on bills designating 11 November of each year as Veterans' Day and as a legal holiday.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

LEE METCALF.

Enclosures.

DONNA FORNFEIST,
Choteau, Mont., February 25, 1974.

DEAR SIR: I'm writing to you in behalf of the American Legion Auxiliary, Brady Unit No. 98.

I'm writing about the American Legion and Auxiliary's efforts to restore the observance of November 11 as Veterans Day. Our unit supports this fully. We urge you to support any bills that would accomplish this objective.

Sincerely,

DONNA M. FORNFEIST.

BRADY, MONT.,
February 26, 1974.

HON. LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In reading the Legislative Bulletin put out by the American Legion I find nothing has been done in regard to returning Veterans Day back to Nov. 11th where it should have always been. Since 33 or more states have already done this it seems our national law should be changed and would appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,

RUBY FRAEBEL.

BUTE, MONT.,
December 19, 1973.

HON. Senator LEE METCALF,

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing this letter to call your attention to the movement in Congress to restore Veteran's Day back to it's former day of November eleventh. That day has great meaning to all veterans as that was a day to remember as a day that a great war ended. Now this Monday in October is a nothing day and has no meaning to any veteran. The British and French still remember and celebrate that day, why can't we? I hope sir, that you will lend your support to that movement. I wish to thank you for your passed support of veteran's legislation.

Sincerely,

FRED O. BECHTOLD.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY,
Judith Gap, Mont., November 11, 1973.

HON. LEE METCALF,

Because Veterans Day has real meaning to us as a special date—just as your own birthday does—please use your influence to restore it to Nov. 11.

Surely a matter of federal convenience of dates should not infringe upon the desire of the people. 33 states have shown their desire.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

AVIS M. (Mrs. JACK) PERRY,
Legislative Chairman.

CONRAD, MONT.,
December 16, 1973.

HON. LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please support H.J. Resolution 126, returning Veterans Day back to Nov. 11.

Sincerely,

KENNETH KLETTE,
Past Post Commander,
V.F.W. post 7655.

DECEMBER 4, 1973.

Senator LEE METCALF,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am in favor of returning Veterans Day and Memorial Day to their original date.

GLENENA PROEFROCK,
Kalispell, Mont.

HELENA, MONT.,
November 20, 1973.

Hon. Senator LEE METCALF,
Old Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR METCALF: Thank you very much for your recent letter reiterating your agreement that Veterans Day should be celebrated on November 11.

For your information a clipping from the Helena paper is attached. East Helena is small, but by their action, they are indicating quite clearly that they feel strongly enough about celebrating the November 11 date to close their places of business even when there has not been an establishment of the date.

Sincerely yours,

ALVINA WELLIVER,
Adjutant Treasurer.

[From The Independent Record, Helena, Mont., Friday, Nov. 9, 1973]

WE ARE OBSERVING VETERANS DAY MONDAY, NOV. 12

In East Helena we are proud of our V.F.W. and our V.F.W. Auxiliary and we are united in support for their public service projects in our community.

As business establishments of many years service to our community, we join with them in protest of Veterans Day being moved from Nov. 11th. So, therefore, we will close our stores on November 12th in Memory and Respect for this patriotic date.

EAST HELENA DRUG STORE,
MURGEL'S I. G. A. STORE,
HRELLA BROS. STORE,
CORY DULLUM POST 10010,
V. F. W. AUXILIARY,
MAYOR DAVID E. FOSTER.

HELENA, MONT.,
October 18, 1973.

Hon. LEE METCALF,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR METCALF: Once again, as I have for the past several years, I am writing to urge your active support in the return of the "Veterans Day" holiday to November 11.

I am enclosing a xerox copy of a "Letter to the Editor" published in the October 16, 1973 Independent Record. This letter written by Chet Shore really says everything that can possibly be said concerning the November 11 Veterans Day holiday.

At the monthly meeting of the Lewis & Clark Unit No. 3, DAV Auxiliary, it was moved, seconded and carried that Montana's Congressional Delegation be urged to take positive action toward re-establishment of November 11 as the date for showing our appreciation to our veterans.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. ALVINA WELLIVER,
Adjutant Treasurer.

[From the Independent Record, Helena, Mont., Oct. 16, 1973]

VETERAN PROTESTS CHANGE IN HOLIDAY

By an unreasonable act slipped through Congress in 1968, Veterans Day will be observed this year on Oct 22. This is 20 days before the original Nov. 11 day which was designated as Armistice Day in 1921 and made a national holiday in 1937. The day was observed to memorialize the veterans of all our wars to that time.

Some people want to do away with Veterans Day, the name substituted for Armistice Day shortly after World War II in recognition of all veterans of all future wars the United States participated in after World War I.

The day dear to all World War I veterans has been tampered with many times. It appears that Armistice Day like its originators, the world war veterans, have been again totally ignored. What was once their day is nothing but a three-day holiday held at a remote time from Nov. 11, and just another highway killing spree.

All American war veterans have resented this unrealistic change in their day to memorialize our war veterans, living or dead. And this also applies to the change in date for Memorial Day which has been observed for veterans since 1868.

Our war veterans are working hard to get the dates of Veterans Day and Memorial Day changed back to their original dates. So far, 32 states now have a law calling for the observance of Veterans Day on Nov. 11 and Memorial Day on May 30, contrary to the new federal law which now has dates that are meaningless to veterans but useful to commercial and other interests. Strong legislative action at local levels did it.

Montana veterans' organizations had a bill in the 1973 state legislature asking that Veterans Day and Memorial Day be returned to their original place on the calendar. The bill was passed by both houses with comfortable margins. Gov. Tom Judge vetoed the measure and the House turned around and sustained his veto with some representatives changing their votes, eight of whom introduced the bill.

Montana veterans' organizations, with members totalling 22,000, will again introduce this bill in the 1974 state legislature. This will be the time for members of our state legislature and our governor to stand up and be re-counted.

As one who served in World War I, World War II and the Korean War, I am writing this letter in behalf of all Montana war veterans.

CHESTER K. SHORE.

OPHEIM, MONT.,
November 16, 1973.

HON. LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR METCALF, In our small community we have just observed Veterans Day on November 11th. We would sincerely like to see Congress reset the day from the fourth Monday in October to November 11 again. The date in October has no real meaning whereas November 11th is a date with much significance.

We, the 53 paid up members of the American Legion Auxiliary in Opheim, believe we should continue using November 11 as a national holiday. Many states have made it a state holiday. Since it is a federal holiday, Congress should change Veteran's Day to the original date.

We hope that in some way you can help make this possible. We would appreciate anything you can do.

Sincerely yours,

SYLVIA REDFIELD,
Legislative Chairman.

NASHUA, MONT.,
November 1, 1973.

Senator LEE METCALF,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR, As a member of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 104, I wish to protest the proposed raise of postal rates. I am in favor of raising rates on the so-called, "junk mail", that so many people have to spend so much time handling. One of each would be fine, but they come by the dozens, all duplicates.

Please work to restore Veterans Day and Memorial Day to their original dates.

Thank you.

May I please have a reply?

DORA DE SONIA.

NASHUA, MONT.,
November 2, 1973.

Senator LEE METCALF,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR, Will you please use your influence in Congress to try to get legislation passed to restore Veterans Day and Memorial Day to their original dates? These "so called" dates are not meaningful to the veterans and they resent the change. State by State they are observed differently so let's have a national date.

I'd like to protest the proposed raise in postal rates. Senior citizens and low income families are pressed now to keep personal letters in the mail. Raise the "junk mail" rates for needed revenues and save on paper use all in one.

May I have a reply, please? I belong to Nashua Unit 104 of the American Legion Auxiliary.

LUELLA HELYESON.

NASHUA, MONT.,
November 1, 1973.

Senator LEE METCALF,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR, As a member of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 104, I wish to protest the proposed rise in postal rates. I am in favor of raising rates on the so called "junk mail". Maybe then we'd get one of each item instead of a dozen.

Also would you please work to restore Veterans Day and Memorial Day to their original dates.

May I please have a reply?

Thank you.

MRS. VICKI CYZESKI.

NASHUA, MONT.,
November 1, 1973.

Senator LEE METCALF,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR, As a member of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 104, I wish to protest the proposed rise of postal rates. I am in favor of raising rates on the so called "junk mail". Maybe then we'd get one item of each instead of a dozen of each.

Also would you please work to restore Armistice Day and Memorial Day to their original dates?

May I please have a reply?

Thank you.

KAY K. IWETEN.

NASHUA, MONT.,
November 1, 1973.

Senator LEE METCALF,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR, I wish to protest the raise from 8c to 10c for a personal letter as proposed by Congress. Raise the postage for soliciting through the mails for funds and for "junk mail" if you must. This raise will create a hardship on many senior citizens. Please protest this raise.

Also as an American Legion Auxiliary member, I wish you'd support legislation to restore Veterans Day to Nov. 11, and Memorial Day back to May 30. These are meaningful dates, and should be Nation wide, not State by State. Our governor would have to pay an extra day's salary to State employees unless he follows the ridiculous "long-week end" dates now observed.

Please reply.

MRS. H. L. WILEY.

TERRY PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Terry, Mont., February 7, 1973.

HON. LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR METCALF: The enclosed poem written for the Terry High School paper may be of interest to you. I believe the thoughts represent the feeling of many people in regards to our national heritage.

Kindest Regards,

RAYMOND FRANK,
Superintendent,
Terry Schools.

TO GEORGE WITH LOVE

Once upon a time
In an age so long ago
There lived a man as fine
As any you may know.

George was his name
A common one, 'tis true.
But this man was not the same
As folks like me and you.

He was born on February two and twenty
And lived til past his prime.
He celebrated birthdays a plenty
And was remembered for quite some time.

Then one day in a metropolis
That bears his name still,
They said, "There's no stoppin' us"
And the legislature passed a bill.

"Who cares what date the man was born,"
Men said, "we want a holiday."
And so they picked a Monday morn
To let the weekenders play.

They moved it ahead a day or two
Or maybe three or four.
Poor old George—he never knew,
His birthday was no more.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN.

STATEMENT OF NATHAN T. WOLKOMIR, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, ON BILLS DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 11 OF EACH YEAR AS VETERANS DAY, AT THE HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS, HOLIDAYS, AND CELEBRATIONS, JUDICIARY COMMITTEE (S. 41 AND RELATED BILLS)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: I am Nathan T. Wolkomir, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, the pioneer Federal employee union and the largest independent union in the Federal service.

Mr. Chairman, we are always deeply concerned about matters affecting the conditions of employment of Federal employees and the proposed bills, S. 41, S. 618, S. 2901 and S. 3079, designating November 11 of each year as Veterans Day and to make such day a legal public holiday, is a matter that concerns more than two million Federal employees, businesses and the public generally.

For more than 57 years official spokesmen for the NFFE have been appearing before Congressional Committees in support of bills which we believe beneficial to Federal employees, however, our positions on such bills are ever mindful of the public interest. We are aware of the feeling expressed by many citizens and organizations, particularly veterans' organizations, concerning the decline in observance of such days which some believe is brought about in substantial measure by the action designating Veterans Day as the fourth Monday in October rather than the traditional eleventh day of the eleventh month. It is unquestioned that the movement of the date does cause some confusion among

traditional observers, that is, those who do not accept the new date and hold to the observance of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.

In appraising the decline of observance, one should look to the holidays which were not designated to be celebrated on Mondays. We think it is fair to say there has been some decline in the observance of July Fourth, which retains a date which is consistent each year and observed on the fourth of July of each year. It would be reasonable to conclude that observances of patriotic holidays generally have declined.

The question posed is whether there are material benefits that outweigh the intangible and important patriotic considerations. Our membership has mixed views. I think it fair to state that we are not one on this subject, and that those of our membership who are active in veterans' organizations or otherwise in the observance of Veterans Day, would favor the bill. On the other hand, there are many veterans as well as non-veterans opposing the change, who believe that their patriotism and concern for the departed is equally as intense as those who practice holiday observances. As an organization, we want to reflect both views and take no distinct position regarding the movement back to the eleventh day of the eleventh month.

Over the years, there has been an erosion of that particular date, by virtue of the fact that our country has experienced World War II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. At one time, Veterans Day was known as Armistice Day, and I don't think many would quarrel with the renaming of the day to reflect the memorial of those soldiers who served in other wars in the service of their country. We believe that Federal employees generally would yield to the majority view of all citizens in this country and support either position: that is, Veterans Day on the fourth Monday of October or on November 11. NFFE appreciates the opportunity to have presented the views of Federal employees.

Senator HRUSKA. This concludes the hearing for the day and we will adjourn subject to the call of the Chair with the announcement that the record will remain open for 2 weeks, until the close of the business day on Monday, June 17, for the receipt of any other or additional material which any of the witnesses may want to submit including Members of the Senate if they wish to avail themselves of this open record.

Is there anyone else that would like to be heard on this subject in the committee room? There is no response. We are adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.]

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.

VETERANS DAY LEGISLATION

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS,
HOLIDAYS, AND CELEBRATIONS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 2228, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Roman L. Hruska presiding.
Present: Senator Hruska.

Also present: Thomas B. Collins, counsel, and Nancy E. Darr, staff assistant.

Senator HRUSKA. The subcommittee will come to order.

This morning we resume hearings in consideration of measures designed to restore Veterans Day to its traditional date of November 11. The subcommittee held a hearing to receive testimony from nine witnesses on June 3. Among the witnesses were several of my colleagues: Senators Strom Thurmond, Carl Curtis, James Allen, and William Scott. Each has introduced legislation for this purpose. Additionally, representatives of many service organizations and other groups appeared to offer comments on this matter.

I note that today the subcommittee will hear from another list of distinguished witnesses. I am confident that their testimony will add greatly to the hearing record being compiled on this important subject. It will prove highly valuable to the subcommittee's assessment of the desirability of legislation of this nature.

As our first witness this morning, I am pleased to welcome the Honorable Robert McClory, Member of Congress from Illinois, one of the sponsors of the Monday holiday bill.

Will you proceed with your testimony, Mr. McClory?

