Report of
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON CALENDAR SIMPLIFICATION
FOR THE UNITED STATES

Submitted to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington, August, 1929

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
343 State Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Aug. 5, 1929.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

With further reference to the communication of November 11, 1927, from the Secretary of State, submitting a copy of a note from the Secretary General of the League of Nations concerning the calendar, in which this Government is requested to furnish any useful information on the subject which it may possess; and referring further to your letter of subsequent date of January 4, 1928, in which the formation of an unofficial National Committee, with Government representation, was suggested to Mr. George Eastman, I wish to advise you that this Department assisted Mr. Eastman last year in enlisting the membership on his committee of certain Government officials from the Departments of the Treasury, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission.

The representatives of this Department now bring to my attention the report of Mr. Eastman’s committee, and because of the assistance given by this Department in the organization of the committee it is now my privilege hereby to transmit the report for your consideration. The report impresses me as a comprehensive survey of the public sentiment in the United States on the reform of the calendar. It seems the time is near at hand when the adoption of one simple universal calendar by all the nations of the earth will confer important benefits upon all humanity and our posterity. I believe that the efforts of this Department to perform its functions in the fields of science, agriculture and meteorology would be materially promoted and facilitated under a better calendar than the one now in use. I also believe that the United States is justified in forwarding this report to the League of Nations, in response to its request.

Sincerely,

(Inclosure)

ARThUR M. HYDE
Secretary.
Supplement
TO THE
Report of
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON CALENDAR SIMPLIFICATION
FOR THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States was submitted by the Chairman to the Secretary of State, The Honorable Henry L. Stimson, on August 14, 1929. It was thereupon transmitted by the Secretary to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as the reply to the request of the Secretary General to this Government on September 27, 1927, for information on the subject of calendar reform and upon any action taken with regard to the suggestions contained in the Report of the League's Special Committee of Inquiry into the Reform of the Calendar.

In connection with the submittal of the Report to the Secretary of State, the Secretaries of other departments of the Government interested in the subject of calendar improvement addressed letters to him commenting upon the Report. These were in reply to inquiries on the subject made by the Department of State to the other Departments.

Letter of Submittal

August 14, 1929.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with the letter from the Honorable, the Secretary of State, to the undersigned, dated January 4, 1928, discussing a method of formation of a National Committee on Simplification of the Calendar, I have the honor to report that the Committee was formally organized on July 9, 1928, and has completed an investigation of the public sentiment in the United States on the subject of calendar change. It is now my pleasure to submit herewith the report of the Committee, accompanied by letter of transmittal from the Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, whose Department assisted in the formation of the Committee and the preparation of its report and on which it was represented by Dr. Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GEORGE EASTMAN
Aug. 5, 1929.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

With further reference to the communication of November 11, 1927, from the Secretary of State, submitting a copy of a note from the Secretary General of the League of Nations concerning the calendar, in which this Government is requested to furnish any useful information on the subject which it may possess; and referring further to your letter of subsequent date of January 4, 1928, in which the formation of an unofficial National Committee, with Government representation, was suggested to Mr. George Eastman, I wish to advise you that this Department assisted Mr. Eastman last year in enlisting the membership on his committee of certain Government officials from the Departments of the Treasury, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission.

The representatives of this Department now bring to my attention the report of Mr. Eastman’s committee, and because of the assistance given by this Department in the organization of the committee it is now my privilege hereby to transmit the report for your consideration. The report impresses me as a comprehensive survey of the public sentiment in the United States on the reform of the calendar. It seems the time is near at hand when the adoption of one simple universal calendar by all the nations of the earth will confer important benefits upon all humanity and our posterity. I believe that the efforts of this Department to perform its functions in the fields of science, agriculture and meteorology would be materially promoted and facilitated under a better calendar than the one now in use. I also believe that the United States is justified in forwarding this report to the League of Nations, in response to its request.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary.

(Inclusion)

Letters of Comment from Government Departments

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

July 26, 1929.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

There has been brought to the attention of the Department through its representative the proof of a proposed report of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification. This activity was originally brought to the attention of the Department in November, 1927, by the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a note from the Secretary General of the League of Nations.

This Department endorses the report of the Committee and considers that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. George Eastman, and his associates have done a very creditable piece of work in bringing to a focus opinions from various national groups and interests widely concerned with questions relating to the calendar.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) R. P. LAMONT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

Hon. Henry L. Stimson,
The Secretary of State.

My dear Secretary Stimson:

I have the honor to refer to the communication from the State Department to the Department of Labor (SYS 592.511A1/2) under date of September 22, 1922, enclosing a copy of H. R. 12221 entitled, “A Bill Authorizing the President of the United States to call an international conference to improve the Gregorian calendar and recommend for universal adoption a common calendar to be used in the reckoning of calendar dates and in regulation of time throughout the world,” and requesting advice and views regarding the same.

In this connection I take pleasure in informing you that the Department of Labor was represented upon the National Committee for the Simplification of the Calendar, which was subsequently organized under the chairmanship of Mr. George Eastman. The report of this Committee impresses me as a comprehensive survey of the public sentiment in the United States on the subject of reform of the calendar. I believe that the efforts of the Department of Labor to perform its functions in the field of statistics, labor statistics in particular, will be materially promoted and facilitated under a better calendar than the one now in use, and it is my opinion that the United States is justified in participating in an international effort to bring about an adoption of an intelligent simplified calendar.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1929.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In compliance with a request from the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior informally designated representatives of the Interior Department to serve upon a committee organized by Mr. George Eastman for the purpose of determining sentiment in the United States with reference to calendar simplification. It is understood that pursuant to your invitation other Departments designated representatives to serve upon this committee.

The report of this committee has now been received. The committee seems to have conducted its investigation in a thorough and impartial manner and to have established clearly that widespread interest exists that is based upon business and social considerations of importance. This interest would, in my opinion, appear to justify participation by the United States in an international conference upon the subject, if such a conference is called.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) RAY LYMAN WILBUR

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

7 August 1929.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have caused the Report of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States to be examined critically at the Naval Observatory and have myself considered its outstanding features.

The recommendations set forth in the Department's letter of 2 December, 1927 (File A10-5/A14-7 (6) (271111)), continue to represent the views of the Navy Department in the premises. The Report in its present form satisfactorily meets these recommendations.

It is the desire of this Department to be represented either directly or in an advisory capacity in any international conference that may be convened for calendar modification, on account of the intimate connection of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac with calendarization.

Respectfully,
(Signed) C. F. HUGHES
Acting Secretary of the Navy

The Navy Department's letter of December 2, 1927, referred to in its letter on the preceding page, follows:

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. WE: 570-B 3/26; dated November 11, 1927, with which was enclosed a copy of a note from the Secretary General of the League of Nations, No. C. L. 121, 1927, VIII, Geneva, September 27th, 1927, requesting any useful information in possession on the subject of proposed reform in the Gregorian calendar.

In my letter to you, No. 26255-835: 3 H, 21 June, 1924, the views of the Navy Department on this subject were summarized as follows:

(a) The ordinary year should consist of 52 weeks and one blank day, or 365 days; the leap year should consist of 52 weeks and two blank days, or 366 days.
(b) No days should be omitted or inserted in order to make the year begin otherwise than on January first, as under the present system. While the beginning of the year at the winter solstice might possess certain advantages, it is believed that the resultant confusion in historical and scientific matters would impose unending disadvantages.
(c) Whatever changes might be made in the calendar, the effective date of their operation, should be delayed for several years after adoption in order that the labor of preparing data for the Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, which data fix predicted positions of heavenly bodies years in advance of their application, shall not be lost, and that the labor and expense of revision and recalculation shall be avoided.

On January 11, 1926, I had the honor to forward to you two (2) copies of a letter then recently received from the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and to express my concurrence in the recommendations of the Superintendent as contained in the 9th paragraph of his letter thus:

"To sum up, and assuming that business and ecclesiastical interests are agreed, the U. S. Naval Observatory recommends that the proposed change in the calendar go into effect, after international agreement, on January 1, 1933, and providing there are in each year 52 weeks plus one blank day, with an additional blank day in each Gregorian leap year, making 365 days to the year and 366 days on leap years."

The former recommendations are reiterated at this time.

As an additional suggestion I would strongly recommend that there be a naval representative on any national committee which may be appointed to study the proposed reform. The intimate relation which the Nautical Almanac prepared by the U. S. Naval Observatory bears to any matter affecting calendarization needs no emphasis. The necessity for prompt action in connection with cal-
Calendar reform is indicated by the fact that a failure to secure favorable action well in advance of the year 1933 will interpose grave objection to any change of calendaring until 1939, the next year, after the year 1938, which begins on Sunday.

Respectfully,

CURTIS D. WILBUR
Secretary of the Navy.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1929.

To The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

With further reference to your letter of November 11, 1927, transmitting a copy of a note from the Secretary General of the League of Nations concerning the calendar, in which this Government is requested to furnish any useful information which it may possess on the subject of calendar reform, I beg to advise you that the representative of this Department on the National Committee for Simplification of the Calendar, organized under the leadership of Mr. George Eastman and in accordance with the letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Eastman of January 4, 1928, has shown to the Secretary of State for the use of the League of Nations with a view to calling an international conference to adopt a convention for the reform of the calendar.

The report appears to be quite comprehensive and the Treasury does not have any further information which would be of use to the League of Nations in its study of this question, nor does it desire to offer any comments or suggestions other than those contained in my letters of October 16, 1922, and June 2, 1924, in which the question of calendar reform is reviewed from the standpoint of its effect on Treasury operations.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. W. MELLON
Secretary of the Treasury

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1929.

To The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

With reference to your letter of August 3, 1929, in which you request information as to whether there is any objection, from the point of view of the War Department, to the transmission of the report prepared by the National Committee on Calendar Simplification to the League of Nations, I am pleased to advise you that there is no objection on the part of the War Department to such action.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAMES W. GOOD,
Secretary of War.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON

Aug. 7, 1929.

To The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of August 3, 1929, forwarding a copy of the galleys proof of a report prepared by the National Committee on Calendar Simplification and requesting to be advised whether there would be any objection from the point of view of the General Accounting Office to the transmission of this report to the League of Nations, I have to advise that as the report is understood to be submitted primarily for the purpose of increasing interest in the simplification of the calendar and to suggest an international conference for that purpose, without finally recommending any definite form or method of simplification, there would appear to be no reason why this office should offer any objection to its transmission to the League of Nations as proposed. This office heretofore has expressed the view that Plan I as designated in the report, contemplating a year of thirteen equal months of twenty-eight days each, with an additional day to complete the year, would eventually prove advantageous rather than the contrary in so far as the work of the General Accounting Office is concerned. It is not understood that there is desired any expression at this time by this office as to the merits of any other plan or method of simplification of the calendar.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. R. McCARL
Comptroller General of the United States.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1929.

To The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

My attention has been called to the proofs sheets of the report of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States. Various government departments, including the Interstate
Commerce Commission, are represented on this Committee. Although the Interstate Commerce Commission as a whole has not acted on this report, I personally am impressed by the comprehensive survey that has been made of the sentiment in the United States on the subject of calendar simplification and hope it may lead to an International Conference to consider the subject. With that in mind, I believe that in the matter of revising a calendar, in daily use by millions of persons, a thorough discussion of international scope seems eminently advisable.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. I. LEWIS

Chairman.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE

The National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States was organized at Washington on July 9, 1928 to study the question of improving the calendar.

To make a comprehensive investigation of the prevailing sentiment on the question in this country, and

To report its conclusions to the Secretary of State for his use in replying to a request of the League of Nations for information desired by the League with a view to calling an International Conference to adopt a convention for the reform of the calendar.

The Committee is composed of representatives from civil life and from the following Federal departments, unofficially cooperating: Commerce, Agriculture, Treasury, Interior, Navy, Labor and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It was created as the result of a communication by the League of Nations to the United States Government, suggesting the formation of such a Committee, as follows:

Geneva, September 27, 1927.

"The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has the honor to communicate to the Government of the United States of America the following resolution, which was adopted by the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit during its eleventh session, held at Geneva from August 19 to 22, 1927:
The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, decides to request the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to invite all the Administrations and the League of Nations to invite all the Administrations and the League of Nations to invite all the Administrations and the organization of the National Committee with representatives from the Federal Departments above mentioned.

The Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable W. M. Jardine, accordingly addressed the Secretaries of other Departments of the Government, indicating the steps that had been taken to organize an informal National Committee and stating:

"Wishing to assist Mr. Eastman in this matter, and because of the interest of this Department in calendar simplification, I am writing informally to request that you designate a representative from your Department to participate in the deliberations of Mr. Eastman's committee and to cooperate with the Chief of the Weather Bureau, representing this Department, along the lines of the request of the League of Nations."

The formation of the Government group of the National Committee having been accomplished, Mr. Eastman extended invitations to men and women prominent in business and social life to accept membership in the non-official section of the Committee, and to others to become members of special committees to sponsor its inquiry in the following fields: Industry and Commerce; Transportation and Communication; Finance; Science, Engineering and Technology; Education; Agriculture; Journalism and Publishing; Labor; Law; Women's Interests; and Social, Fraternal and Public Interests.

At the outset the Committee desired representation of the religions in its organization, but recognized and found difficulty in securing comprehensive representation of all faiths, and as it was obviously undesirable that the religions should be only partly represented, religious bodies are not identified with its membership.

Requests identical with that received by the United States were sent by the League to all nations. The National Committee for the United States has been informed that National Committees or official committees with equivalent functions have been formed or are in the process of being formed in Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, Peru, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Panama and Salvador, and that active preparations to form such committees are being made in other countries.
SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Industry and Commerce

GEORGE EASTMAN*  
BENJAMIN F. AFFLECK*  
JULIUS H. BARNES*  
HERMAN S. DENNISON*  
IRVING FISHER  
HARRY FORD*  
HENRY J. MEAD  
A. F. SLOAN*  
GERARD SWOPE*  
John B. Rounsevel  
Transportation and Communication  
A. H. HARRIS*  
NEWTON D. BAKER*  
ROBERT DOLLAR*  
T. V. O’CONNOR  
FREDERICK F. SMALL*  
Finance

GEORGE E. ROBERTS*  
DAVID E. FINLEY  
WALTER S. BUCHANAN  
OTTO T. KAHN  
WALTER KOUNTZE  
Chairman, Colorado National Bank.

*Member National Committee

†Deceased

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CALENDAR SIMPLIFICATION
FOR THE UNITED STATES

Chairman.
GEORGE EASTMAN,  
Eastman Kodak Company.

Vice-Chairmen.
DR. C. F. MARVIN,  
Chief, United States Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture.
DR. G. K. BURGESS,  
Director, Board of Standards, Department of Commerce.
H. A. HARRIS,  
President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Executive Officers.
A. H. HARRIS,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee, New York Central Association of Banks.
DR. MAX V. LORENZ,  
Interstate Commerce Commission.

Advisory Officers.
ADOLPH V. OCHS,  
Publisher, New York Times.
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART  
DR. FRED E. WRIGHT,  
President, Universal Portland Cement Company.

SILAS H. STEVENS,  
American Academy of Sciences.
WILLIAM GREEN,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

GERARD SWOPE,  
President, General Electric Company.

F. M. LAW,  
V.P., First Nat. Bank of Houston, Texas.
F. L. LIPMAHAAL,  
President, Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., San Francisco.
GENERAL M. LORD,  
Director of the United States Budget.
THOS. B. A. HODGE,  
State-Plattersburg Bank & Trust Co.
J. W. SPANGLER,  
President, Seattle National Bank.
PAUL M. WARBURG,  
President, American Academy of Sciences.

