

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

March 27, 1969

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman who stated that the first order of business would be SB 139. Mr. Lusk with TWA discussed the advantages of the proposals in this bill, stating that the U.S. Congress has already passed such a bill to place most holidays on Monday; that it is felt there is no real historical basis for such established dates anyway and that this would give Kansans five long week-ends each year. (See pamphlet in exhibit file.)

Mr. Amos Cramer of the Kansas Petroleum Industry stated that he supports this proposal because he is interested in more travel; that this would promote tourism and be good business. Mr. Nordstrom of the State Chamber of Commerce joined in the support of this measure.

Mr. Lloyd Millard of Emporia, representing the Veterans of World War I, and accompanied by a delegation from this organization, testified that they oppose changing Memorial Day and Veterans Day; that these days do indeed have historical meaning to patriotic citizens; that these days are set aside for special reasons; Memorial Day being set aside as a time to meditate and stop to think about the men who sacrificed their lives for our free country. As to Veterans Day, this commemorates the end of World War I and is established to honor the veterans and not to provide a big week-end holiday.

Rep. Everett pointed out that Armistice Day was renamed Veterans Day in honor of an Emporia--Alvin King, and this was promoted by former Congressman Ed Rees.

Mr. Millard stated that this legislation is opposed by Senator Carlson and by the Veterans of Foreign Wars; also, that he had verbal indication that this is the stand of the American Legion also. (See Resolution in exhibit file)

John Corkhill appeared to discuss Senate Bills 60, 170, 172, and 304. (See explanations Exhibit file)

Mr. McGill moved that SB 139 be recommended favorably. Motion was seconded by Mr. Buchele and carried 11 yes to 4 no.

Mr. Buchele moved that Senate Bills 60, 170, 172 and 304 be recommended for passage. Motion was seconded by Mr. Andrews and carried unanimously.

Mr. Andrews discussed SB 43, stating that this does away with the 6 months residence requirement for civil service employees; that this was requested because of the difficulty in securing qualified employees; that it does include a veterans' preference.

Mr. Everett inquired if the Committee really felt this was necessary anymore, and Mr. Keenan stated that it was his feeling that the veterans have been deprived of an opportunity to work during their period of service and that he believed it was just a token they should be allowed. Mr. Winters expressed concern about the six months residency period, which was supported by Mr. Buchele.

Mr. Corkhill explained that this bill ties in with another amendment to the Civil Service Law; that experience has indicated a difficulty in recruitment and that is the reason the residency requirement is removed. Mr. Buchele stated that he would like to see some of the language reviewed.

The Chairman asked the committee to look over HCR 1033, which is a proposed Constitutional revision permitting 5 amendments on the ballot instead of 3; that he hoped to take action on this perhaps the following week.

The meeting was adjourned.

Veterans of World War 1



March 27

Lyon County Barracks No. 1111

Emporia, Kansas

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has passed a law changing the time honored and observed dates of certain National Holidays, the changes to occur in the year, 1971; and

WHEREAS, the changes will not take place within a state unless the legislative bodies of that state enact legislation accepting, adopting and approving the changes made by the Congress of the United States concerning the dates of these holidays; and

WHEREAS, men and women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States are, and should be concerned about the effect these changes in dates will have upon the observance of these holidays by the citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the strict observance of these holidays should be encouraged upon our citizens in all places and at all times, for the purpose of promoting love of country and respect for our flag; and

WHEREAS, as Veterans of World War 1 we are especially interested in Memorial Day, observed for so many years on each May 30, and Veterans' Day, observed since the year 1918, on each November 11, the two most important holidays in the lives of those who have served their country in time of war;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by Barracks No. 1111, Department of Kansas, Veterans of World War One, Inc., U.S.A., in meeting assembled, on this 3rd day of January, 1969, at Emporia, Kansas, that we respectfully petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, to refrain from accepting, adopting or approving the legislation of the National Congress which changes the dates of Memorial Day and Veterans Day; rather, we petition such legislature to disapprove said national legislation and to do everything proper and legal which will invalidate the changing of said two National Holidays;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we respectfully petition the Department of Kansas, Veterans' of World War 1, Inc., U.S.A., to adopt this resolution, or a similar one, to the end that the present dates of Memorial Day and Veterans' Day will remain the same; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of this Resolution shall be sent to the Department Of Kansas, Veterans of World War 1, Inc., U.S.A., to the National Office in Washington, D.C., to the Governor of the State of Kansas, to the Senator of the 12th Senatorial District, Kansas, and to the Representatives of the legislative district, Nos. 59 and 60, Kans.