TESTIMONY OF HON. ROBERT McCLORY, A UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. With your permission, I will be brief. I have a written statement.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the privilege of appearing to provide testimony on the subject of pending legislation which would repeal that portion of the so-called Monday holiday bill enacted in 1968 insofar as the observance of Veterans Day is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, it should be recalled that the movement to establish certain of our national legal holidays as Monday holidays was considered for many years before its final enactment in 1968—after volu-

minous testimony and extensive debate on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, in which I personally participated. This act passed the House on May 9, 1968, by a margin of greater than 2 to 1, with 212 yeas to 83 nays. The principle debate at that time took place on the floor of the House of Representatives in the House Judiciary Committee, upon which I served as the ranking Republican on our corresponding subcommittee with regard to Federal charters and holidays. The legislation became effective in 1971, and I was pleased to observe that immediately following the enactment of this legislation, in the first year that Veterans Day was observed on the fourth Monday of October, in lieu of its traditional calendar date, particularly the hospitalized veterans were the ones who were the principal beneficiaries. They were given many more opportunities to have visitors, friends, and family come to see them in various VA hospitals, and many other hospitalized veterans were able to go home and be with their families and friends over the long weekend. Last year's experience provides perhaps the most persuasive reason for retaining the fourth Monday of October as the Veterans Day in lieu of restoring it to the November 11 date. Last year, November 11 occurred on Sunday, and in my congressional district some of the high schools observed this on Friday, November 9, because it was going to fall 2 days later on Sunday, and being no school on Sunday, they observed it on Friday, November 9. A number of other groups observed it on Saturday, November 10. In Waukegan, Ill., which is the principal urban area in my district, they did observe it on Sunday, November 11, the traditional date. However, most of the groups observed it on Monday, November 12, so we had 4 days on which we could observe Veterans Day in Illinois which is one of the 41 States, I believe, that has now restored Veterans Day to its calendar date. We do know that Veterans Day was designated in 1954, prior to which time we observed Armistice Day. There is a great deal of tradition and sentiment attached to Armistice Day, and I do not want to minimize that in any way at all.

I recall my own experiences as a youth of 10 years of age, observing the first Armistice Day, and it does mean a great deal to me and to the veterans of World War I. But Veterans Day is not just for the veterans of World War I, it is for the veterans of World War II, a conflict which ended in September, the Korean war which ended in July, and the Vietnam war which ended in January and the last of our troops were withdrawn in March of 1973.

So I do feel that we should retain this Monday holiday. I think it is consistent with the many advantages which are provided, not only for veterans, but for families to be together to visit the historic sights that we associate with our great wars and with these events. I am afraid if we do revert with respect to Veterans Day, it will, of course, adversely affect the 3.5 million Federal employees and many others who are very interested in retaining this date. It will, in my opinion, continue the confusion we have when we do observe Veterans Day on a calendar date, either in the midweek or on Sunday. So I would just suggest that there are many advantages to the veterans, hospitalized veterans, men and women and children of America in observance of the Monday holiday, including Veterans Day.

I only make one other suggestion, and that is we are not changing Armistice Day which is still the day that we observe on the 11th hour,

of the 11th day, of the 11th month, as it occurred in 1918. All those who wish to observe it, in the traditional way with a moment of silence, can do it in a very respectful way without changing the whole Veterans Day back. I would hope we would resist this pressure that I know we are getting from some of the veterans' groups, particularly the veterans of World War I, and try to retain the many advantages that have resulted from the Monday holiday legislation.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much. Do I understand the present statute correctly, you are one of the cosponsors that took a very active part in the debate on the floor?

Mr. McCLORY. Yes.

Senator HRUSKA. Do I understand the States are given the option to designate November 11 if they choose?

Mr. McCLORY. Absolutely. This affects Federal officers and employees, and the States can do as they choose. Many of them have changed back with regard to Veterans Day. As a matter of fact, a small number of States have changed Memorial Day back. I doubt if that is going to get the same kind of pressure as Veterans Day has, and in Illinois there is a very strong movement now to return to the national pattern.

Senator HRUSKA. Testimony that we have received recently indicated that 41 States have taken action through their legislatures. How does that rate with the Gallup poll? Which do you think is in greater order—a Gallup Poll, the U.S. Congress, or the State legislature?

Mr. McCLORY. Well, I do not like to adhere to either one. Polling on the subject is very distasteful to me. I would say the Association of Commerce & Industry took a poll with regard to the Monday holiday concept, and 98 percent of the members favor Monday holiday, generally.

Senator HRUSKA. Well, I am being the devil's advocate here. It was suggested that, after all, State legislators are answerable to a relatively small number of constituents so they meet in solemn assembly and say, now, we decided November 11 should be Armistice Day, and they enact a law, and the Governor signs it. It was thought maybe that such action on the part of 41 legislatures was of a little higher order than 98 percent of the membership of the chamber of commerce or groups that are interested in selling picnic supplies, renting hotel rooms, selling gasoline, or whatever. That was one of the positions that was advanced. What comment would you have on that point?

Mr. McCLORY. I would say the veterans, of course, have benefited tremendously from legislation—benefits that the Congress has provided. In the State legislatures, there is a small but very active group—I do not necessarily like to call them pressure groups, but I guess they are—and I think that because they have so many other benefits—educational, hospitalization, and so on—that they find something that they want to concentrate on and they have appealed to the sentiments and emotions of the people successfully. I think at the same time, the great mass of the people who are interested in the Monday holiday concept have been sort of quiescent. I think they are beginning to now realize the great benefits which come from this legislation and are going to express themselves in this hearing, I hope, and in many other ways.

I do not rely too much on polls; I do not know who they reach. I do not know to what extent the arguments both pro and con are

presented. I talked about Memorial Day particularly this year. In one community that observed it on the Federal date, the last Monday in May, there was the most spectacular, the most impressive Memorial Day service I have ever attended. I think it was because, falling on Monday as it did, the citizens of the community prepared on Saturday and Sunday to prepare their floats and parade and different things which enabled them to put on an impressive ceremony on Monday. If that had fallen on a weekday, it could not have been nearly as impressive. It was dignified and impressive and honorable, but it had all of the preparations and thought that went into it.

Senator HRUSKA. And there is nothing a grand marshal of a parade likes more than the time to organize it and prepare it.

Mr. McCLORY. Well, I did not happen to be the grand marshal, but I did address a few appropriate remarks when we got to the city square.

Senator HRUSKA. Well, thank you very much.

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN ROBERT McCLORY

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the privilege of appearing to provide testimony on the subject of the pending legislation which would repeal that portion of the so-called Monday Holiday bill enacted in 1968 insofar as the observance of Veterans Day is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, it should be recalled that the movement to establish certain of our national legal holidays as Monday holidays was considered for many years before its final enactment in 1968—after voluminous testimony and extensive debate on the Floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, in which I personally participated. This act passed the House on May 9, 1968 by a margin of greater than 2 to 1—with 212 yeas to 83 nays.

Mr. Chairman, this is essentially grassroots legislation, designed to benefit American families whose opportunities for wholesome and constructive activity are greatly enhanced when they can be together during these long weekends to commemorate the historic events which are associated with these national holidays.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that the pending measure relates solely to the subject of Veterans Day which I have a deep personal interest. I can recall the first Armistice Day on November 11, 1918. Indeed, the impact of that occasion on me as a youth of 10 years of age provided a lasting imprint which established in my mind and memory the significance of that particular date in our nation's history. I realize the sentimental attachment which all of us have who were involved in one way or another with the Great War—fought to make the world safe for democracy—which ended finally and dramatically at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in the year 1918.

However, Mr. Chairman, in our redesignation of Armistice Day as "Veterans Day" in 1954 we undertook to establish a day of national observance to commemorate the veterans of all of the wars. Let me recall that while World War I ended on November 11, 1918, World War II ended on September 21, 1945, the Korean War on July 21, 1953, and the last U.S. troops were pulled out of Vietnam on March 29, 1973.

On whatever day we pay particular honor to our veterans—the celebration is intended for the veterans of all of these wars and is not limited to the veterans of World War I.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to Veterans Day and all other days which are included in the Monday Holiday legislation, the special significance which can be attributed to these days in our history are greatly enhanced when celebrated on specially designated Mondays. The opportunity to prepare for such observances is much greater when the preceding Saturday and Sunday are available to prepare for these celebrations such as parades, decoration of graves, and visits to historic sites which we associate with such national events.

Mr. Chairman, I would like also to observe that the hospitalized veterans derive particular benefits from the observance of Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October in contrast to the calendar date of November 11. The Office of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs has reported that the VA's Very Important Patient Program has been an "outstanding success" since the advent of Monday Holidays. Under this program, the VA reports that "The three day weekend enabled many patients to take advantage of a 72-hour pass to spend time with relatives, when otherwise they could not have, had the holiday been only of 24 hours duration. For the same reason, relatives were able to visit veterans in our 165 hospitals." Mr. Chairman, this VA statement adds convincingly to my belief that these hospitalized veterans who are so deserving of our respect and attention have been the particular beneficiaries of the Monday observance of Veterans Day. These benefits would be lost if we should return Veterans Day to a fixed calendar date.

Mr. Chairman, the confusion which accompanies the observance of Veterans Day on the calendar date of November 11 was amply demonstrated in the state of Illinois in 1973. With Veterans Day falling on Sunday, November 11, there were some communities which observed it on Friday, November 9; others staged and observed it on Saturday, November 10; still others on Sunday, November 11—including Waukegan, Illinois—and finally those who decided to delay their observance until Monday, November 12. Surely, no one can claim that this disjointed, haphazard situation is a favorable format for honoring our veterans, when the Monday Holiday Act provides an observance on a day certain every year, with no possibility of the Sunday or midweek planning problems that plagued observances of this important national event in the past.

Observing Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October every year has the added feature of ensuring that there is a full weekend immediately preceding the date of observance that can be utilized either for more extensive planning or for a full three day program of patriotic events commemorating and honoring our veterans and their tremendous contributions to our free society.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the Monday Holiday Act enacted in 1968, retains the support of the vast majority of the American people. A poll was conducted recently in my own state of Illinois by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, following the confusion and disruption of dual observances of Memorial Day mandated by differing Federal and State laws. This poll reveals that an overwhelming 98% of the Association's members—certainly including a large percentage of veterans—favor the Federal holiday plan.

In conclusion, the experience of the first three years of observing Veterans Day under the Monday Holiday Act has been a tremendous success from all points of view. If we want to designate a date on the calendar which signifies the end of World War I, then we should enact such legislation. But, if what we are really interested in is the most fitting and appropriate format for honoring all of our veterans, then the Monday Holiday concept with respect to Veterans Day should be retained.

Mr. Chairman, I urge this Subcommittee not to report legislation which would redesignate November 11 as Veterans Day. To do so, I believe, would be detrimental to the interests of this nation's veterans and to all the American people.

Senator HRUSKA. We now call on the Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, the Congressman from New York.

TESTIMONY OF HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. STRATTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I did want to thank you for giving us the time to address the committee so that Mr. McClory and I would have a chance to speak out against these efforts to alter and amend this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I appear this morning in opposition to the bill to amend section 6103(a) of title V, United States Code, which designates Veterans Days as the fourth Monday in October, by redesignating it as November 11. I do so for two reasons. First, because I happen

to have been the original author of the bill which put Veterans Day, along with three other national holidays, on a Monday. Second, because I believe that the statute which this bill would amend was a sound one, strongly favored by the American people, and I am convinced that elimination of one of these new Monday holidays would be opposed by the American people.

Mr. Chairman, when I was first elected to Congress in 1958, I toured my district before leaving for Washington and asked people to suggest things they would like to see me push as a new Congressman. One prominent businessman said, "Sam, why don't you get a bill putting all our national holidays on a Monday?"

"Why?" I replied, "What's so great about that?"

"Well, when holidays come in the middle of the week, businesses like mine have to shut down for a day, and then start up again. That costs money. Besides, many employees take the day before such a mid-week holiday off anyway, or fail to show up the day after; and that absenteeism hurts business and costs money, too. In fact, Sam," he added with a smile, "with this bill you can make both business and labor happy. And there aren't too many pieces of legislation that will do that."

I agreed he had a good idea, and so I had such a bill drafted and dropped it in the hopper in January 1959. It didn't get much attention. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee was strongly opposed to any "tinkering" with the calendar and thus was against all such holiday bills on principle. But I kept introducing my bill in every new Congress anyway. In 1964 it even made a feature story in the *New York Daily News* on "Idiotic Bills Which Some Congressmen Introduce With No Chance of Enactment."

Then in 1967, I believe it was, I chanced on a brief news story that said that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce had polled its membership on the idea of Monday holidays, and 75 percent had expressed approval. So I went to Chairman Celler and said, "Look at this, Manny, here's a chance for you to become famous! You can be the father of the Monday holiday!"

I'm not sure he considered it a compliment, but with the help of Chairman Celler, subcommittee Chairman Byron Rogers, Congressman McClory, and Congressman Rodino—plus Senator Smathers and several other Senators—we got the bill enacted into law in 1968. Not because we were legislative geniuses, but because people wanted it and told us so emphatically. I believe Chairman Hruska will recall the clincher over here in the Senate when we walked in with 25 mailbags of favorable responses on the issue that had been sent in to one Sunday newspaper supplement.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that basic support still exists today. In fact, people frequently ask me, as they did just last Thursday, "Why can't the Fourth of July be on a Monday too, and then I won't have to drive back from the lake on Friday and go back to work?"

The main support for this change comes from veterans organizations. I am a veteran, both of World War II and Korea, a member of the American Legion, a life member of the VFW, and a member of

AMVETS. No one has supported the causes of veterans in Congress these last 16 years more strongly than I have. But on this point, I respectfully disagree with them. Their reasons for demanding the switch are basically two. First, it is alleged that the services of our honored veterans cannot be suitably commemorated on a 3-day holiday. They say the change has destroyed Veterans Day in a surge of commercialism.

Mr. Chairman, this simply is not so. Every year for over 20 years I have participated in Veterans Day ceremonies on November 11 in my area. Lest we forget, the day never was a real business holiday in the way Memorial Day and the Fourth of July are. Stores were always open, most factories continued to operate, and banks were open.