Science, Engineering and Technology

DR. G. K. BURGESS*  
PROF. W. S. EICHBERGER*  
DR. EDWIN FROST,  
Director, Yerkes Observatory.
DR. VERNON KELLOGG,  
Secretary, National Research Council.
DR. C. F. MARVIN*  
DR. CHARLES H. MAVO,  
Mayo Clinic.

H. S. PERSON,  
President, Society of Arts and Sciences.
ELMER A. SPERRY,  
Chairman, Committee on Engineering, National Research Council.

President.

J. H. T. GIGER,  
James Rolland Angel,  
President, Yale University.
F. D. BOYNTON,  
Department of Superintendence, National Education Association.
H. V. CHURCH,  
Secretary, National Association of Secondary School Principals.
E. T. FINEGANI,  
President, Eastman Teaching Films, Inc.
HARRY A. GARFIELD,  
President, Williams College.
ARTUR S. GIST,  
President, Eleventh National Educational Association.
G. CARL HUBER,  
Secretary, Association of American Universities.
LIVINGSTON FARRAND,  
President, Cornell University.
MISS MARY W. KIMBALL,  
Principal, Pierce School, Brookline, Massachusetts.
SAMUEL W. RUTHERFORD,  
Mass. Inst. of Technology.
H. W. WOLCOTT,  
Secretary, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

MISS M. VAN RENSSELAER,  
Richard, New York College of Home Economics.
MISS M. MANGEL,  
President, Mt. Holyoke College.

Land

JAMES J. DAVIS,  
Secretary of Labor.
MISS MARY ANDERSON*  
ROGER W. BANSON,  
Balson Statistical Institute.
W. L. DOAR,  
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
WILLIAM KENNEDY,  
Sec. Union of Mine Workers of America.
GEORGE A. MC BRIDE,  
N. J. Commissioner of Labor.
EUGENE CHRYSTAL,  
Int. Longshoremen’s Assoc.

J. S. LEE,  
Chicago, Ind. Commission of Labor.

JAMES R. WHITE,  
President, Americans for Better Government.

M. R. A. MILLER,  
President, American Bar Association.
PROVINCIA M. Pogue,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.
ROBERT COOLIDGE,  
Dean, Harvard Law School.
JOHN W. WIGMORE,  
Dean, Northwestern University School of Law.

Women’s Interests

MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN*  
MRS. CLARA B. BURDETTE,  
Gen. Sec. of Women’s Clubs.
DR. VALERIA H. PARKER*  
MRS. A. L. STEWART,  
P. O. Box 600, New York City.
DR. AURELIA H. RENHARDT,  
Pres., Assoc. of Univ. Women.
MRS. F. W. FRITCHEY,  
Pres., Nat. Housewives Alliance, Inc.
MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER,  
Pres., Nat. Board of Y. W. C. A.

Social, Fraternal and Public Interests

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART*  
Author.
RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD,  
Author.
GILBERT GrosVENOR,  
Pres., National Geographic Society.
JOHN R. MOTT,  
Director, Nat. Council, Y. M. C. A.
CHESLEY R. PERRY,  
Secretary, Rotary International.
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,  
Member of Congress.
LESTER F. SCOTT,  
National Executive, Camp Fire Girls.
JAMES P. WEST,  
Chief Scout Exec., Boy Scouts of America.

Assisting Committee

FREDERICK W. KEOUGH  
ISABEL K. MACDOWELL  
DICKY MORRISON  
MEREDITH N. STILES
THE COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS

After a year of investigation the National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States considers that the requisite conditions exist to justify the participation of this government in an International Conference to provide for the simplification of the calendar.

These conditions are:

1. The prevalence of a demand for calendar improvement on the part of a large and representative body of American opinion.
2. A growing recognition by the general public of the grave defects of the present calendar, a lively interest in the methods by which these can be overcome, and an intelligent understanding of the principles of calendar reform.
3. The actual experience of many business concerns with the use of private simplified calendars to secure more accurate accounting in their business affairs, and their practically unanimous judgment in favor of the general simplification of the civil calendar.

In view of the foregoing and owing to the early approach of the year 1933 (when January 1 falls on Sunday), the most convenient year until 1939 for putting a new calendar into effect, the Committee expresses the hope that an International Conference will soon be assembled, and that this government will in the near future indicate to the nations of the world its willingness to participate in such a conference.

Although our Committee finds that opinion in this country relative to the best plan of calendar change to adopt preponderantly favors the 13-months fixed calendar (described in this report), it does not recommend that representatives of the United States government should enter an International Conference committed to this plan or any other. It believes that international discussion of the question should be approached with an open mind and with due regard to the opinion of all religious bodies in so far as they may be concerned, as well as to divergent opinions based on practical considerations. From such discussion a satisfactory plan of simplification ought reasonably to emerge, designed to serve as a universal calendar.

At present many different calendars other than our own and no less defective are in use in different parts of the world, inconvenient not only to the peoples that use them, but a cause of difficulty and confusion in international intercourse. Let it be contemplated what a new blessing will be enjoyed by all humanity when a common, simple method of measuring the progress of the days, weeks and months is at last in universal use.

Modern life is more complex in the aggregate than that of any previous age. It demands more mental activity from every individual. Its vast industrial organization and the many new utilities and luxuries it produces, require that every individual think about many more things than his forebears did, and make a great many more kinds of motions. The industrial processes, too, are engaged in such a multitude of efforts to satisfy a constantly increasing number of human wants, that they are themselves constantly growing more complex. Their managers are continually seeking methods to control and simplify them.

Both in individual life and among all the processes of civilization, simplification of the calendar would afford relief from unnecessary effort and, thereby, contribute to making our lives easier and happier. It would afford more time for leisure and reflection, and facilitate the conduct of all human affairs.

So accustomed are we to the present calendar, that we endure the unnecessary labor it causes us almost as if it were an unavoidable consequence of some unchangeable order of nature. Yet it is only a human device. Except for the length of the days and the length of the year, it is not astronomically determined. Whenever the people desire it, it can be changed as the calendar has been changed in the past.

After an International Conference has approved a plan of simplification and agreed upon a date for putting it into effect, ratifying legislation in the various countries would be next in order. Such legislation would, of course, legalize the change in dates which would be caused by a new calendar and thus take care of maturities of contracts and other legal matters. A simple conversion table legally established would do this.
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After an International Conference has approved a plan of simplification and agreed upon a date for putting it into effect, ratifying legislation in the various countries would be next in order. Such legislation would, of course, legalize the change in dates which would be caused by a new calendar and thus take care of maturities of contracts and other legal matters. A simple conversion table legally established would do this.
The temporary inconvenience of change must be weighed against the permanent convenience and advantages of a better calendar to this and future generations. Within the brief period since the war the large populations of Russia, Turkey and other countries of Eastern Europe have accepted without serious disturbance a change in their dates by conforming to the Gregorian calendar. Our own forefathers accepted such a change in 1752, a fact in history that caused so little disturbance that it is scarcely mentioned, and is seldom learned by the ordinary student.

Birthdays, holidays and other anniversaries would be changed more or less, depending upon the plan adopted. This prospect is a subject of concern to some for sentimental reasons or because of conservatism. It is not unnatural, yet it is an objection to calendar change which the Committee is loath to believe would become insistent when it is unselfishly considered that calendar improvement contemplates benefits not only to this generation, but to those of the future who would be no more concerned over by-gone changes in anniversary dates than we are over changes in anniversary dates made in generations that preceded our own.

George Washington was born on February 11, but we celebrate his birthday on February 22 because of the calendar change in 1752. There is doubt that December 25 is the exact anniversary of the birth of Christ, while we celebrate the Resurrection on a day that changes every year. It is not a date we celebrate but a memorial day for an event.

The Committee bases its conclusions on the results of a survey which it has conducted during a year. This survey included:

1. An analysis of the defects of the present calendar and the inconveniences it imposes upon modern life; (Annex A)

2. A study of:
   (a) the history of, and changes in, the present calendar; (Annex A)
   (b) of the movement for calendar reform in this and other countries; (Annex B)
   (c) of the reports of different international and national bodies which have given consideration to the question and of the various methods of calendar change advocated by interested groups and individuals in this and other countries, including the comprehensive report of the Special Committee of Inquiry into the Reform of the Calendar appointed by the League of Nations;*
   (d) of the experience of business concerns with private calendars; (Annex B, Appendix 3)
   (e) of the religious aspects of calendar change; (Annex C)
   (f) of other current calendars (Annex D and Annex E)

3. The collection and examination of the evidence of previous investigations and information on the subject in this country and of opinion that had been expressed thereon;

4. A comprehensive inquiry by the National Committee among national, state and local organizations representing different divisions of national life by means of questionnaires accompanied by informative material;

5. The collection and examination of evidence of the consideration and discussion of the subject in the press, at meetings, conventions and other gatherings, in schools and colleges, in the pulpit, on the lecture platform and over the radio, also at Congressional hearings; and in the voluminous correspondence received by the Committee.

NATURE AND RESULTS OF THE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY

The National Committee of the United States began its study of the subject of calendar reform and its task to ascertain public opinion on the question immediately after its formation, on July 9, 1928. Considerable public discussion of the subject was already in progress.

Having been created as a consequence of the communication from the League of Nations to the United States Government, the Committee accordingly adopted as the principal basis of its investigation the report of the League's special committee of inquiry, but without disregarding valuable information and opinion collected from other sources in preparation for its investigation and that received from many sources during its progress.

The League's report defined certain limitations and fundamental principles, upon which its committee agreed simplification of the calendar could be considered, namely:

1. "From the point of view of religious dogma, strictly speaking, the idea of the reform of the calendar both with regard to the fixing of Easter and the more general question of the Gregorian calendar, did not meet with difficulties that could be considered insuperable."

2. "No reform of the calendar, and, in particular, no decision regarding the fixing of Easter (a question which is essentially a religious one) was practicable without an agreement between the various high religious authorities concerned."

3. "Not to consider any changes in existing conditions unless such changes were definitely demanded by public opinion for the improvement of public life and economic relations."

It decided to consider separately

1. Possible reforms in present Gregorian calendar:

2. The fixing of movable feasts, and, in particular, the fixing of Easter.

The League's special committee was composed of:

- J. van Hees (We): Professor at the University of Leyden (appointed by the League), Chairman;
- The Rev. Father Gianfranceschi, President of the Academy "Dei suoi Linee" (appointed by the Holy See);
- Professor D. Eugenio, Director of the Observatory of Athens (appointed by the Oecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople);
- The Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society of London (appointed by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury);
- M. G. Bigourdan, Secretary of the International Astronomical Union's Committee on the Calendar (appointed by the League);
- M. Wilkins H. Booth, banker, New York, then President of the International Chamber of Commerce (appointed by the League).

The committee spent three years investigating the calendar question, during which it examined 185 proposals for calendar reform received from 35 countries. It sent out questionnaires to governments, religious bodies and international associations, accompanied by a resolution of the International Chamber of Commerce recommending a special Congress at which the ecclesiastical, scientific and commercial world should be represented for the purpose of adopting a fixed and perpetual calendar, and by the minutes of the calendar-reform committee of the International Astronomical Union recommending certain principles for establishing a fixed calendar.

With regard to the general reform of the calendar, the League's committee eliminated those changes and schemes which it considered impracticable and directed attention to the principles of three main groups of reform:

The changes and schemes rejected were those which would

1. Change the beginning of the year from January 1 to the winter solstice, December 22;

2. Limit the year to a complete number of weeks, or 364 days, involving the addition from time to time of a leap week or leap month;

3. Divide the year into months of considerably different length;

4. Alter the names of the months.
The League's committee recommended (1926) that an International Conference for the conclusion of a convention for effecting calendar reform would await until the public had been sufficiently informed in the matter. It pointed out that when this preliminary condition was seen to exist in the different countries, the League would then be in a position to consider what steps might be taken to secure an international agreement.

In regard to the fixation or stabilization of Easter, its conclusions were that this is a point which the religious authorities concerned should be left to decide, but it suggested as the most practical date the Sunday following the second Saturday in April.

The National Committee's Questionnaires

Adopting the decision of the League of Nations committee that the question of Easter should be left to the religious authorities, the National Committee undertook a comprehensive inquiry to ascertain public opinion in this country.

First, on the question whether the calendar should be changed or simplified;

Second, whether the United States should participate in an International Conference;

And submitted informatively the principles of the 13-months and equal-quarters plans suggested by the League of Nations.

The Committee first sent to all leading organizations representing the different divisions of civil life questionnaires requesting, if calendar change were favored, that choice be made between the two proposals. The presence of "blank" days in each of them was stated. Each was illustrated and the advantages and objections to each, cited by the League's committee, were amplified.

This questionnaire was followed by a second and final one, again informatively presenting the two illustrations and requesting replies on the following two questions:

1. Do you favor a change or simplification of the calendar?
2. Do you favor the calling of an international conference to consider the question to be participated in by the United States without being committed to any special principle of revision?
Types of the two plans were described and illustrated in both questionnaires as follows:

**Plan I.** This contemplates a year of 13 equal months of 28 days each.

**Plan II.** This involves a year of 12 months of equal quarters (the months containing 30, 30 and 31 days).

The 13 months plan is illustrated by the International Fixed Calendar as shown in the diagram:

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The new month would be placed between June and July; the 365th day of the year would be dated December 29 with the suggested name of "Peace Day" or "Year Day" and observed as an extra Sabbath. Leap Day would be placed on June 29 and observed as an extra Sabbath or Holiday.

Arguments for and against the International Fixed Calendar are as follows:

**Advantages**

1. All months have the same number of workdays, Saturdays and Sundays and are directly comparable.
2. Each month has the same number of whole weeks. Fractions of weeks at month ends are eliminated.
3. The shifting of week-day names to different dates in every succeeding year and month is avoided. The fixing of permanent dates for public meetings, court sessions, educational schedules, etc., would be facilitated.
4. Periods of earning and spending would be coordinated; family and business budgeting would be simplified.

**Objections**

1. The number 13 is not divisible by 2, 3, 4 or 6.
2. The quarters of the 13-months year do not contain a whole number of months.
3. There would be 13 business closings instead of 12, involving increased bookkeeping.
4. In general, a greater number of adjustments in comparing past statistics and dates would be required than in the 12-months system.

5. All months would be comparable without any adjustments being necessary for unequal number of days or weeks. Split-week payrolls would be avoided. A great amount of clerical work would be eliminated, and expense saved, in the preparation of accounting and statistical reports in business, government, scientific, health and home affairs.
6. As there would be 13 monthly settlements during the year, there would be a faster turnover of money; the same business could be handled with less money.
7. Holidays would always occur on the same week-day. (For the interest of both industry and workers, it has been advocated that, irrespective of where the anniversary dates fall, in the week, the holiday itself be transferred to Monday, as now when it falls on Sunday, the anniversaries dates not being changed.)
8. The 13-months plan would render the calendar scientifically, completely and permanently.

**Plan II**

The type of alternative proposal—equalizing the quarters of the year—referred to in the Committee report is here illustrated:

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<th>JANUARY—30 days</th>
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**Five Su & Mo** **Five Tu & We** **Five Th Fr Sa**
Arguments for and against this scheme of calendar change are:

**Advantages**

1. The half-years and quarters are equal and have a whole number of months and weeks—three months, thirteen weeks.
2. Quarters and half-years can be statistically compared without adjustments for varying lengths.
3. Every month can contain the same number of working days. On the basis of working days each month is directly comparable with every other month.
4. It would involve relatively few changes in the habits and customs of the people and would avoid the confusion of a revolutionary revision.
5. It retains the present month as an accepted convenient, familiar unit.
6. It can provide for stabilizing Easter and other Church festivals and the fixed dating of celebrations of public holidays, assemblies, etc., as satisfactorily as the 13 months plan.