SB 139
TWA

STATE MONDAY HOLIDAY LEGISLATION

Progress Report

March 26, 1969

The progress within the various states is categorized as follows:

No. of States

12	<u>Passed and signed by governor:</u> Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
5	<u>Passed and awaiting governor's signature:</u> Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota
1	<u>Passed both Houses but in different form:</u> S. Dakota
14	<u>Passed one House, awaiting action in other House:</u> Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont
3	<u>Out of Committee, "Do Pass" in first House:</u> California, New York, Ohio
8	<u>Introduced and awaiting first action:</u> Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin
6	<u>Not in session:</u> Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia
<u>1</u>	<u>Adjourned without enactment:</u> West Virginia

50

Widespread Endorsement

In the comprehensive hearings Congress conducted, support for Monday holidays was voiced by such diverse organizations as:

Air Transport Association
Amalgamated Transit Union
American Federation of Government Employees
American Hotel & Motel Association
American Petroleum Institute
American Retail Federation
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO
National Association of Food Chains
National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL-CIO
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Motor Bus Owners
National Association of Travel Organizations
National Recreation and Park Association
U.S. Civil Service Commission
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Labor

What You Can Do

In a spirit of state-federal cooperation, Congress deliberately wrote the law to leave conforming action up to the individual States. Encourage your State Legislature to act now to make your State holiday calendar conform to the new national holiday schedule and the schedule which other States are adopting. Prompt passage of your State law is essential so that all of us will share the same national holidays—and benefits—starting in 1971.



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS, INC.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SB 139



**“always
on
monday”**

5 automatic three-day weekends a year

No more disruptive and disappointing Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday single-day holidays when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans' Day and Columbus Day haphazardly fall in midweek and provide no time for meaningful observance.

Three-day weekend holidays will become a reality for federal employees and residents of the District of Columbia starting in 1971 under provisions of the Uniform Monday Holiday Act which Congress overwhelmingly and bipartisanly passed after thorough hearings and which the President signed on June 28, 1968. However, if residents of your State are to be guaranteed the benefits of Monday Holidays, your State Legislature must now enact a holiday law paralleling the federal legislation.

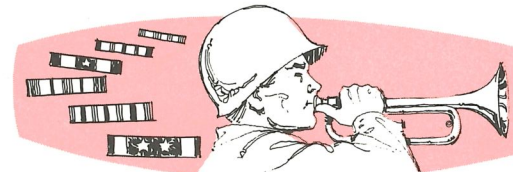
WHY MONDAY HOLIDAYS?...

Creating these automatic three-day holidays will make these non-religious holidays work for people instead of the other way around. Consider just some of the benefits:

- ★ Developing 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 with distinguished military records to strongly support this legislation.)



- ★ Providing additional leisure time so people can enjoy fuller participation in hobbies as well as educational and cultural activities.
- ★ Encouraging family cohesiveness by providing time for families to be together with sons in the service, children at college. Today, school, job, military and social obligations pull family members apart. They need these family get-together breathers.



- ★ Reducing industry and school absenteeism which now surround one-day, mid-week holidays.
- ★ Permitting business and school operation over four consecutive weekdays, thus avoiding costly mid-week shut-downs and startups.

- ★ Providing substantial sums of extra tax money in towns and cities throughout the United States, in the form of local taxes paid by tourists and travelers on gasoline, cigarettes and other purchases.

At the White House on June 28, President Johnson summed up benefits of Monday Holidays when 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."

What The 1971 Change Will Be

Here's what the federal holiday calendar will look like when the law goes into effect in 1971:

- Washington's Birthday on the Third Monday every February
- Memorial Day the last Monday in May
- Columbus Day the second Monday in October
- Veterans' Day the fourth Monday in October

In addition, Labor Day will continue to be the first Monday in September, making a total of five long weekends each year.

What Won't Be Changed

Such religious holidays as Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving, plus Independence Day are not affected. They stay as is.

Is This Calendar Tampering?

Not at all. Already, because of the vagaries of history and the two calendars used during the Christian era, many holidays are celebrated on "wrong" or arbitrary dates having little or no connection with the events they commemorate.

For instance, Washington's Birthday, going by the Julian calendar in use at the first President's time, was actually February 11, not February 22.

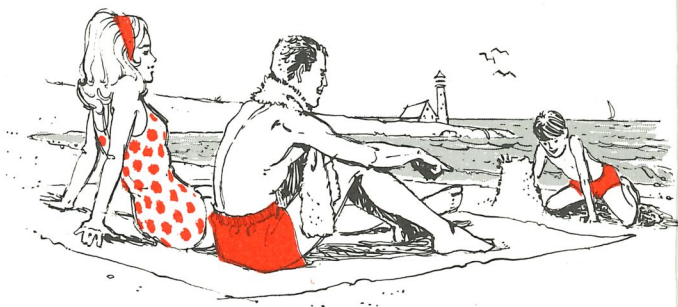
Memorial Day was originally set for eulogizing the dead of the Civil War, but since World War I it also has commemorated the dead of other wars. So May 30 is not fully significant to the now broader purpose of the observance.

Veterans' Day was first Armistice Day, marking the end of World War I. But in 1954, it was changed to Veterans' Day to salute veterans of all our wars. So the November 11 date might just as well be May 7 (the German surrender in World War II), September 1 (Japanese surrender) or July 27 (Korean armistice). Moving observance of these events to regularly fall on Mondays represents no lessening of historical significance.