Mr. McClory referred to his recognition of the early Armistice Days, and my recognition is that we stood up in class in school at 11 o'clock for the commemoration of the 11th. So we had a situation where traditionally the so-called holiday did not even involve the closing down of businesses, or schools on Veterans Day. We veterans used to have to stage our parades down Main Street at night, and I remember we competed with the evening shoppers. After putting the day on a Monday, we still find that many businesses continue to be open, of course, just as they have always been open on Washington's Birthday too, no matter what day that fell on.

But this commercialism is really nothing new. What is new, however, is that a whole 3-day period is now available for scheduling appropriate community ceremonies; and my experience has been that because of this added flexibility, we have had more meaningful and more appropriate community observances in behalf of our veterans since 1970 than we had before the change was made.

The second reason offered for switching back to November 11 is that no October date is meaningful in any way to the Nation's veterans, whereas November 11 has long been enshrined in history as the special day set aside for veterans. Actually, of course, November 11 has special significance only for the veterans of World War I. Of course, I honor those veterans and respect them. But World War II ended in May and in August. Korea ended in July, and as for the day that Vietnam ended, we are still disputing that. Yet, certainly all these millions of veterans of other conflicts have as much right to be considered as do those of World War I. It's not really the calendar date, after all, that counts when it comes to honoring those who served in all our wars. It's the sincerity and the depth of the tributes which we pay. We can render those tributes no less effectively on a Monday in October than on November 11, as many States and communities have already demonstrated. Indeed, the chances are the weather in October will be more favorable for such ceremonies.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the subcommittee would be acting against the public will and against the real interests of our veterans were it to approve this legislation. I, therefore, urge the subcommittee not to report out the bill favorably.

Thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much. That is a very effective statement. What comment would you have on the action of 41 legislatures designating November 11 as the day for celebrating Veterans Day? Those enactments, I understand, with the exception of one, were made following the passage of the present Federal law.

Mr. STRATTON. My comment would be somewhat similar to Mr. McClory's comment, Mr. Chairman. My impression is that these actions that have been taken have been taken in the corridors of the legislatures and with very little public discussion. My own State of New York, I believe, has passed legislation changing the date back to the 11th of November. But there was virtually nothing in the papers on the subject until after the bill was passed. I think this is the case of the organized veteran lobbying, corralling legislators and giving these legislators the impression that there was some tremendous grass root support for this change. A busy legislator does not want to offend a veterans' group or organization; and so he gets the impression that perhaps Veterans Day is the special prerogative of veterans' organizations and he says, "Well, if the VFW wants it or the American Legion wants it, I guess we have to go along." I do not know what the Gallup Poll has shown lately, but my own feeling is that the people still approve of these holidays, and the major criticisms I have gotten is, "Why did you not go further and put more of them on a Monday?" And, "Why do we have this business of having to take annual leave in order to get a long weekend or come back and go to work?"

Senator HRUSKA. There are such people in the instance of Veterans Day or Memorial Day. Of course, each one of these has to go back to the people who sent them to the legislature, do they not?

Mr. STRATTON. That is true, and I think they assumed and acted with the impression that there would not be any public outcry. Maybe there hasn't been too much, perhaps because Veterans Day has not really been a holiday from work for most people. If that is the proper term to describe it. Traditionally, Veterans Day has never really been a day when the businesses were closed down, the banks were closed down, or the schools were closed down. The same thing has been true of Washington's Birthday. We had criticism that by putting Washington's Birthday on a Monday we were commercializing it. Well, the Washington's Birthday sales have been going on in Washington, D.C., for 20 or 30 years when it was not on a Monday. Nobody worried about the commercialism until we put it on a Monday.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much for your appearance.

Mr. STRATTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HRUSKA. We will now hear from the president of the American Hotel Association, Thomas J. Lennon. Mr. Lennon comes from a very renowned hotel, renowned not only over the land, but over the whole world. For those of us who have enjoyed the gracious precincts of your place, Mr. Lennon, we call you with great pleasure. We welcome your appearance. You may read your statement or it can be put in the record in its entirety and you may comment on it.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. LENNON, CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN HOTEL AND MOTEL ASSOCIATION GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ACCOMPANIED BY ALBERT L. McDERMOTT, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE

Mr. LENNON. I will read the statement, Mr. Chairman.
Senator HRUSKA. Very well.

Mr. LENNON. My name is Thomas J. Lennon, president of the Homestead in Hot Springs, Va. I appear today before this subcommittee in my capacity as chairman of A.H. & M.A.'s Governmental Affairs Committee.

The American Hotel & Motel Association is a federation of hotel and motel associations located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands having a membership in excess of 8,000 hotels and motels, containing in excess of 900,000 rentable rooms. The American Hotel & Motel Association maintains offices at 888 Seventh Avenue, New York City, and at 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

The association welcomes this opportunity to express its opposition to legislation pending before this subcommittee that would remove Veterans Day from the list of Monday holidays.

As this subcommittee well knows, in 1967 extensive hearings were held in both the House and Senate prior to the congressional enactment of the Monday holiday legislation. Those hearings, at least in the Senate, were announced publicly in the *Congressional Record*. In addition to publication in the *Record*, media coverage of the issue was quite complete. Certainly, ample opportunity was given to all parties to support or oppose the legislation at that time.

A.H. & M.A. believed in 1967 that Monday holiday legislation was "an idea whose time had come," and we feel just as strongly today that our conviction was right.

Contrary to certain statements recently made before this subcommittee inferring that supporters of Monday holiday legislation were and are motivated more by commercialism than patriotism, the truth of the matter is that we foresaw back in the mid-60's more people observing our country's national holidays if 3-day weekends became a reality than if the holidays fell in the middle of the week. And, this has been substantiated.

For instance, statistics provided us by the Monument Memorial Office here in Washington reveal the following with respect to 1973 visitations at the Lincoln Memorial.

Rather than read these figures I would ask that they be incorporated into the hearing record as part of our statement.

Senator HRUSKA. The full statement will appear in the record.

Mr. LENNON. These figures clearly show that people do use the 3-day weekends, not only for recreational purposes, which are beneficial, but to educate themselves and their families about their Nation's heritage.

We can appreciate that the date November 11 holds special meaning to veterans of World War I, but as the late Senator Dirksen, who supported Monday holidays, noted, there is no magic in November 11 for the veterans of all succeeding wars.

We join the World War I veterans in honoring that period which brought that war to a close, the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month. But, the overwhelming number of veterans serving as members of our association and the overwhelming number of veterans who are employees of our member properties are veterans of still another war, be it World War II, Korea, or Vietnam. Other days in other more recent years take on greater significance in the words of these men who are also veterans. Therefore, in 1967, with little if any opposition, it was only fitting that Congress set aside a day to honor all veterans. We know of nothing which has happened since to merit a change in that declaration. Perhaps James J. Kilpatrick, the distinguished journalist, best captured the spirit of our times when, in reference to Veterans Day, he wrote in the *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Bulletin* of April 4, 1967, "These sentiments are timeless; where they are felt they are felt the year round, and they cannot be any better recalled on a Tuesday than a Monday."

Monday holidays are important to our members, to our employees, and to the public.

Most of our urban hotel-motel properties receive an insignificant benefit from the 3-day Monday holidays, yet they are nonetheless unanimous in their agreement that holidays falling on a Monday are far less disruptive to business than those falling in midweek. In instances where the 5-day span is interrupted by a holiday there exists with the business or commercial traveler a tendency not to travel before and immediately after the holiday. The fact is that the whole week suffers from an economic standpoint.

On the other hand, properties such as (1) resorts located in scenic rural settings, (2) motels near historical attractions, or (3) ocean hotels within a few hours' drive of areas employing large numbers of Federal employees do benefit substantially by the Monday holidays.

1. The chamber of commerce for the Pocono Mountains has reported to us as follows:

We have found that the Monday holidays have increased tourist traffic to the area 25 percent over periods when the holidays were staggered throughout different days of the week.

And, the report continued:

If Veterans Day were to be allowed to be changed back to the staggered day system, it would reduce the revenue to the Pocono Mountains area for that holiday approximately 60 percent. This is, of course, a major reduction in the revenue not only to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but to the entire U.S. tourism economy.

2. A member property located near a historical attraction informs us that for the 3-day veterans holiday weekend in October 1973, his occupancy rate was 98 percent. Yet, for the same 3 days of the following week he had an occupancy rate of 25 percent.

3. A member who has an ocean hotel property within a few hours drive from the Nation's Capital reports that for the 3-day veterans holiday weekend in October 1973, his occupancy rate was 60 percent.

Yet, for the same 3 days of the week preceding and following the holiday weekend he had an occupancy rate of 20 percent.

A travel dollar is new money to a community or a locality. According to some analysts, each dollar spent on travel multiplies into as much as \$3 as it flows into the economic stream. Importantly, it stimulates other major fields of business and contributes to Federal and State tax revenues from corporate taxes, to sales taxes, to personal taxes. Most importantly, the travel dollar provides job opportunities especially for many fellow Americans who have been disadvantaged or who possess limited skills. Monday holidays are thus important to our employees because they provide better job opportunities to those who are employed at locations enjoying increased occupancies. They are also desirable from the standpoint of an employee who works in an urban-type property because they afford him a greater degree of job security than he otherwise would experience if the holiday were to occur in the middle of the week.

Finally, let's look at Monday holidays from the public's viewpoint, especially with reference to our present energy situation. A keyword in our energy crisis is "conserve." Midweek holidays are wasteful of energy. Here's what the late Mr. Ernest Henderson, chairman of the board, Sheraton Corp. of America, said to this subcommittee on August 1, 1967:

We have some experience in manufacturing. We have a subsidiary that does \$60 million a year in volume for the automotive industry. We have talked on various occasions with the head of that company, and he tells us that the middle-of-the-week holiday, because of starting up and other incidental expenses, is being a very heavy burden. A week with a holiday in the middle is, to some degree, a lost week for a manufacturing company.

We in the hotel-motel industry have been made acutely aware of the energy shortage. Many companies are planning to put more emphasis on "package tours." Many of these tours will be regional in character and will have the advantage of encouraging people to design their trip with conservation in mind. Especially important will be a "mini" package, or 3-day Monday holiday trips. These Monday trips will insure that people can get away, get mentally refreshed, and do so in the most economical and energy-efficient manner. We hope that Congress in its wisdom will continue to see the merit of providing for the observance of Monday holidays.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much, Mr. Lennon. For the record, you are accompanied by Albert McDermott, director of the Washington office of the association. Mr. McDermott, do you have any comment or statement?

Mr. McDERMOTT. I have nothing further to add, Senator.

Senator HRUSKA. You think Mr. Lennon covered the subject well?

Mr. McDERMOTT. I do.

Senator HRUSKA. I agree, he touched on many facets that have not been brought up before. We thank you very much for coming.

Mr. LENNON. Thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. The next testimony will come from a group of six or seven individuals who represent Discover America Travel Organization, Air Transport Association of America, Council of Regional Travel Executives, Hotel and Restaurant Employees & Bar-

tenders International Union, National Air Carrier Association, National Association of Motor Bus Owners, National Innkeeping Association, Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc.

Gentlemen, we are glad that you are here, it represents quite a unified effort when you can get this many people from so many different sources of activities to sit down at the same table.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM D. TOOHEY, PRESIDENT, DISCOVER AMERICA TRAVEL ORGANIZATION, INC.; NORMAN J. PHILION, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA; MARSHALL E. MURDAUGH, COMMISSIONER, VIRGINIA STATE TRAVEL SERVICE; ROBERT E. JULIANO, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION; RALPH DITANO, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AIR CARRIER ASSOCIATION; CHARLES A. WEBB, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR BUS OWNERS; LINWOOD RICE, DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, NATIONAL INNKEEPING ASSOCIATION; S. HARRISON KAHN, GENERAL COUNSEL, GRAY LINE SIGHT-SEEING COMPANIES ASSOCIATED, INC.; AND S. STEVEN KARALEKAS, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS

Mr. TOOHEY. We thank you for reconvening these hearings to enable us to present our views on this important question. My name is William D. Toohey. I am president of Discover America Organizations, Inc., (DATO), the national organization of the U.S. travel industry, and I'm appearing here today as chairman of the National Council for Monday Holidays.

This national council is the coordinating body of organizations in support of uniform Monday holiday legislation, and is composed of 14 separate and varying corporations, trade associations, and labor representatives.

These are the Air Transport Association of America; the American Society of Travel Agents; Car and Truck Renting and Leasing Association; Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; Council of Regional Travel Executives, representing the State travel directors; Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc.; Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, AFL-CIO; International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; National Air Carrier Association; National Association of Motor Bus Owners; National Bus Traffic Association; National Innkeeping Association; National Recreation and Parks Association; and National Tour Brokers Association. I would like to submit a brief written description of each organization for the record.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS: NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MONDAY HOLIDAYS

Air Transport Association of America

ATA was formed in 1936 "to do all things tending to promote the betterment of airline business, and in general, to do everything in its power to best serve the interest and welfare of the members of this association and the public at large." ATA represents virtually all of the scheduled airlines in the United

States, plus two associate members in Canada. ATA's members basically are America's air transportation system. In 1972 scheduled airlines carried more than 191 million passengers and accounted for more than 75 percent of the total intercity passenger miles traveled by public conveyance. The ATA member airlines employ over 300,000 persons and have a combined annual payroll of well over \$4 billion.

ATA's activities range from improving safety to planning for the industry's role in national defense. It does these things by serving as an information and research center for industry planning.

American Society of Travel Agents

American Society of Travel Agents, the largest travel trade association in the world, was established in 1931 to help the travel agency business. It helps also safeguard the traveling public against fraud, misrepresentation, and other unethical practices.

ASTA has more than 10,800 members in all parts of the travel industry. They include nearly 1,000 travel agency members in 110 countries outside the United States and Canada. Active members are year-round travel agents or tour operators; allied members include airline and steamship companies, railroads, bus lines, car rental firms, hotels, resorts, government tourist offices, and other travel organizations.

Car and Truck Renting and Leasing Association

The national association of the car and truck rental and leasing industry in the United States, the association is a voluntary association of renting and leasing companies whose membership is made up of in excess of 2,000 member firms, the vast majority of whom are small businessmen. Located in Washington, it works directly with member companies.

Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

Colonial Williamsburg is the historic site of the 18th century Virginia capital, preserved, restored and interpreted to the period of the eve of the American Revolution. There are more than 30 colonial homes, public buildings and craft shops featuring 18th century trades that are open to the public throughout the year. Colonial Williamsburg is visited by approximately one million persons annually.

Council of Regional Travel Executives

CORTE is the national coordinating council of state government travel directors. The purpose of the Council is to coordinate the implementation of regional travel programs and to represent the interests of state tourism promotion offices on a national level.

Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc.

DATO's membership is drawn from about 600 individual organizations. These include 54 state and territorial tourism offices, 100 regional, metropolitan and local travel promotion organizations, 45 transportation associations and individual transportation companies, and automobile and recreational vehicle manufacturers. These members also include 63 magazines, trade journals, publishers and newspapers, and 49 accommodations associations, individual inns, hotels, motels, and their chains, as well as 103 visitor attractions and sightseeing firms.

The purpose of the association is to promote travel to and within the United States, and to make travel enjoyable and educational. Consistent with this goal, DATO, and its predecessor organization, the National Association of Travel Organizations (NATO), were in the forefront of the effort which resulted in the Congressional passage of the Uniform Monday Holiday Act.

Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc.

The sightseeing industry in the U.S. employs over 28,000 persons, operates 15,000 motor coaches, and has annual revenues in excess of \$385 million, according to Gray Line, the industry's leading firm. In 1972, the industry served about 145 million passengers, of which 35 million were in the category of general sightseers; over 30 million were on business related charters or special tours; and, over 80 million were transfers to destination (e.g. airport "limo" service).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, AFL-CIO

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union represent one-half million members throughout the United States whose liveli-

hood is directly related to the tourism and hospitality industry. Its members are dedicated to the promotion of tourism not only for their own livelihood, but also for the development of the industry.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers

The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers is a 950,000 member trade union representing employees of the aerospace, airline, railroad and metal manufacturing industries. This union seeks to improve the position of its members through collective bargaining with more than 12,000 employers and through legislative efforts in Congress and state legislatures.

National Air Carrier Association

The National Air Carrier Association (NACA) represents the major supplemental airlines which account for approximately 85 percent of the U.S. certificated charter airlines industry. Each has Presidentially-approved certificates of public convenience and necessity, issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board to perform charters both domestic and in international air transportation. These certificates authorize the U.S. supplementals to operate cargo and passenger (affinity, single entity, and inclusive tour charters) charter flights. These airlines are also authorized to perform worldwide charter services for the Department of Defense. NACA represents the supplemental airlines before Congress and federal agencies involved in air transportation.

National Association of Motor Bus Owners

NAMBO is the intercity bus industry's national trade association. Members include Greyhound Lines, the National Trailways Bus System and some 400 unaffiliated carriers. Collectively, they represent more than 90 percent of intercity bus transportation. NAMBO also has many bus industry associate members.

Established in 1926, NAMBO is the oldest group representing a transportation mode. It testifies before Congressional committees and works with federal departments and agencies.

National Bus Traffic Association

The NBTA consists of 387 intercity regular route common carriers of passengers. The association represents their members in order to maintain and improve the quality of scheduled highway transportation throughout the United States for the benefit of the traveling public.

National Innkeeping Association

The National Innkeeping Association is the trade organization representing the motel industry and roadside innkeeping businesses. The association represents 5,250 motels dedicated to expanding new developments and ideas in the innkeeping industry and protecting the quality of services to the public.

National Recreation and Parks Association

The National Recreation and Parks Association is the nation's largest public interest organization representing the professional and citizen leadership in the recreation and park movement. Over 18,000 members are dedicated to improving the quality of public and private park and recreation opportunities for all people.

National Tour Brokers Association

The National Tour Brokers Association is a membership of 112 motor coach tour operators who are licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. NTBA members, who represent about one-fifth of the total number of ICC licensed package tour operators, transported well over a million persons during 1973.

Mr. Chairman, appearing on our panel today are Norman J. Philion, senior vice president, Air Transport Association of America; Marshall E. Murdaugh, commissioner, Virginia State Travel Service, for the Council of Regional Travel Executives; S. Harrison Kahn, general counsel, Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated; Robert E. Juliano, legislative representative, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, AFL-CIO; Ralph Ditano, vice president, National Air Carrier Association; Charles A. Webb, presi-

dent, National Association of Motor Bus Owners; and Linwood Rice, director, Governmental Affairs, National Innkeeping Association.

Mr. Chairman, while America has only now completed its third year of five officially designated Monday holidays, there is no question as to the highly favorable results which have accrued to the tourism industry.

This Nation has become a land of travelers. U.S. Bureau of Census figures indicate that 114 million Americans traveled an estimated 370 billion miles in 1972 on trips of 100 miles or more away from home.

To meet the demand for travel in America, a major industry has evolved—tourism. The industry actually is a mix of diverse activities associated with other industries—food, transportation, lodging, and many others.

The economic dimensions of tourism are immense—a \$61 billion-a-year industry employing 4 million persons, some 5 percent of the labor force, and paying more than \$4 billion a year in local, State, and Federal taxes. Weekend expenditures have risen to \$11 billion a year, helped significantly by the creation of four additional Monday holidays. This has led to more jobs and more tax base for an industry which already has a large percentage of small businesses and employs a large number of minority group members with generally more limited skills and job mobility.

The stimulation of travel within the United States has clearly provided an economic boost to the tourism industry as reflected in the national economy and the Nation's employment.

But the implementation of the Uniform Monday Holiday Act by Congress in 1971 accomplished far more than an economic boost for this country's economy and industry.

It provided additional leisure time for American citizens to enjoy fuller participation in hobbies and educational and cultural activities. It encouraged family cohesiveness by providing time for families to be with sons in the service, children at college, and relatives living more than a day away from home.

It has reduced industry absenteeism and permitted business operation over four consecutive weekdays, thus avoiding costly and energy consuming midweek shutdowns and startups. And it has reduced school absenteeism as well.

Several of us here today have spent many hours recently on behalf of the tourism industry testifying on the ramifications of the energy shortage before congressional committees. To revert to these questionable dates in the face of our current energy conservation effort is counterproductive, to say the least.

In addition, and contrary to certain stated opinions, the Monday holidays have actually helped reduce our Nation's highway death toll. The National Safety Council has determined that 1-day, midweek holidays have a higher potential average danger rating of accident probability than a Monday holiday.

Since the establishment of the Monday holidays, the average annual holiday death-toll increase has been almost halved. This is understandable because a 3-day weekend has eliminated the necessity of motorists rushing to their destinations and back home on the 1-day holiday.

When President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Act in 1968, he said, "The bill that we sign today will help Americans to enjoy more fully the country that is their magnificent heritage. It will also aid the work of government and bring new efficiency to our economy."

All our research, all our polls, all our statistics indicate that the President could not have been more prophetic. Americans have utilized the 3-day weekend to see their country, to see their national heritage. And our economy is more prosperous and more efficient for their efforts to obtain the maximum benefits from this new leisure time.

But what of those veterans' organizations who say we have sacrificed tradition, that we have sacrificed patriotism, that we have sacrificed our heritage for the expediency of the dollar?

We cannot accept this argument. In this instance we are talking about moving Veterans Day from the fourth Monday in October, as provided in the Uniform Monday Holiday Act, back to its "original" date of November 11.

Yet, in close examination we find our "traditional" Veterans Day was not Veterans Day at all, but rather Armistice Day. It was celebrated to observe the end of World War I at the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of November. Yet, in 1954, several of these same veterans' organizations supported the idea of changing the entire concept of the holiday. It was renamed Veterans Day, and it now saluted veterans of all our wars. It was even suggested by others that the date be changed to May 7—the German surrender in World War II—or VJ Day—Japanese surrender. Some Korean war veterans even suggested July 27—the end of this war—and, understandably, other veteran groups promote still other dates.

What is important is not the date on which we celebrate an important holiday, but rather, the significance lies in the way we honor the meaning of the event.

We cannot legislate what comes from the heart. Patriotic Americans continue to visit national cemeteries, national monuments, and national memorials on Veterans Day. Those who do not participate in such activities, we believe, would spend their leisure time elsewhere, no matter what day the memorial celebrations were held.

It is highly significant that National Park Service records in the District of Columbia show a 50-percent increase in visitors to Washington's top historical attractions (for example, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial) on October 25, 1971 (Veterans Day under the Uniform Monday Holiday Act), as opposed to November 11, 1970. And while Arlington National Cemetery reports the "old faithful" continue to visit on the original November 11 date, crowds which have attended the cemetery over the past 3 years on the new 3-day Veterans Day holiday have far exceeded the number able to attend the on-site festivities when that November 11 date fell during midweek.

Mr. Chairman, in your home State of Nebraska, officials at Fort McPherson National Cemetery predict that if the State celebration of Veterans Day was to correspond to the Federal Monday holiday, visitors honoring the memory of our veterans would double. This seems to be a clear indication that patriotic citizens of Nebraska will honor their veterans on whichever day our legislators choose to celebrate.

It is not surprising that many patriotic citizens were unable to attend Veterans Day celebrations before the new law. A 1967 Department of Labor study shows that prior to the new Uniform Monday Holiday Act, only 16.5 percent of workers surveyed in labor agreements covering 7.8 million workers, even received the day as a holiday!

In other words, for 84 percent of these workers—many distinguished veterans—this holiday did not even mean a traditional day of remembrance observed with their families—it meant another day at work to support those families.

Today, despite the fact this Labor Department survey has not been updated, there is still considerable evidence that the Monday holiday legislation has been a major influence in causing companies in the private sector to grant paid holidays on these four specified weekends.

For example, a recent survey of companies in the New York metropolitan area conducted by the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry highlights this trend.

In 1970, only 58.6 percent of the companies surveyed provided a paid holiday on Memorial Day. Today this figure is virtually 100 percent. In 1970, only 67.3 percent provided paid holidays on Washington's Birthday, a figure which now stands at 88.4 percent. In 1970, 37.5 percent provided paid holidays on Columbus Day, while that figure has now increased to over 50 percent.

Veterans Day, with only 22.2 percent paid vacation time, was the least honored holiday in the survey. By 1973, with the new Uniform Monday Holiday Act, that figure has now increased to over 30 percent. It can be anticipated as labor contracts are renegotiated in the years ahead that more and more of the Nation's 29 million living veterans will have the opportunity to celebrate the day set aside in their honor.

Mr. Chairman, speaking now as a veteran, there is another point I would like to make.

The Congress, in adopting the Uniform Monday Holiday Act, did not change Armistice Day. It will always be remembered as the calendar date upon which an armistice was reached to bring the fighting in World War I to a close. Armistice Day is significant, both because of the date and the hour. I hope that most veterans, particularly those veterans of World War I, will continue to observe a few moments of silence, of prayerful meditation, in remembrance of this day.

This is no different from the moment of silence many in my generation observed on that fateful day, December 7, or on June 6 (D-Day—Normandy invasion), or the Japanese surrender on VJ Day on the U.S.S. *Missouri*. Korean veterans remember their special dates, as do younger veterans from the Vietnam era. Each is significant for all of our veterans.

The celebration of Veterans Day, which now occurs on the fourth Monday in October, is an observance to honor all veterans of all wars and armed conflicts in which this Nation has engaged.

I am pleased that the Uniform Monday Holiday Act has provided the opportunity for more American veterans to celebrate the day named in their honor than ever before in the Nation's history.

Mr. Chairman, I urge this committee to consider the views of all veterans and of all Americans before any change in the Uniform Monday

Holiday Act is contemplated. I realize there have been no recent polls of this Nation's businessmen, of its labor leaders, or of its citizens. But I suspect that when they are taken, and they will be, the results will show the same overwhelming public support of the Monday holiday concept that prompted Congress to support this legislation in 1968.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you for your statement. My understanding is that, because of the limitations on time, your group, Mr. Toohey, will submit their statements and each will make a brief oral comment. Am I correct?

Mr. TOOHEY. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. I will be very happy to present them, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. You may proceed.

Mr. TOOHEY. Comments will be received now from Mr. Norman J. Philion.

Mr. PHILION. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The airlines of the United States fully endorse the statement just given by Mr. Toohey. We strongly supported the legislation which became Public Law 90-363 because we believed then and we still believe that it more appropriately recognizes the interest of a vastly greater number of our citizens, including those millions who have served in the defense of this country since 1918.

Just an observation in closing, with respect to your questions this morning to the two Congressmen on the impact or significance of the action taken by some 40 State legislatures. I would like to point out that the airline industry has constituents all over the country, and we have found it extremely difficult to learn in advance of any State legislative action concerning the revision of the Monday holiday legislation. In fact, in the very first State it was enacted—Indiana, I believe—when we learned it was under consideration, various elements of the industry sought an opportunity to testify in behalf of the travel industry and we were refused.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HRUSKA. May I announce for the record that the prepared statements of each of these witnesses in the group will be printed in full in the record at an appropriate place.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF NORMAN J. PHILION, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

My name is Norman J. Philion. I am senior vice president, Government and Public Affairs, of the Air Transportation Association of America, which represents the Nation's scheduled airlines. I appreciate the opportunity to comment on S. 41 and related legislation which would amend Public Law 90-363, the Monday Holiday Law, by shifting the observance of Veterans Day from the fourth Monday in October to November 11th.

The airlines believe that those who have served in the defense of their country deserve to be highly honored. We believe that a special time should be set aside to remember our veterans and to reflect on the many trials which our Nation has undergone as its people stood firm for the cause of freedom. We also believe that this recognition should be equal for all veterans.

The airlines strongly supported enactment of Public Law 90-363 because of their belief that it more appropriately recognized the interests of a vastly greater number of our citizens, while achieving needed uniformity in the annual observance of certain legal holidays. We oppose any change in Public Law

90-363 which would conflict with that objective and, for this reason, respectfully urge the Subcommittee to reject proposals of this kind embodied in S. 41 and similar bills.

November 11th was originally chosen as the date to commemorate Armistice Day, the end of World War I, and it had special significance to veterans of that war. Yet, the United States has been involved in other conflicts—World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Under the provisions of Public Law 90-363, we now honor our veterans on a day which gives equal recognition to *all* veterans. Veterans Day now has significance to the veterans of all our conflicts of the last six decades and does not give any one group of veterans special recognition.