**Objections**

1. The months are not of the same length and are not directly comparable. Moreover, they differ as to the number and economic value of individual week-days, i.e., one has five Sundays, another five Saturdays.
2. It is less essential to equalize the quarters and half-years since accountings for these periods are less frequent—the proportion is given by statisticians as 1 to 3750—and are less important than monthly accountings.
3. The months do not contain a complete number of weeks, causing split-week payrolls.
4. The dates do not fall on the same day of the week in each month.
5. It interrupts, once a year and twice in leap years, the regular occurrence of the 7th day Sunday or Sabbath day of rest.
6. It offers only a partial solution of the calendar question.

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Results of Questionnaires

In selecting the organizations to which these questionnaires were to be sent, the National Committee was guided by their representative character in different branches of activity. They included national, state and local organizations.

The questionnaires in some cases prompted the taking of referenda among memberships; in others the question was considered at general meetings; in others replies were sent on the authority of boards of directors or executive committees.

Following are the results:

**Organizations which returned definite replies numbered 1433.**

Those in favor of calendar simplification or the participation of the United States in an International Conference to consider the question numbered 1154 or 80.5%.

Those opposed to calendar simplification and the participation of the United States in an International Conference numbered 268 or 19.5%.

Those who made a choice between the two plans numbered 488 of which 480, or over 98%, preferred the 13-months plan.

Those who replied to the question of the participation of the United States in an International Conference numbered 952, of which 781 or 82% were in favor.

A complete list of all organizations which replied favoring or disapproving the simplification of the calendar and a detailed summary are given in Appendix 1.

To illustrate the representative character of the organizations which took favorable action with regard to calendar simplification, a few typical ones are given below:

**Commerce, Industry and Finance**

American Bankers Association—Executive Council
American Society of Certified Public Accountants
Institute of American Meat Packers
Laundry Owners National Association of the United States (and Canada)
National Association of Cost Accountants
National Association of Dyers & Cleaners
National Association of Retail Druggists
National Association of Wool Manufacturers
National Confectioners Association
National Lumber Manufacturers Association
National Retail Dry Goods Association
National Wall Paper Wholesale Association
National Wholesale Grocers Association
Merchants Association of New York
United Typothetae of America
Chamber of Commerce, State of Connecticut
Chamber of Commerce, State of New York
271 local Chambers of Commerce
The effect of the questionnaire was to provoke widespread editorial discussion of the calendar question in the daily and periodical press and the publication of a great volume of news and descriptive articles on the movement. We have collected clippings of newspaper articles and editorials devoted to the subject aggregating 2,000 solid newspaper columns, which, we estimate, represents about one-third of all that has been published, numbering about 25,000 articles in all. We have copies of 115 magazines and trade publications which have voluntarily published extensive descriptive articles on the question. No money has been spent to secure any of this publicity.

There is also included as an appendix a list of individuals distinguished in different fields of business and professional life who have endorsed calendar simplification. (Appendix 2)

General Public Opinion

The preponderant majority of editorial opinion favors calendar change.

Especially significant of public interest have been the thousands of requests our Committee received from public libraries, schools, colleges, clubs and organizations of all sorts and innumerable individuals for informative material. More than 100,000 samples of calendar literature have been distributed. So many were the requests to furnish speakers to discuss the subject at meetings that the Committee was unable to comply with the demand.
Religious Interests

Having no religious representation in its membership, for reasons explained in the introductory note, the National Committee has made no attempt to ascertain religious opinion on calendar change. It considers, however, that it may be helpful to summarize the discussion which has already been had on the religious questions involved, abroad as well as in this country, in so far as it has come to its knowledge, and has done so in Annex C.

The Committee is of the opinion that the religious questions can be settled only at the contemplated International Conference in discussion with the religious authorities assembled, or with due regard to any previous agreement that may be reached among religious bodies.

The Committee here respectfully urges that these questions be given a careful study by all religious authorities, and that, together with other differences of opinion, they be considered by all concerned, with open minds and with the best interests of humanity in view.

Having completed its investigation, the National Committee wishes to say that it has taken great pleasure in such service as it has been able to give to the public, to the Government and to the League of Nations in the matter of improving the calendar. It expresses its thanks to the press and the many organizations and individuals who have encouraged and assisted it, and to the distinguished members of its special committees who have sponsored its inquiries.

It again expresses its hope that an International Conference on the question will soon be assembled, and that this government will in the near future indicate to the nations of the world its willingness to participate in such a conference. In the meantime it stands ready to render any further assistance that may be required.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Washington, July, 1929.

Chairman

 Annex A

THE CALENDAR'S DEFECTS AND INCONVENIENCES

The defects of the present calendar as a standard for measuring time are innate in its structure and were born of the ignorance and prejudices of ancient civilizations. Fundamentally, these defects are:

1. The lack of equality in the lengths of the months,
2. The fact that the months do not contain a whole number of weeks, and
3. The fact that the days of the week shift each year to different dates.

As it comes down to us, the calendar is the product of the effort of Julius Caesar in the first century B.C. to replace the imperfect lunar calendar in use by the Romans of that time by a solar calendar based on that of the Egyptians; of alterations made by Augustus Caesar in the number of the days in several of the months, and of the later introduction of the Christian seven day week.

Its structure became established in its present form during the fourth century A.D., the year of 365 days consisting of the twelve pagan months of unequal lengths—28, 29, 30 and 31 days—and the 52 Christian seven day weeks with one surplus day, and two surplus days in leap years. Although the calendar was wisely adjusted by Pope Gregory in 1582 to rectify the intercalation of too many leap days, requiring the omission of ten days, its patchwork construction and the irregularity of its units remain unchanged.*

Meantime the inconveniences which the calendar's defects impose have multiplied with the progress of civilization to its present state, and conspicuously so during the rapid economic expansion of the past hundred years. They are being felt more and more. A defect which grew to be a cause of very

*The Gregorian adjustment was rather quickly accepted in western Europe, except England, including the American colonies, in which the change was delayed until 1752. However, Russia, including all the followers of the Greek Orthodox churches, retained the Julian calendar until after the World War, and have only recently brought their reckoning into accord with the Gregorian scheme.
serious inconvenience is the splitting of weeks at the beginning and end of months and of years.

All these undisputed defects, as they affect modern conditions, may be more comprehensively described as follows:

1. *Inequality in the length of the divisions of the year.*

The divisions of the year, the months, quarters, and half years, are of unequal length. The months contain from 28 to 31 days. As a result, the number of days in the quarters are, respectively, 90 (91 in a leap year), 91, 92 and 92. The first half-year, therefore, contains two or three days less than the second.

2. *Lack of fixity in the calendar.*

The calendar is not fixed; it changes each year, the year, in fact, consists of fifty-two weeks, plus one or two days. Each year begins on a different day of the week, and the exact reproduction of the calendar of any year takes place only every 28 years. In consequence:

(a) The dates of periodical events can never be fixed with precision.

(b) The position of the weeks in the months, quarters, half-years and years varies each year; that is to say, the weeks overlap the divisions of a year and the year itself in a different way each time, and complications accordingly arise in the reckoning of accounts and the analysis of business, scientific, educational, health and other statistics based on the time element.

(c) Finally, since the months, quarters and half-years are unequal and since the various days of the week are not of the same value as regards the volume and character of trade and other activities, and the months and the years do not from year to year include the same number of individual week days, there can be no genuine statistical comparison between one month and another, nor one year and another, while the other subdivisions of the year—the half years, and quarters are likewise incapable of comparison.

The lack of comparability between the corresponding divisions of the year, particularly as to the months, is one of the
Effects on Business

Every well-managed business controls its operations on the basis of statistics of its past performance. These statistics are based on the calendar's monthly, quarterly and half-yearly periods, but preponderantly on the month. The month is the unit of time most used in business accounting. Unless adjustments are made to make accurate compensations for the inequality of the months and the shifting of the weeks and weeks' days' comparisons are distorted, examples of these calendar-caused distortions are immemorial. Graphic illustrations are shown in the accompanying charts.

There is a difference of 11% between the number of days in March and the number of days in February. Counting holidays, February is the shortest month of the year. In the sphere of industrial statistics and business accounting, an attempt to give a picture of progress by figures comparing the volume of production or other factors for a month which has

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most serious inconveniences. It makes inaccurate and deceptive a most important instrument used by all the organized agencies of civilization—commerce, science, education, agriculture, labor,—to measure progress and control their activities, i.e., statistical data.

For the management and control of modern affairs, comparative statistics are of fundamental importance. Evidence of this is the large number of commercial and industrial associations, labor, scientific and educational bodies, which maintain bureaus or institutes for the compilation and analysis of statistics pertinent to their activities. The compilation of statistical reports for commerce, labor, agriculture, transportation, education and other branches of national activity is one of the principal functions of the departments of the Government created to assist these activities.

**Effects on Business**

Every well managed business controls its operations on the basis of statistics of its past performance. These statistics are based on the calendar’s monthly, quarterly and half-yearly periods, but preponderantly on the month. The month is the unit of time most used in business accounting. Unless adjustments are made to make accurate compensation for the inequality of the months and the shifting of the weeks and week days, comparisons are distorted. Examples of these calendar-caused distortions are innumerable. Graphic illustrations are shown in the accompanying charts.

There is a difference of 11% between the number of days in March and the number of days in February. Counting holidays, there may be a difference of 19% between the number of working days in March and the number of working days in February depending upon how the calendar shifts the days of the week to different dates of the months from year to year. In the sphere of industrial statistics and business accounting, an attempt to give a picture of progress by figures comparing the volume of production or other factors for a month which has
27 working days with those for a month that has only 24, results in distortion unless adjustments are made to correct for the difference in their different number of days. Confusion is also caused by the occurrence in the months of fractional parts of weeks and of some week-days five times in the same month. For example, five pay-days sometimes occur in the same month; in fact, where concerns pay by the week, there must be four months in every year which have five payroll closings. Comparisons of these months with the months which have only four payroll closings are bound to be out of line unless adjustments are made. Similar distortions occur in those businesses for which the different days of the week have a varying economic value, such as the hotel business, the laundry business, department stores, the grocery trade, and transportation. Nearly all are affected by the varying number of Saturdays and Sundays in the months.

The Committee finds that these defects have already caused a considerable number of large commercial and industrial concerns in the United States and other countries to use private work calendars of their own in order to escape from calendar-caused errors as much as possible. These calendars, which in most cases divide the year into thirteen four-week periods are employed as a basis for accounting of operating costs, production, sales, payrolls, budgeting, etc.

As disclosed by a survey of the experience of forty-eight of these concerns, made by the American Management Association, they are able to control their business better with these equal-period work calendars and effect substantial savings. Some of them have been using such work calendars for more than 30 years. Their complaint is that they are still obliged to use the regular calendar for their outside transactions. The number of concerns which are using such calendars is rapidly increasing. (Appendix 3).

**On Scientific Investigation**

The time element figures to a large extent in scientific analysis and investigation such as of the periodicity of solar
phenomena, records of rainfall, temperature and other meteorological data, the flow of rivers, crop production, vital and health statistics, the periodicity of diseases, etc. Studies in these fields are similarly made more difficult by the irregularities of the calendar.

It is authoritatively stated that about 80 per cent of the nations have been obliged to abandon the monthly basis for vital statistics, and physical and sanitary surveys, and are utilizing weekly and 4-weekly periods for purposes of accurate analysis. A striking example of the difficulties encountered is the effect of the varying number of Saturdays and Sundays in a month on statistics of deaths from automobile accidents.

In a few countries health statistics are recorded in monthly totals and for ten-day periods. The effect is that Saturday's records are for one-half day, and Monday's for two and one-half days when the Health office is closed on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. With the days of the week shifting and the number of Sundays shifting through the months, the totals are misleading, varying up to 15 per cent from the truth.

The accurate tabulating of diseases, treatments, deaths, accidents, injuries and similar happenings is the first step toward their prevention and control. Opportunities for preventive effort are legion; one need only consider the tremendous economic gains that have resulted in two decades from the attention focussed on preventable accidents and illnesses. Professional initiative and resourcefulness are stimulated and increased by accurate knowledge of the factors that influence the health and welfare of the community.

**On Education**

In the field of education, the irregularities of the calendar have the same deceptive effect upon statistical data as in business, such as in comparative studies of school work, expenditures, attendance and educational trends.

Furthermore, the variations of the calendar and especially of the date of Easter, make it very difficult to arrange scholastic
calendars and curricula in harmony with it. The events of the school or college year, such as commencement and vacation periods shift each year to different dates or days of the week. Pupils, parents, school officers, college authorities are obliged to make adjustments each year for the varying dates on which schools and colleges must open and close and when vacations shall occur. Because of the inequality of the months, public school terms in many states are divided for the purposes of better administration, into "school months," consisting of 4 five-day teaching weeks, just as many business concerns use 4-week periods in accounting.

On Agriculture

Because so many industries are vitally affected by the production of the soil, it is essential that comparative statistical information as to the various phases of agriculture be available at regular intervals adequately and correctly to disclose the trends of production as well as the changes in climatic factors.

Recognizing this, the Department of Agriculture exerts itself to the fullest extent possible in collecting and disseminating such information. This includes the important data relative to daily, weekly, monthly and seasonal weather conditions, the prospective yields of the various crops from month to month as the season progresses, exports and imports of farm products, rate of consumption of the various food supplies, warehousing, storage, etc.

With months of unequal length, such statistical data are not truly comparable, and consequently, the true trends are more or less distorted. With reference to weekly weather reports, the weeks in one year cannot be precisely compared with corresponding weeks in another, because the calendar causes the weeks to drift through the months and seasons to a new position each succeeding year.
**On Labor**

In the domain of labor, the irregularities of the calendar cause confusion and annoyance in connection with the periods for paying wages, in the compilation of labor statistics and in the arrangement of dates of meetings.

Workers paid by the week, who pay monthly rents, union dues, installments on houses, furniture, clothing, automobiles, etc. experience incessant financial difficulties, because their weekly earnings do not coincide with these monthly bills. Employees paid by the month or half month, on the other hand, are inconvenienced by having to pay costs of food, and other weekly items some times four and some times five times in different months.

With regard to labor statistics, calendar-caused variations in figures showing the rise or fall of wages and their relation to production, cost of living and other economic factors are a source of constant trouble to the United States Department of Labor and in the research work conducted by trade unions. The accuracy of such statistics as showing true conditions is important as being the basis of collective agreements and certain measures for their execution. (Appendix 5; resolution of International Labor Conference.)

**On Home and Personal Affairs**

The time that is wasted, and the mental and physical energy that is expended in consulting calendars to find a day of the week or a date of the month is incalculable. This daily annoyance is familiar to everyone. Mistakes often made in the mental reckoning of dates are sometimes costly.

In home life and household management the calendar's irregularities, particularly the "split weeks" beginning or ending every month, are a source of irritation and confusion. Periods of earning and spending are not in harmony. Such household expenditures as the grocery bill and the meat bill, are most often paid by the week. Rent, light and heat are usually paid by the month. Some family incomes are received
by the week, some every two weeks, some semi-monthly and some monthly. This divergence among periods of income and outgo is confusing to the woman who endeavors to systematize her establishment. It makes family budgeting a troublesome problem.