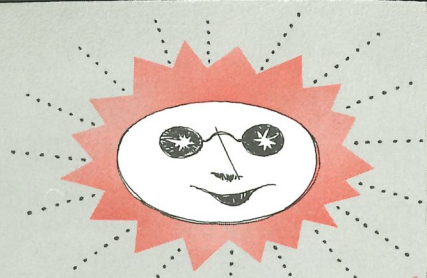
As a case in point, since Canada moved observance of the Queen's birthday and all other holidays except Christmas and New Year's Day to fall on Monday, awareness there of the importance of these commemorative days has increased.

Never On Monday For You?

Remember, this highly popular new law applies only to federal government employees, wherever they work or are stationed, and to the District of Columbia. In other words, federal agencies, their regional and field offices, Federal Reserve banks, military posts, post offices and many other facilities will be closed on these five Monday Holidays every year.



This five-year calendar compares the present random holiday pattern (1969-70) with "Always on Monday" holidays which will provide five long holiday weekends each year beginning in 1971.



**"always
on
monday"**

EFFECTIVE 1971

S M T W T F S							S M T W T F S						
JAN.							JULY						
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
31							AUG.						
FEB.							SEP.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28							29	30	31				
MAR.							OCT.						
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
28	29	30	31				31						
APR.							NOV.						
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
MAY							DEC.						
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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30	31												
JUNE													
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30				27	28	29	30	31		

1969

S M T W T F S							S M T W T F S											
JAN.							JULY											
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FEB.							AUG.											
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
23	24	25	26	27	28		24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
MAR.							31											
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APR.							OCT.											
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MAY							NOV.											
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							22	23	24	25	26	27	28					
							29	30	31									

1970

S M T W T F S							S M T W T F S						
JAN.							JULY						
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							AUG.						
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					
MAR.							SEP.						
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31					27	28	29	30			
APR.							OCT.						
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30			25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY							NOV.						
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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31							29	30					
JUNE							DEC.						
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	27	28	29	30	31		
29	30												

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

REGARDING THE

MONDAY HOLIDAY LAW

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING THE MONDAY HOLIDAY LAW

Q. Which national holidays will be observed on Monday under this bill?

A. Under the provisions of H.R. 15951, three of our present national holidays will be so observed: Washington's Birthday (third Monday in February), Memorial Day (last Monday in May), and Veterans Day (fourth Monday in October). In addition, H.R. 15951 provides for a new national holiday, Columbus Day, to be observed on the second Monday in October.

Q. What are the benefits of the Monday Holiday Bill?

A. Three-day holidays offer greater opportunities for families--especially those whose members may be widely separated--to get together. Such periods would provide increased chances for travel away from home to the historical sites and other places of interest connected with our traditional holidays, and would allow more time to prepare for appropriate commemorations of our American heritage.

Also, the three-day span of leisure time, resulting from the observance of certain holidays on Monday, would allow our citizens greater participation in their hobbies as well as in educational and cultural activities. Finally, Monday holidays would improve commercial and industrial production by minimizing midweek holiday interruptions of production schedules and reducing employee absenteeism before and after midweek holidays.

Q. Who supports Monday holidays?

A. Business, labor, government and--most important of all--the general public. Subcommittee hearings on Monday holidays clearly indicate that this legislation is responsive to the needs and desires of a great majority of the population. In support of the Monday holidays, testimony came from such important business groups as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Association of Travel Organizations and the National Retail Federation. Strong support for Monday holidays was similarly expressed by such labor organizations as the American Federation of Government Employees, the Government Employees Council of the AFL-CIO, the International Amalgamated Transit Union, the International Union of Electrical Radio, and Machine Workers, and the National Association of Letter Carriers. Likewise, testimony favoring Monday holiday legislation was given by representatives of the Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission.

Q. Who will be affected by the new Monday holiday legislation?

A. Strictly speaking, Federal employees and the District of Columbia. However, the states have traditionally adopted the Federal holiday schedule in enacting state holidays.

Q. Have any states already enacted Monday holiday legislation?

A. Yes. The State of Massachusetts last year enacted a bill providing for the observance of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Patriot's Day (a special state holiday) on Mondays. With the exception of Patriot's Day, Massachusetts' legislation conforms to the pattern established by H. R. 15951 regarding the observance of Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day. The State of Pennsylvania also passed a Monday holiday law last year paralleling the Federal legislation. Legislation is pending in many other states.

Q. Do most of the states already observe Columbus Day as a state holiday?

A. Yes. Thirty-four of the 50 states observe Columbus day or a similar state holiday such as Discovery Day or Landing Day.

Q. Will the observance of the new Columbus Day holiday represent any cost to the Federal Government in terms of lost man-hours or the payment of premium wages?