In addition to giving equal recognition to all veterans, there are other important factors for the Congress to consider in analyzing proposed changes to the Monday holiday law.

Since Public Law 90-363 took effect on January 1, 1971, the Veterans Administration reports that there has been a substantial increase in hospital visitors over the Veterans weekend. The Arlington National Cemetery reports that visitors to the Cemetery have far exceeded the number which came to observe Veterans Day before 1971. In all probability, these people either were not given the holiday before the new law, or did not have the time to travel the necessary distance.

A recent survey taken by the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry found that in 1970 only 22.2 percent of the companies polled provided a paid holiday on Veterans Day. By 1973, with the new Uniform Monday Holiday Act, the figure had increased to over 30 percent. Rather than lessening commemoration of Veterans Day, the Monday Holiday law has enabled many more citizens to take part in activities honoring those Americans who have been such a vital part of our Nation's history.

The Monday observance of Veterans Day helps develop a sense of patriotism in America's younger generation by providing additional time for families to take their children to national shrines and historic sites, and time for communities to hold patriotic pageants commemorating these holidays. (Recognition of this benefit led many Congressmen and Senators with distinguished military records to support Public Law 90-363.)

There are, of course, other facets to consider with regard to the Monday Holiday law. Increased tourism is an important consideration. The tourism industry employs over four million persons, some 5 percent of the labor force, and pays more than \$4 billion per year in local, state and federal taxes. Substantial sums of extra tax money accrue to towns and cities throughout the United States on Monday holidays in the form of local taxes paid by tourists and travelers for gasoline, accommodations, food, cigarettes and the like.

In addition, before Public Law 90-363 was enacted, employers reported a large degree of absenteeism, as employees took off extra days to stretch their mid-week holiday over the weekend. This resulted in a great loss of productivity while the expenses of operation continued during those days. And the one day mid-week shutdowns and start-ups proved to be energy consuming and costly. These problems and expenses are greatly diminished under the Monday Holiday law.

In conclusion, the airlines of the United States believe that the overall benefits of Public Law 90-363 accruing to the general public, including the increased recognition of those millions who have served in the defense of our country since 1918, far outweigh any possible justification for amending the Monday Holiday law. We urge the Subcommittee not to recommend the changes in Public Law 90-363 proposed in S. 41 and similar bills.

Mr. TOOHEY. I would like to present Mr. Marshall Murdaugh, commissioner, Virginia State Travel Service.

Mr. MURDAUGH. Thank you. The purpose of the council is to coordinate the implementation of regional travel programs and represent the interests of State tourism and promotion offices on a national level. I am here today in my capacity as vice chairman of the CORTE Governmental Affairs Committee. I will make the statement very brief.

We agree, of course, with what Mr. Toohy has stated and with the position taken by the travel organization. A recent survey conducted

by the United States Travel Data center, which is the first independent nonprofit organization devoted to the U.S. travel industry, shows that tourism in California in 1972 reached \$4.1 billion; in Florida, \$3.4 billion; and six additional States topped the \$1 billion mark in the survey. It is significant to point out that tourism is considered to be in the top 3 revenue producing industries in 46 of our 50 States. In September, State travel offices confirmed by 95 percent their support of Monday holidays. Fifty-eight percent of the State travel offices experienced an increase in their State tourism, both to and within their States, on the 3-day weekends. The Council of Regional Travel Executives is, therefore, opposed to any amendment to the Uniform Monday Holiday Act which would eliminate any existing Monday holiday.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we find it hard to agree with remarks made earlier in the hearing which indicate Veterans Day as a Monday holiday is not accepted or commemorated by the American people. Several of my colleagues across the United States report that commemoration of Veterans Day is intensively observed on this Monday in the various veteran-related groups within their States. I appreciate the opportunity to make these brief remarks and for the hearing to be reopened. Later today Mr. Allen Davis, of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, will address remarks from the statewide organization in support of the Monday holidays.

Mr. HRUSKA. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY MARSHALL E. MURDAUGH, VICE CHAIRMAN, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF REGIONAL TRAVEL EXECUTIVES AND COMMISSIONER, VIRGINIA STATE TRAVEL SERVICE

Mr. Chairman, my name is Marshall E. Murdaugh. I am commissioner of the Virginia State Travel Service but appear today on behalf of the Council of Regional Travel Executives (CORTE).

CORTE is the national coordinating council of state government travel directors. Representation in CORTE comprises the state tourism promotion offices of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the four U.S. possessions, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Membership in the council is composed of one state government travel director elected every two years by his peers from each of the nine travel marketing regions. These regions and their composition are: the *Eastern Gateway* (New Jersey, New York); the *Far West* (Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington); the *Frontier West* (Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas); the *Great Lakes Country* (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin); the *George Washington Country* (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia); the *Mountain West* (Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming); *New England* (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont); the *Island* (American Samoa, Guam, and Hawaii, in the Pacific area; and Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the Caribbean area); and *The South* (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee).

The purpose of the Council is to coordinate the implementation of regional travel programs and to represent the interests of state tourism promotion offices on a national level. I am here today in my capacity as Vice Chairman of the CORTE Governmental Affairs Committee and as the elected CORTE representative of the George Washington Country region.

Tourism has been established as a huge enterprise throughout the United States and its possessions. It sustains the employment of about four million men and women, or about 5% of this nation's civilian labor force, and annual expenditures by travelers in 1972 are estimated to have reached \$61 billion.

A recent survey conducted by the United States Travel Data Center, the first independent, non-profit national research and data collection organization devoted to the U.S. travel industry, shows that tourism expenditures in California reached \$4.1 billion and \$3.4 billion in Florida in 1972. Six additional states topped the one-billion-dollar mark in this survey. It was further noted that someone in 63% of all households in the United States took at least one trip during the same year. It is significant to point out that tourism is considered within the top 3 revenue-producing industries in 46 of our 50 states.

In a survey conducted last December state travel offices affirmed by 95% their support of Monday Holidays. The study showed that 85% of the offices experienced an increase in tourism both to and within their states during the three-day weekends, which attests to the popularity of Monday Holidays by millions of U.S. travelers.

Tourism provides the opportunity to acquaint people with the heritage and culture of this country and, during specific holidays, to commemorate in a meaningful way an historic event.

The Uniform Monday Holiday Act signed into law in 1968 represents increased time for Americans to commemorate certain historical developments of their country. Veterans' Day, for example, commemorated on the fourth Monday in October, gives this nation a chance to remember and honor those who have actively preserved the liberty of this country. This Monday Holiday honors all veterans of all wars.

The Council of Regional Travel Executives is opposed to any amendment to the Uniform Monday Holiday Act which would eliminate any of the existing Monday Holidays. We find it hard to agree with remarks made earlier in these hearings which indicate that Veterans' Day as a Monday Holiday is not accepted or commemorated by the American people. Several of my colleagues in state travel promotion offices across the United States report that commemoration of Veterans' Day is extensively observed on this Monday in the various veteran-related sites within their states.

We share this Nation's pride in remembering Armistice Day and its significant date and hour, along with other commemorations of historic moments in our history. We encourage Americans to remember Armistice Day especially on the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month of each year. But we further encourage Americans to honor all veterans of all wars in which this country was involved on the fourth Monday of October.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your reopening these hearings to provide an opportunity for the Council of Regional Travel Executives to express its strong support of Monday Holidays.

Later on today Mr. Allen Davis of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce will express the positions of the Chamber and other organizations within my State committed to supporting the retention of these three-day weekends.

Mr. TOOHEY, I present Mr. Robert E. Juliano of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders International Union.

Mr. JULIANO, Thank you for the opportunity to appear here today. I would briefly like to touch on two points which we feel are significant.

We feel that we will encounter numerous problems relating to collective-bargaining agreements. The more recent example was Memorial Day, specifically in the State of Illinois, where the Federal holiday, May 27, was a Monday and the State holiday was the 30th, on a Thursday. Fortunately for us, our people who negotiated the contracts had the foresight to indicate that the Federal holiday would be recognized as the paid holiday for our members. However, I found out in taking a somewhat informal poll of our people throughout the country that there are many collective-bargaining agreements that do not specifically include that language, and I think it would be somewhat catastrophic in interpretation of these as to which day would be the paid holiday if specific language is not included in the collective-bargaining agreement. I am speaking, of course, specifically of States which have reverted to the original date.

The second instance—being back recently in Illinois, and I am still a resident of Chicago—a number of those problems did manifest themselves because of the dual holiday. Mainly because the city and State offices were open on Monday, but the Federal offices were closed. The public school system, following the State guidelines, had the students attending school on Monday, the 27th, but off on Thursday, May 30. Many families for the first time were unable to enjoy the Monday holiday. Many commuter railroad schedules were geared to recognizing the Federal holiday on Monday, May 27. There were numerous irate passengers stranded at the railroad stations since the railroads were on the Federal holiday schedule. Without having accurate figures, the absentee rate was somewhat higher on Friday, May 31, for those people who were off on Thursday, May 30. There were editorials which appeared in the papers shortly thereafter. Congressman McClory mentioned the poll conducted by the Association of Commerce and Industry. This is a poll taken of businesses that participate as part of the chamber. On June 17, Chicago Today, which is a part of the Chicago Tribune group, conducted a poll giving their readership an opportunity to vote in favor or not in favor of changing the Illinois law to observe Memorial Day on the same day as the national observance. In other words, if they voted in favor that meant they wanted to retain the Federal holiday. I did not see the paper subsequent to it, but I called the paper this morning and was able to find that the poll ended up 3 to 1 for the people in favor of retaining the Monday holiday act. Mr. Chairman, we understand and support our veterans' desires to recognize holidays which pay homage to those Americans who nobly fought for their country. It is our sincere feeling that the Uniform Monday Holiday Act provides a more cohesive and effective way for them to observe respectfully the proper dates in question; we strongly urge your consideration that the Monday holiday act be kept intact.

Senator HRUSKA. I must say, the survey in the Chicago papers caused a similar survey to be made in my home city of Omaha, and in many instances the organizations that were interested in sponsoring a celebration said there was so much confusion, May 30 and the other day, that they decided not to do anything at all. Of course, it is up to this subcommittee, and the Judiciary Committee, and the Congress later to say which will yield to the other. Of course, those who believe your way think that the State legislatures ought to yield. I suppose the reverse is true with other people. But that had been one of the fallouts in it.

Your next witness, Mr. Toohey?

[Prepared statement follows:]

TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS, HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS, JULY 11, 1974

(Submitted by Robert E. Juliano, Legislation Representative, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, AFL-CIO)

Mr. Chairman, my name is Robert E. Juliano and I am the Legislative Representative of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, AFL-CIO. We proudly represent approximately one-half million members throughout the United States, the vast majority of whom derive their livelihood from being gainfully employed in the hospitality and tourism industry. We

appreciate the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee, and, as a part of the National Council for Monday Holidays, we strongly support the testimony given by Mr. William D. Toohey.

Naturally, our International Union was pleased when the Uniform Monday Holiday was signed into law in 1968. Not only did this create an opportunity for all working Americans to make plans for travel on these four three-day weekends but it also, due to the increase in travel, provided fuller employment for our members as well as many others employed in the industry who are not members of our International Union.

The recent development which has manifest itself in numerous states to revert back to the original date of certain holidays (particularly Veterans Days and Memorial Day) is very disconcerting. As it relates specifically to our membership and our local leaders throughout the country, this new development has created a particular problem in interpretation of Collective Bargaining Agreements. In some instances, language is very clearly stated to the effect that the employees covered under such agreement will be paid for the holiday which is recognized on a Federal level. In many instances where such specific language was not included in the Collective Bargaining Agreements, chaos has prevailed since some of our people worked on Monday, May 27 and others worked on Thursday, May 30. What was negotiated as a welcome and needed fringe benefit has now become a problem area which must be resolved.

Perhaps the best illustration would be to point out my own personal experience of recent vintage since I am still a resident of Chicago, Illinois and was in the city from May 22 to May 28, 1974. As you undoubtedly know the state of Illinois enacted legislation recognizing May 30th as Memorial Day. As a result of this some rather unfortunate by-products have developed, namely, that city and state offices were open on Monday, May 27, but Federal offices were closed. The public school system had to follow the state guidance and therefore, students attended school on Monday 27 but were off on Thursday, May 30th. Thus many families were unable to enjoy the Memorial Day Holiday since some parents were off work while their children were in school and when their children were off from school they were working. Many commuter railroad schedules were geared to recognizing the Federal holiday of Monday, May 27th. There were numerous incidents of hundreds of irate passengers stranded at various railroad stations due to the fact that less trains were running since the railroads running were on the Federal holiday schedule. Without having accurate figures but having discussed this situation with a number of people in the industry, the absentee rate was considerably higher on Friday, May 31st with those people who were off Thursday, May 30th.

Shortly thereafter an editorial appeared in the Chicago Daily News and I would like to present some quotes taken directly from the editorial: "The only visible pressure for keeping Illinois marching to a different drummer comes from veterans organizations. But we wonder what veterans they speak for. An informal poll around our shop of veterans of several wars produced a unanimous vote for the Monday Holiday. The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry reports that 98 percent of its members—certainly including a large percentage of veterans—favored the federal holiday plan."

"The congressional move toward three-day weekend holidays, excepting only such hallowed dates as Christmas, New Year's, Thanksgiving and Fourth of July, had massive support around the nation. Congress isn't about to shift back, which means that unless the Legislature acts the Federal-state split will persist in 1975, when May 30 falls on a Friday and both Monday and Friday of that week will be semi-holidays. Families will be divided, business and banking confused, and transportation snarled just as happened this year."

Mr. Chairman, although I do not possess exact figures, I feel that it is safe to say that many of our members throughout the country are themselves veterans. We understand and support their desire to recognize holidays which pay homage to those Americans who nobly fought for their country. We encourage the visitation of cemeteries and museums dedicated for this purpose. It is our sincere feeling that the Monday Holiday Act provides a more cohesive and effective way of allowing people to pay their respects since they can plan in advance knowing full well that they have the advantage of a three-day weekend. We respectfully urge the Chairman and this distinguished Committee to continue to recognize the Uniform Monday Holiday Act as a benefit to all Americans.