On Government, Judicial and Legislative Affairs

The irregularities of judicial, legislative and political schedules under the present calendar are a cause of endless confusion to all those who have anything to do with courts, legislatures and other governmental affairs. It adds to the burden of their administration.

The whole judicial, political and legislative business of our forty-eight states, the territories and the Nation itself has to be based on a quicksand of shifting dates. Court calendars must be arranged on the basis of certain week days which change each year to different dates. No date of a month can be fixed for the opening of a term of court because, with the cycling of the calendar, a fixed date will eventually fall on Sunday. The consequence is that every state statute book is filled with indefinite provisions like the following in the Illinois Revised Statutes:

c. 37 Supreme Court opens on the first Monday of October, December, etc.

c. 18 Appellate Court, first Tuesday in March, October, etc.,

c. 77 Cook County Courts, third Monday of every month,

c. 78 Circuit Courts, third Monday of March, June, etc.,

and then four pages enumerating week-day dates for the different counties. A graphic illustration of these calendar-caused changes in the courts of Pennsylvania is given on an accompanying chart, No. 7.

Legislative sessions must begin on such days as a first Monday of a month or a Tuesday after a first Monday, which means a different date every year. Election dates in the different States and the National election date must likewise be indefinite. Inauguration dates similarly change. While the inauguration date for the President of the United States is fixed for March 4, that date falls from time to time on Sunday and the ceremony has to be postponed until March 5.

CALENDAR-CAUSED CHANGES IN COURT DATES

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CHART NO. 7
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS IN EACH MONTH OF 1926-27
(Allowance made for Saturday half-holiday and 7 holidays)

CHART NO. 8

NUMBER OF SATURDAYS IN EACH MONTH OF 1926

CHART NO. 9

HOTELS
The Value of Each Day of the Week Expressed as a Percentage Of the Week as a Whole

Percentage Variations in Value of the Months in 1926 Each Month as a Percent of Jan. as 100

CHART NO. 10

40

41
BANK DEBITS IN NEW YORK
The Value of Each Day of the Week Expressed as a Percentage Of the Week as a Whole

RAILWAY CARS HAULED IN U.S.
The Value of Each Day of the Week Expressed as a Percentage Of the Week as a Whole

Percentage Variations in Value of the Months in 1926
Each Month as a Percent of Jan. as 100

Percentage Variations in Value of the Months in 1926
Each Month as a Percent of Jan. as 100

CHART NO. 11

CHART NO. 12
HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

The problem of calendar reform has occupied the minds of men from earliest times, but the solutions applied never have been the best possible owing to the lack of the scientific knowledge available to the present age.

Early calendars, prior to the Christian era, were, with the exception of the Egyptian and an ancient Hebrew calendar, based on the phases of the moon, the most obvious and easily understandable astronomical phenomenon. They generally consisted of 12 months of 29 and 30 days. They were imperfect because the lunar month of 29.53 days is not commensurable with the solar year of 365.24 days, and 12 such months accounted for only 354 or 355 days.

The Egyptian calendar consisting of 12 equal months of 30 days each, with five supernumerary days celebrated as festivals, very closely approximated the true length of the year, as did the early Hebrew calendar which, likewise, had 12 equal months and five supernumerary days. (There is historical testimony in the Book of Jubilees that the Hebrews at one time, also used an ecclesiastical calendar of 13 equal months of 28 days each.)

Neither of these calendars prevailed, however, after the rise of Rome and the general adoption of the Julian calendar. While the Julian was a solar calendar and a great improvement on the Roman lunar calendar, the inequalities in the length of the lunar months were increased by the irregular distribution among them of the 11 additional days needed to complete the solar year. Another improvement was the introduction of a leap year rule, but here another inadequate solution was applied, as the rule proved inaccurate and necessitated the Gregorian correction of the 16th century.

Since then, as the necessary astronomical knowledge became available, numerous proposals for further improvement of the calendar have been made, and one radical experiment was tried, that of France during the Revolution, which proved an impractical one, chiefly because of ten-day weeks.

In recent times, because of the growing realization of the calendar's defects and inconveniences, many minds in many countries have been at work on the problem, developing the thought of business men as well as scientists and ecclesiastics. With virtual unanimity, their proposals aim to establish greater uniformity in the divisions of the year and in most cases a perpetual fixed relation between the weeks and the months. The fixed relation would be established by what has come to be known as the "blank day principle" which consists of regarding the surplus day over the fifty-two weeks in ordinary years and the two surplus days in leap years, as having no week-day name, although each would have its date in the month. The introduction of these blank days would avoid the drifting of the weeks through their twenty-eight year cycle, fix their relation to the months and establish a permanent date for each week-day. Various special names for the blank days have been suggested.

Some proposals would merely rearrange the lengths of the months without the use of blank days. Others would shorten the year to exactly 52 weeks, allowing the surplus days to accumulate until they would amount to a week, which would then be intercalated as a "leap week," prolonging every fifth or sixth year to 53 weeks. Other schemes propose in a similar fashion the intercalation of a "leap month."

Other differences in these plans are found in their varying methods of sub-dividing the year, in dates for beginning the year, and in other details.

The first known proposal to use blank days to establish a fixed and perpetual calendar is that of l'Abbé Marc Mastrofini, an Italian Catholic priest, published in Rome in 1835 with ecclesiastical sanctions. He proposed to have every year begin on Sunday with the last day of the year (the blank day) to be observed as an eighth day feast. Leap Day (the other blank day) was to be Intercalary Day.
Notable among the later proposals is that of Moses B. Cotsworth, a Canadian, made some thirty years ago, for a fixed calendar dividing the year into 13 equal months of 28 days each. The last 13 days of June and the first 15 days of July would be formed into a mid-year month for which he suggests the name of Sol (the Sun). He would have the blank days observed as extra rest days or Sabbaths, suggesting that the annual blank day to be called “Year Day” (December 29) and observed as an international Sabbath dedicated to Peace. Leap day would be June 29. Both days would be 8th days in their respective weeks. All holidays would be placed on the nearest Monday.

Mr. Cotsworth was consulted by the League of Nations committee of inquiry as an expert on calendar reform and performed the voluntary service of analyzing the 185 proposals considered by that committee. Known as “The International Fixed Calendar,” this proposal has attracted wide attention both in Europe and the Americas, and being based on one of the principles of calendar reform commended by the League of Nations it was accordingly used by our Committee in its questionnaires as an illustration.

**International Conferences**

The present movement contemplating an International Conference to decide upon the best method, has been preceded since 1900 by much discussion of the subject at different international gatherings of commercial, scientific and religious bodies. Studies of the question were presented and in some cases resolutions were adopted urging an International Conference. Notable among these gatherings were:

In 1900 the Evangelical Conference at Eisenach.
In 1910 the London Congress of Permanent International Committees of Chambers of Commerce and of Commercial Associations.
In 1912 the Boston Congress of the same associations.
In 1913 the International Association of Academies at Petrograd.
In 1914 the Paris Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations, which requested the Swiss Government to convocate an international conference on the question.

In 1914, also, the Liege Congress, held at the instance of the International Chamber of Commerce, at which religious, scientific, commercial and industrial authorities were present.

In 1919 the Congress of the International Astronomical Union, which formed a special committee for the study of this question; the first president elected to this committee was the late Cardinal Mercier.

In 1921 the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which met in London.

In 1922 the Congress of the International Astronomical Union at Rome.

In 1924 the assembly of the Geodesic and Geophysical Union at Madrid.

The most effective of the foregoing were the 1921 Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce and the 1922 Congress of the Astronomical Union. Both of these were directly influential in causing the League of Nations in 1923 to appoint its Special Committee of Inquiry into Calendar Reform. The International Chamber adopted a resolution recommending “the convening in the near future of a special congress at which the ecclesiastical, scientific and commercial worlds should be represented for the purpose of adopting a perpetual and fixed calendar.”

N.B. Just as this report is about to be printed, the National Committee is in receipt of the text of a resolution adopted at the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam, July 8-13, 1929 as follows:

“The International Chamber of Commerce, earnestly desiring that the date of Easter should be fixed without delay and that the calendar should be reformed, reafirms at its Fifth Congress in Amsterdam its previous resolutions at the First Congress at London, 1921, the Second Congress at Rome, 1923, and the Third Congress at Brussels, 1925.

“The Chamber notes with satisfaction that several nations at the instance of the League of Nations have organized special committees to study calendar improvement and the fixing of Easter. The Chamber urges that other nations should follow that same practical course and that the League should convene an International Conference to secure without further delay the improvement for which the world’s commerce has so often asked.”

The International Astronomical Union published the minutes of the discussion of its committee for calendar reform, which considered the subject from a scientific point of view. Its object was to determine the fundamental basis of a calendar which would be as near perfect as possible.
The committee agreed that the calendar should be fixed and perpetual and based on the solar year as a whole. To accomplish this, it was indispensible that the calendar should consist of fifty-two weeks plus one blank day in ordinary years and two blank days in leap years. This principle being adopted, the committee made certain recommendations to effect greater uniformity in the divisions of the year and for the date on which it should begin, and expressed the desire that the date of Easter be stabilized. These recommendations of the astronomers and the resolution of the International Chamber were made the starting point of the League of Nations inquiry.

Further international action was taken on the question in 1928 by the Sixth Congress of Pan-American States at Havana which adopted a resolution:

"That it be recommended to the countries, members of the Pan-American Union, that each appoint a National Committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the Calendar, and that they make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an International Conference to determine which is the best method of reform."

The Movement in the United States

In the United States the calendar movement first came to the front shortly after the World War through the activities of the Liberty Calendar Association. This association in 1922 held a deliberative meeting in Washington attended by advocates of calendar reform from other countries. It finally adopted Mr. Cotsworth's 13-months plan as the most practical. The question was also taken up at this time by the standardization committee of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. This committee in 1922 took affirmative action in favor of the calling of an International Conference, which added weight to the resolution already adopted by the International Chamber in 1921 and led the Chamber to call the resolution directly to the attention of the League of Nations.

Legislative interest in the movement first was manifested by the introduction of a bill into Congress in 1922 by Representative Thomas D. Schall to provide for the adoption of the 13-months plan approved by the Liberty Calendar Association, referred to as the Liberty Calendar. Hearings on this bill were held by the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Further impetus to the movement in this country was undoubtedly given by the Chairman of the National Committee prior to its creation. Among others, he became interested in the 13-months plan proposed by Mr. Cotsworth, and prepared a questionnaire setting forth its advantages and disadvantages which in 1927 he submitted to about one thousand leading business and professional men. Of six hundred replies received, 93% favored the adoption of this plan as a most practical method of improving the calendar. The results of this questionnaire, as well as other material accumulated in his inquiry were turned over by him to the National Committee.

Interest was also aroused by a questionnaire sent out to all its members by the American Management Association relating to the 13 months plan which resulted in approximately 300 replies. Of those who replied, 90 per cent were in favor of adopting this plan of calendar revision. The ten percent who were not in favor, were not unanimous in their reasons.

Further legislative interest has been manifested since the inquiry of the National Committee began by the introduction into the 70th Congress on December 5, 1928 by Representative Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of a resolution (House Joint Resolution No. 334) "requesting the President to propose on behalf of the United States, to the nations of the world, the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar, or "to accept an invitation on behalf of the United States to participate in such a conference upon the proposal of any other "nation or group of nations." This resolution cited in its preamble the Pan-American resolution adopted in Havana and mentioned the 13-months plan as a method by which the defects of the present calendar might be rectified.
Extensive hearings were held on this resolution, at which testimony was given by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee, by several government members of the Committee authorized to appear by different government departments, and by representatives of banking, railroad, insurance, commercial, manufacturing, educational and women's interests. All testified as to the need of calendar revision and favored the calling of an International Conference. Illustrations were given by many of the witnesses of the inconveniences imposed by the defects of the calendar in their respective affairs, and a number of them connected with concerns using the thirteen-period private calendar explained its advantages and in each case advocated the general adoption of such a calendar to replace the present one.

Testimony was also given by rabbis representing Jewish religious groups and clergymen of the Seventh Day Adventist and Seventh Day Baptist communions in opposition to the 13-months plan because of its use of the blank day principle, to which fuller reference is made in Annex C.

No action was taken upon the resolution by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the 70th Congress. It was reintroduced (House Joint Resolution No. 60) by Mr. Porter into the 71st Congress on April 29, 1929, without reference to any particular plan of revision, and is still pending.

In 1927 the calendar question was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which appointed a committee to study it. This committee reported in favor of changing the calendar and of the participation of the United States in an International Conference to formulate a plan for calendar reform (See Appendix 6). At the Chamber's annual meeting on May 3, 1929 the delegates adopted a suggestion of its resolutions committee that this report be placed before the membership for a referendum vote.
Numerous disadvantages result, both from a civil and a religious point of view. In the civil sphere, schools, university and judicial work, and commercial interests, including those relating to transport, are particularly affected. The beginning of the scholastic year and some of its holidays are fixed, whereas others are movable. The same disadvantages apply to judicial or administrative holidays. Many commercial transactions and the transport services connected with them are severely prejudiced by the changing date of Easter. In particular, business dealing with textiles, articles of fashion and the hotel-keeping industry, since Easter marks the beginning of the spring fashions and is an important date from the tourist point of view. If Easter is early, the weather of the Northern Hemisphere being unfavorable in the temperate zones at this time of the year, traveling and changes in dress are postponed. If, on the other hand, Easter is late, there is more tourist business, but the textile trade in springwear is severely injured, because summer articles are purchased at once. In a general way the organization of traffic and transport is disturbed by the changing date of Easter. From the religious point of view, there are disadvantages due to the fact that the number of Sundays in the year being practically fixed, the services of the Roman Catholic liturgy which cannot take place before Easter when this festival is early have to be postponed until after Whitsun tide.

Little discussion has been had on the Easter question in this country among religious authorities. The inquiry of the League of Nations' special committee, however, resulted in expressions on the subject by the three apostolic churches, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Anglican, and by a number of evangelical churches in Europe, none of which was unfavorable, nor raised any questions of dogma. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America expressed its "sincere interest." The expressions are summarized in the League committee's report as follows:

"Most of the Christian Churches have declared themselves disposed to accept the stabilization of Easter, on condition that the measures are adopted by the various Churches simultaneously. The Holy See has indeed stated that it does not think it possible, except for the most weighty reasons, to interfere with the religious tradition of centuries; but it has declared that, if it can be shown that the fixing of the festival of Easter would be of universal benefit, it would submit the question to the next Oecumenical Council."

**MOON-WANDERING EASTERS**

The date of Easter, governed by the first full moon after the vernal equinox, drifts 33 days between March 22 and April 25.
It is of interest that the British Parliament in August, 1928, enacted a bill providing for the stabilization of Easter on the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, although the bill will not go into effect until "regard shall be had to any opinion expressed by any church or other Christian bodies." (Appendix 5)

The Principle of The Blank Day

Those reforms which involve the introduction of so-called blank days and thus interrupt the continuity of the weekly cycle have aroused the opposition of rabbis representing Jewish religious groups in Europe and America and clergymen of the Seventh Day Adventist and Seventh Day Baptist churches in this country. A conflict between the religious tenets of this group and the scientific and practical viewpoints of the advocates of the blank day principle is thus presented.

The Sabbatarian ministers assert that such interruption of the weekly cycle and consequently the interruption of the continuity of 7th day Sabbath observance, would be a violation of divine law ordained at the creation of the world. They cite the fourth commandment of Moses "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work but the seventh is the Sabbath." They assert that the seven day cycle never has been broken. Not only would such a breach in Sabbath continuity do violence to their religious convictions, but it would interfere with the free exercise of their religion because it would cause their present Sabbath, under such a calendar, to fall on a different day of the week each succeeding year. In the opinion of M. Israel Levi, Chief Rabbi of France, it would "inflict additional sacrifices on the Jews."