A. No. The very substantial economic savings expected to be realized from the scheduling of three present national holidays on Mondays will more than offset this expense. Experience shows that when a Federal holiday falls on any weekday other than Monday or Friday, employee absenteeism rises sharply on the days preceding or following such a holiday. While no government statistics are available on this subject, figures supplied to the Library of Congress and Industry Association of New York with respect to the private sector bear this out. As stated in the Library study: "Memorial Day and the Fourth of July fall on Thursdays this year. As a result, of the 60 companies in New York which the Commerce and Industry Association of New York polled, 40 per cent of these companies said they were closing operations on the following Fridays as well as the holiday itself. Another 5 per cent were just maintaining skeleton staffs. The reason for this is that so many employees would be absent on these Fridays, due to the holiday, that it would not pay them to try and operate. Similarly, of the same 60 companies, 52 per cent of them closed on the Mondays preceding these same two holidays last year when they fell on Tuesdays, for the same reasons."

Of course, the cost of Columbus Day to the states will not be particularly significant as 34 states already observe this holiday. Therefore, state and local governmental units, schools, banks and businesses would be unaffected economically by the new holiday schedule. As the remaining 16 states are primarily agricultural, representing less than 25 per cent of the population, the industrial impact of a new holiday would be minimal.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAY LAW

Sponsored in House of Representatives by Representatives Robert McClory of Illinois; Samuel S. Stratton of New York; Peter W. Rodino, Jr., of New Jersey; William M. McCulloch of Ohio; Harold D. Donohue of Massachusetts; James C. Corman of California; Henry P. Smith III of New York; Don Edwards of California; Thomas J. Meskill of Connecticut, Charles W. Sandman, Jr., of New Jersey; William L. Hungate of Missouri; Herbert Tenzer of New York; Andrew Jacobs, Jr., of Indiana; Joshua Eilberg of Pennsylvania; William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania; and Frank Annunzio of Illinois.

Sponsored in Senate by Senators George A. Smathers of Florida; Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois; Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii; Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii; Stephen M. Young of Ohio; James B. Pearson of Kansas; Howard W. Cannon of Nevada; Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky; Margaret Chase Smith of Maine; Jack Miller of Iowa; E. L. Bartlett of Alaska; Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island; Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin; Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania; and Charles H. Percy of Illinois.

Hearings: Two days in House Committee on the Judiciary; one day in House Committee on Rules; one day in Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Passed: House of Representatives by final bipartisan vote of 212 to 83; Senate by voice vote without objection.

Signed: Signed into law (Public Law 90-363) on June 28, 1968, by President Johnson.

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Public Law 90-363
90th Congress, H. R. 15951
June 28, 1968

An Act

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 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) 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) 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, 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).

SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

Approved June 28, 1968.

Certain
holidays.
Monday observ-
ance.
80 Stat. 515.

82 STAT. 250
82 STAT. 251

Effective
date.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1280 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
SENATE REPORT No. 1293 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):
May 7, 9: Considered and passed House.
June 24: Considered and passed Senate.

SOME
EDITORIAL
COMMENT
ON

UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS

A sampling of editorials and columns regarding proposal to change several holidays to occur regularly and uniformly on Mondays, thereby creating additional long weekends, like Labor Day.

Always on Monday

*If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.*

Shakespeare would have no objection to the bill just signed by President Johnson to make practical sense of several holidays by having them fall on Mondays. Substituting the long weekend for the haphazard weekday holiday would help workers and industry, sluggards and activists, whether they put their feet up or run around in circles on days off.

The bill provides for shifting Washington's Birthday from Feb. 22 to the third Monday in February; Memorial Day from May 30 to the last Monday in May; Veterans Day from Nov. 11 to the fourth Monday in October. Columbus Day would become a national holiday for the first time and would move from Oct. 12 to the second Monday in October. Labor Day would remain its sensible self—always on the first Monday in September.

Having holidays work for people instead of the other way around is strongly favored by business and labor groups and by travel and resort associations. The Senate Judiciary Committee put it all on a rather grandiose level when it said that Monday holidays "would bring about substantial benefits to both the spiritual and economic life of the nation." Perhaps it would suffice to say that the three-day holidays would cut down on blue Mondays and would make life a lot pleasanter for people.

At this stage the bill applies only to Federal employees, but it won't take effect until Jan. 1, 1971. That leaves plenty of time for the various states to adjust their laws so that these Mondays would become true national holidays. A similar holiday bill failed to pass in the New York Legislature this year. But the Federal precedent now makes it easier for the states to follow suit without fear of creating banking and marketing confusion in such centers as metropolitan New York.

The only objections seem to come from traditionalists. The Daughters of the American Revolution has protested "downgrading of our national heroes." The bill does no such thing. To get historical instead of hysterical, George Washington was born on Feb. 11, not Feb. 22. During his lifetime the British introduced the Gregorian calendar that pushed everything ahead eleven days. Americans interested in honoring their country's father can think longer revolutionary and Washingtonian thoughts in the course of a three-day weekend.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

Monday-Holiday Benefits

By SYLVIA PORTER

Whether you have four extra three-day weekends each year, from this date on, will depend on where you live. Now that President Johnson has signed the Monday Holiday Law for federal employees and District of Columbia residents beginning Jan. 1, 1971, the states will be stumbling over each other to beat this deadline.