Mr. TOOHEY. Mr. Ralph Ditano.

Mr. DITANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We specialize in charter operations only. The vast majority of our commercial business is tourism. I would like to say that we support wholeheartedly Mr. Toohy's statement, and I would like to make a couple of points here, if I might.

Due to the energy crisis, tourists destinations throughout the country, many of which are the cites of historic shrines, have experienced declines. Many local economies in which tourists are the principal source of income have been hurt. We believe that altering the Uniform Monday Holiday Act would have a negative impact on all aspects of U.S. tourism.

Mr. Toohy testified that weekend expenditures have risen to \$11 billion a year, helped significantly by the creation of Monday holidays. We feel to alter this act would result in a corresponding decrease in those revenues. In a related matter, there is a bill pending in the Senate which would make low-cost package tours available to all. One provision of this bill, which is S. 1739, would enable the U.S. air transport industry to assist travelers celebrating Monday holidays and would be responsive to the developing trend toward 4-day workweeks and would encourage short and multiple vacations. This bill would provide the consumer with the opportunity for low-cost package holidays and would give to Americans that which has been available in Europe for years, economically priced minivacations. We, as I stated earlier, therefore, urge, along with our colleagues, that the Uniform Monday Holiday Act not be altered.

Senator HRUSKA. I thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RALPH DITANO, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AIR CARRIERS ASSOCIATION

My name is Ralph Ditano and I am Vice President of the National Air Carrier Association. This Association represents the major U.S. supplemental airlines, which are the charter specialists of the U.S. air transport industry. Member carriers of the National Air Carrier Association are Capitol International Airways, Overseas National Airways, Inc., Saturn Airways, Inc., Trans International Airlines, Inc. and World Airways, Inc. Together they comprise 90% of the U.S. charter airline industry.

I would like to request that my statement be included in the record. The Association concurs with the testimony of William D. Toohy, President of Discover America Travel Organizations and would like to offer its comments on the need for maintaining the Uniform Monday Holiday legislation.

I am sure this Subcommittee is cognizant of the disastrous effects that the energy crisis and the continually increasing cost of fuel has had on all segments of the \$61 billion dollar U.S. tourism industry.

Transportation costs for all modes of travel continue to increase and in many cases there is not as much transportation available as there was one year ago. This is particularly true of the air transport mode. The consumer has been heavily burdened by the energy crisis as a result. Also, many U.S. communities have been severely damaged in recent months. Tourist destinations throughout the country have experienced declines and many local economies, for which tourist receipts are the main source of income, see their viability threatened.

In remarks prepared for delivery on the subject of tourism and the energy crisis at a recent USTS conference, Vice President Gerald R. Ford said "Tourism is an enormous economic force in the United States and throughout the world. So vast and so intrinsic is this industry that even slight ripples of change in its operations swell to waves of high impact on the Nation's life style and

economic structure. In the U.S., tourism is a \$60 billion business which employs approximately 3.5 million persons . . . it is an essential part of our national financial picture . . . for that reason, we must make every effort to protect it."

We believe that to repeal the Uniform Monday Holiday Act would have a negative economic impact on all aspects of the U.S. tourism industry. Mr. Toohy has testified that "Weekend expenditures have risen to \$11 billion a year, helped significantly by the creation of four additional Monday holidays." To alter this Act would result in a corresponding decrease in those revenues.

The preponderance of commercial charter flights performed by the U.S. Supplemental airline industry carry tourists. Our industry is dependent on tourism and tourists are dependent on the charter specialists for providing the least expensive form of air transportation to holiday destinations. We constantly look toward new and innovative means to improve our services.

There is a bill pending in the Senate which, when enacted into law, will make package tours by air charter available to more people, thus benefiting the consumer, local tourism economies and all segments of the U.S. air transport industry, both scheduled and supplemental. One provision of this bill (S. 1739) would enable the U.S. air transport industry to assist travelers celebrating Monday holidays and would be responsive to the developing trend toward four day work weeks. This provision would make available three and four day package tours (Inclusive Tour Charters) and thus would encourage short and multiple vacations. This bill would provide the consumer with the opportunity for low cost package holidays and would give to Americans that which has been available in Europe for years: economically priced packaged mini-vacations.

We, therefore, urge along with our colleagues on the National Council for Monday Holidays that the Uniform Monday Holiday Act of 1971 not be altered.

Mr. TOOHEY. Mr. Charles A. Webb, president of the National Association of Motor Bus Owners.

Senator HRUSKA. Mr. Webb is no stranger in this room and similar rooms in the Capitol. We recall your service with the revered Senator Bricker when you were his legislative assistant.

Mr. WEBB. Yes, I was legislative assistant to John Bricker and briefly a member of the staff on this committee. I am proud to be an alumnus. It has made me eligible for the membership in the association called the EX-S.O.B.'s. [Laughter.]

Senator HRUSKA. It still flourishes, and its membership is just as full. [Laughter.]

Mr. WEBB. I do appreciate this opportunity to be here, Mr. Chairman. The National Association of Motor Bus Owners subscribes fully to the statement given by Mr. Toohy. Speaking for our members, I would not want to leave the impression that holidays should be established or maintained in the light of what is good for the bus business. The fact, though, that we have this tremendous upsurge in patronage for all travel-oriented industries on the 3-day holiday weekends is, we think, a strong indication that the public favors the Monday holiday concept, and if that is the will of the majority of the people, of course, ultimately that will prevail. Thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you, sir.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. WEBB, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR BUS OWNERS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: My name is Charles A. Webb. I deeply appreciate this opportunity to appear before you on behalf of the National Association of Motor Bus Owners (NAMBO) and to explain the interest of the intercity bus industry in preserving the system of Monday holidays established by the Congress in the Uniform Monday Holiday Act which became effective January 1, 1971. Collectively, the 450 members of our Association pro-

vide over 90 percent of the intercity motor bus transportation in the United States.

NAMBO is a member of the National Council for Monday Holidays and subscribes fully to the statement which has been presented on behalf of the Council by Mr. William D. Toohey.

The experience of the intercity bus industry, like that of other transportation and travel industries, is that the Uniform Monday Holiday Act has enabled millions of Americans to enjoy vacations that can be completed in three days but not in two.

We do not urge that dates for the observance of holidays be established with a view toward promoting travel and tourism or with a view toward benefiting public transportation systems. We do believe the dates for observing holidays should be established in a way that benefits a large majority of the American people and we believe the Uniform Monday Holiday Act is consistent with that objective.

We have no reason to believe that persons who travel by intercity bus differ significantly from other Americans. The experience of our industry shows very clearly that Monday holidays are popular and that their continuation is desired by intercity bus passengers.

In preparation for these hearings, I asked some of the larger members of NAMBO to let me know the extent to which average daily passenger traffic on three-day holiday weekends exceed their average daily traffic on comparable two-day weekends. Set forth below is the experience of some of our Class I motor common carriers of passengers:

<i>Company and location</i>	<i>Percentage traffic increase—3-day versus 2-day weekends</i>
Vermont Transit, Burlington, Vt.....	32. 5
Greyhound Lines, Phoenix, Ariz.....	4. 4
Transport of N.J., Maplewood, N.J.....	12. 6
Carolina Trailways, Raleigh, N.C.....	15. 0-20. 0
Peerless Stages, Oakland, Calif.....	14. 0
Oklahoma Transportation Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.....	5. 5
Indiana Motor Bus Co., South Bend, Ind.....	15. 0
Kerrville Bus Co., Kerrville, Tex.....	15. 0-18. 0
Gulf Transport Co., Mobile, Ala.....	17. 8
M.K. & O. Coach Lines, Tulsa, Okla.....	13. 0
Atwood's Transport Lines, Tuxedo, Md.....	25. 0
Adirondack Trailways, Kingston, N.Y.....	40. 0
Zephyr Lines, Minneapolis, Minn.....	16. 5
Brooks Bus Line, Paducah, Ky.....	7. 3
Carl R. Bieber, Inc., Kutztown, Pa.....	21. 0
Martz Trailways, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	5. 0-40. 0
Peter Pan Bus Lines, Springfield, Mass.....	35. 0
Manhattan Lines Lincoln Transit, East Paterson, N.J.....	75. 0-100. 0
Seashore Transportation, New Bern, N.C.....	25. 0

Some of the figures shown above represent estimates while others are based on actual passenger counts. Of course, the percentage of increased travel by bus would be even greater if the three-day holiday weekends were compared with travel on a holiday which occurs in the middle of the week.

Some of the increased travel which has occurred on the Monday holiday weekends has been travel connected with Memorial Day observance and Veterans' Day observance. Many of these trips, in our opinion, would not have been undertaken if May 30 were the date for observing Memorial Day, if November 11 were the date for observing Veterans' Day, and if those dates did not fall on a Friday or a Monday.

For the reasons set forth above we respectfully urge the Subcommittee not to report favorably pending bills to amend the Uniform Monday Holiday Act respecting the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans' Day.

Mr. TOOHEY. Mr. J. Linwood Rice has a brief statement.

Mr. RICE. Mr. Chairman, by name is J. Linwood Rice. I am director of the governmental affairs of the National Innkeeping Association,

with offices in Atlanta, Ga., and Richmond, Va. We are a trade organization representing the motel industry and roadside innkeeping. We represent 20 State motel associations with a combination membership of over 5,250 motels.

I had the pleasure of representing this organization before this subcommittee on August 17, 1967, when the subcommittee chairman was the late Senator Everett Dirksen. At that time, the debate was whether or not to enact a Uniform Monday Holiday Act. I recall that there were 18 witnesses, and 17 were in favor of a Uniform Monday Holiday Act. The only witness who did not share our position at that time represented a Sunday school organization, and his main objection was that the proposed Monday holiday plan might tend to decrease the number of people who would attend Sunday school. All the other organizations representing travel, veterans' groups, industrial organization, and so forth, were in favor of the plan.

We are at a distinct loss to know why there is such a rush to change a law that has been of such great benefit to so many people and one that has been of great economic importance to the travel industry. Millions of Americans have been afforded the opportunity, as a result of longer holiday periods, to enjoy the historical, educational, and recreational sights and sounds of America than would have been possible without the present Monday holiday law.

The National Innkeeping Association endorses the strong position taken by Discover America Travel Organizations in its testimony scheduled before this subcommittee. We were associated with NATO, which was succeeded by DATO, in the original effort that brought about the Uniform Monday Holiday Act.

The National Innkeeping Association endorses the strong position taken by Discover America Travel Organizations in its testimony scheduled before this Committee. We were associated with NATO, which was succeeded by DATO, in the original effort that brought about the uniform Monday Holiday Act.

We underscore some of the key points of the DATO position as follows:

1. Uniform Monday Holidays encourage more people to travel more often and cover a wider area.
2. Uniform Monday Holidays foster our nation's economic growth and our citizen's national pride.
3. Uniform Monday Holidays enables more people to see, touch and hear things that are common heritage.
4. Uniform Monday Holidays builds a greater sense of Americanism by providing more vacation time to visit the things that make America great.
5. Uniform Monday Holidays boosts the employment of Americans in all levels of our work force by stimulation of travel.
6. Uniform Monday Holidays reduces business, industry and school absenteeism that surrounds mid-week holidays.

The motel industry and roadside innkeeping recognize the value of extended holiday periods. Changing these holidays at the present time would inflict additional injury to our industry that is already feeling the effects of the present energy crisis. Despite the growth and size of the motel industry, the net profit from room sales has dropped steadily from an average of 15.23 percent to 13.07 percent during the past 5 years. The latter were 1973 figures, the latest to be tabulated on a nationwide basis. These are bound to show another serious drop due to the severe limitation of travel during the energy crisis in the early part of 1974.

Higher expenditures for buildings and equipment and higher operating expenses have put a real squeeze on motel profits. Averages for 1973 motel occupancy are down by 3.8 percent and expenses are up by 3.2 percent. Motels in America do a gross business in excess of \$10.7 billion a year. Despite many large properties that have been built in recent years, the average motel in the United States consists of 43 rooms. The average occupancy rate is slightly over 66½ percent.

Change in travel habits, that certainly would result if the Monday Holiday Act is changed, would further reduce occupancy rates. Numerous surveys have shown that innkeeping facilities experience anywhere from 16- to 21-percent increase in room occupancy during 3-day weekends, as compared to the average 2-day weekend.

Profits to the motel industry represent only one segment of the contribution that uniform Monday holidays have made to the local economy of thousands of travel destinations, and points in between, scattered over the Nation. The travel dollar is a most valued one to any community because it uses up no natural resources. It is money made in one area and spent in another, and the benefit to the receiving community has a multiplier effect as this dollar goes to the motel, the restaurant employee, the gas station attendant, the local merchant, and the local supplier.

We have been impressed with the widespread acceptance of the Monday Holiday Act. We know it is popular with those who travel today because our innkeepers from across the Nation tell us so.

We urge this subcommittee to take a long and hard look at the great benefits that have come to so many people as a result of the Uniform Monday Holiday Act. We urge you to give serious consideration to retain this act in its present form. The Uniform Monday Holiday Act has enabled Americans to discover America, and as Americans discover America, they become better Americans.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you.

Mr. TOOHEY. Speaking for the Gray Lines Sight-Seeing Cos., Associated, I am pleased to present Mr. S. Harrison Kahn.

Mr. KAHN. Thank you, Senator, and I want to thank you for the opportunity to make these brief remarks. Initially we would like to endorse wholeheartedly the remarks of Mr. Toohy, whose organization speaks so eloquently for the industries that are represented as members of the organization. Gray Line, in our opinion, is peculiarly qualified to feel the pulse of America because we are engaged in sight-seeing facilities throughout the United States as well as the world. We acknowledge the significance of holidays such as Veterans' Day. Our views do not detract from the obvious variance of those occasions as historic events in the history of the United States. But we believe that the presently designated recognition of these holidays on Monday afford the American people a greater opportunity to commemorate these events with meaningfulness and participation. It is for this reason that Gray Line urges this committee to maintain the present pattern of the Monday holiday. Our further remarks are contained in our statement and we appreciate the opportunity to appear here today.