These objections were voiced before the League of Nations special committee of inquiry by chief rabbis of Europe and by rabbis and clergymen of the Sabbatarian communions at the Washington hearings on the first Porter resolution. They announced their refusal to accept the blank day principle.

None of them voiced objections to the idea of reforming the calendar; on the contrary they went on record at Washington in favor of it, and the calling of an International Conference, but demanded that provision be made against the interruption of the seventh day Sabbath.

Both before the League's committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee, they presented a substitute proposal which would be satisfactory to them. This was to shorten the year to 364 days and allow the surplus day in ordinary years and the two surplus days in leap years to accumulate until they amounted to a week, which would be added every fifth or sixth year as a leap week.* The remaining 364 days could then be divided either into equal quarters or into 13 equal months. To the Foreign Affairs Committee the proposal was also made by the rabbis that the 364 days be divided into 13 months of 28 days each and the surplus days allowed to accumulate until they amounted to a 28 day month which would be added every 23rd year.†

All such proposals were considered faulty by the League's committee, because they introduce years whose lengths differ so greatly as to give rise to very serious difficulties in comparing annual statistics, fixing anniversaries festivals, etc.

The League's committee, taking the Sabbatarian objections into consideration, recommended that

"There should in particular be a fresh examination by the opposing religious bodies of the principle of the blank day"

*Dr. Charles F. Marvin says:
"As a matter of fact, this suggestion is unworkable, because if we retain the quadrennial leap year, allowing the days to accumulate, it is easily shown that the number of years which must elapse before a week can be introduced changes from 5 to 6, and sometimes 7 and 11 years. When 11 years intervene, two weeks must be interpolated to maintain the first day of the year continuously on Sunday. An astronomer by the name of Searle has shown that the following leap week rule is possible with the Gregorian cycle of 97 leap days in 400 years, namely, every year ending in 5 or 0 is a leap year week, except those years ending in 50 or 00, and also excepting the last leap week year in a cycle of 400 years. This rule, while workable, involves long intervals of adjustment to true reckoning, and wide variations in the calendar dates of fixed astronomical events like the equinox, solstice, and other definite astronomical dates. Still other leap week rules, better than the foregoing, are possible with the Gregorian cycle, but quite impossible with the leap year cycle adopted by Russia and the Greek Churches."

†Dr. Marvin says:
"It is easy to show that this rule is unworkable with the Gregorian cycle of 400 years, because this complete cycle does not contain a whole number of 28-day months, and therefore a fractional month must be carried on into succeeding cycles."
and "discussion on this subject in each country between religious bodies and others interested in the matter."

No objections to the introduction of blank days have been voiced by the authorities of any other religious bodies as far as is known by the National Committee. The attitude of some of them may be judged from the report of the League of Nations special committee which commended the two blank day schemes of reform and which included in its membership appointees of the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Anglican churches.

The League’s committee stated, with reference to the declarations of these representatives, that

"From the point of view of dogma, strictly speaking, the idea of the reform of the calendar, both with regard to the fixing of Easter and the more general question of the reform of the Gregorian Calendar, does not meet with difficulties of such a nature that they could be regarded beforehand as insuperable."

Following are replies or quotations from them made by the authorities of a number of religious bodies to the League’s questionnaire. This communication, dated November 2, 1923, advised them that the special committee had taken as its starting point the recommendation of the International Chamber of Commerce and the minutes of the calendar reform committee of the International Astronomical Union (which adopted the blank day principle) copies of which were enclosed.

The Holy See:
Apostolic Nunciature in Switzerland, Berne, March 7th, 1924.

"The Holy See notes with satisfaction that the League of Nations has explicitly recognized that the question of the reform of the calendar, particularly so far as it concerns the fixing of Easter, is a pre-eminently religious question, and that any changes which might be made in this direction, though they would meet with no difficulties from the point of view of dogma, would nevertheless involve the abandonment of deeply rooted traditions from which it would be neither legitimate nor desirable to depart, except for weighty considerations connected with the general interest.

The Ecumenical Patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church:

"The Orthodox Church, although it would prefer a calendar preserving the continuity of the week, is not bound by this view should the other Churches agree to accept a new calendar entailing the interruption of the continuity of the week."

The President of the German Evangelical Church:

(After discussing the question of Easter.)

"I must, however, refrain from discussing such of the proposed reforms as are not of direct interest to the German Evangelical Churches, including in particular, the question of the desirability of a general reform and the character that such a reform should assume. In these matters I must leave all decisions in the hands of the competent German Government authorities."

The Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches:

"The Council of the Federation could also, without difficulty, agree to calendar reform which consisted of unifying the calendar. It would not be opposed to the scheme of dividing the year into four quarters of 91 days (beginning on Sundays) and providing for a year-day outside the calendar at the end of December (December 31st) and a day outside the calendar every five or six years at the end of June (June 31st) and which, apart from these considerations, would maintain the present division of the year into seven-day weeks."

The Christian Science Board of Directors:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors wishes to state that the Christian Science Church recognizes no distinctly religious holidays except Sunday, and that, as an organization it is quite indifferent as to the method of reforming the calendar now under your consideration."

(Signed) LUIGI MAGLIONE, Archbishop of Caesarea, Apostolic Nuncio."
Annex D

OTHER CURRENT CALENDARS

The international need for a universal calendar is emphasized by the fact that many different calendars other than the Gregorian are in use by hundreds of millions of people in Asia and Africa. Not only are these calendars in themselves defective, but their variation from the Gregorian is a cause of difficulty and confusion in international intercourse. Some of these current calendars are:

- The Chinese luni-solar calendar serving 450 millions in Asia.
- The Mohammedan 12-moons calendar, which drifts through all the seasons, serving about 275 millions in Asia and Africa.
- The 17 different calendars used by about 320 millions in India.
- Numerous varieties of calendars used in Africa.

It is a significant fact that among the advanced elements of the Mohammedan, Chinese and Indian peoples, the use of data and calculations based on the Gregorian calendar has in recent years begun to prevail over the use of those based on their own calendars. This is undoubtedly due to the more extensive use of the Gregorian calendar in international commerce, correspondence, science and literature. This tendency encourages confidence that a simplified Gregorian calendar will ultimately be accepted by the present users of other calendars, and that the establishment of a common calendar for the whole world is a practical ideal, even though other calendars may continue to be used for religious purposes.

India's 17 Calendars

To illustrate the present calendar confusion, the 17 varied calendars used in India are listed below. We are indebted for this information to Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth to whom the list was supplied by Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Mr. G. Sethi, Advisor to the Workers Delegates for India to the International Labor Conference. Some of these calendars are lunar, some solar, and they vary also as to the dates for beginning of the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Calendars</th>
<th>Where Must be Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assamese</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Bengali</td>
<td>Bengal Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bikrami (See Punjabi)</td>
<td>Burma and parts of Bengal officially all over India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Bombay Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Gregorian</td>
<td>All parts of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujrati</td>
<td>By Jews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Hindoo</td>
<td>Mysore, West India and Parts of Madras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>South of Bombay, Poona, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanarese</td>
<td>Malabar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharahstra</td>
<td>Marwar States and by Merchant class all over India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Malayi</td>
<td>All parts of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marwari</td>
<td>Orissa, part of Madras and greater part of Behar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mohammedan</td>
<td>Scattered in most parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriya</td>
<td>Punjab Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsee</td>
<td>South of India and all Ceylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi (Bikremini)</td>
<td>North of Madras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Tamil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the six different calendars, checked with asterisks in the above list, the Government of India prints an ephemeris consisting of no less than 3,273 legal sized pages of calendar data, recording the meridian transits of the sun, moon, and key-stars for each day in every year, in order to facilitate the location of seasons, festivals, holidays etc., for each approaching year, and to co-ordinate history dates. Such data have not been printed for the other 11 calendars.

On page 4 of Volume I of this huge ephemeris it is recorded that “An Indian compiler devotes three months to preparing each year’s calendar.”

Page 16 records that “The earliest example known of a well authenticated week-day in Indian inscriptions…is in a year corresponding to A.D. 484—6 years after Buddha died.” Since then the following complexity of different names of week-days...
has arisen, as recorded by Robert Swell in "The Indian Calendar" (1896), which on page 2 says:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>more than 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>more than 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>more than 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>more than 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>more than 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>more than 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>more than 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To these conflicts of calendars are attributed periodic conflicts between Hindus and Mohammedans in India, because, according to The London Times, "every thirty years, for two or three years in succession, a Mohammedan period of mourning dependent on a lunar calendar overlaps and clashes with a Hindoo period of rejoicing fixed by a solar calendar."

"The case for making the solar calendar universal in every detail is from the point of view of the convenience of the human race overwhelming," is the Times' comment on these discrepancies.

Annex E

INTERNATIONAL INCONVENIENCES CAUSED BY SHIFTING HOLIDAYS

Among the inconveniences caused in international business by the lack of fixity in the Gregorian and other calendars is the shifting each year of the holidays of the different countries to different dates of the month or different days of the week.

Of the 365 days in the year, 289 are bank or public holidays in one country or another. The annual change in the dates or week-days on which they fall requires of governments and banking and commercial organizations doing an international business the labor of keeping accurate track of them in order to avoid unnecessary expense, waste of time and serious mistakes in such matters as foreign exchange, presentment of negotiable paper, delivery of goods, cablegraphic correspondence, etc.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for example, publishes each year a book of 100 pages, "Bank and Public Holidays Throughout the World," because, to quote from its foreword:

"Knowledge of these dates is important to banking and business organizations because of their influence upon exchange trading, because of the significance of delays in the delivery of business or personal cables, because of possible economies in the use of deferred cable rates and because of changes involved in the dates of presentment of negotiable papers."
SUMMARY OF INQUIRY

Definite Replies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In favor of Calendar Simplification or an international conference</td>
<td>1154</td>
<td>80.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposed to calendar simplification or an international conference</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preference as to Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressing preference for 13 months plan</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing preference for equal quarters plan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participation in Conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who favored the conference</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favoring an International Conference</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposed to International Conference</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communications were received from approximately four hundred other organizations which at the time of writing had taken no action in the matter.

IN FAVOR

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Agricultural Publishers Association 3-C
American Academy of Arts and Sciences 1-3-C
American Academy of Speech Correction 1-C
American Alpine Club 3-C
American Association for the Advancement of Science C
American Association of Clinical Research 3-C
American Association of College Registrars 3-C
American Association of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery 3-C
American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists 3-C
American Association of Teachers of Italian 3-C
American Association of University Instructors in Accounting 1-3-B
American Association of University Professors 3-A
American Association of Vocational Counsellors 3-C
American Bankers Association 3-C
American Child Health Association 3-C
American Dental Trade Association 3-C
American Dialect Society 1-A
American Drop Forging Institute 1-A
American Fair Trade Association 3-C
American Federation of Teachers 1-3-C
American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers Association 1-3-A
American Homes Bureau 1-C
American Hospital Association 3-C
American Institute of Homeopathy 1-3-C
American Meteorological Society 1-3-B
American Nature Association 1-3-C
American Occupational Therapy Association 1-C
American Paper and Pulp Association 1-3-B
American Peace Society 3-C
American Photo Engravers Association 1-3-B
American Railway Bridge and Building Association 3-C
American Refractories Institute 3-C

Appendix I.

The National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States herewith presents alphabetical lists of 1433 organizations which definitely replied to two questionnaires on the subject of Calendar Simplification or whose action in the matter has been otherwise communicated to the committee.

The first questionnaire asked for replies to the following two questions:

1. Do you favor a change or simplification of the present calendar?
2. If so which principle do you favor; that of 13 months of 28 days each; or that of 12 months consisting of equalized quarters of 91 days, each with months of 30, 30 and 31 days?

The second questionnaire asked for replies to these two questions:

1. Do you favor simplification or improvement of the present calendar?
2. Do you approve the calling of an international conference, to be participated in by the United States, to consider the calendar question, without being committed to any special principle of revision?

The first list under the title "In Favor" contains all those organizations which approved simplification of the calendar or the participation of the United States in an international conference to consider the question.

The figure 1 indicates those which favored calendar simplification and preferred the "13 months plan."

The figure 2 indicates those which favored calendar simplification and preferred the "equal quarters plan."

The figure 3 indicates those which favored calendar simplification and the participation of the United States in an international conference to consider the question.

The figure 4 indicates those which, without stating they favored calendar simplification, favored the participation of the United States in an international conference to consider the question.

The second list under the title "Opposed" contains those which disapproved simplification of the calendar or the participation of the United States in an International Conference to consider the question.

The letter "A" indicates those whose replies were given on the authority of a referendum or inquiry taken among membership.

The letter "B" indicates those whose replies were given on the authority of a resolution or action taken at meetings or conventions.

The letter "C" indicates those replies given on the authority of a board of directors, governors, trustees, managers, executive committee or council.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Short Line Railroad Association 4-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Agricultural Engineers 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Certified Public Accountants 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Civil Engineers C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Naturalists 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Plant Physiologists 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Swedish Engineers 4-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Zoologists 5-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Statistical Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Student Health Association 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Tree Association 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Walnut Manufacturers Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amusement Managers Association 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcady Executives, Inc. 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Credits of America 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Newspaper Correspondents of America 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Official Agricultural Chemists 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Wooden Ware Manufacturers 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Business and Public Affairs 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Electrogamists 1-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Government Officials in Industry (of the United States and Canada) 3-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Teachers of Religion 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brotherhood of Saint Andrew in the United States 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Managers and Owners Association 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Plant Industry 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Order of Foresters 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Writers Guild 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Students Alliance 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Church of the Brethren (Moravian) Board of Elders—Northern Diocese 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of the Brethren, General Board of Education 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Art Association of America C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational Education Society 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Education Association 1-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cordage Institute 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Council of the American Physical Society 3-B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cum Laude Society 1-B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dancing Masters of America 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Daughters of the King 4-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employing Photo Engravers Association of America 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employing Printers Educational Association 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleet Reserve Association 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture Club of America 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Girl Scouts of America, National Executive Committee C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glass Bottle Blowers Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glazed Fancy Paper Manufacturers Association 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grange League Federation Exchange 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeting Card Association 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illuminating Glassware Guild 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Research Laboratories 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of American Meat Packers 1-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Accounts Society 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>International Acetylene Association 1-3-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Association of Electrical Inspectors 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Association of Machinists 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Association Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Brotherhood of Bookbinders 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Congress of Architects, American Section 3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Council for Education of the Exceptional Child 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventors League of the United States 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Walton League of America 3-C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juillard Musical Foundation 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry Owners National Association of the United States and Canada 1-3-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry Workers International Union 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association 1-3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mennonites of North America, General Conference 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Association 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Directors Association 4-C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle and Allied Trades Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulding and Picture Frame Manufacturers Credit Bureau 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Academy of Sciences 1-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Amusement Parks 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Bakers Supply Houses C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Association of Cost Accountants 1-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Association of Dyers and Cleaners 1-3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Association of High School Supervisors and Inspectors 3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Association of Insurance Agents 3-C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Manufacturers of Heating and Cooking Appliances 3-C</td>
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<td>National Association of Marketing Officials 3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Association of Printing Ink Makers 3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Association of Purchasing Agents 4-A</td>
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<td>National Association of Retail Druggists 1-3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Association of Steam Specialty Manufacturers 3-A</td>
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<td>National Association of Steel Furniture Manufacturers 3-C</td>
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<td>National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools 3-C</td>
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<td>National Association of Wool Manufacturers 3-C</td>
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<td>National Automobile Chamber of Commerce 3-C</td>
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<td>National Bureau for the Advancement of Music 1-C</td>
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<td>National Colored Parent Teachers Association 3-B</td>
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<td>National Community Foundation 1-B</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Confectioners Association 1-C</td>
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<td>National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research 3-C</td>
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<td>National Council on Religion in Higher Education 3-C</td>
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<td>National Distributors Association 3-C</td>
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<td>National Education Association—Department of Business 3-C</td>
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<td>National Federation of Commerce Guilds 3-C</td>
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<td>National Federation of Federal Employees 1-3-C</td>
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<td>National Fertilizer Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association 1-3-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Hotel Protective Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Public Administration 3-C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National League of Nursing Education 1-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Luggage Dealers Association 1-3-B</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Lumber Manufacturers Association 3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Municipal League 4-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Museum of Engineering and Industry 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Outdoor Furniture Manufacturing Association 4-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Research Council 1-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Retail Dry Goods Association 3-B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Retail Furniture Association 1-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Rivers and Harbors Congress 3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Society of College Teachers of Education 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Standard Parts Association 3-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Sugar Brokers Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Tobacco Wholesalers' Association 1-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Warm Air Heating Association 3-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Wholesale Grocers Association 3-B</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional and interstate