Massachusetts has already put through a Monday Holiday law to begin in 1969 — the first of its kind in the United States. The legislatures of 47 states will meet next year and it's a cinch that Monday Holiday

laws will get high priority.

Here's what's ahead:

Washington's birthday will be celebrated on the third Monday in February:

Memorial Day will be the last Monday in May;

Veterans Day will be observed the fourth Monday in October;

And a new national holiday, Columbus Day, will always fall on the second Monday in October.

Over and above the obvious benefit of multiplying the number of long weekends we will have will be significant fringe benefits. For instance, the law will:

1. Provide tens of thousands of new jobs in the \$40-billion-a-year U.S. travel industry. Many, if not most, of these jobs will be for the unskilled and the semi-skilled, and thus the law could become an important new weapon in the national war on poverty.

2. Mean substantial sums of extra tax money in towns and cities throughout the United States, in the form of local taxes paid by tourists and travelers on gasoline, cigarettes and other purchases.

3. Be an important boost for virtually every segment of the travel industry, an industry

which has become one of the top three income-producers in every one of the 50 states. According to a study by the National Association of Travel Organizations, a recent three-day holiday weekend boosted business for one major airline 19 percent, for a resort hotel 16 percent, for a sightseeing firm 40 percent. According to Vermont's Gov. Philip Hoff, simply switching George Washington's Birthday celebration to a Monday would mean an extra \$1 million for that state's ski industry.

4. Slash absenteeism at businesses and schools by eliminating the costly problem of mid-week shutdowns.

5. Expand today's multibillion-dollar do-it-yourself industry, which will in turn benefit all types of gardening and home remodeling products.

The law could even help to narrow the gap in our international balance of payments.

Four extra long weekends each year would probably encourage millions of American families to take "vacationettes" in the United States. As a result, they would spend a larger proportion of their vacation money at home instead of spending all of it on a trip abroad.

It would NOT mean a periodic blood bath on the highways. According to the National Safety Council, the single mid-week holiday, when millions are racing to get to their destinations and back in just 36 hours or so, is far more dangerous than the more leisurely three-day weekend.

The law, in sum, will give us much more than a welcome increase in opportunities to travel, visit friends and family away from home, putter around the house and just plain sit. It will also give our economy major fringe benefits.

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August 29, 1968

PAUL TRESCOTT:

Long Holiday Weekends Can Be A Boon To Tourism

Those long holiday weekends which Congress has decreed as of 1971 will begin before that in some parts of the country. Legislative action is required in each state which is to accept the Monday holiday law. Massachusetts has already acted and will begin next year. Most other legislatures meet in 1969 and are expected to act.

Federal employees and District of Columbia residents alone are affected in the absence of state laws. Washington's birthday will be the third Monday in February, Memorial Day the last Monday in May, Columbus Day will be the second Monday in October, and Veterans Day the fourth October Monday. Labor Day is already a Monday fixture.

Already many communities are enviously eyeing the new set-up, and those in the travel business have their sights set on the extra money they may be able to attract on three-day weekends. Some years there may be even more, for Christmas and the Fourth of July will still float across the week.

How these three-day holidays affect business is shown in a report of the National Associa-

tion of Travel Organizations. Such a weekend boosted one airline's business 19 per cent, a resort hotel 16 per cent and a sight-seeing firm 40 per cent.

The Lowcountry is especially fortunate in that its climate brings all of these holiday extensions at times when increased numbers of visitors can be expected. Preparations could well begin now to organize special events for these occasions. Barbecues or shrimp festivals on those October weekends could be made into something very special, and additions might be made to the

traditional house and garden tours so popular in early spring.

Annapolis, Md., holds a clam festival every year and this year drew about 75,000 visitors, a record. It might be necessary to import clams for a real old-fashioned wing-ding of a clam-bake, but it has been done in inland communities. Oyster roasts would be less difficult.

February is a rough time to stage anything special in many parts of the nation, but it would not be in the Lowcountry and the end of May is ordinarily the time when the resort areas spring into real life though the

surf hereabouts has been unlocked weeks before.

Promoters wise in the ways of celebrations and those familiar with the magnetism of specified attractions should have little difficulty in dreaming up three-day carnivals of one kind or another. A well-staged annual shindig can turn into a major attraction after a couple of years. While the 1970 Tricentennial will undoubtedly afford many out-of-the-ordinary events, some of the holiday observances could be inaugurated earlier with the idea of becoming fixtures.

Dates of antique fairs and old fiddlers' contests are being shifted in some places to coincide with the new holiday schedule, though normally they have been mid-summer events.

Local railroad buffs, who have already organized several mighty successful excursions, can look forward to increased interest and patronage when the holiday schedule changes.

Fringe benefits are anticipated by other than resort and entertainment people, too. Industrial managers believe that money will be saved through fewer mid-week holiday shut-downs, and highway safety people think the three-day schedule will reduce holiday accident rates. Motorists, they point out, will not need to be in such a rush to get somewhere and back within a 36-hour span.

For the stay-at-homes there will be opportunity to get caught up with lawn and garden chores, ardent golfers can get to more courses and the ladies of the house will face a challenge in making an additional list of chores for hubby to accomplish.