Senator HRUSKA. We thank you for your statement and the statement by your colleagues.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY S. HARRISON KAHN, GENERAL COUNSEL, GRAY LINE SIGHT-SEEING COMPANIES ASSOCIATED, INC.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am S. Harrison Kahn, General Counsel of Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc., with headquarters at 7 West 51st Street, New York, New York 10019.

The Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc. respectfully submitted to your Committee on June 24, 1974 its views with respect to the retention of the existing observance of certain National Holidays on designated Mondays as now prescribed by law. The views expressed in our earlier statement of June 24, 1974 are reaffirmed and the Committee is requested respectfully to have that statement made a part of the Committee's record.

Gray Line solemnly acknowledges the significance of holidays, such as Veterans Day and Memorial Day, and the Association's views do not detract from the observance of these occasions as historic events in the history of the United States. It is the belief of the Association that the presently designated recognition of these holidays on Mondays accord the American people an opportunity to commemorate these events with greater meaningfulness and participation. The Mondays observances permit families, organizations, and others greater opportunities to acknowledge these occasions, and it is for this reason that the Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc. respectfully urges the retention of the present plan for noting National Holidays.

Certainly the original legislative intent in fixing the observance of certain National Holidays on Monday was designed to allow the American people to fittingly participate in holiday celebrations and to have longer periods of relaxation through a span of three days. And since the enactment of the original legislation in this respect, there has been an acceptance generally by the American public of this pattern in the recognition of many holidays. The American public has availed itself of the longer holiday periods, contributing not only to the recognition of holidays, but contributing substantially to the growing tourism industry within the United States. Undeniably the long weekends permit greater relaxation and recreation than formerly available, and many facets of our economy reflect the benefits of these longer weekends.

The views of the Gray Line Association, coming from 77 member companies within the United States and other companies elsewhere in the world, including Canada and Mexico are reflected in the Association's statement of June 24, 1974 to which I earlier alluded and these remarks today. Tourism is a large industry within the United States and the continued observance of the present pattern in National Holidays has advantageously contributed to that industry. It is respectfully urged that the present uniform Mondays Holiday Act be kept intact.

We are appreciative of the privilege extended the Gray Line Association to appear before the Committee and present these views.

GRAY LINE SIGHT-SEEING Cos. ASSOCIATED, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 24, 1974.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The Gray Line Sight-Seeing Companies Associated, Inc., with world headquarters at 7 West 51st Street, New York, New York 10019, is a world trade Association of international sightseeing facilities by motor and water at principal sightseeing areas throughout the world. There are 77 member companies within the United States and 65 companies elsewhere in the world.

The purpose of our Association is to provide high standards in sight-seeing and tour services for the citizens of the United States, their guests and visitors, among other purposes. Over a period of 64 years, Gray Line has become equated with "sightseeing" and is known as the "historian of the sightseeing industry". Our local and regional tours are designed to provide attractive, dependable, interesting and informative opportunities to see, enjoy and appreciate points and places in the United States.

Our Association and membership re-endorse the 5 officially designated Monday holidays, since there is no question as to the highly favorable results accruing to the tourism industry and the participants therein.

The Discover America Travel Organization, Inc. (DATO), the national organization of the United States travel industry, reports that the United States

Bureau of Census figures indicate that 114,000,000 Americans traveled an estimated 3,700,000,000 miles in 1972 in trips of 100 miles or more away from home. These figures are convincing proof that Americans travel and that the officially designated Monday holidays will spur a marked increase in travel. Tourism must be accelerated and enhanced by the "Monday Holiday Program". Its presence offers a new dimension for leisure time travel. The 3-day weekend opens new opportunities to tour operators, hotels and transportation companies, and the stimulation of travel provides an undeniable economic boost to the national economy, to the nation's employment, and admittedly, to the travel industry. While the Monday holiday concept has stimulated movement, other important benefits should not be overlooked. The Monday holiday provides beneficial additional leisure time for the American citizen to participate with his family and friends in a wide variety of activities.

In the business world, the fixation of national holidays on Mondays eliminates the disjointed work weeks inevitably arising where holidays vary during a week according to the date on which they shall be observed. Economies in operations exist and these beneficial aspects of the Monday holiday program should not be ignored.

Gray Line, as a partner in the tourism industry, respectively represents that the existing Monday federal legislation has contributed substantially to the well-being of our society. The beneficial effects of the 3-day weekend for private and public participation in leisure and recreation, or other activities, are irrefutable.

Our support of the present holiday legislation does not mean that we are unconscious of the request by certain veterans organizations that "Veteran's Day" be refixed as of November 11th. We share the respect and reverence surrounding veterans or armistice day celebrations; and in light of the many wars in which the United States has been engaged in the 20th Century, we do not believe any particular day has any greater significance for respect and reverence than another.

The observance of a Veteran's Day is important, the calendar day is not of that significance.

We shall expect your Honorable Committee to consider the views of all before any change is made in the Uniform Monday Holiday Act, and we shall be privileged with the Committee's permission to appear orally and reaffirm these views.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK R. SHERIDAN, *President.*

Mr. TOOHEY. Finally I would like to present Mr. Karalekas, assistant general counsel for the American Society of Travel Agents.

Mr. KARALEKAS. Thank you. The American Society of Travel Agents is the recognized spokesman for the travel industry in the United States with over 5,000 travel agencies representing about 85 percent of the total travel agency sales in the Nation. The American Society of Travel Agents is not submitting a separate statement for the record, as it stands squarely behind DATO's statement presented so eloquently this morning by Mr. Toohey. I would, however, like to make four brief points.

The first is, it is our position that the American public wants to maintain the Monday holidays schedule as it presently exists. Mr. Chairman, you raise the question of why, if that is true, 41 legislatures have decided to change the holiday legislation in their own States. I would add to what the two Congressmen said this morning this one additional point that is that because a State changes its holiday legislation, does not mean the change has a universal impact within that State. We know, for example, in my own home State of Massachusetts, that a great number of businesses and organizations continue to follow the Federal holiday schedule despite the fact that the State has changed back to the original holiday date. On that basis, we do not believe that the American public, at least in those States

where the legislation has changed, feels the full impact of the State's action. If Congress were to make the change, then its applicability would be felt by all citizens, and only then could public reaction be measured intelligently.

The second point we would like to make is that the objective of the Congress, the veterans' organizations, and all organizations represented here today ought to be to facilitate the commemoration of, in this case, veterans and those who have given their lives during the various wars in American history. If that is your objective, it is our position that the best way to do that is retain the Monday holiday law the way it is. The American public is the most mobile public in the world, and today it is more mobile than it has ever been in its history.

If I might be permitted to interject a personal example with respect to this point, I believe, our family is representative of millions of families in the United States. We lost our father in the Second World War, and he is now interred in a veterans' cemetery in Belmont, Mass. In earlier years, most of the family would visit his gravesite on the Veterans Day holiday, no matter what day it fell on since everyone lives nearby. But now the family has moved to various parts of the country and the opportunity during a Veterans Day holiday to go back to our hometown is only sensible over a 3-day weekend. It is economically infeasible and a practical impossibility for myself and other dispersed family members to travel back to Massachusetts if the holiday falls in the middle of the week.

Third, the Congress ought to allow more time to pass before making a judgment on the Monday holiday legislation. The legislation, although passed in 1968, did not become effective until 1971, and since then we have had two distorting phenomena. One is the high unemployment rate which has been with us since approximately 1971, and the second is the energy crisis. We think more time should be allowed to pass so Congress can measure the full economic impact of Monday holiday legislation, as well as its significance on visiting veterans' and national monuments.

The last point I would like to make, and it is a point already made by Commissioner Murdaugh, is that tourism ranks among the top three industries in 46 of the 50 States. It is our strong feeling that if the Monday holiday law is changed, it will have a severe impact on both the tourism industry and in turn those States which depend heavily on tourism. In its present condition, the American economy can ill afford the inevitable economic blow which will result from the change.

For the foregoing reasons and those cited in Mr. Toohey's statement, the American Society of Travel Agents wishes to oppose any legislative effort to change the Monday holiday system. Thank you.

Mr. TOOHEY. I believe it is clear from the testimony presented here this morning that our members strongly oppose any change in these holidays, especially any change proposed which would revert Veterans Day to November 11. I think it is clear that the Monday holiday, observing Veterans Day on the last Monday in October, has resulted in greater participation by Americans in activity honoring our veter-

ans, I believe it is clear that the Monday holidays have helped to sustain the economic viability of employment in our tourism industry, which has been rather severely damaged by the energy crisis. We believe the current confusion in some States with regard to the celebration of Veterans Day and Memorial Day could be cleared up if the Congress speaks out clearly on the need and desirability of uniform Monday holidays. The Congress can do this, in our opinion, by rejecting S. 41 and all similar bills.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of appearing here this morning to present our views.

Senator HRUSKA. The Chair thanks you very much for the expeditious way that you have handled this. It saves a lot of time, and you have gotten your ideas over very, very well.

Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Stanley Linham, of Joseph Hoover & Sons.

**TESTIMONY OF STANLEY V. LINHAM, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH HOOVER & SONS CO., ACCOMPANIED BY MALCOLM D.
MacARTHUR, COUNSEL**

Mr. LINHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am Stanley V. Linham, executive vice president of Joseph Hoover & Sons Co. My company is one of the leading manufacturers of advertising calendars.

I am testifying today on behalf of the Speciality Advertising Association International, a trade association whose membership includes virtually all of the advertising calendar manufacturers in the United States. With me is Malcolm MacArthur, our association's counsel. Our association maintains a Committee on Governmental and Legal Affairs of which I am chairman. My testimony concerns S. 552 and other bills pending before the subcommittee, which would change the dates on which Veterans' Day and Memorial Day are presently celebrated.

Legislation providing that Memorial Day, Veterans' Day, and certain other holidays be celebrated on Mondays was enacted into law in June 1968. During hearings on that legislation, our association requested that the effective date of the legislation be extended for 2 full years, so as to allow calendar manufacturers sufficient time to print the changed holidays on calendars. Our request was granted, and the legislation became effective more than 2 years after enactment.

We would like to make the same request this morning.

To understand why we believe a full 2 years leadtime is necessary, let me explain a few things about the calendar industry and the chronology involved in the manufacture and distribution of calendars.

I would conservatively estimate that about 200 million calendars are manufactured each year for use in homes and businesses. This figure does not include many additional millions of desk calendars, pocket calendars, diaries, and similar items. Most of the calendars are not sold at retail; they are distributed free of charge by business firms for advertising purposes.

The 1975 calendar will be shipped to business advertisers in November and December of this year. During the same 2-month period, the advertisers who bought the calendars will distribute them to their customers and others whose patronage they seek.

The 1975 calendar was first conceived sometime between January and June 1973, when the artwork for the feature illustration was completed and printed plates for the calendar were made. The first runs of the 1975 calendar began in August 1973—nearly a year ago. In November 1973, samples of this calendar were sent to distributors, and in December, the calendar was sold to customers (though actual shipment was not made at that time). Production runs of the 1975 calendars were largely completed by June 1, 1974, and most of these calendars are now in the calendar manufacturers' warehouses with the customers' names on them. They will be delivered to the customers in November and early December of this year, so that distribution can be completed by January 1, 1975.

For all practical purposes, therefore, our 1975 calendar work has been completed. Indeed, in most cases the artwork and the printing plates for the 1976 calendars have been finished; some sample runs have been completed, and we are now working on the artwork for 1977.

If any of the bills pending before the subcommittee were to become law this year, several hundred million calendars would become obsolete. This, of course, would be disastrous to the calendar manufacturers and to their customers. Equally important, it would cause confusion along the millions of people who receive the obsolete calendars.

To avoid such a result, we respectfully suggest that the effective date of any law that may be enacted on this subject be as follows: "January 1 of the third year following the date of enactment of the act." Such a 2-year extension would give the calendar industry the opportunity to print any changes that may be necessary as a result of such legislation and would afford sufficient time to the States to implement the changes.

I again wish to point out that when the Monday holiday legislation was enacted, a full 2-year extension of the effective date was inserted in the law, partly because of the reasons we have stated. We believe that these reasons are equally valid with respect to the pending legislation, and we urge that the effective date of any such legislation be extended for a similar period.

I thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Senator HRUSKA. Mr. MacArthur, you are accompanying your client? Do you have any additional statements to make?

Mr. MACARTHUR. I have nothing further to add, Senator.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you for appearing, Mr. Linham. Your statement makes a great deal of sense, and I know it will receive every consideration from the subcommittee. The subcommittee heeded your advice 6 years ago, and I know of no reason why they would not do so now.

Thank you for coming.

Mr. Halsey Fink, national commander of the Veterans of World War I.

Mr. Fink, would you introduce your companions?

Mr. FINK. I will be glad to do so. On my right is National Junior Vice Commander Louis Zaurba, and on my left is National Adjutant John McIntyre, who is also editor of our paper, *The Torch*.

TESTIMONY OF HALSEY FINK, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INC., ACCOMPANIED BY LOUIS ZAURBA, NATIONAL JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER, AND JOHN MCINTYRE, NATIONAL ADJUTANT

Senator HRUSKA. Very well, you may proceed with your statement.

Mr. FINK. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, we appreciate being invited to appear before you.

Our statement will be brief. Our organization, The Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., simply want Veterans Day designated as November 11, not an arbitrary Monday in October or any month.

November 11 was the most important day of their lives to the great majority of World War I veterans. It marked the termination of a war which, had it continued for another year, would have meant certain death to thousands of Americans. Of this, our soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force were coldly aware. Their participation in this First World War had been brief compared to the cruel years our allies had known. But in the bitter fighting of the summer and fall of 1918, our men had known the hardest of fighting; they saw their comrades by the thousands meet death or sent shattered to hospitals in the area.

The end of the war at 11 a.m. on November 11, the 11th month of the year was a day of new birth to them; of new hopes for the world. Our allies have never changed their day of observation.

Veterans of World War II and later wars accepted it as the proper, meaningful day to pay honors to all veterans.

Frankly, we feel the United States should blush with shame over the jettisoning of this meaningful date simply to provide a 3-day holiday for stimulating tourist travel and other business fields.