- Astronomical Society of the Pacific 3-C
- Eastern Hollow Building Tile Manufacturers Association 3-A
- Gannett Newspapers, 1-C
- Gulf Pitch Pine Association 1-3-B
- Inland Daily Press Association 1-3-A-B
- Louisiana-Mississippi Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association 3-C
- Middle States Textile Manufacturers Association C
- Mountain States Association of Ice Industries 3-C
- New England Association of College Teachers of Education 3-C
- New England Coal Dealers Association 1-C
- North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools 2-C
- Northern Baptist Convention, Board of Education 3-C
- Northwestern Association of Secondary and Higher Schools 3-C
- Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative, Inc. 3-C
- Pacific Ice Cream Manufacturers Association 3-C
- Pacific States Paper Trade Association 3-C
- Southeastern Demurrage and Storage Bureau 1-3-C
- Southern Alluvial Sand Association 3-C
- Southern Appalachian Coal Operators Association 3-C
- Southern Interior Traffic Association 1-C
- Southern Hotel Association 3-C
- Southwestern Car Service Association 1-C
- Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators Association 1-3-C
- Supply Men of Pacific Ice Cream Industry C
- Trans-Continental Freight Bureau 3-C
- West Coast Lumbermen's Association 3-C
- Western Arts Association 1-C
- Western Forestry and Construction Association 3-C
- Western Petroleum Refining Association 3-C
- Western Weighing Inspection Bureau 1-C
- Wisconsin-Upp er Michigan Florists Association 3-C

State and territorial

- Alabama Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers 3-C
- Arizona State Federation of Labor 3-C
- Arkansas Cotton Growers Association 1-C
- Associated Industries of Alabama 1-3-C
- Associated Industries of Washington 3-C
- Association of California Secondary School Principals 3-C
- Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania 1-B
- Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers of New York State 4-C
- Association of New York State Canners 1-G
- Cafeterias de Porto Rico 3-C
- California Cattlemen's Association 3-C
- California High School Principals Association 1-C
- California Kindergarten Primary Association 1-3-C
- California Retail Hardware and Implement Association 3-C
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- DeWitt, Arkansas 3-C
- Dodge City, Kansas 3-C
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- Eunice, Louisiana 1-B
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- Eveleth, Minnesota 1-3-C
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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

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American Caterers Association C
American Hatter's Fur Cutters Association
American Institute of Consulting Engineers C
American Standards Association C
Armcro Culvert Manufacturers Association C
Associated General Contractors of America A
Baron de Hirsch Fund—New York C
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Interfraternity Conference C
International Metal Engravers Union A
Jewish Education Association C
Mahogany Association C

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies C
National Benedectine Education Association C
National Civil Service Reform League C
National Clay Products Industrial Association C
National Hay Association C
National Historical Society C
National Lumber Exporters Association C
National Retail Hardware Association C
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Association of Manufacturing Confectioners—State of New York C
California Wholesale Potato Dealers Association C
Colorado Jobbers Credit Association C
Contracting Plasterers Association—Southern California B
Illinois Grain Dealers Association C
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Louisiana Engineering Society C
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Maine Canners Association B
Maryland History Teachers Association B
Michigan Engineering Society C
Montana Coal Operators Association C
New Jersey Mason Material Dealers Association C
New Mexico Bankers Association C
Ohio Live Stock Cooperative Association C
Ohio Parent Teachers Association C
Outdoor Advertising Association of Michigan C
Retail Merchants Association of Georgia C
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Washington State Hotel Association C
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West Virginia Live Stock Shipping Association C
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Wyoming Engineering Society B
### Chambers of Commerce

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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Alton, Illinois C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auburn, Nebraska B</td>
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<td>Baker, Oregon C</td>
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<td>Bunkie, Louisiana B</td>
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<td>Burley, Idaho C</td>
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<td>Canton, Illinois C</td>
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<td>Champaign, Illinois C</td>
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<td>Collinsville, Oklahoma C</td>
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<td>Dalton, Georgia C</td>
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<td>Dixon, Illinois C</td>
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<td>East Hillsboro County—Plant City, Florida</td>
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<td>Electra, Texas C</td>
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<td>Elizabethton, Tennessee C</td>
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<td>Eureka, Kansas C</td>
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<td>Excelsior Springs, Missouri C</td>
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<td>Farmington, New Hampshire C</td>
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<td>Fitzgerald, Georgia C</td>
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<td>Forest Grove, Oregon B</td>
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<td>Frederick, Maryland C</td>
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<td>Fulton, Kentucky C</td>
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<td>Harriman, Tennessee C</td>
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<td>Harvey, Illinois C</td>
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<td>Hudson, Massachusetts C</td>
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<td>La Grange, Texas</td>
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<td>Marshfield, Wisconsin C</td>
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<td>McComb, Mississippi C</td>
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<td>Modesto, California C</td>
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<td>Dale Creamery Association (Indiana) C</td>
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<td>Davenport Retail Merchants Association (Iowa) A</td>
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<td>Decherd Potato Association (Tennessee) C</td>
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<td>Duluth-Superior District Credit Association (Minnesota) C</td>
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<td>Dupontville Cheese Producers Association (New York) C</td>
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### Chambers of Commerce

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<td>New Bedford, Massachusetts C</td>
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<td>Newberg, Oregon C</td>
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<td>Norfolk, Virginia B</td>
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<td>Norwood, Massachusetts C</td>
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<td>Nowata, Oklahoma C</td>
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<td>Orange, Texas C</td>
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<td>Orlando, Florida C</td>
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<td>Ottumwa, Iowa C</td>
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<td>Paola, Kansas C</td>
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<td>Pauls Valley, Oklahoma C</td>
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<td>Petersburg, Alaska B</td>
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<td>Price, Utah C</td>
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<td>Putnam County, Florida C</td>
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<td>Rockwell City, Iowa C</td>
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<td>Roxboro, North Carolina C</td>
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<td>Safford, Arizona C</td>
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<td>Santa Ana, California C</td>
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<td>Sant Fe, New Mexico C</td>
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<td>Sayre, Pennsylvania B</td>
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<td>Scotland Neck, North Carolina C</td>
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<td>Thomasville, Georgia C</td>
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<td>Trinidad, Colorado C</td>
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<td>Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania C</td>
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<td>Ventura, California C</td>
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<td>Wahpeton, North Dakota C</td>
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<td>Wallingford, Connecticut C</td>
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<td>Willmar, Minnesota C</td>
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<td>Wilmington, Delaware C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Haven, Florida C</td>
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<td>Adams, New York B</td>
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<td>Alturas, California B</td>
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<td>Ames, Iowa C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aurora, Nebraska C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bentonville, Arkansas B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. H. Adams</td>
<td>President</td>
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<td>R. L. Agassiz</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
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<td>E. M. Allen</td>
<td>President</td>
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<td>Chas. D. Armstrong</td>
<td>President</td>
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<td>Wm. F. Babcock</td>
<td>Secretary and Treasurer</td>
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<td>Dr. L. H. Bakeland</td>
<td>President</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Anthony Cooperative Creamery Association</td>
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<td>San Fernando Fruit Growers Association</td>
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<td>Sawyer Farmers Cooperative Association</td>
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<td>Shingle House Cheese Factory Association</td>
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<td>Ship Masters Association</td>
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<td>Skagit County Dairymen's Association</td>
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<td>Springbrook Cooperative Cheese Produce</td>
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<td>Starks Corner Cooperative Creamery</td>
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<td>Svea Cooperative Dairy Association</td>
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<td>Tisdale Farmers Union Cooperative</td>
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<td>Tezewan Sweet Potato Association</td>
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<td>Turner Cooperative Dairy Association</td>
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<td>Twin City Building Material Exchange</td>
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<td>Wolden Farmers Creamery Association</td>
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<td>Wellesville Farmers Cooperative Business Association</td>
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<td>West Lynn Creamery Association</td>
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<td>Woodburn Strawberry Growers Association</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chamber of Commerce—Silver Creek, New York</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rotary Club—Lisbon, New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Rotary Club—Merced, California</td>
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<td>Rotary Club—Monticello, Iowa</td>
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<td>Rotary Club—Pontiac, Michigan</td>
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<td>West End Association, New York, N.Y.</td>
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Cunard Steamship Company
New York City

F. P. Small, President
American Express Company
New York City

W. C. Wishart, Comptroller
New York Central Lines
New York City

EDUCATION, LAW, SCIENCE

R. G. Aitken
Lick Observatory, University of California
Mount Hamilton, Calif.

R. W. Allen, County Superintendent of Schools
Wadesboro, North Carolina

Fannie F. Andrews
American School Citizenship League
Boston, Massachusetts

W. J. Bond, Chairman
State Education Board
Jackson, Mississippi

William E. Breazeale, Professor
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J.

W. W. Campbell, President
University of California
Berkeley, Calif.

H. V. Church, Secretary
National Honor Society of Secondary Schools
Cicero, Illinois

Geo. C. Comstock, President
American Astronomical Society (Person)
Beloit, Wis.

George B. Cottman, President
Colgate University
Hamilton, N. Y.

David M. Edwards, President
Earlham College
Richmond, Indiana

Edward C. Elliott, President
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

R. T. Ellis, Secretary
Texas State Teachers Association
Fort Worth, Texas

Livingston Farrand, President
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

Thomas E. Finegan, President
Eastman Teaching Films, Inc.
(formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania)
Rochester, N. Y.

Irvig Fisher, Economist
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Charles W. Flint, Chancellor
Syracuse University
Syracuse, N. Y.

Edwin B. Frost, Director
Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago
Williams Bay, Wis.

Frank J. Goodnow, President
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.

R. S. Grossley, Secretary
Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges
Dover, Delaware

J. M. Gwinn, Superintendent of Schools
San Francisco, Calif.

Arthur T. Hadley, President Emeritus
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

John Grier Hibben, President
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Robert T. Hill, Executive Secretary
Council on Adult Education for the Foreign Born
New York City

James F. Hosic, Secretary
National Conference of Supervisors
and Directors of Instruction
New York City

E. W. Kemmerer, Professor of Economics
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

W. I. King, Professor
Columbia University
New York City

Clarence C. Little, President
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich.

C. O. Mailioux, President
International Electro-Technical Commission
New York

H. F. Martin, President
Midland College
Fremont, Nebraska

Dayton C. Miller
Case School of Applied Science
Cleveland, Ohio

Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor
Columbia University
New York City

R. B. Morke
Harvard Alumni Association
Cambridge, Mass.

Stephen S. Myrick, President
Social Science Association of Southern California
Los Angeles, Calif.

Hugh A. O'Donnell, Secretary
National Catholic Alumni Federation
New York City

Remsen E. Ogilby, President
Trinity College
Hartford, Conn.

E. Lawrence Palmer
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

George D. Olds, President Emeritus
Amherst College
Amherst, Mass.

J. H. Penniman, Provost
University of Pennsylvania

Lee S. Pitcher, President
Eastern Music Supervisors Council
Auburn, Maine

H. E. V. Porter, Secretary
National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools
Jamestown, N. Y.

Charles R. Richards, President
Lehigh University
Bethlehem, Pa.

A. P. Rosseto, Secretary
Ohio College Association
Westerville, Ohio
C. W. Savage, Director of Physical Education
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

C. G. Schuel, Secretary
MINNESOTA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

F. L. Schuman
University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Seligman, Professor
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

Harlow Shapley
HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

C. M. Snelling, Chancellor
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GA.

David H. Stevens, Assistant to the President
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

Sara M. Stinchfield
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

Sallie W. Stewart, President
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

S. W. Stratton, President
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

G. M. Thompson, Principal
MARISSA TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL
MARISSA, ILLINOIS

C. W. Walcott, Secretary
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. W. Whitten, Secretary
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

John H. Wigmore, Dean
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
Evanston, Illinois

R. Wilbur, President
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIF.

Roy W. Wonson, Headmaster
STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

W. E. Stanley, Secretary
BAR ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS
WICHITA, KANSAS

Henry W. Toll, President
DENVER BAR ASSOCIATION
DENVER, COLORADO

R. E. Wenzel, Secretary
STATE BAR ASSOCIATION OF NORTH DAKOTA
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

GOVERNMENTAL AND RESEARCH

P. G. Agnew, Secretary
AMERICAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS
NEW YORK CITY

Roger W. Babson
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
BABSON PARK, MASS.

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager
RETAIL TRADE BOARD OF THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BOSTON, MASS.

Geo. K. Burgess, Director
U. S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles T. Gwynne, Executive Vice-President
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK STATE
NEW YORK CITY

CHAS. E. MUNROE
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Mathias Nicoll, Commissioner of Health
NEW YORK STATE, AND
President State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Paul Nystrom, Secretary
RETAIL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK CITY

C. W. Otto, Manager
FLINT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FLINT, MICH.

Charles L. Parsons, Secretary
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. W. Rowell, Jr., Manager
THE FURNITURE CLUB OF AMERICA
CHICAGO, ILL.

A. B. Spencer, Secretary
FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

William M. Steuart, Chief
U. S. BUREAU OF CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ethelbert Stewart, Chief of Statistics
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. H. Tregoe, Formerly Executive Manager
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN
NEW YORK CITY

Richard B. Watrous, Secretary
PROVIDENCE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Edward N. Weinbaum, Manager
PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
PORTLAND, OREGON

Morris G. Young, Director
INDIANAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIAN.
Appendix 3

USERS OF 13-PERIOD CALENDARS

Following is a list of some of the business concerns in the United States using 13 periods-to-the-year calendars for their interior operations:

Albany Corrugated Container Corp., Albany, N. Y.
American Sales Book Co., Ltd., Elmira, N.Y.
Barrington Associates, New York City
Billings & Spencer Company, Hartford, Conn.
Brook Container Corporation, Rochester, N.Y.
F. N. Burt Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N.Y.
Carr's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.
Cellucotton Products Co., Neenah, Wis.
Champion International Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Chicago, Ill.
Clayton Mfg. Company, Bristol, Conn.
Clifton Springs Sanitorium, Clifton Springs, N.Y.
C. G. Conn, Ltd., Elkhart, Ind.
Duncan Electric Mfg. Company, LaFayette, Ind.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.
H. C. Godman Company, Columbus, Ohio
Hearst Publications, Inc.
Jewel Tea Co., Chicago, Ill.

