

of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other and with other countries; and

(2) for the cultivation of the respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life.

(c) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue a proclamation—

(1) calling on all public officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Law Day, U.S.A.; and

(2) inviting the people of the United States to observe Law Day, U.S.A., with appropriate ceremonies and in other appropriate ways, through public entities and private organizations and in schools and other suitable places.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1257.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
113(a)	36:164 (1st par. 1st sentence).	Apr. 7, 1961, Pub. L. 87–20, 75 Stat. 43.
113(b)	36:164 (1st par. last sentence).	
113(c)	36:164 (last par.).	

In subsection (b)(1), the word “countries” is substituted for “nations” for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

In subsection (c)(2), the word “entities” is substituted for “bodies” for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the Code.

§ 114. Leif Erikson Day

The President may issue each year a proclamation designating October 9 as Leif Erikson Day.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1257.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
114	36:169c.	Sept. 2, 1964, Pub. L. 88–566, 78 Stat. 849.

§ 115. Loyalty Day

(a) DESIGNATION.—May 1 is Loyalty Day.

(b) PURPOSE.—Loyalty Day is a special day for the reaffirmation of loyalty to the United States and for the recognition of the heritage of American freedom.

(c) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue a proclamation—

(1) calling on United States Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Loyalty Day; and

(2) inviting the people of the United States to observe Loyalty Day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and other suitable places.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1257.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
115(a)	36:162 (1st–13th words).	July 18, 1958, Pub. L. 85–529, 72 Stat. 369.
115(b)	36:162 (14th word–semicolon).	
115(c)	36:162 (words after semicolon).	

§ 116. Memorial Day

(a) DESIGNATION.—The last Monday in May is Memorial Day.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation—

(1) calling on the people of the United States to observe Memorial Day by praying, according to their individual religious faith, for permanent peace;

(2) designating a period of time on Memorial Day during which the people may unite in prayer for a permanent peace;

(3) calling on the people of the United States to unite in prayer at that time; and

(4) calling on the media to join in observing Memorial Day and the period of prayer.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1257.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
116	36:169g.	May 11, 1950, ch. 182, 64 Stat. 158.

In subsection (a), the designation is added, and the words “last Monday in May” are substituted for “May 30” in the Act of May 11, 1950 (ch. 182, 64 Stat. 158), because of section 1(b) of the Act of June 28, 1968 (Public Law 90–363, 82 Stat. 250).

In subsection (b)(4), the word “media” is substituted for “newspapers, radio stations, and all other mediums of information” to eliminate unnecessary words.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE

Pub. L. 106–579, Dec. 28, 2000, 114 Stat. 3078, as amended by Pub. L. 110–161, div. H, title I, §1502(e), Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2250, provided that:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘National Moment of Remembrance Act’.

“SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

“Congress finds that—

“(1) it is essential to remember and renew the legacy of Memorial Day, which was established in 1868 to pay tribute to individuals who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to the United States and their families;

“(2) greater strides must be made to demonstrate appreciation for those loyal people of the United States whose values, represented by their sacrifices, are critical to the future of the United States;

“(3) the Federal Government has a responsibility to raise awareness of and respect for the national heritage, and to encourage citizens to dedicate themselves to the values and principles for which those heroes of the United States died;

“(4) the relevance of Memorial Day must be made more apparent to present and future generations of people of the United States through local and national observances and ongoing activities;

“(5) in House Concurrent Resolution 302, agreed to May 25, 2000, Congress called on the people of the United States, in a symbolic act of unity, to observe a National Moment of Remembrance to honor the men and women of the United States who died in the pursuit of freedom and peace;

“(6) in Presidential Proclamation No. 7315 of May 26, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 34907), the President proclaimed Memorial Day, May 29, 2000, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and designated 3:00 p.m. local time on that day as the time to join in prayer and to observe the National Moment of Remembrance; and