A considerable amount of tradition will go by the boards when the holiday changes are effective.

Why Not Monday Memorial Day?

Think how much more convenient and safer the upcoming holiday weekend could be if Memorial Day was celebrated on a Monday.

For those who contend that it would detract from the meaning of the day to change its date, it is interesting to note that the various states celebrate Memorial Day on May 30, April 26, May 10 and June 3. Several southern states also mark June 3 as a "second Memorial Day." There would be nothing sacrilegious at all about celebrating this holiday on the last Monday in May. In fact, all the states might subscribe to that date, making it more meaningful.

Furthermore, there might be fewer memorials to observe with a Monday holiday. This is why the National Safety Council supports a change in the important summer holidays to Mondays. The council believes fewer people would be killed with the holiday on a Monday.

It's not difficult to understand why. Countless Wausau area employees will probably spend Saturday and Sunday at the cottage or campsite, then race home for eight hours of work on Monday and race back to the north to continue the holiday weekend. The racing around causes traffic mishaps . . . and more loved ones to remember on Memorial Day.

Many local offices and industrial firms and some retail firms are in a quandary. Should they remain open on Monday? Should they have full or partial staffs on duty? If

they remain open this coming Monday, should they also remain open on July 3, the Monday before Independence Day? Some offices will be open this Monday, but not on July 3.

For those firms which operate as usual on Monday, past results show that employees will be operating at far below normal efficiency and productiveness. That's not hard to comprehend. They are thinking about getting back to the lake front, or wherever.

For some firms with costly start-stop operations, the one day "work week" is particularly troublesome and costly. And the one-day work week is followed by a one-day weekend and a three-day work week which also is less than normal in productiveness.

Even students have a problem. The school year is near an end and many, despite holiday weekend distractions, will have some final exams on Monday.

Small wonder that every survey which has been made reveals that 90 per cent of all Americans favor celebrating holidays on a Monday, year after year. Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Chamber and national magazine studies all revealed this approximate percentage.

There is a bill in Congress to set most holidays on Monday. It should be passed. To encourage it, write now to Rep. Laird and Senators Proxmire and Nelson at the House Office Building or Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

January 2, 1967 (circ. 209,378)

The Long Weekend

The calendar was kind this holiday season to those Americans who cherish the long weekend. Workers who were given both Christmas and New Year's off are enjoying their second consecutive three-day weekend.

Those who look with less than enthusiasm toward the return of routine tomorrow will be cheered to know that there is a growing sentiment to revise the nation's traditional holidays to provide more long weekends every year.

A recent survey of businessmen by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce disclosed that 55 per cent of those responding to the poll favor the general idea of observing all holidays (except Christmas and New Year's) on Mondays. The list would include Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday. Labor Day, of course, already provides a long weekend every September.

The poll by the Chamber of Com-

merce revealed that most businessmen feel a revision of holiday schedules to create more long weekends would be greeted enthusiastically by their employees and would improve morale. About half of those surveyed also believed such a switch would help employers in planning work schedules and a third thought it would stimulate sales of goods and services.

There also have been suggestions in Congress to adopt some form of uniform Monday holiday schedule to provide more long weekends during the year. Any action by Congress, of course, would affect only federal activities. But states and businesses undoubtedly would be influenced by any federal changes.

We think the idea is worth considering. It is especially enticing today when the last hours of the New Year weekend are ebbing away.

Honolulu, Hawaii Advertiser

February 21, 1967 (circ. 59,391)

Longer Holidays?

Hawaii observes a limited holiday tomorrow for Washington's Birthday, or, as it is now called, President's Day.

But if a bill now before Congress becomes law, next year President's Day will be observed on a Monday as part of four new three-day holiday weekends.

Labor Day is the only holiday now set on a Monday, allowing for such long weekends. The idea is to move President's, Memorial, Independence and Armistice Days to Monday from their usual middle of the week positions. Some would add Thanksgiving to this list.

THE IDEA of legislation for such a series of long weekends is enjoying growing support.

This Week, our syndicated Sunday magazine supplement, recently featured a story on the proposal. It received 21 bags of mail containing about 100,000 poll ballots. About 90 per cent of them favored the idea.

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce na-

tional survey of 10,000 businessmen found 85 per cent of them approving. The Hawaii Chamber of Commerce is now polling its members and a survey by the Hawaii Employers Council already indicates widespread business approval.

WE FEEL the arguments in favor of the legal long weekends are most impressive.

This is true in terms of family social and recreational aspects as well as the cited economic benefits of reduced absenteeism, avoidance of production interruptions, improved sales of recreational and other goods. In a coming era of supersonic travel the long weekend should even stimulate tourism.

Tradition is a factor, but some of the holiday dates we consider traditional were actually changed arbitrarily in times past.

It will take nothing from the observance of these non-religious holidays for Americans to be able to better enjoy the periods of leisure they afford.