Kendall Mills, Walpole, Mass.
Kotex Co., Chicago, Ill.
Liberty Paper Co., New York, N.Y.
Leffingwell-Ream Co., New York, N.Y.
Lehigh Structural Steel Company, Allentown, Pa.
Loew's Inc., New York City
Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.
Mutual Stores, Inc., California
Maytag Co., Newton, Mass.
Motion Picture News Co., New York City
New Science Institute, Steubenville, Ohio

*The Paper Industry

Penmans, Ltd., Paris, Canada
H. William Pollack Printing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rochester Packing Co., Rochester, N.Y.
B. G. Sandwich Shops, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Sanymetal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio
John P. Smith Co., Inc., Rochester, N.Y.

Tasty Baking Co.
The American Agriculturist, New York City
The Veeder-Root Co., Bristol, Conn.
The Upson Co., Lockport, N.Y.
Todd Protograph Company, Rochester, N. Y.

United Press Associations
Watsontown Door and Sash Co., Watsontown, Pa.
Webber Knapp Co., Jamestown, N.Y.
Western Clock Co., LaSalle, III.
Whitman-Barnes-Detroit Corporation, Detroit, Mich.
Wm. Gilbert Clock Co., Winsted, Conn.

* "It has been the practice of the paper industry to work on the thirteen month basis for many years." R. G. MacDonald, secretary, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.
TYPICAL RESOLUTIONS AND OPINIONS

The following typical resolutions and opinions are selected from replies to the questionnaire of the National Committee and to a questionnaire on the 13 month calendar sent out by the Chairman of the Committee prior to its organization.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Adopted by its Council at Washington, January 2, 1925:

"Resolved that the American Association for the Advancement of Science approves of any alteration in the calendar that would adjust it to modern conditions for scientific work and that the Association would welcome in this connection cooperation with other bodies such as the Committees of the League of Nations that are concerned with this subject."

Washington, June 21, 1929.

"You are authorized to put the name of this Association down as having taken official action in favor of calendar reform."

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON
Permanent Secretary

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION


"At the last Council meeting the subject of calendar rectification was referred to the Economic Policy Commission for study and consideration. Your Commission has gone thoroughly into the matter, and has found its investigation of the problem intensely interesting.

"The Vice Chairman of the Commission, Mr. George E. Roberts, wrote a very interesting article on the subject in the February number of the American Bankers Association Journal, and for the convenience of the members of this Council we sent a reprint of the article to each one of you. Mr. Roberts has covered the subject so fully in his article that it seems useless to repeat any part of it at this time.

"The immediate question under consideration is whether the United States should send representatives to an international conference which is proposed to call under the auspices of the League of Nations in Geneva some time this year. Your Commission is of the opinion that this question is of sufficient importance to merit the attention of our National Government, and we recommend the passage of a resolution suggesting that the United States send such a representative to this proposed conference.

"As to the status of the question of calendar revision at this time we learn that the National Committee on Calendar Simplification has about completed its inquiry in regard to the acceptance in the United States of the calendar reform idea and have found an impressively large number of leading industrial, commercial, scientific, educational and various other organizations in favor of a revision of the calendar, and of participation by the United States in an international conference on the subject. They have found also that the public generally has been well informed on the subject. The Committee is preparing to report its conclusions to the Secretary of State for his use in making reply to the inquiries addressed to the Secretary of State by the League of Nations in 1927, requesting information regarding the state of public opinion in America on the project. It is expected that the League of Nations will take some action this year to call an international conference.

"We also understand that Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House expects to reintroduce at the present session of Congress his joint national conference on the subject of calendar revision or accept the League of Nations' or other International invitation to participate in such a conference, of other bills."

NATHAN ADAMS, President
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, DALLAS, TEXAS

LEONARD P. AYRES, Vice-President
CLEVELAND TRUST CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

J. DABNEY DAY, President
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

WALTER S. MCCLUCAS, Chairman of Bd.
COMMERCE TRUST COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

MAX B. NAHM, Vice-President
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

JOHN G. ORCUTT, Vice-President
IRVING TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

A. L. SCHANZT, President
STATE BANK OF OMAHA, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, President
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

PAUL M. WARBURG, Ch. of Bd.
INTER-A CCEPTANCE BANK, NEW YORK CITY

O. HOWARD WOLFE, Cashier
PHILADELPHIA NATL. BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Vice-Pres., NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK CITY

R. S. HECHT, President
HIBERNIA BANK & TRUST CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Following the presentation of this report Chairman Hecht said:

"I move then a resolution approving on behalf of the American Bankers Association the idea that the United States should participate in an international conference for discussion of the subject of calendar rectification.

"The Government has asked for an expression of opinion of leading organizations as to whether there is enough general interest to justify the United States participating in the conference, not to express a favorable opinion or to do anything except to say to the League of Nations or whatever form the invitation may take, that the United States will send accredited representatives. That is all we are trying to have. The motion is simply that the American Bankers Association pass a resolution declaring that it seems advisable that the United States participate in the conference, nothing beyond that.

"The motion was seconded and carried."

GURDEN EDWARDS, Secretary

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COST ACCOUNTANTS

"I am sure you will be glad to know that the National Association of Cost Accountants, an association consisting of some 4,000 of the leading industrial men of the country, of which I have the honor of being President elect, has officially endorsed this movement and is ready to cooperate with you in every way possible in securing the adoption of the proposed measure."

C. R. STEVENSON, President

"Every member of the Board of Directors present expressed himself in favor of the 13-month calendar."

S. C. McLEOD, Secretary
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

June 17, 1929.

"I am writing to say that on the basis of a letter ballot, our Council has voted in favor of calling an international conference to consider the question."

H. W. Tyler, Secretary

INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION

(Composed of leading daily newspapers in fourteen Central-West States and Canada)

This convention conducted a questionnaire among its member newspapers, resulting in 117 replies of which 90 favored simplification of the calendar with preference for the 13 month plan. At its annual convention in Chicago, Feb. 19-20, 1929, the Convention adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the existing calendar because of its unequal months and shifting day names for dates in every succeeding year is a source of inconvenience and difficulty in scientific, educational, industrial and social fields and no practical advantage to future generations, therefore be it resolved that The Inland Daily Press Association endorses the proposal that the United States participate in an international conference to consider the calendar question."

W. V. Tufford, Secretary

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

"The Executive Council of this Federation considered the question of calendar simplification, and directs me to advise you as follows: we favor simplification and improvement of the present calendar, and the calling of a conference to consider the question. We favor a year of thirteen months of twenty-eight days each.

Gertrude McNally, Secretary-Treasurer

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

"I was directed by the Executive Council to inform you that the International Association of Machinists heartily approves the move towards the reform of the present calendar and is in agreement with the movement to establish an international fixed calendar.

"We are very anxious to cooperate with you in any way possible to bring about this desired result."

E. C. Davison, General Sec. Treasurer

UNITED TYPOTHETAE OF AMERICA

Adopted at its annual convention at Quebec on October 5, 1928:

"Resolved, That the United Typothetae of America, recognizing that many business and social disadvantages and inconveniences arise from the operation of the present calendar with its months of unequal length, weeks of varying day values and shifting day names in every succeeding year, and being convinced of the practical advantages to the printing industry of a calendar of 13 equal months, commends the proposal of the simplified calendar of 13 months of 28 days each, the 365th day of the year to be an Extra Sabbath, and approves the calling of an international conference on calendar revision."

LAUNDRYOWNERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Adopted at its annual convention in Boston, October, 1928:

"Whereas, the present calendar with its months of unequal length and fractional parts of weeks, its changes of week-day names for a given date and its changes in dates for holidays, imposes unnecessary burdens upon all people and is especially inconvenient to the laundry industry; and

"Whereas, a movement is in progress looking to improving the calendar by international agreement; and

"Whereas, there has been organized in the United States the National Committee on Calendar Simplification, charged with the duty of ascertaining the sentiment of the people on the question; and

"Whereas, among the plans proposed for remedying the defects of the present calendar is the International Fixed Calendar, which divides the year into 13 equal months of 28 days each, designates the 365th day as a blank day to be observed as an Extra Sabbath, and likewise designates Leap-Day; and

"Whereas, the nature of the Laundry Industry is such that many savings in time and effort, as well as cost accounting inaccuracies, could be effected through the use of the Thirteen-month calendar; be it

"Resolved, That we, The Laundryowners National Association of the United States and Canada, are in favor of improving the calendar, support the proposal that an international conference be called for that purpose, and recommend the adoption of The International Fixed Calendar."

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

"The Board of Direction of the Society, at its recent meeting, expressed its approval of the Porter Resolution, which was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Porter on December 3, 1928. As you know this resolution requested the President to call an international conference for the simplification of the calendar."

George T. Seabury, Secretary

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES

Minutes of the Grand Executive Council, January 19, 1928:

"There are some few disadvantages claimed (for the 13-month calendar) but in the opinion of those who have investigated, we consider these as outweighed by the advantages. There has been considerable endorsement of the plan by various bodies and feel that it is just as much in favor of labor as any other section of humanity.

"We, therefore, recommend that the Council go on record as endorsing the plan."

"Motion made, seconded and carried that the report of the Sub-Committee be adopted."

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

"At its meeting of April 17, 1928, consideration was given by the Manufacturing Committee of the General Electric Company, to the International Fixed Calendar. It affords me pleasure to quote below the record of the action taken:

"International Fixed Calendar

"Reference had been made at several past meetings to the International Fixed Calendar, concerning which there has been extensive public discussion, and it was suggested that the Manufacturing Committee record its judgment as to the advisability of the introduction of this calendar."
"After discussion it was, upon motion, duly seconded "Resolved, that this Committee unanimously endorses the principle upon "adoption of such calendar for general use." "I may add, for your information, that the Manufacturing Committee consists of the Manufacturing and Engineering Vice Presidents, and the Managers of our works, located at Schenectady, New York; Lynn and Pittsfield, Massa- of our works; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Cleveland, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana and vania; and a few other points."

C. C. Chesney, Vice-President

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DYERS & CLEANERS

"This industry favors simplification of the present calendar and prefers thirteen months of twenty-eight days each, with the one extra day to be taken care of as some sort of a holiday. "All of our cost accounting is seriously complicated and comparisons made difficult by the varying number of days and weeks in a month. Our payrolls are mostly on a weekly basis, while our other expenses are largely on a monthly basis and comparisons and other cost studies are complicated by the present calendar. "For your information, but perhaps of no other value, the dry-cleaning industry now does about $600,000,000 per year and ranks eighth among industries. "We approve the calling of an international conference to be participated in by the United States to consider the calendar question, but we prefer the principle of revision set forth above." Paul C. Trumble, Managing Director

NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION
Adopted at its Convention in New York, February, 1929:

"Resolved, that we, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, are in favor of improving the calendar, support the proposal that an international conference be called for that purpose, and recommend the adoption of the International Fixed Calendar." Paul C. Trumble, Managing Director

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
Adopted by its Executive Board, December 11, 1928:

"Resolved, That the National Research Council favors a change in the calendar, looking toward the establishment of 13 months of 28 days each." Paul C. Trumble, Managing Director

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"I have brought the matter of calendar simplification before a recent conference of our national officers. We are agreed as to our interest in the matter, but it has not been brought before a Convention of the organization, therefore, we can only approve as individuals regarding it. The particular plan which meets our approval is the one of thirteen months of 28 days each."

Mrs. Anna M. Dryo, Corresponding Secretary

THE SALVATION ARMY

"It is a pleasure to say on behalf of Commander Evangeline Booth and the Salvation Army in the United States of America that the adoption of a simplified calendar of thirteen equal months would be very agreeable." W. F. Jenkins, Colonel, National Secretary

WOMEN'S PEACE SOCIETY

"At a recent Board Meeting of the Women's Peace Society the matter of a national change of calendar was discussed and much interest was shown in the project. The large majority of those present favor a new calendar and give their endorsement to Plan No. 1 (13-months calendar)."

Grace A. Fraser, Corresponding Secretary

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA

"First—we do favor simplification and improvement of the present calendar. "Second—we believe that the calling of an international conference on this very important subject would tend to bring about a world recognition of improvement of the calendar a great deal faster than by individual action, nationally.'"

Thomas F. McMahon, International President

THE SOCIETY OF GAS LIGHTING

Recommended by an Executive Committee appointed at a meeting held May 10, 1928 to consider and report upon the subject of "Calendar Simplification" and adopted at a meeting of the Society in New York, Sept. 10, 1928:

"Resolved that the Society of Gas Lighting is in favor of the adoption of a calendar dividing the year into thirteen months of twenty-eight days each and one extra day each year, with the necessary adjustments for the odd hours." Paul C. Trumble, Managing Director

AMERICAN PHOTO-ENGRAVERS ASSOCIATION
Adopted at its 32nd Annual Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, October 13, 1928:

"Whereas, the present Gregorian Calendar with its months of unequal length, its changes in week day names throughout every following month and year, imposes unnecessary burdens upon all persons in their business and social relations, and the experience of business men indicates that far reaching benefits would result from a better division of the year into 13 months of 28 days each and four equal weeks. "Be it resolved: "That the American Photo-Engravers Association approves the effort that is being made to simplify and improve the calendar to render it a more accurate and convenient instrument." Paul C. Trumble, Managing Director

NATIONAL LUGGAGE DEALERS
Adopted at its meeting in New York August 13, 1928:

"That this Association, recognizing that many industrial and social difficulties and inconveniences arise from the operations of the present archaic Calendar, with its months of unequal length and changes of days or dates of recognized public holidays, is of the opinion that the time is now ripe for the adoption of a calendar revision and simplification. It recommends, therefore, the proposal of a year of 13 months of 28 days each (the 365th day of the year to be an additional Sabbath or public holiday), and for the establishment of fixed dates for Easter and other holidays, for the avoidance of the complications arising from the present variable system."

W. F. Jenkins, Colonel, National Secretary
NEW YORK STATE RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION

Adopted at its annual convention at Utica, New York, August 8, 1928:

"Whereas, the simplest means now available to improve the calendar are to separate the 365th day and in leap years an extra leap year day from week-day to week-day and then either to equalize the quarters of the year by alternating two names, and then to divide the year into 13 months of 30 days each with month of 31 days, or to divide the year into 13 months of four weeks each, and

"Whereas, the experience of business men and of scientists indicates that greater benefits would result from the use of 13 equal months of four complete weeks than from any other monthly subdivision, be it resolved, That the New York State Association of Retail Grocers favors a change in the present calendar, looking to the establishment of 13 months per year, grouped so that the last 13 days of June and the first 15 days of July form the proposed new month, the odd 365th day being designated as 'Year Day,' and permitting, among other things, the establishment of a fixed date for Easter Sunday."

Cleveland Advertising Club

"The Board of Directors of the Cleveland Advertising Club at their meeting of March 19, 1928 have gone on record as endorsing the proposed International Fixed Calendar of 13-months of 28-days."

"To anyone engaged in merchandising, selling, or advertising, the need for a revision of the calendar system is not only apparent but keenly felt."

George Mills,
Secretary-Manager

SOME INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS

T. Edson White, President, Armour and Company, Chicago, Illinois

"We favor the proposed change in our present calendar. The simplification of accounting practices which would follow from the Fixed Calendar seems a logical step in the movement for business analysis, which I think is one of the outstanding needs in the industrial world."