We deeply hope your subcommittee will agree with our viewpoint that the Congress will again designate Veterans Day as November 11.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of this subcommittee.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you for coming, sir. Do your colleagues have statements to present also?

Mr. FINK. I think Adjutant McIntyre has a statement.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Chairman, most opponents of the Monday holiday law to whom we have listened have placed a dollar sign on what is traditionally a day in which to pay homage to their deceased comrades and buddies. As representative of the 980,000 living veterans of World War I, our organization can hardly be referred to as a pressure group. Certainly the legislators of 40 States must have considered who

was being considered when they voted to return the Monday holiday to its traditional date.

Thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much for your appearance here. The subcommittee will take a 3-minute recess.

[Recess.]

Senator HRUSKA. The subcommittee will resume.

The next witness is Alan Davis, director of travel development, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

**TESTIMONY OF ALAN DAVIS, DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL DEVELOPMENT,
VIRGINIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Mr. DAVIS. Good morning, I am with the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of this body, my remarks, while meant to be in behalf of the official policy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, are endorsed also by the Virginia Travel Council, a private organization of the travel industry in our State, and the Virginia Motel Association. We believe that this Nation should set aside 1 day each year in tribute to her veterans. At the same time, our groups recognize the economic benefits of tourism, both to our own State and to the Nation. For this reason, we value highly all travel resources available to this industry, including the Uniform Monday Holiday Act.

In 1973, Virginia's legislature restored Veterans Day in our State to November 11. The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and other State travel interests were on record as being opposed to that move. Especially in these trying days for travel, the loss of one 3-day weekend will be sorely felt. Virginia is, of course, not the only State affected by her own legislation—were our people observing the holiday over a 3-day weekend in October, many of them would likely be traveling to other States.

There has been, or will be, much testimony on all the ramifications, in all sectors, if Veterans Day is dropped from the Uniform Monday Holiday Act. We in the Old Dominion, though, value highly the quality of life we enjoy and would sorely miss an opportunity for families to be together for 3 days in October to share a travel experience in our State. We recommend strongly that a thorough study of all the economic and social effects of moving Veterans Day be made before this subcommittee issues its final report. We are aware of the significance of the traditional November date, but we ask that all sectors of the American community be heard from on this matter.

I would like to add additionally that we have, as noted, changed the holiday in Virginia back in 1973, as have many other States. I believe the States who removed the holiday back to November 11 are now considering the move back to the Monday holiday. So this issue does seem to get bounced around quite a bit, and we would respect your consideration on this.

Senator HRUSKA. There was a time when Virginia believed in States rights. They have not abandoned that, have they?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir. They have not.

Senator HRUSKA. I am glad to hear you say that, I made that comment somewhat jokingly. You suggest that all sectors of American community be heard from on this matter. You were here this morning during the time the testimony was given by the witnesses that preceded you?

Mr. DAVIS. I heard the group headed by Mr. Toohey.

Senator HRUSKA. Would you agree that they represent a rather broad spectrum?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; I do. We are behind Mr. Toohey's group 100 percent.

Senator HRUSKA. The next witness is Ms. Elizabeth Sanders of Schenectady, N.Y., representing the Calendar Reform Political Action Group.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH SANDERS, DIRECTOR, CALENDAR REFORM POLITICAL ACTION GROUP, SCHENECTADY, N.Y., ACCOMPANIED BY WALLACE D. BARLOW, TRUSTEE, CALENDAR REFORM FOUNDATION

Ms. SANDERS. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I am Elizabeth Sanders of Schenectady, N.Y., representing the Calendar Reform Political Action Group. We are not a membership organization. We are a lobby.

We strongly oppose the so-called Veterans Day legislation for the following reasons:

1. The people have a right to be heard on this issue. To the best of our knowledge, none of the bills passed by the State legislatures have been taken to the people, as in a referendum.

2. The polls indicate an overwhelming preference for 3-day holidays over 1-day holidays and broken weeks. Industry shares this preference, since a midweek shutdown can seriously disrupt production.

3. Monday holidays involve no more time lost from work, and the recreational area which can be reached during a 3-day holiday is nine times the area which can be reached in a 1-day holiday.

4. One-day holidays create uncertainty in the minds of workers. They do not know, for example, whether July 5 will be a holiday until it is too late to make plans. On this last July 5 the Army, at the last minute, granted a holiday to persons in the military. The Army civilians were required to work.

5. Productivity on days such as the Friday after Thanksgiving is very low due to an incomplete work force. Few decisions can be made since proper coordination requires a complete staff.

6. The threat to "take away all of the peoples Monday holidays" is distressing. We are confident that the American people will not tolerate this abuse of their hard-earned rights.

7. We cannot understand why the President would endorse legislation which would, in effect, rob the people of their Monday holidays. The Monday holiday law has improved the equality of life in the United States, and we believe that this law must be defended.

Our course of action will be as follows:

1. We will petition to referendum all the adverse legislation passed by the States.

2. We will propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution which would provide for Federal coordination of holidays. It would authorize the Federal Government to control the timing of holidays, but not the naming. New England, for example, would retain their Patriot's Day, but the Federal Government would coordinate the timing in order to prevent confusion.

3. We will continue to support H.R. 14092, by Congressman Gude, which would lay the groundwork for 12 Monday-type holidays, for a total of 29 holidays; a plan which would create 5 million new jobs.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you for coming here, you are accompanied by a gentleman, would you identify his name for the record, please?

Ms. SANDERS. This is Mr. Wallace D. Barlow.

Senator HRUSKA. What is your capacity with the group?

Mr. BARLOW. I am assisting here. I am a trustee of the Calendar Reform Foundation which is a tax-exempt organization. We never take a position on legislation for that reason. I am here to answer questions which might be highly technical.

Senator HRUSKA. Well, thank you very much for coming, both of you. You are excused.

The hearings are hereby concluded, and the record will remain open for 2 weeks to receive any additional statements that might be forthcoming.

Mr. BARLOW. Ms. Sanders wishes to submit an updated statement.

Senator HRUSKA. That will be fine.

[Prepared statements of Ms. Sanders and letters received by the subcommittee follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF E. B. SANDERS, DIRECTOR, CALENDAR REFORM POLITICAL ACTION GROUP

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: The advocates of taking away the people's Monday Holidays seem to be impressed by the fact that 40 States have capitulated to the attack of the veterans' lobby. It is common knowledge that the State legislatures are controlled by the big lobbies and that the veterans' lobby is probably the most effective of these pressure groups.

We attribute the initial successes of the veterans to the fact that the groups that supported the original Monday Holiday bill in 1967 did not expect opposition in the States and accordingly demobilized. The death of Earnest Henderson, whose heart failed in the closing days of our campaign, was also a factor.

It appears from the testimony at the hearings of July 11th that very strong support for Monday Holidays will be forthcoming. We shall therefore proceed with our plan for petitioning the adverse legislation to referendum. We shall also try to secure approval for our proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution

which would end existing conflicts between State and Federal holiday observances. In other words, the counter-attack will be formidable and it will surely be possible to obtain a result which will reflect the will of the people, rather than the dictates of one pressure group.

Meanwhile, we will ask for legislation to establish a Monday Holiday on the first Monday in July and on the fourth Monday in November. The wording we propose is as follows:

A BILL To designate the first Monday in July as Independence Day and to designate the fourth Monday in November as Thanksgiving Day

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That, effective January 1, 1975, Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out:

"Independence Day, July 4th," and inserting in lieu thereof: "Independence Day, the first Monday in July" and by striking out:

"Thanksgiving Day, the last Thursday in November," and inserting in lieu thereof: "Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November."

In closing, we wish to comment on President Nixon's support of the veteran's lobby. This is a political blunder of the first magnitude. Look at the power base he is opposing, i.e., the groups that supported the first Monday Holiday bill:

All labor organizations

All youth groups

All business organizations

Ninety-seven percent of the people (Poll by THIS WEEK magazine)

The opposition consisted of one church group and the DAR. After the bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent the Veterans of World War I joined the opposition.

The people have had a taste of Monday Holidays and when a supporter of the Nixon-endorsed bill said to our representative, "We are going to take away All of your Monday Holidays, One by One," the people were outraged.

We are asking every worker to write a post card to their elected representatives, reading as follows:

"On Election Day I am going to ask myself this question: What have You done to prevent Nixon from stealing our Monday Holidays?"

Recapitulating, this is the program of the Calendar Reform Political Action Group:

1974

1. Defeat the "Veterans Day legislation."
2. Secure the passage of H.R. 14092, by Congressman Gude, which provides for a study of all calendar reform proposals. This would make possible the consideration by the Congress of a plan which would establish twelve Monday type holidays, for a total of twenty-nine holidays. By shortening the work year, this plan could create five million new jobs.

1975

1. Petition adverse State legislation to referendum.
2. Support the "Second Monday Holiday bill" (Independence Day and Thanksgiving).

1979

1. Secure the passage of an Amendment to the Constitution to empower the Federal government to control the timing of holidays.

1982

1. Secure the passage of the Barlow Calendar bill, (Effective in 1985).
Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



THE BARLOW CALENDAR



JANUARY						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						
WINTER FESTIVAL						



FEBRUARY						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						
NATIONAL HERO'S DAY						



MARCH						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						
SPRING FESTIVAL						



MARCH						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						
SPRING FESTIVAL						

*Easter Sunday.
**On leap year only.

APRIL						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30-31						
EASTER HOLIDAY						

MAY						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30-31-32-33**						
SUMMER FESTIVAL						

JUNE						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30-31-32						
FESTIVAL OF PEACE						

JULY						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30-31						
FESTIVAL OF INDEPENDENCE						

AUGUST						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30						
FESTIVAL OF FRIENDSHIP						

SEPTEMBER						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30						
AUTUMN FESTIVAL						

OCTOBER						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						
MUSIC FESTIVAL						

NOVEMBER						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30						
THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY						

DECEMBER						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29-30-31-32-33						
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY						

Would you believe **TWELVE** Monday Holidays? One Holiday, Christmas, would be seven days long, rather than three. This is the greatest thing since the industrial revolution. **THE BARLOW CALENDAR.**

Fantastic progress has been made since the Calendar Reform Political Action Group was formed in 1967. We have taken the lead in stimulating the renewed world-wide interest in calendar reform. One result was the passage of the Monday Holiday Bill; now Public Law 90-363. Since the existing law does not provide a Monday Holiday in the Spring, (None in March or April); nor in the Summer, (None in June, July or August); and DCES provide one at the most miserable time of the year, (Third Monday in February); there will be increasing pressure for an expansion of the existing pattern. This will generate inter-

est in the Barlow Calendar, which has a pattern of Monday Holidays based on Climatic Merit Factors.

Our plan for a logical extension of the Monday Holiday concept involves the following three steps:

- I. CONVERT all holidays to Monday Holidays.
- II. GATHER these holidays at the ends of months.
- III. EXPAND those which fall during the Summer; also Christmas Holidays, until **29 days become holidays.** (Leaving 12 identical months of 28 days each.)

This change will cost nothing; since the 5.5% reduction in the length of the work year will be compensated for by increased productivity due to the elimination of "broken weeks".

The Barlow Calendar resembles the Metric System in that its superiority over the old system is recognized by all. A bill, sponsored by the Calendar Reform Political Action Group, is now before the U.S. House of Representatives.

CALENDAR REFORM POLITICAL ACTION GROUP
6210 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20014
Telephone: (301) 224-6466

RODEWAY INNS OF AMERICA,
Dallas, Tex., June 28, 1974.

Hon. ROMAN HRUSKA,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HRUSKA: As president of the National Innkeeping Association, and as president of Rodeway Inns of America, I was most disturbed to see that no one from the tourism industry was called to testify concerning the Uniform Monday Holiday Act.

Members of the tourism industry have seen the many positive effects this bill has brought. One of the most rewarding aspects of our industry is serving the many families that utilize these opportunities to explore and discover our great country together.

The approaching two hundredth birthday of the United States offers an unparalleled opportunity for millions of more Americans to see first hand the foundations of our great heritage. I feel structuring our holidays in such a manner to offer this opportunity to the maximum number of Americans should be of prime importance.

I am sure the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations desires input from all concerned parties on this matter, and I would be most happy to appear before your committee at any time to put forth any extra information that I can offer.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

R. WAYNE OLDHAM, *President.*

THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE OF NEW JERSEY,
Merchantville, N.J., July 17, 1974.

Re S-41, 552, 618, 2901 and 3079.

The JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,
*Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

GENTLEMEN: The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States urges the adoption of legislation that would restore November 11th as the official date for the observance of Veterans' Day.

The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States through its State and National Affairs Committee opposed the Monday Holiday proposals in Hearings before both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees in 1967. Not only did we prove through statistics of the National Safety Council that the rate of highway fatalities increase on long week ends but referring to our National Holidays we said in testimony:—

"This is a day when we need to stress a greater regard for the freedoms we enjoy in America and a greater appreciation for our American way of life. This glorious heritage is ours because of the sacrifice of those who through the years have sought to preserve our freedoms. These days, so rich in patriotic and historic meaning, are often reminders of the sacrifices of the past. They should not be arbitrarily changed to long holiday week ends simply to produce profits for the proponents. There is a struggle today to keep alive the spiritual meaning of some of our religious days, whose true purpose is threatened every year by a growing materialism. We would urge this Committee and the Congress not to permit these National holidays with their historic meaning to be engulfed in long week ends for pleasure and profit."

We also opposed the Monday Holiday proposal because of the interruptions of and interferences with the religious education programs of almost forty-seven million youth who are enrolled in the Sunday schools and Sabbath schools of the nation. We now have two long week ends in October which come just as the religious education programs are being accelerated following the Labor Day week end and the summer vacation period. This works a hardship on the churches whose religious education programs merit regular and consistent attendance. One of these October week ends has been erroneously designated Veterans' Day.

We, therefore, respectfully request the enactment of this legislation that would return Veterans' Day back to its original date, and that this request be made a part of the Hearings of your Committee on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL A. JEANES,
Chairman, State and National Affairs Committee.

The hearing is concluded.

[Whereupon at 11 :50 a.m. the hearings on Veterans Day legislation were concluded.]