SENATE BILL No. 60

By Committee on State and Local Affairs

AN ACT relating to the Kansas public employees retirement system; providing retirement options; amending K. S. A. 1968 Supp. 74-4918, and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

1 Section 1. K. S. A. 1968 Supp. 74-4918 is hereby amended to read
2 as follows: 74-4918. (1) A member may elect to have his retire-
3 ment benefit paid under one of the options provided in this section
4 in lieu of having it paid in the form stated in K. S. A. 1968 Supp.
5 74-4915. Such election must be made at least ~~three (3) years~~
6 *one (1) year* before date of actual retirement or on the entry date
7 whichever is latest, unless the member submits evidence, satisfac-
8 tory to the board, of his good health: *Provided*, That if option A is
9 elected, and the spouse or a dependent of the member is named
10 joint annuitant, such good health requirement will be waived. A
11 specific person must be designated as joint annuitant at the time of
12 election of option A or B. ~~The same requirements and limita-~~
13 ~~tions shall apply in the event a member wishes to change~~
14 ~~the named joint annuitant or cancel or change the option~~
15 ~~selected:~~ *Provided further*, That if a member who has elected to
16 have his retirement benefit paid under one of the options as pro-
17 vided above wishes to change or cancel the option elected or change
18 the named joint annuitant, he must do so at least one (1) year be-
19 fore date of actual retirement, unless the member before actual
20 retirement submits evidence, satisfactory to the board, of the good
21 health of the joint annuitant under the option being cancelled or
22 changed, or the joint annuitant previously named when electing to

1 *change the named joint annuitant. Under no circumstances may an*
2 *option be changed or cancelled nor the named joint annuitant*
3 *changed after the date of actual retirement of the member.*

4 (2) The amount of retirement benefit payable under an option
5 shall be based on the age and sex of the member and, if applicable,
6 the age and sex of the joint annuitant, and shall be such amount as
7 to be the actuarial equivalent of the retirement benefit otherwise
8 payable under K. S. A. 1968 Supp. 74-4915.

9 (3) The retirement options are:

10 *Option A.* Joint and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) to joint annuitant survivor. A
11 reduced retirement benefit is payable to the retirant during his life-
12 time with one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of that amount continued to his joint annui-
13 tant during such joint annuitant's remaining lifetime, if any, after
14 the death of the retirant.

15 *Option B.* Joint and survivor. A reduced retirement benefit is
16 payable to the retirant during his lifetime with that amount con-
17 tinued to the joint annuitant during the joint annuitant's remaining
18 lifetime, if any, after the death of retirant.

19 *Option C.* Life with ten years certain. A reduced retirement
20 benefit is payable to the retirant during his lifetime and if he dies
21 within the ten-year certain period, measured from the commence-
22 ment of retirement benefit payments, such payments will be con-
23 tinued to his beneficiary during the balance of the ten-year certain
24 period.

25 (4) If a member, who is eligible to retire in accordance with the
26 provisions of K. S. A. 74-4914, dies without having actually retired,
27 the member's spouse, if the spouse is beneficiary for the member's
28 accumulated contributions, may elect to receive benefits as a joint
29 annuitant under option A, calculated as if the member retired on
30 date of death, in lieu of receiving the member's accumulated con-
31 tributions.

1 (5) The benefits of subsection (4) shall be available in the case
2 of death within the first six (6) months after the entry date of the
3 member's participating employer and this provision shall be retro-
4 active and apply to all such deaths occurring on and after January 1,
5 1962. In the event that a member died prior to July 1, 1965, leaving
6 a surviving spouse but without designating a beneficiary for said
7 member's accumulated contributions, such surviving spouse shall be
8 considered as having been designated such beneficiary for the pur-
9 pose of paying benefits under this subsection and may make appli-
10 cation for same after the effective date of this subsection.

11 (6) Benefits payable to a joint annuitant shall accrue from the
12 first day of the month following the death of a member or retirant
13 and, in the case of option A and option B, shall end on the first day
14 of the month in which the joint annuitant dies.

15 Sec. 2. K. S. A. 1968 Supp. 74-4918 is hereby repealed.

16 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
17 its publication in the statute book.

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January 29, 1969

Memorandum

To: James W. Bibb, Budget Director

From: John K. Corkhill, Executive Secretary
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

Re: Fiscal Note for Senate Bill No. 60.

The purpose of the amendment to K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 74-4918 is to reduce the period that a member of the Retirement System may select an option without submitting evidence of good health to the Board from three (3) years prior to the date of actual retirement to one (1) year. The amendment also clarifies the requirements for changing or cancelling options elected or changing the name of a joint annuitant.

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the actuarial consulting firm of the Retirement System which discusses the change and advises that the reduction of the election period during which evidence of good health is required to as low as one year would not have a substantial effect on the cost of the system and could be financed within the current employer contribution level.

There are no administrative fiscal ramifications to this bill.

Very truly yours,

John K. Corkhill
Executive Secretary

JKC:sk

Attach.