The late Haley Fisk, President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York

"The plan that you have outlined [13-months] would have especial advantages to the insurance companies because our accounting system in one branch of our business at least is on the weekly plan, and we are often embarrassed, when we have a 53-week year in making inter-year comparisons. We would profit from the benefits that are applicable to all business."

Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor

"I am interested in the work of calendar simplification. Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department, with whom I have discussed this work upon several occasions, tells me that he knows of no one thing that would be so helpful and reduce the cost of gathering labor statistics to the same extent as that which would be accomplished by the simplification of the calendar, making each month of the year the same length."

J. G. Wolf, Secretary, Loyal Legion of Loggers & Lumbermen, Portland, Oregon.

"Practically all with whom I have discussed the matter have been enthusiastically in favor of it."


"The adoption of 'The International Fixed Calendar' would greatly simplify our operations and make our comparisons much better than they are under the present calendar system. Therefore, I favor its adoption."


"It is believed that the proposed calendar [13 months] would be beneficial, particularly in accounting records and statistical comparisons. The new calendar should naturally be world wide. The company is favorable to the proposed revision."

Irene Du Pont, Vice-Chairman, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del.

"I think the plan of having 13 months to the year of 4 weeks each would be most advantageous. I see no objection to it at all except the old one of always doing what you have done, which procedure, if followed, puts an end to all progress."

Charles T. Gwynne, Executive Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York City.

"I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of a report on Calendar Reform, unanimously adopted by the Chamber at its regular monthly meeting, June 4, 1925, requesting that an International Conference be assembled to recommend Calendar Reform."


"I have no hesitation in recording my view that should it be possible to overcome the inertia accompanying our long established practice, that great benefit would flow therefrom. I feel more competent to express my views as to the effect upon the banking business than of the general application of calendar reform, and in that field I can see what tremendous importance it would have and convenience it would serve."

Livingston Farrand, President, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

"I have long been in favor of revision."

Charles W. Flint, Chancellor, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

"I am perfectly ready to state that a simplification of our calendar in this manner [13 months plan] internationally agreed, would be decidedly helpful in arranging our work in the educational field, and simplify many problems which we share in common with the commercial world."
EDWIN B. FROST, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WILLIAMS BAY, WIS.

"Scientific institutions would be particularly benefited by the 13-month calendar. In respect to all statistical observations of natural phenomena. This will be particularly true of meteorological observations including rainfall, hours of sunshine, average cloudiness, averages of magnetic elements, and many geophysical data, tables bearing on public health, and hospital records would be physical data, comparable, with the reform calendar. Every educational institution would find a fixed calendar of the greatest importance and convenience in planning its work by vacation periods."

FRANK J. GOODNOW, President, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

"I should be greatly in favor of such a change [13-months plan]."

C. C. LITTLE, President, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

"In the arrangement of the program for the year, it would be an advantage to have a calendar which would be fixed and perpetual. The session would begin exactly the same day each year and Commencement would come on exactly the same Jay each year. We would not, as at present, have to make a separate calendar for each year with the beginnings of sessions coming at very different times. I think it would help us to arrange class schedules also."

DAYTON C. MILLER, CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

"I do not need to be converted, I am already an advocate of the new [13-months] calendar."

GEORGE D. OLDS, President-Emeritus, AMHERST COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.

"I have felt for many years the confusion due to our present calendar and have been longing for some thorough-going change."

J. H. PENNIMAN, Provost, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA

"A change in the calendar is highly desirable and would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the business world."

REMSEN B. OGILBY, President, TRINITY COLLEGE

"I should like to place myself on record as in favor of the simplification of our calendar as outlined in recent printed material which has come before me [13-month calendar]. Whatever disadvantages there are in such a scheme, to my mind they are far outweighed by what would be gained."

"This endorsement is a personal one and does not commit the administration of Trinity College."

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., NEW YORK CITY

"We do not know of anyone who would object to a change if it were general. Bankers and brokers would benefit as largely as anyone. We have taken the matter up with some of the largest. They admit everything, but cannot change till other people change."

JONATHAN B. COOK, Public Accountant, JONATHAN B. COOK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"This reform [13 months calendar] should be a source of enormous saving in cost accounting. It would probably save millions of dollars a year in labor otherwise required in making the uneven adjustment to our present antiquated calendar system."

R. H. DICK, President, BARRINGTON ASSOCIATES OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, NEW YORK CITY

"I am favorable to Calendar Reform—(1) Because of the tremendous value which this change would represent in all matters pertaining to business accounting; (2) Because of the way in which it would facilitate the control of government and business activities."

H. T. PARSON, President, F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

"As far as our business is concerned, it would be a distinct advantage to have each month on an even basis, making 13-months of 28-days."

T. V. O'CONNOR, Chairman, UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"A simplified calendar [the 13-months calendar] would be of clearer benefit in figuring wages, rentals, leases and interest and checking up on the amount of travel expense. Its most positive advantage from the standpoint of the shipping business would lie in the clearer interpretation which could be put upon general statistical data. The gain in having a month that always contained the same number of days and an even number of weeks would more than counterbalance any disadvantages that might arise from the fact that certain reports might have to be made out thirteen instead of twelve times a year."

EDW. N. WEINBAUM, Manager, RETAIL MERCHANTS' DEPARTMENT, PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PORTLAND, OREGON

"I desire to advise you that the Retail Merchants' Executive Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, at their regular meeting which was held yesterday noon, went on record unanimously favoring the International Fixed Calendar of 13-months of 28-days, provided said calendar was adopted universally."

B. G. DAHLBERG, THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"It is high time that the archaic calendar now in use should be replaced by one scientifically arranged to facilitate the convenience and necessity of modern times."

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Appendix 5

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana.

Adopted at its plenary session, February 20, 1928, as reported in the Daily Record of the Conference.

"Senor Antonio S. de Bustamente presiding, the delegations to the Sixth International Conference met in Plenary Session at the Main Hall of Havana University, at 2:45 p.m., February 18, 1928. The roll call showed the presence of sixteen delegations.

"Taking up the order of the day, the Secretary-General read the following resolution, submitted by the Committee on Initiatives:

Simplification of the Calendar

"The Sixth International Conference of American States resolves:

"That it be recommended to the countries members of the Pan American Union that they appoint a National Committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the calendar, and that they make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an International Conference to determine which is the best method of reform."

"The President of the Conference submitted the matter to discussion and approval, owing to the fact that the subject did not appear in the agenda of the Conference, and after obtaining the assent of the assembly, submitted it to discussion and vote, declaring it unanimously approved."

The National Academy of Sciences

(Official adviser to the United States Government in scientific affairs)

Adopted at Washington, February 23, 1928

"Whereas the present Gregorian Calendar with its months of unequal length, its changes of week-day names for a given date, and its changes in dates and days for Festivals imposes unnecessary burdens on its users, and

"Whereas experience has proved the value of the 7-day week and the 52-week year, and

"Whereas the simplest means now available to improve the calendar are to separate the odd 365th day and in leap years an extra leap day from week-day names, and then, either to equalize the quarters of the year by alternating two months of 30 days each with one month of 31 days, or to divide the year into 13 months of 4 weeks each, and

Whereas the experience of business men and of scientists indicates that greater benefits would result from the use of 13 equal months of 4 complete weeks than from any other monthly subdivision, be it

Resolved, That the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America favors a change in the present calendar looking to the establishment of thirteen months per year, grouped so that the last thirteen days of June and the first fifteen days of July form the proposed new month, the odd three hundred and sixty-fifth day being designated as "Year Day," and permitting among other things the establishment of a fixed date for Easter Sunday.

Resolved Further, That these resolutions be made a matter of record in the Academy for use in case the Academy is called upon for an opinion either by the United States Government or by bodies interested in the revision of the calendar.

Congresses of the International Chamber of Commerce

London—1921

"This Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce approves the proposals adopted by the Preliminary Commission for the Reform of the Calendar, that is to say, the principle of the convocation at an early date of a special Congress grouping together representatives of science and business and of religious bodies, and entrusted with the task of adopting an unchangeable and perpetual calendar."

Rome—1923

"Whereas the desirability of fixing the date of Easter in the interests of all sections of the Community has been repeatedly affirmed by Chambers of Commerce individually and collectively at various Congresses and Conferences for many years past,

"This Congress, adopting the resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce, recommends that:

"The International Chamber of Commerce takes all possible steps towards the accomplishment of this long delayed reform."

Brussels—1925

"This Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce having regard to the world wide expression of opinion in favor of fixing the date of Easter, re-affirms the resolution adopted at the Second Congress in Rome, 1923, calling upon the International Chamber of Commerce to take all possible steps towards the accomplishment of this long delayed reform.

"This Congress takes cognizance of the useful work already performed by the Chamber in pressing the question at the League of Nations, and decides that the Chamber will renew its efforts in this and other directions, so that the resolution may be carried into effect at the earliest possible date."
2. It would furnish a more reliable basis to heads of industries in making forecasts and so help them in arranging their programme of work. In this way a scientific arrangement of the calendar would constitute a valuable aid to scientific management in general.

3. By providing that dates would fall on the same day of the week each month, it would eliminate those fortuitous variations in the calendar which occasionally involve the loss of a holiday through the fact of its coincidence with a Sunday.

Accordingly, in the interests of employers and workers alike the Office must follow the development of this question attentively.

**International Federation of League of Nations Societies**

Adopted at its Annual Plenary Congress at The Hague, July 2-7, 1928

“Considering the existing calendar is a source of trouble in commercial, industrial, scientific, educational and religious quarters and involves serious loss of time and money,

“Considering the adoption of a simple practical calendar would be of indisputable moral and material advantage to future generations,

“The XIIth Plenary Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies invites all League of Nations Societies to urge the Governments of their respective countries, to take immediate steps to expedite the convening by the League of Nations of an International Conference entrusted with proposing specific measures for the reform of the calendar."

**The British Easter Bill**

Enacted by Parliament, August, 1928

An Act to regulate the date of Easter Day and days or other periods and occasions depending thereon.

Be it enacted by the King’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Easter-day shall, in the calendar year next but one after the commencement of this Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, and section three of the Calendar (New Style) Act, 1750, the new calendar, tables and rules annexed to that Act, and section two of the Calendar Act, 1751, are hereby amended and shall be read and construed accordingly, and, in particular, the Calendar (New Style) Act, 1750, shall, as respects such calendar years as aforesaid, have effect as if in the “Rules to know when the Moveable Feasts “and Holy Days begin” contained in that Act, for the words “is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens
That the weeks should be fixed in relation to the divisions of the year in which they occur that there may be increased comparability between the business results in a division of one year and business results in the corresponding division of other years;

C. (1) that the present calendar should be changed and (2) that the government of the United States should participate in an international conference called to formulate a plan for calendar reform.

Minority views in opposition were signed by two members.
CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS ON CALENDAR SIMPLIFICATION

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 334, 70th Congress, 2d session, introduced in the House of Representatives, December 5, 1928, by the Hon. Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

Requesting the President to propose the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar, or to accept, on behalf of the United States, an invitation to participate in such a conference.

Whereas at the Pan-American Conference at Habana, plenary session, February 18, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the twenty-one nations:

"That it be recommended to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that they each appoint a national committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the calendar, and that they make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an international conference to determine which is the best method of reform"; and

Whereas the present calendar has three fundamental defects, summarized as follows:

1. Inequality in the length of the divisions of the year.

The divisions of the year, the months, quarters and half years, are of unequal length. The months contain from twenty-eight to thirty-one days. As a result, the number of days in the quarters are, respectively, ninety (ninety-one in a leap year), ninety-one, ninety-two and ninety-two. The first half-year therefore, contains two or three days less than the second.

2. Want of fixity in the calendar.

The calendar is not fixed; it changes each year; the year, in fact, consists of fifty-two weeks, plus one or two days. In consequence:

a. The dates of periodical events can never be fixed with precision.

b. The position of the weeks in the quarters varies each year; that is to say, the weeks overlap the divisions of a year in a different way each time, and complications accordingly arise in the reckoning of accounts, statistics, and so forth.

c. The 15th and 30th of the month are very important dates as regards the falling due and the payment of wages and rents. When these dates are Sundays, the payments must be postponed or advanced.

d. Finally—and this is, perhaps, the greatest drawback from a statistical and commercial point—since the various days of the week are not of the same value as regards the volume of trade, the years and the months do not from year to year include the same number of individual week days, there can be no genuine statistical comparison between one year and another, while the various subdivisions of the year itself—the half years, quarters, and months—are likewise incapable of comparison.

3. Special disadvantages of the nonfixity of Easter.

The date of Easter varies at present between March 22 and April 25; that is, over a period of thirty-five days, and involves a corresponding displacement of the movable festivals. Numerous disadvantages result, both from a civil and a religious point of view; and whereas the calendar may be simplified so as to remove these undisputed defects and result in the following advantages:

1. All months have the same number of workdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and are directly comparable.

2. Each month has the same number of whole weeks. Fractions of weeks at month ends are eliminated.

3. The shifting of day names to dates in every succeeding year and month is avoided. The fixing of permanent dates for public meetings, court sessions, educational schedules, and so forth, would be facilitated.

4. Periods of earning and spending would be coordinated; family and business budgeting would be simplified.

5. All months would be comparable without any adjustments being necessary for unequal number of days or weeks. Split-week pay rolls would be avoided. A great amount of clerical work would be eliminated and expense saved in the preparation of accounting and statistical reports in business government, scientific, health, and home affairs.

6. As there would be thirteen monthly settlements during the year there would be a faster turnover of money; the same business could be handled with less money.

7. Holidays would always occur on the same week day. (For the interest of both industry and workers it has been advocated that, irrespective of where the anniversary dates fall in the week, the holiday itself be transferred to Monday, as now when it falls on Sunday, the anniversary dates not being changed.)

8. The simplification of the calendar will permit the ecclesiastical authorities to avoid the shifting dates of Easter by agreeing upon a definite date.

9. The thirteen-month plan would revise the calendar scientifically, completely, and permanently; and
Whereas with the progress of civilization, certain shortcomings in our present time-measuring instrument, in use for nearly two thousand years, have come to be felt more and more. Its inconveniences are endured by habitually in our lives. Custom and tradition have fixed its use from becoming effective. But recently the movement toward improving the calendar became strong enough, especially in the United States, to start a serious and official undertaking to decide the question; and

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is respectfully requested to propose, on behalf of the United States, to the nations of the world the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar, or to accept an invitation on behalf of the United States to participate in such a conference upon the proposal of some other nation or group of nations.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the actual and necessary expenses of participation by the United States in such conference.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 60, 71st Congress, 2nd Session, introduced in the House of Representatives April 29, 1929, by the Hon. Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

Requesting the President to propose the calling of an international conference to consider and provide for the simplification of the calendar, or to accept, on behalf of the United States, an invitation to participate in such a conference.

Whereas our present calendar has defects which make it inadequate for modern requirements; and

Whereas the universal adoption of an improved and common calendar would facilitate international intercourse with regard to economic, scientific, educational, and social relations and thereby promote and maintain better understanding, good will, and peace; and

Whereas an international movement to improve the calendar is already in progress and appears to be strongly supported by public opinion in the United States; and

Whereas at the Pan American Conference at Habana, plenary session, February 18, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the twenty-one nations:

“That it be recommended to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that they each appoint a national committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the calendar, and that they make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an international conference to determine which is the best method of reform.”

Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is respectfully requested to propose, on behalf of the United States, to the nations of the world the calling of an international conference to consider and provide for the simplification of the calendar, or to accept an invitation on behalf of the United States to participate in such a conference upon the proposal of some other nation or group of nations.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the actual and necessary expenses of participation by the United States in such a conference.