Memorandum

MARTIN E. SEGAL COMPANY

730 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019 • JUDSON 6-5600

Date September 24, 1968

from Martin Levenson *re* Retirement Option Elections
to Board of Trustees
Kansas Public Employees
Retirement System

It is our understanding that some interest has been shown in the possibility of liberalizing the option election requirements under the Public Employees Retirement Act. Before discussing particular changes, it should be noted that the Act is already fairly liberal, as compared with other retirement systems covering public employees and with private pension plans generally.

Option A (joint annuity with one-half to surviving joint annuitant) may be elected at any time prior to retirement with no requirement for evidence of good health, so long as the spouse or a dependent is named joint annuitant. In all other situations, the election must be made at least three years before date of actual retirement unless evidence of good health is submitted.

The cost effect of reducing or eliminating the period within which evidence of good health is required is difficult to assess. There is a major element of uncertainty in estimating the degree to which members of the System would take advantage of the liberalized provision. However, if the good health requirement were eliminated, we would expect total benefit payments to be greater than under the current rules. Greater benefits obviously mean greater costs.

In this case there are several aspects of the current program which would tend to mitigate the cost impact of liberalization. Employees eligible for normal or early retirement are currently deemed to have elected Option A in the event of death before their actual retirement date. This benefit reduces the likelihood that older members in poor health would feel compelled to retire with some sort of optional benefit in order to protect their spouses. The return of member contributions, in excess of benefits paid,

on death after retirement again tends to lessen the utilization of the optional benefit forms.

We feel that a reduction of the election period in which evidence of good health is required to as low as one year would not have a substantial effect on the costs of the System, and could be financed within the current employer contribution level.

/ba

D. A. Jordan

Session of 1969

SENATE BILL No. 170

By Senator Tillotson

AN ACT relating to certain county registers of deeds; providing for prior service credit with the Kansas public employees retirement system under certain circumstances and conditions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

- 1 Section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of K. S. A. 1968 Supp.
2 74-4913 to the contrary, a county register of deeds who first became
3 a member of the Kansas public employees retirement system on
4 October 1, 1968, who first took office in January, 1937, and who
5 later served two (2) terms as probate judge commencing March 3,
6 1947, shall be granted prior service credit under said retirement
7 system for service prior to January 1, 1962, with the participating
8 employer which was his employer when he became a member.
9 The prior service benefit shall be computed by using a prior service
10 annual salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000).
11 Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
12 its publication in the statute book.

Name D. A. Jordan

Social Security Number 514-01-4015

Additional Annual Benefit \$300.00

Additional Monthly Benefit \$ 25.00

Present Monthly Benefit (if any) *NONE

Additional Reserve Figure \$3,315

Comments: *This person will be entitled to a monthly benefit of approximately
\$16.50 for four of participating service if he takes normal retirement at
age 65. The above figures under additional annual benefit and additional
monthly benefit will be in addition to the \$16.50.

SENATE BILL No. 172

By Senator Storey

AN ACT relating to the Kansas public employees retirement system; providing for prior service credit under certain circumstances and conditions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

1 Section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of K. S. A. 1968 Supp.
2 74-4913 to the contrary, an employee of a participating employer
3 who first became a member of the Kansas public employees retire-
4 ment system on January 1, 1962, who was first employed by said
5 participating employer on March 1, 1952, and re-employed by said
6 participating employer on July 5, 1961, and who had at least
7 twelve (12) years prior service with another participating em-
8 ployer, shall be granted prior service credit under said retirement
9 system for service prior to January 1, 1962, with any participating
10 employer. The prior service benefit shall be computed by using a
11 prior service annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars
12 (\$7,500).

13 Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
14 its publication in the statute book.

Ed Curry

Name Edward Curry

Social Security Number 511-30-7864

Additional Annual Benefit

\$ 1,125.00

Additional Monthly Benefit

\$93.75

Present Monthly Benefit (if any)

Additional Reserve Figure

\$ 10,400.00

Comments: _____

SENATE BILL No. 304

By Committee on State and Local Affairs

2-24

AN ACT relating to the Kansas public employees retirement system; providing for continuing participation therein in case of consolidation or separation of governmental entities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

1 Section 1. When two (2) or more cities, counties, townships,
2 political subdivisions or instrumentalities of any one or several of
3 the aforementioned are consolidated, merged or otherwise com-
4 bined or separated, whether by operation of law or by act of the
5 governing body or chief officer, and one or more of the govern-
6 mental entities being consolidated, merged or otherwise combined
7 or separated is a participating employer under the Kansas public
8 employees retirement system, any resulting governmental entity
9 shall assume by operation of this act the continuing retirement
10 obligation toward those employees of the previous entity or entities
11 that are continued on the payroll of any such resulting governmental
12 entity. The governing body or chief officer of any such resulting
13 entity shall forthwith adopt the resolution for affiliation provided
14 for in K. S. A. 74-4910 to provide retirement benefits for any other
15 employees who were not previously members of the system, com-
16 mencing January 1 of the year immediately following such con-
17 solidation, merger, combination or separation, and said date shall
18 be the entry date applicable to said other employees employed on
19 said date.

20 Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
21 its publication in the statute book.